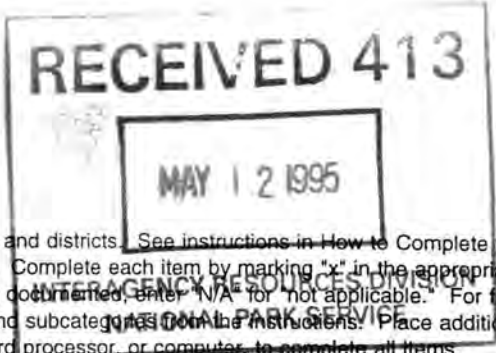


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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name The Bullard Farm

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 7 Bullard Lane N/A not for publication

city or town Holliston N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01746

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 5/4/95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Jac Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 5/26/95  
Entered in the National Register

Bullard Farm  
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	0	buildings
3		sites
3		structures
1		objects
15		Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE: processing
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural field
- RECREATION: sports facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE: processing
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
- RECREATION: museum
- LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land
- LANDSCAPE: forest

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls weatherboard  
roof slate  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance**

1777-1945

**Significant Dates**

1777

1794

1926

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Old Sturbridge Village

Bullard Farm  
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 150 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.  
Zone Easting Northing

2.  
Zone Easting Northing

3.  
Zone Easting Northing

4.  
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1995

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Bullard Memorial Farm Association, Inc.

street & number 7 Bullard Lane telephone (508) 429-4657

city or town Holliston state MA zip code 01746

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



### 7. Description

The Bullard Farm consists of eight buildings, three structures, three sites and one object, all of which are contributing to the architectural and historical significance of the property. The late 18th century 2 1/2 story, five bay clapboarded main house is the focal point of the complex. The ell behind the house, built in three stages, incorporates the one story house built on the property in 1777, moved in 1794 when the main house was built and later modified with a second story and two rear additions. Other buildings include the corncrib (now housing the library), the cider mill, the vinegar house (now containing a museum); the blacksmith shop; the barn, a locker building and henhouse/horse stable. The related outbuildings and structures date from the 18th to the 20th century and are reflective of the use and function of the property. Other significant features include several thousand feet of original stone walls delineating orchards, pastures and arable lands as well as two cow passes. All buildings and structures retain architectural and historical integrity and are consistent with the evolutionary development of the farm. The Bullard Farm is representative of development over a period of more than two hundred years, beginning with the initial period of construction in the late 18th century and extending into the early-mid 20th century.

The Bullard Farm parcel consists of 150 acres of land in the southeastern corner of the town of Holliston, bordered by the town of Sherborn to the east and the town of Millis to the south. The Bullard Farm land is quadrisedected by Bullard Lane (the original roadway), Bullard Street, and Central Street, dating to the 19th century. The buildings are clustered in the southwest angle of Bullard Lane and Central Street, facing on the farm driveway to the south. Bogastow Brook forms a western boundary to the property which also includes frontage on Dopping (Dirty Meadow) Brook and three vernal pools.

Set back approximately thirty feet from Bullard Road, the facade of the main house faces south and is fronted by a dirt driveway. Resting on a mortared fieldstone foundation, the main house is a 2 1/2 story side gable, wood frame structure measuring 5 x 2 bays and sheathed in clapboards which display a typical graduated method of installation. The gable roof on both the main house and the ell are sheathed with one inch oak boards with a finish roof of slate. The original roof was wood shakes, these being replaced in the 1920s with slate in response to fire concerns. The main roof is punctuated by a center brick chimney which has been recently reconstructed. The fenestration pattern of the facade is balanced although not equally spaced. All of the windows have twelve-over-twelve sash with slip sills. The first floor windows are capped by entablature lintels. Those on the second floor are of the same sash configuration but are without lintels; the tops of the windows extend to the cornice. Architectural trim is minimal and includes thin, plain cornbreads, a wide watertable,

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Continuation Sheet****Bullard Farm  
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shallow cornice returns on the gable ends and a slightly projecting boxed cornice on the lateral eaves articulated by fillet, ovolo, cavetto and dentil moldings.

Projecting from the center of the five-bay facade is a single story enclosed entrance porch. The six-panel door is capped by a transom consisting of five panes of bullseye glass while the surround consists of fluted pilasters with plain capitals supporting an entablature displaying a three part frieze, torus molding and dentil course, all of which is surmounted by a pediment decorated by dentils. Inside the pediment the date "1794" appears in gold letters on a black background. The sidewalls are clapboarded with a plain frieze, pilasters and cornice returns fashioned from 2 x 4 inch boards. A single twelve-over-twelve window lights each of the side elevations of the porch. The addition of a front porch appears to date to the 19th century, and late 19th century photographs in the possession of the Bullard family depict a broad pediment with plain frieze and pilasters. According to "Recollections and Reminiscences," the old pediment was carefully laid away and preserved in one of the farm buildings and was put back in place during the 1926 renovations.

Both the west and the east gable ends are punctuated by two widely spaced window bays, with twelve-over-twelve sash and a twelve-over-eight window capped by a louvered vent in the attic opening. All of the windows on these elevations are capped by entablature lintels. On the west side a doorway has been introduced adjacent to the west first floor window and is capped by the same continuous lintel. The door consists of a split door with two panels on the top and bottom. The rear elevation is lit by four entablature-capped twelve-over-twelve light windows on the first floor with three windows upstairs, one of which is a twelve-over-eight sash.

Extending behind the main house is a 2 1/2 story ell built in three stages and roughly aligned with the east wall of the main house. The ell is capped by a slate roof and punctuated by a tall, recently constructed chimney with arched cap, on the east slope. Prior to the addition of the back portion of the ell, this would have been an exterior chimney. The foundation under the portion of the ell closest to the main house is mortared fieldstone while that under the back portion of the ell is cut granite. On the eastern elevation, the mid section of the ell measures three bays wide. On the first floor there is a door with a surround decorated by channeled detailing and cornerblocks formed by paired narrow boards projecting from a wider board. Adjacent there are two individual twelve-over-eight windows while the second floor has three twelve-over-twelve windows, the tops of which extend to the plain frieze under the eaves. Projecting from the northernmost section on this elevation is a single story section lit by two twelve-over-twelve windows with plain surrounds. A gable wall dormer containing a single twelve-over-twelve window is centered on this section. On the west side, the ell

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displays five bays on the second story containing twelve-over-twelve windows while there are five corresponding twelve-over-twelve windows on the first floor with a four panel door capped by a pediment located between the fourth and fifth bays. A historic photograph of the property taken about 1912 indicates that this entrance was formerly sheltered by a gable-roofed enclosed porch. Two 3 x 2 light windows punctuate the granite foundation near the rear of the elevation. The rear gable end of the ell is three bays wide outlined by plain cornerboards with a simple frieze and projecting eaves ending in returns. The twelve-over-twelve windows display plain surrounds; there is a six light window with louvered lower sash in the attic. Historic photographs indicate that the ell was in place by about 1880 although lacking the east dormer window.

Behind the ell is a small porch addition thought to have been added in the early 20th century. The small shed roofed section consists of a single story raised above a basement level and rests on a concrete foundation. Both the east side and the back wall have two six-over-six windows while the west side features a single six-over-six window and a doorway atop concrete steps with a plain rail and square newel post.

Description -- Main House Interior

The Bullard House is typical of a late 18th century center-chimney design. The small central entrance hall features a front staircase, built against the central chimney block, and displaying plain balusters and a square newel post. The west parlor displays wide pine board wainscoting with a chair rail and, like the front hall, the trim has a beaded interior edge with picture frame molding applied to the perimeter. In the southwest corner there is a corner cupboard. The bottom third of the cabinet consists of a raised panel cabinet while the top two-thirds consists of an arched multilight glass door, flanked by fluted pilasters. There is a fireplace on the east wall, which is finished with raised paneling. A brick oven is located to the left of the fire box.

Like the other parlor, the east parlor has wide pine board wainscoting and a chair rail. The fireplace in this room is framed by plain pilasters with recessed panels, surmounted by an entablature consisting of a narrow architrave and wider frieze separated by rope moldings. The frieze is topped by a molding of fretwork and cyma style moldings. The corner cabinet in the northeast corner is not original to the room and like the top trim, consisting of band molding with beaded cove, is not visible in a photograph of the room from the late 1800s but appears to have been added during the 1920s era remodeling. Considering its pegged handwork and older hardware, it is conceivable that the corner cabinet was relocated from this or another structure.

(continued)

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In comparison to the front parlors, the dining room or winter kitchen is more rustic in appearance with exposed handhewn ceiling timbers and wide pine wall paneling. The large fireplace consists of a firebox with a brick oven concealed by a beaded panel door which matches the walls. The simple mantel is without any trimwork. This fireplace was restored in the 1920s at which time the fireplace, which had been bricked up for a Franklin stove, was reopened. The brick oven and hearth are original. Markings on the floor near the western door suggest that a north-south wall, probably separating the kitchen from a small "borning" room, has been removed. The northeast corner of the main block originally consisted of a pantry but was remodeled in 1926 to house the current coat room and bathroom.

Upstairs, the bedrooms in the main house have plain flat window and door trim with picture frame moldings. The northeast bedroom displays a chair rail with beaded lower edge and cover. The southeast bedroom has wide pine wainscoting with chair rail and three piece crown molding. The small fireplace on the east wall has flat trim work finished with three piece picture frame molding applied to the perimeter. The east-west wall has beaded pine board panels. There is a small room possibly serving as a dressing room which displays pegs high up on the wall. The thin hallway wall was added in the 1920s.

Returning to the first floor, the summer kitchen in the ell displays beaded pine wall paneling. On the north wall is a brick fireplace with a copper kettle built into the northwest corner behind the chimney, for cooking applesauce. When interior plumbing was introduced in the remodeling of 1926, a large soapstone sink was installed on the west wall. At the same time glass cabinets above and plain cabinets below were installed on the south wall.

The back portion of the ell, used as the caretakers'/farm managers' apartment, is the part of the house which has seen the most change over the years. Constructed as a shed sometime in the mid 19th century, this area was extensively remodeled in 1926. The woodwork in this section is typical of that era and consists of hardwood floors, wide baseboards with cap, a staircase of old growth fir with round balusters, a square newel post and narrow hand rail. The enclosed porch was added sometime in the mid 20th century to enlarge the caretakers' limited living space and displays V-groove fir paneling on the walls and ceiling. Upstairs in the ell there is a study and two back-to-back bathrooms serving the apartment and main house. These were constructed about 1926. The two upstairs bedroom in the rear apartment were originally used as cold storage for grains and meat. Windows and door trim in these rooms, as in the study and hall, are plain, narrow boards with slightly beveled interior edges.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Holliston (Middlesex County)  
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 5Description -- Outbuildings

Located to the northwest of the main house is a single story clapboarded structure, historically functioning as a cider mill. Constructed in the 19th century, this structure was apparently built on the site of the original farmhouse which was built by Henry Bullard in 1777 and moved in 1794 to serve as an ell to the larger main house built then. Of post and beam construction with pine sheathing and cedar clapboards, the cider mill rests on a mortared stone foundation, perhaps dating to the 1777 farmhouse. The wide gablefront faces south. On the facade, the central sliding vertical board door is set into a plain surround and fronted by a mortared stone ramp. Above the door is a six-over-six window framed by the projecting eaves and boxed cornice which ends in returns. On the rear elevation, the sloping site provides for a lower level fronted by a grassy ramp with sidewalls of stone. A wide board acts as a lintel for the two lower level openings, a large sliding door and a regular door with exterior strap hinges. The gable on this elevation is without overhang, but displays a pent overhang with a single one-over-one window in the attic. The east side of the cider house has a central vertical board door flanked by two small six-over-six windows with a similar window on the west side. Inside, the lower level of the building houses the original horse-powered treadle used to power the fruit grinder, as well as the cider press with large wooden screw. Although disassembled, the treadle, grinder and press remain nearly intact. The old icehouse and ice cellar once located at the northwest corner of the cider mill, is no longer extant.

Surrounded by lilac bushes and set at right angles just a few feet to the west of the cider mill is a small, single story clapboarded structure thought to have been constructed as a corncrib and now housing the library. A historic photograph of the property taken in 1896 indicates that in that year the building stood parallel to the adjacent cider mill but that by about 1912, (before the death of John Anson Bullard), the corn crib had been moved to its present orientation. Probably dating to the early to mid 19th century, the corn crib building is of post and beam construction and displays water-milled timbers. As seen today, the gable front faces west and is accessed by a vertical board door set into a plain surround and fronted by mortared stone steps. A small 3 x 2 window is located above the door. Two six-over-six windows are located on the south side, their plain surrounds extending to the plain frieze. Trim is limited to a plain watertable and cornice returns. The building is capped by an asphalt roof and rests on fieldstone piers. An exterior cobblestone chimney is located on the east side of the building, a short distance from the cider building. Inside the building, the hardwood floor, fieldstone fireplace and library shelves were added in 1927. The area under the corncrib was used as an icehouse.

(continued)

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The vinegar house, further west of the corn crib, is a two story, 3 x 2 bay structure oriented with its broad facade facing south. Capped by an asphalt-sheathed gable roof, the building is sheathed in board and batten siding which extends nearly to the ground, largely obscuring a granite block foundation. On the south side there are three sets of vertical board double doors, with corresponding six-over-six windows above. Both the east and west gable ends feature two six-over-six windows upstairs with a single six-over-six window in the attic. The original windlass used to hoist cider barrels to the second story is intact. The second floor houses a small display area.

To the northwest of the vinegar house, the blacksmith shop is a small single story structure oriented with its gablefront facing eastward and its rear elevation set against a stone wall marking the boundary of the adjacent field. The building is sheathed in hand split pine shakes siding and is capped by an asphalt roof with a brick chimney rising from the rear ridge. A vertical board door and six-over-six window are located on the east side with a small two light window strip in the attic and a six-over-six window lighting the south side. Although it has not been used in over one hundred years, inside the building contains all the equipment and tools associated with the smithy, including leather bellows, hearth, anvil, and miscellaneous hand tools.

Across the driveway from the main cluster of outbuildings is a large barn, of post and beam construction using hand-hewn white oak timbers. Originally located to the west of the main house, in 1926 the newer two-thirds of the existing barn was taken down and the remaining portion was moved about sixty feet south to its present location. The part which remains constitutes the older section, thought to have been built at about the same time as the main part of the house (1794). In its present appearance, the barn is oriented with its gablefront facing north. Dominating the facade is a large, central vertical board door capped by a two row transom light. The entrance is flanked by a six-over-six window on each side and two additional six-over-six windows in the pent end which displays flush eaves. On the west side there is an additional transomed central sliding door with two pairs of six-over-six windows to the north. The rear gable features three levels of windows including three long strips of multilight windows lighting the cattle stalls inside, two six-over-six windows above and two individual six-over-six windows in the pent end. The final elevation is dominated by a rubble exterior chimney, in addition to which there are two vertical board doors and two individual six-over-six windows. Inside, a hardwood floor and fieldstone fireplace corresponding to the stone chimney were added during the 1926 renovations. The original cattle stalls, including eight stanchions, were also retained and a bowling alley was added.

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To the east of the barn, and set at right angles is a single story clapboarded structure constructed as a hen house and later adapted for use as a locker room in the early 20th century. A photograph taken about 1927, after the restoration, shows the locker building, much as it appears today. Measuring roughly twenty five feet by eleven feet the building rests on a fieldstone foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof. There are three six-over-six windows on both the north and south elevations. A vertical door on the south side accesses one locker room while the other is entered through a doorway on the east end.

Parallel and to the south of the locker room is a low, rambling building serving as a combination chicken house and horse stable. The structure is clad in a combination of clapboards, rolled asphalt siding and T111 siding. Most of the window openings are covered with chicken wire while the doors are constructed of vertical boards.

The farm retains numerous structural and landscape features reflecting its agricultural heritage and the changing needs of the Bullard Family over the years. Dry laid stone walls loosely outline the building complex and define present and former fields. Much of the perimeter of the property is outlined by stone walls while other significant sections include the north-south section to the west of the blacksmith house, the east-west section marking the limits of the chestnut orchard and a stone wall adjacent to the barn that served as a paddock. The remains of a deteriorated bituminous tennis court dating to the mid 20th century are located to the west of the barn. In the open field one hole of the original three hole golf course remains. In the middle of the open field to the northwest of the blacksmith shop there is a large boulder with three slate plaques dedicated to John Anson Bullard (1822-1916), founder of the Bullard Farm Association; Edward Harvey Ellis (1856-1938), first president of the Association; and Henry Saxton Adams (1875-1958), president of the Bullard Memorial Farm from 1938-1940 and 1943-1958. There were at one time cattle passes on Bullard Street and Central Street to aid with the movement of pigs and cattle from one field to another. The latter pass was filled in several years ago.

The landscaping around the house complex includes a number of unusual and interesting specimens. A yellow wood tree shades the area between the main house and the cider house while a half dozen apple trees are located to the north of the corncrib and vinegar house. Other trees in this vicinity include dogwoods, a Korean dogwood, magnolia grandiflora, oaks, chestnuts, ashes, black walnuts, butternut, locusts, a Korean fir tree and maple. A number of mature lilacs surround the corn crib and vinegar house and perennials line many of the stonewalls. There are two Dawn Redwoods (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) from China located to the east of the locker room, the seeds brought to the farm in 1948 by Henry Adams. To the southwest of the tennis court there is a small bamboo patch and about a half

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dozen Chinese hairy chestnut trees (*Castanea mollissima*) representing all that remain of the 250 trees planted on this acre, formerly a pear orchard, in the 1920s. The Chinese chestnut was brought to the property by Raleigh Adams in 1926 who secured the seedlings from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. ("Recollections": 13). A white pine grove is located southwest of the chestnut trees.

The area to the north of Central Street is today largely wooded. The long strip to the east of the dirt road which is a continuation of Bullard Lane was always a wood lot while that to the west of the north-south dirt road was cleared and orchard land. Today, this forested section is managed as a tree farm and largely covered by softwood which has been encouraged as it does not change the soil structure and requires little heavy machinery. The Bullard Association has also taken care to preserve the contours of the old road and many of the stonewalls marking off the old pastures remain. A stone wall marks the bounds of the original seventy acres while two vernal pools are located nearby. Much of the section north east of Bullard Street is today a hayfield. The triangular piece of land bounded by Bullard Street, Central Street and Bogastow Brook is thought to contain the remains of an old Indian village and quarry.

Archaeological Description

The Bullard Farm property is located in an area of documented Native American land use during the prehistoric period. Ten prehistoric sites are recorded on the nominated farm property with two additional sites in the general area (within one mile). Each of the above sites is located on terrace areas in close proximity (within 300 meters) to Dirty Meadow Brook except for one site which lies near Bogastow Brook at its confluence with Dirty Meadow Brook. The physical characteristics of the farm property are favorable for prehistoric site locations. Physiographically, the farm is located near the western limit of the seafoval lowland region which includes most of eastern Massachusetts. Dirty Meadow Brook passes through the northwestern portion of the farm and forms part of its western boundary. Bogastow Brook meets Dirty Meadow Brook north of Central Street. Both brooks are perennial streams which feed the upper Charles River drainage basin. Soils in the area are generally well drained or excessively drained formed in glacial till overlying coastal plain deposits. Land surfaces are generally level to moderately sloping terraced areas. Given the range of ecological diversity in the general locale (wooded uplands to extensive riverine/stream wetlands), this portion of Holliston would have been extremely attractive to Native people for both settlement and resource gathering activities. Prehistoric artifacts have been collected from the farm property for years and are presently contained in the family museum.

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The museum contains arrowheads and other artifacts including human bone which indicates the presence of possible burials as well as occupational sites. A recent archaeological study (Rainey et al 1993) on the Bullard Farm property has added some temporal and cultural specificity to sites recorded in the area. In 1991 archaeological testing was conducted for parts of the farm where a gas line was planned. That study did not include testing of the main farm complex area, however, it did skirt portions of it. The survey found that the farm included a highly sensitive area for intact prehistoric sites. Artifact, and one probable intact hearth were recovered indicating settlement from the Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. Results of that research included isolated foulspots as well as more densely aggregated site remains. Given the above information, the presence of prehistoric sites is documented on the farm and a high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

A high potential also exists for the recovery of significant historical archaeological remains within the farm. The original house, no longer extant, built by Benjamin Bullard was located about 1.5 miles east of the present house. A second house, which burned in 1777, was built by Benjamin's grandson Henry Bullard. Henry's son, Henry II built the third Bullard farmhouse in 1777 after the second house burned. The third house was moved to its present location approximately 60 ft. to the south with a substantial addition in 1794. The first Bullard farmhouse is clearly not on the nominated property. The second house, based on oral family history and tradition, was thought for years to be located at the "old cellarhole" about 1,000 ft. north of the current dwelling, on the bend of the abandoned section of road that connected Bullard Street with Bullard Lane. This location and identification is now rejected or at best in doubt. The cellarhole is now interpreted as an ancient stone quarry. A cider mill was built on the foundation of the 1777 house after its move. Among the three Bullard farmhouses constructed in the 17th and 18th centuries, only the second house that burned in 1777 may survive as an archaeological resource. It is unknown whether or not that house site surviving to within the nominated limits. While structural remains for Bullard residence farmhouse remain unknown or at best in question, the location of potential structural remains for at least one outbuilding, a 1794 barn is known. The 1794 barn was moved in ca. 1926 60ft. south to its present location where an addition was also made other than the barn noted above, no extant outbuildings on the Bullard farm property pre-date the ca. 1820 corn crib or ca. 1820 cider mill. The cider mill was actually built on the foundation of the house built in 1777 and later moved in ca. 1794. Structural remains should survive from the ice house and ice cellar originally located at the northwest corner of the cider mill but no longer extant. It seems reasonable to assume that structural remains from additional outbuildings which predict 1820 should exist, either associated with the 1777 house or the second Bullard farmhouse whose location remains unknown. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are also expected although none have been identified to date. Occasional mention of wells and

(continued)

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perhaps privies is made in the documents of the Bullard Manuscript Collection, however, this location remains unknown. Archaeological testing conducted in 1990 and 1991 for the Algonquin Gas Line (Rainey et al 1993) did not locate structural remains on the farm property. Several historic artifact concentrations were identified and interpreted as refuse patterns possibly associated with outbuilding construction and general refuse. That archaeological study did, however, recover information which supports the overall undisturbed nature and integrity of the farm property. Stonewalls also survive which mark many of the original farm pastures.

(end)

**8. Statement of Significance**

The Bullard Memorial Farm is a 150-acre farm in Holliston, Massachusetts, that has been in continuous agricultural use since about 1777. With a main house constructed in 1794, incorporating parts of an earlier Bullard (1777) structure in its ell, the Bullard House is significant architecturally as a well-preserved example of Georgian architecture in Holliston. Historically, the property also derives significance as one of the town's best preserved farms and for its organic development in the 19th and 20th centuries. In addition to the main house and ell, the complex includes a barn, cider house, vinegar house, corn crib, blacksmith shop, locker room and hen house, as well as stone walls, cattle passes and a monument to members of the Bullard family. The buildings are set in a well preserved rural agricultural setting that presents a visual appearance similar to its historic appearance, open fields with a woodlot still being used as a tree farm. The Bullard Farm retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and satisfies Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. The period of significance is 1777 - 1945. Significant dates include 1777, the date of the former main house - now part of the ell; 1794, the date of construction of the main house; and 1926, the date of considerable work on the property, following the formation of the Bullard Memorial Farm Association.

Typical of the Georgian style, the Bullard House displays a 2 1/2 story, 5 x 2 bay form. In this case the building displays a center-chimney variation rather than the single-pile or double-pile plan. The center entrance features an enframement decorated by fluted pilasters, a full entablature with torus and dentil moldings and a denticulated pediment. Other details which are typical of the style include the entablature window lintels, twelve-over-twelve sash, denticulated cornice and flush eaves.

(continued)

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The Bullard Farm's more than two hundred years of continuous farming affords it additional significance in the category of agriculture. Henry Bullard III ceased serious farming around 1900. Consequently, the land of the Bullard Farm has not been exposed to modern agricultural chemicals, exogenous fertilizers or petroleum-powered farm machinery to any appreciable extent. As a result, the Farm represents a documented preservation of original soil chemistry and soil structure that is relatively unmatched by other properties in the region or state. The detailed documentation of this farming record can be found in the Bullard Manuscript Collection in the Research Library at Old Sturbridge Village. The Collection contains, among other things, the journals of Henry Bullard III who kept an almost daily record of activities, purchases, and sales on the farm from 1845 until 1902, spanning the last half century of farming at the Bullard Farm. The buildings and their contents embody a museum of farming life, containing a collection of tools and furnishings accumulated over the centuries by the family for their use.

Reminiscences by various family members help to fill in the history of farming on the property. According to James Hovey Bullard (1856-1933), "milk and its transformation into cheese was perhaps the best and steadiest paying income of the farm...there were cows enough to fill both linters in the barn, allowing space for the two pair of oxen and some yearlings and some two year olds" ("Recollections and Reminiscences": 33). Ellen Eliza Adams (1849-1931), who spent her girlhood days on the farm between 1853 and 1870 remembered the pigs kept in the cellar under the back porch. She noted that from the pigpens in the cellar, two parallel stone walls, close together, ran to a tunnel under the road and down under the orchard making a pig run. Later the pigs were moved out to the barn and the pig pens and yards were removed. A cow and a pig were butchered in the fall for the family's use. Eliza noted that her mother made cider apple sauce and soap in the brass kettle in the kitchen. She also made cheese, butter and dipped candles for the winter ("Recollections and Reminiscences": 17). The fields on the property were planted with corn, fodder corn, potatoes, carrots, rye, oats and wheat while pears and apples were harvested from the orchards. During the mid 19th century there was also a limited attempt at cranberry farming.

Beginning with the laying out of the orchards by Henry Bullard in the late 1840s and continuing for the next fifty or so years, the production of cider and cider vinegar generated the bulk of the farm's revenue. Until that time, the farm was largely a sustenance farm operation, selling limited quantities of excess milk, timber for shipbuilding and trunnels. During the peak of the orchards in the late 19th century, 50 out of the original 78 farm acres were planted in orchards, chiefly apples and pears, although initially nectarine, apricot and plum trees were also planted for some time. Cider was sold in season and the construction of

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior  
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the cider mill about 1850 facilitated the storage of some cider to turn to vinegar. By the end of the 19th century the only remaining orchard land on the farm was located left of the house. Today, only a few fruit trees remain.

During Bertha Holden's (1871-1945) girlhood summer days on the farm, "the men were busy haying -- and there was plenty to keep the women busy with three hired men to feed besides the regular family. It was a typical farmhouse with no improvements, having a pump in the kitchen, kerosene lamps standing in a row on the shelf in the dining room, stoves in all the downstairs rooms, and the front chamber upstairs, in which nothing was ever burnt but wood. Milk pails and cans standing on a rack outside the cider mill, flocks of fowl roaming the yard, with oxen in the barn, cows in the pasture, cats, dog, horses etc. One awoke in the morning to the sounds of the barnyard, cows mooing, hens cackling, roosters crowing, men milking and straining the milk." ("Recollections": 51). Supplementing the milk, eggs, and cream were a large vegetable garden and the raspberries and thimble berries which grew along the stone walls as well as blueberries.

The connection between the land now known as the Bullard Farm and the Bullard Family began on October 23, 1649, when the General Court of Massachusetts granted to Capt. Robert Keynes of Boston, 1,074 acres of land located between the Indian settlement at Natick to the north, the Dedham and Medfield grants to the south and east. Among the purchasers of the Keynes grant lands in 1652 were Benjamin Bullard (1630-1689) and George Fairbanks. The Bullard and Fairbanks families were closely connected. Jonathan Fairbanks was one of the original settlers of Dedham and the house he built there in 1636 (Fairbanks House) is said to be the oldest continuously occupied frame structure still standing in the United States. Jonathan Fairbanks' son George was one of a group of a dozen or so Dedham residents from the second American generation who collectively purchased a large portion of the Keynes grant. Benjamin Bullard and George Fairbanks together chose land in the southern portion of the Keynes grant and then divided it between them. Benjamin's 150 acres were located in the southwestern extremity of the Keynes grant lands. Early colonial records indicate that a major Indian trail from Mendon to Natick passed along the portion of the Bogastow Brook which is now the western boundary of the Bullard Farm. According to the same records, Indian planting fields were located on or near the farm. In 1662 Benjamin Bullard signed the original unsuccessful petition in 1662 for the creation of Sherborn. A second successful petition in 1674 was also signed by Bullard. The Town of Holliston was subsequently incorporated in 1724 and the Bullard Farm came to lie on the Holliston side of the Holliston-Sherborn town line. A portion of this line constitutes the eastern boundary line of the Bullard Farm.

(continued)

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The original house built by Benjamin Bullard was located about 1.5 miles east of the present house and survived for two generations. A second Bullard house was subsequently constructed by Benjamin's grandson, Henry Bullard. When the second Bullard house burned in 1777 Henry's son, Henry II, built a new home. The third Bullard home, which saw the addition of a main block in 1794, is the dwelling on the farm today. According to reminiscences by family members, it took two to three years to assemble all the building materials needed for construction of this part of the house. Timbers of white oak were cut from the forest, hewn to size, and properly marked by numerals cut in them. The bricks were brought 25 miles from Cambridge by ox team. After the completion of the main block, the old ell was then moved about 25 feet and attached to the new part, forming the present summer kitchen.

The property subsequently passed to Henry II's son Titus and thence to Titus' two sons, Henry III and John Anson Bullard. Henry Bullard III was the last Bullard descendant to make a living farming the land. Upon Henry's death at the farm in 1906 at the age of 91, his brother, John, in his eighties, widowed and without children, returned from California to the Bullard farm, his childhood home. John continued to live on the farm from 1906 until his death in 1916.

In 1909 the children of Henry Bullard, with the financial aid of their uncle, John Anson Bullard, formed a corporation under Massachusetts law to maintain the Bullard Farm for historical, educational, and memorial purposes. The Association began to function in 1916 upon John Anson Bullard's death. Under professional guidance and using furnishings and artifacts already stored at the farm, in 1926-7 family members began to restore the dwelling and outbuildings to their original condition while adding electric lights, central heating and indoor plumbing as unobtrusively as possible, and creating living space for the resident caretakers. The front pedimented doorway, which had been stored in one of the barns, was also reinstalled at this time. Also at this time, two-thirds of the barn, being the new part, and made partly of soft wood, which had rotted, was taken down. The remaining part, the old original section of white oak was then moved about 60 feet south to its present location and the fireplace and hardwood floors added to serve as a meeting room for family meetings. An additional fireplace was added to the corn crib building to renovate it for use as a library.

Inside the main house, the dining room (winter kitchen) which had been papered was returned to its more original look by uncovering the wide pine paneling on the walls and razing the dividing partition. The old fireplace which had been boarded up was also reopened. In the east parlor, sheetrock was applied over the existing plaster ceiling with a crown molding added. The corner cupboard may have also been added at this time. Upstairs in the main

(continued)

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house a hallway was added to make the bedrooms more accessible. Prior to this the middle north bedroom included the adjacent hall and closets and access to the northwest bedroom could only be attained by passing through the middle bedroom. Over the years since the remodeling of 1926-7 the rooms have been maintained - painted, plastered and papered - with close attention to the historical integrity of the building.

The Bullard Memorial Farm Association today numbers about 200 descendants of Henry Bullard III and their spouses. Family artifacts not suitable for use in the farmhouse have been organized as a separate museum collection housed in the upstairs of the Vine gar House. A similar or larger quantity of artifacts remains in the main house attic. Books accumulated over two centuries are housed in the separate corn crib building, renovated in 1926 for use as a library. A large volume of manuscript materials has been placed in the Old Sturbridge Village Research Library and a smaller amount in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The family possesses a number of artifacts, including medical instruments and saddlebags, which belonged originally to Abijah Richardson, MD, Surgeon in the Continental Army. All of these artifacts, the buildings, and the land itself support and document the written record of the Bullards of the Bullard Homestead Farm. In recent years, the Association has made efforts to protect these resources through the installation of burglar and alarm systems. While much of the land around the Bullard Farm has been subdivided, the Association continues to work to retain the integrity of this historic farmstead.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Holliston and the overall Middle Charles River basin are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Several sites have been identified in these areas, however, most lack information pertaining to content, cultural affiliations and integrity. Systematic cultural resource assessments in the area since the 1970's have provided more intrasite information on archaeological resources in the area, particularly in upland zones such as those characteristic of Holliston (Rainey et al 1993:16). Recent research is finding that upland zones played an important role in prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns of the region. Prehistoric sites found on the Bullard Farm property can help document the internal composition of upland sites and their local and regional importance. Prehistoric sites in this area may play an important role in land use patterns in more coastal locales to the east and northeast or to the west in the Worcester Plateau area. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain information which could help clarify or test the importance of river drainage basins to Native settlement and subsistence models. The Bullard Farm lies in the Charles River drainage near its border with the Sudbury River drainage which drain northerly to the Merrimack River. Three other drainages also surround the

(continued)

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Holliston area including the Blackstone River drainage to the west and south, the Taunton River drainage to the southeast and the Neponset River drainage to the east. Prehistoric sites in the Bullard Farm locale may contain data which enable a study of the extent to which these drainages influenced the social, cultural and economic systems of people who inhabited the area.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential of providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic changes that occurred on a rural agricultural farmstead owned and occupied by 12 generations of Bullard's from 1652 to the present. The present farm has been occupied since 1777, however, further documentary research in conjunction with controlled testing and excavating could document the location of the second earlier farm building, possibly within the nominated property, which burned in that year. That research could also recover information relating to 17th and early 18th century use of the nominated property which probably occurred. The Bullard Farm presents a rare and well preserved complement of physical resources, intact public records and extensive private document, (John Worrell, 1989 letter to Holliston Selectmen). It has been said that the Bullard Farm was "frozen" in time with few if any non-contributing additions to the nominated property. The farm is reportedly undisturbed by modern machinery including mechanized farming techniques. The last Bullard who made his living exclusively from the farm dates to the early 20th century about the time the Bullard Memorial Farm Association (1909) was founded. An extensive documentary history of the farm from 1777 has been retained by the family and is now maintained in computerized form as the Bullard Manuscript Collection at Old Sturbridge Village. The combination of an undisturbed farmstead extensively documented and in the same family for nearly 300 years presents a unique opportunity to study research New England life rarely matched by other sources. Archaeological and documentary resources at the Bullard Farm can augment and complement each other to provide a more comprehensive view of rural farming life and the evolution of various Bullard families. Structural remains from the second Bullard farmhouse that burned should be located for their protection and to provide an evolutionary component in the development of the existing Bullard farmstead. Pre 1777 documentary sources for the farm burned with the house in 1777 making archaeological resources a major source for pre 1777 family and farm history. Structural remains from outbuildings associated with the third farmhouse can help reconstruct the layout of the farm in the late 18th century. Structural remains from outbuildings and the second house can provide information on early building agricultural settings. Insights into domestic life at the farm and agricultural techniques used may result from detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Analysis of these features can also provide information on the extent to which the Bullard family changed through time or retained certain family traits or values. Analysis of

(continued)

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MassachusettsSection number 8.9 Page 7.1

occupational related features can also provide information on various technologies employed on the farm including blacksmithing, cider production ice procurement and storage agricultural production.

(end)

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United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetBullard Farm  
Holliston (Middlesex County)  
MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. Geographical Data**UTM Reference Points

A	Z19	E302700	N4674660
B	Z19	E302670	N4674540
C	Z19	E302740	N4674500
D	Z19	E302800	N4674530
E	Z19	E302840	N4674490
F	Z19	E302880	N4674540
G	Z19	E303160	N4674320
H	Z19	E303200	N4674470
I	Z19	E303300	N4674340
J	Z19	E303040	N4673630
K	Z19	E302400	N4673540
L	Z19	E302490	N4673800
M	Z19	E302490	N4674020
N	Z19	E302560	N4674310
O	Z19	E302400	N4674500

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Map 9, Lot 102, in the local tax assessor's records (see enclosed copies of tax maps).

Boundary Justification

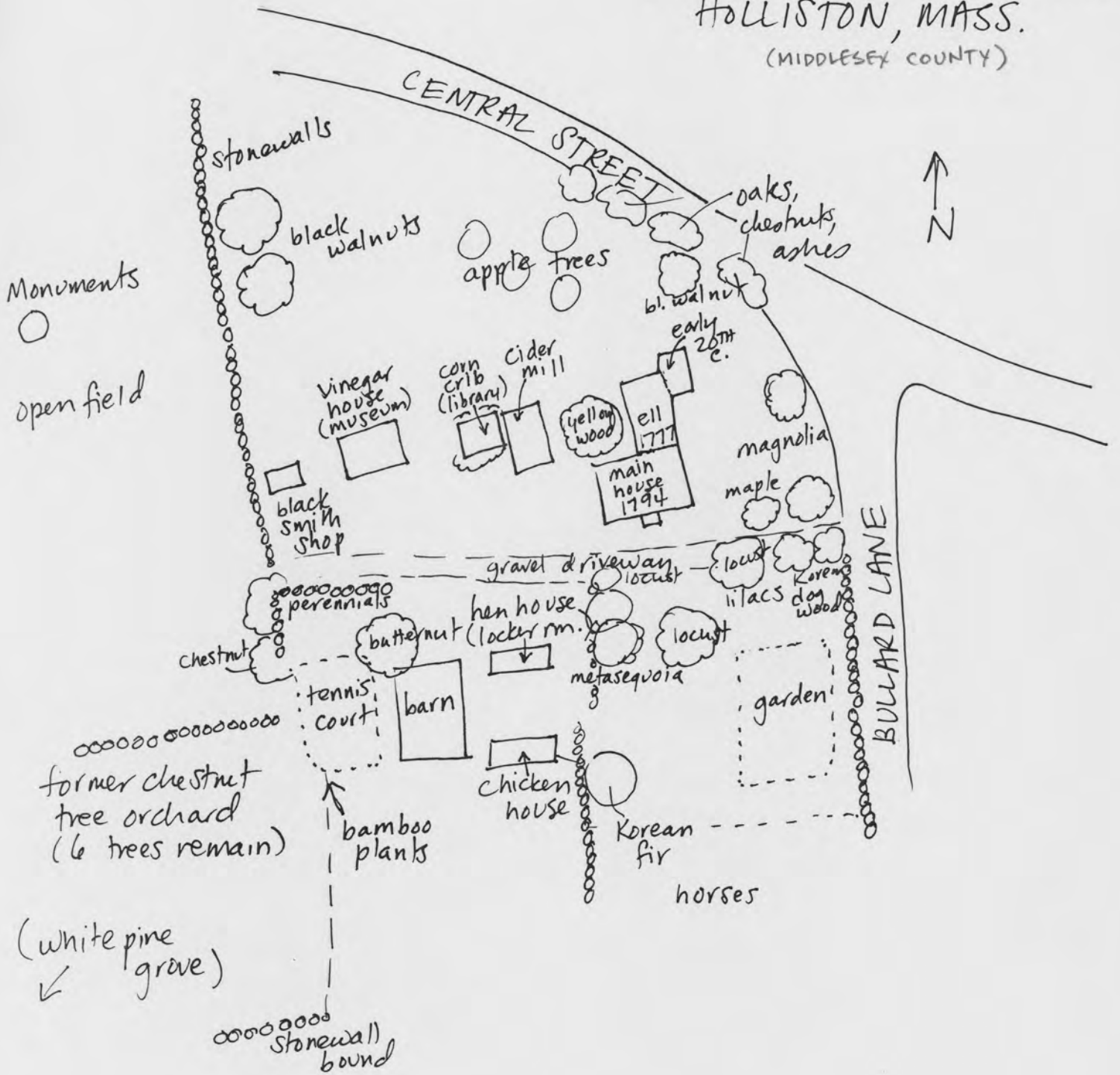
The boundary of the nominated property is drawn to include that acreage which survives from the original parcel and which is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(end)

**Bullard Farm**  
**Holliston (Middlesex County), Massachusetts**  
**DATA SHEET**

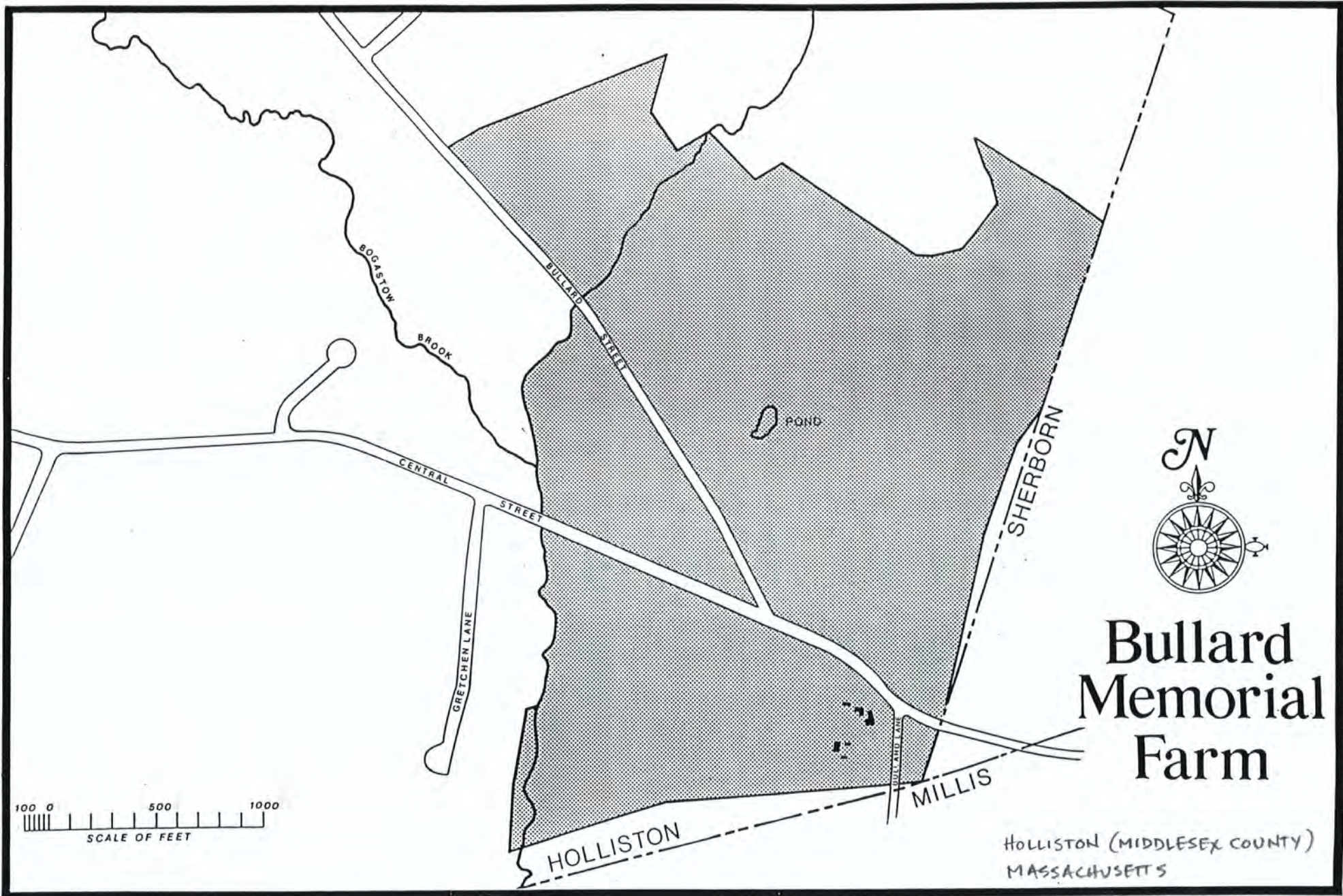
<u>Resource</u>	<u>Construction date</u>	<u>Contributing (C) or Noncontributing (NC)</u>
Main House	1794 with earlier 1777 ell	Contributing building
Cider Mill	ca. 1820	Contributing building
Corn Crib	ca. 1820	Contributing building
Vinegar House	ca. 1850	Contributing building
Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1820	Contributing building
Barn	ca. 1794	Contributing building
Locker House	ca. 1900	Contributing building
Hen House	ca. 1900	Contributing building
Tennis Court	ca. 1926	Contributing site
StoneWalls	ca. 1794+	Contributing structures
Woodlot		Contributing site
Pasture		Contributing site
Cattle Pass	ca. 1850	Contributing structure
Cattle Pass	ca. 1850	Contributing structure
Monument	1909+	Contributing object

DETAIL, SKETCH MAP  
 BULLARD FARM BUILDINGS  
 HOLLISTON, MASS.  
 (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)

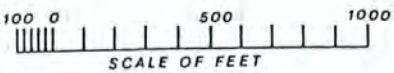




SKETCH MAP  
BULLARD MEMORIAL FARM  
HOLLISTON, MASS.  
(MIDDLESEX COUNTY)



# Bullard Memorial Farm



HOLLISTON (MIDDLESEX COUNTY)  
MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bullard Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 5/12/95                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/23/95  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/08/95                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/26/95  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000710

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: Y

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5-26-95 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Comment Waiver.*

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 1 of 7.  
Description of view:

Location and relationship of all contributing buildings except barn. L to R: Blacksmith Shop; Vinegar House (Museum upstairs); Corn Crib (Library); Cider House; Ell (1777); Main House (1794). View toward Northeast.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993

Neg: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 1 of 7

View looking NE. From L to R: Blacksmith Shop, Vinegar house,  
Corn Crib, Cider House, Ell, Main House



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 2 of 7.  
Description of view:

Main cluster of contributing buildings. L to R: Corn Crib, Cider House, Back Portion of Ell, Main House. View toward Northeast.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993

Neg: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 2 of 7

View looking NE. From L to R: Corn Crib, Cider House,  
Back portion of ell, Main House



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 3 of 7.  
Description of view:

Detail of Vestibule, Main House. View North.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993

Neg.: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 3 of 7

View of vestibule, main house, looking north



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 4 of 7.  
Description of view:

Detail of Ell and Back Portion of Ell (separated at chimney). View East.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993

Neg.: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 4 of 7

View looking east at Main House ell



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 5 of 7.  
Description of view:

Left to right: Closed-in Porch on Back Portion of ell, Back Portion of Ell; Ell; Cider House; Corn Crib. View Southeast.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993

Neg.: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 5 of 7

View looking SE. From L to R: Closed in porch on back of ell,  
ell, rear of cider house, corn crib.



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 6 of 7.  
Description of view:

Barn; former chickenhouse (non-contributing) to left). View South-southwest.

Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA  
Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993  
Neg.: John M. Kingsbury  
Photograph 6 of 7  
View looking S-SW. From L to R: Locker House,  
Barn



Property name: Bullard Farm  
Street Address: 7 Bullard Lane  
Community: Holliston

Photographer and date: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993.  
Location of negative; John M. Kingsbury

Photograph number 7 of 7.  
Description of view:

Left to right: Main House; *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood from China), planted in 1948. View East-northeast.

Property name: Bullard Farm  
7 Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA

Photographer: John M. Kingsbury, March 1993  
Neg: John M. Kingsbury

Photograph 7 of 7

View looking east-NE. From L to R: Main house, *metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood from China) planted in 1948.



SEE SHEET 12  
Latitude 42° 12' 30"

EE SHEET 9

N 440,000

N 435,000

27-B-6

SEE SHEET 8  
Longitude 71° 25' 00"

Longitude 71° 22' 30"

N 435,000

16

PART OF ASSESSORS ATLAS  
Surveyed and Compiled by  
**SCHOFIELD BROTHERS, CIVIL ENGINEERS**  
Framingham, Mass.

SCALE OF FEET  
0 500 1000

Latitude 42° 11' 15"  
SEE SHEET 6

GLM ENGINEERS & PLANNERS, INC.  
100 STATE STREET  
BOSTON, MASS. 02109

HOLLISTON

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**CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
LITTLETON, N.H. 03561

SHEET 9

Bullard Farm  
Bullard Lane  
Holliston, MA  
(MIDDLESEX COUNTY)



# Medfield MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1981 and 1982. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Holliston 1969 and Medfield 1970 1:25,000-scale maps.  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone.  
 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1955  
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS				
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3		
1	3.2808			1	2	3		
4	13.1234			4	5			
6	19.6850			6	7	8		
8	26.2467							
10	32.8084							
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808				UTM grid convergence (GM) at 42° 07' 30" N latitude (declination) (MK) is 0.000000		1 Marlborough		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048				Diagram is approximate		2 Framingham		
						3 Boston South		
						4 Milford		
						5 Needham		
				6 Uxbridge				
				7 Franklin				
				8 Brockton				

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192

## Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U.S. State
- Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge, overpass, underpass
- Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream: intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh, marsh, swale
- Land subject to controlled inundation: woodbed
- Scrub, mangrove
- Ditch; vineyard
- National or State monument: small park
- Land grant with monument: found section corner
- U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
- Range, township, section line: location approximate
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery: grave
- Campground: picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contour: index, intermediate, supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: 50% rise, low, sand
- Perennial lake and stream: intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh, marsh, swale
- Land subject to controlled inundation: woodbed
- Scrub; mangrove
- Ditch; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Bullard Farm  
 7 Bullard Lane  
 Holliston, MA  
 A E 302 700 N 46 74 660  
 B E 302 670 N 46 74 580  
 C E 302 740 N 46 74 500  
 D E 302 800 N 46 74 530  
 E E 302 840 N 46 74 490  
 F E 302 880 N 46 74 540  
 G E 303 160 N 46 74 320  
 H E 303 200 N 46 74 470  
 I E 303 340 N 46 74 340  
 J E 303 400 N 46 73 630  
 K E 302 400 N 46 73 510  
 L E 302 490 N 46 73 800  
 M E 302 490 N 46 74 020  
 N E 302 560 N 46 74 310  
 O E 302 460 N 46 74 500

(MIDDLESEX COUNTY)



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

3 May 1995

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Bullard Farm, Holliston (Middlesex County), Massachusetts, 01746

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the Bullard Farm were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

With the understanding that a waiver of the customary 15-day Federal Register commenting period would assist in the preservation of the Bullard Farm, the Massachusetts Historical Commission respectfully requests that the commenting period be waived (36 CFR 60.13(a)).

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: The Bullard Farm Memorial Association, Inc., c/o John M. Kingsbury,  
10 Synder Heights, Ithaca, New York 14850  
Elizabeth Pulford, Chairperson, Holliston Historical Commission  
Carol Dooling, Chairperson, Board of Selectmen, Town of Holliston  
Janet Harrington, Director, Holliston Public Library

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