

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas Hollis Historic Districtother names/site Number N/A

2. Location

street & number Approx. 1 mile of Washington Street from Winter N/A not for publication
city, town Holliston to Highland Streets N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 015 zip code 01746
017

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>110</u>	<u>55</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u> objects
<u>115</u>	<u>59</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

9/15/89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Thomas Hollis Historic District, Holliston, Massachusetts	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling, Secondary Dwelling	Domestic/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Commerce/Department Store, Professional, Specialty Store, Financial Institution	Commerce/Business, Professional, Financial Institution, specialty Store
Religion/Religious Structure	Religion/Religious Structure
Funerary/Cemetery (see more on continuation sheet)	
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival, Italian Villa, Gothic Revival	foundation Stone
Early Republic/Federal	walls Wood, Brick, Concrete, Asbestos
Late Victorian/Second Empire Gothic	roof Asphalt, Slate
Late 19th Century/Colonial Revival	other
Colonial/Georgian	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Thomas Hollis Historic District, Holliston, Massachusetts, is a residential, commercial, and institutional area of 143 acres, located on Washington Street (Route 16) in the central part of Holliston. The district extends along the fertile eastern and southern slopes of Mount Hollis, and climbs the northern slope of Phipps Hill. Bogastow Brook flows to the north of the district, and Chicken Brook to the south. The district includes buildings on both sides of Washington Street for approximately one mile and from Winter Street on the north to Highland Street on the south. The district was primarily built up during the first six decades of the 19th century, during the town's major phase of population growth and economic development. Some residential, institutional, and commercial additions were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. To the northwest, the district is bounded by the relatively steep, undeveloped slopes of Mount Hollis. The district is also distinguished from mid- to late 20th century development to the north, west, and southwest. To the east is a late 19th century residential area oriented toward Holliston's industrial railroad corridor. The district includes 165 buildings (110 contributing and 55 noncontributing), one site, and eight objects (four contributing and four noncontributing).

The Thomas Hollis Historic District retains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity, given the continued importance of Washington Street (Route 16) as a local thoroughfare, and given the area's role as a residential, civic, and commercial focus of Holliston. Most modern intrusions are relatively unobtrusive, and primarily consist of small automobile garages located to the rear of residential buildings. Intrusions also include nine residential buildings, all of which are small, one-story structures. The latter are clustered on the east side of Washington Street near the Central Street intersection. A 1967 police station, located in the northern part of the district, is set back from the roadway. The most notable intrusions are two automobile service stations located on the west side of Washington Street at the Green Street intersection. Historic alterations to existing structures include the addition of lateral wings and/or rear ells to most residences, and the widespread addition of Colonial Revival porches and porticos in the early 20th century. Although replacement of fenestration and entries and the use of modern siding materials is evident, it is not widespread, and is most noticable on the district's commercial buildings, and on those residences that have been converted to commercial (mostly office) use.

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

AGRICULTURE/Outbuilding
GOVERNMENT/Town Hall
DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling
CULTURE/Monument marker
EDUCATION/Library

Current Functions

FUNERARY/Cemetery
GOVERNMENT/Town hall
SOCIAL/Meeting hall
EDUCATION/Library
CULTURE/Monument marker

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Washington Street has been an important local and regional highway since the second quarter of the 18th century, when it was laid out. The district also includes the sites chosen in 1724 for Holliston's first meetinghouse (no longer extant, but the site is indicated by the First Meetinghouse Marker, 1909, MHC #831) and burial ground (Central Cemetery, MHC #826). The area has remained the town's civic and ecclesiastical focus from that time to the present. Although the district includes 18th century farm dwellings, its architectural character dates primarily from the period of sustained local growth and economic development that extended from the early national era to the Civil War. The first six decades of the 19th century saw the transformation of a rural roadway of dispersed farmsteads leading through a rather isolated meetinghouse center into a high-status residential corridor marked by the substantial dwellings of the town's most prominent merchants, professionals, and industrialists. These buildings, together with the district's more modest houses, represent well-recognized regional variations of the forms associated with Adamesque, Greek Revival, Gothic, and Italianate design and ornament, although the first two styles dominate in terms of numbers of surviving buildings. Although there are exceptions, most of these residences were built in close proximity to the road, and the great majority present their principal facade to the passing highway.

The district's architecture presents the varied visual shapes and forms of the mid-19th century New England linear village. These include the two-story, five-bay facades of Federal period residences; both modest and monumental examples of Greek Revival gable-front facades, many with colonnaded porticos; and to a lesser degree the more complex T- and L-plan forms and ornate details of the later Romantic revivals. Nearly all the residential buildings are of wood frame construction, as are most of the nonresidential buildings. The district's civic and religious structures primarily reflect the period of building and rebuilding that marked the later phases of sustained local development in the third quarter of the 19th century, and similarly reflect the fashion for Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic design and ornament. The district's surviving commercial structures reflect a period of rebuilding in the last quarter of the 19th century that followed a major 1875 fire that destroyed over twenty structures in an area of Holliston that extended over the central part of the district. Representative and outstanding examples from the district are described below:

The earliest surviving building in the district is the Isaac Foster House, 617 Washington Street (MHC #18), built ca. 1727. This house represents a regionally typical 18th century form: a five-bay, 2-1/2 story house of two-room depth and central interior chimney plan. The location of the chimney stack and interior structural evidence suggest that this house was originally

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of saltbox form, and subsequently enlarged to a full, two-story plan. Subsequent alterations include rear ell and side leanto additions, and an early 20th century, full-length Colonial Revival porch. This central chimney plan remained popular in Holliston through the early years of the 19th century, and appears in the first Colonel Asa Whiting House, 507 Washington Street (MHC #11), built in 1807 and embellished with an Adamesque entry surround with a semi-circular fanlight capped by a triangular pediment entablature.

The first wave of major residential construction in the district took place in the last decade of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th. A Holliston cadastral survey map of 1831 shows two dozen houses located along Washington Street in this area, and it appears that nearly all of these Federal-period residences survive. All but one of the twenty-four houses that remain are two stories, and fourteen are of two-room depth. All have five-bay facades with central entries, most typically ornamented with an entry surround that includes three-quarter sidelights, a semi-elliptical fanlight, and simple entablature. Eighteen of the twenty-four have side-gable roofs, and eight of these have pedimented end gables. Six hipped-roof structures from this period survive. Most appear to be of central hall plan, with multiple chimney stacks, although changes and removals of chimney stacks may obscure a number of central chimney plan survivals. Typical chimney placements appear to be between the front and rear rooms, or on the rear wall of houses of one room depth. Two examples of side-wall chimney plans survive.

One of the best surviving examples from this period is the second Colonel Asa Whiting House, 547 Washington Street (MHC # 12, Photo 21), built ca. 1815. The house is of two-room depth, and has a center hall plan. The hipped roof shelters decorative cornice modillions. The ornate entry surround features three-quarter sidelights, a semi-elliptical fanlight with keystone, and a simple entablature. The house was relocated back from the roadway ca. 1930, and Colonial Revival wing porches were added ca. 1940. A second substantial period survival is the Elihu Currier House, 696 Washington Street (MHC #76), built ca. 1826. Also a central hall house with hipped roof, the Currier House has a more modest entry surround with a semi-elliptical fanlight with keystone, but no sidelights. A third large period example is 855 Washington Street, built ca. 1830, a hipped-roof, central hall house unusual for its paired sidewall chimneys. This house also retains unusually delicate, full-length entry sidelights, and a highly decorated Italianate entry portico from the mid-19th century. Representative of the popular side-gabled houses of two-room depth is the Nathaniel Johnson House, 1037 Washington Street (Photo 26), built ca. 1802. Presently restored, with later 19th century

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porches, dormers, and additions removed, the house features a pedimented entry surround with a semi-circular fanlight with keystone. An example of Holliston's rearwall chimney houses is the Nathan Pond House, 676 Washington Street (Photo 17), built ca. 1824. This house has pedimented end gables, and retains its 6/6 sash. A second one-room-deep house of the period is the hipped-roof Oliver Leland House, 939 Washington Street, built ca. 1790. Unusual for its endwall chimney placement, the Leland House also retains the popular semi-elliptical entry fanlight with keystone.

The thirty surviving houses built during the second quarter of the 19th century in the Greek Revival style reflect a greater variety of forms and plans than their Federal predecessors. The great majority of the thirty (twenty-six) present a gable end facade, but these appear in 1 1/2 (eight) and 2 1/2 (eighteen) story heights, in three-, four-, and five-bay widths, and with an array of decorative details. Four end-gable houses were built with Greek Revival details. Characteristic features of the district's Greek Revival houses include recessed entryways with sidelights, and a variety of colonnaded, pedimented, one- and two-story porticos, ranging in scale from quite modest to colossal.

The most diminutive houses built during this phase were 1 1/2-story, three-bay, gable front houses with end-bay entries. All of these had added rear or side ells. A representative, modest example is 510 Washington Street, built ca. 1850, which features a single bracketed entry cap, and gable returns in the cornice. The most ornate of the 1 1/2-story survivals is 644 Washington Street (MHC #21), built ca. 1850, which features a pedimented gable that projects over an Ionic order, colonnaded portico.

Among 2 1/2-story houses, the smallest are end-gable buildings such as 888 Washington Street, built ca. 1830, with three-bay facades with central entries. These are one-room-deep buildings, all of which have rear ells. More typical are the larger, 2 1/2-story, gable front houses with end bay entries. A representative example is 560 Washington Street (MHC #13), built ca. 1845, distinguished by its two-story, lateral ell. On the three-bay main facade, two-story corner pilasters lead to gable returns in the cornice, and the recessed entry is marked by a simple entablature. The lateral ell features an added Queen Anne porch with turned posts and scroll brackets. A more ornate version of this form survives at 645 Washington Street (MHC #22), built ca. 1840, where the two-story corner pilasters support a pedimented gable. Here the entry is flanked by narrow sidelights and pilasters, but has no entablature. A full-length, single-story, Colonial Revival porch, supported by Tuscan columns, has been added across the front. Several local examples feature more dramatic gable fronts with full, two-story, colonnaded

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porticoes. One is the Elihu Cutler House, 602 Washington Street (MHC #17), built ca. 1840, with a projecting pedimented gable supported by four massive, two-story, Ionic columns. The entry surround here is quite simple, with narrow sidelights. A colonnaded portico also appears on 688 Washington Street (MHC #27), built ca. 1840. Here the projecting pedimented gable is supported by three massive, squared Doric columns. The entry surround is more elaborate, with leaded sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight. Unfortunately, the first floor fenestration has been altered, and a 20th century side wing added.

Three 2 1/2-story houses with four-bay gable fronts also survive. The most ornate of these is the Eli Phipps House, 1057 Washington Street, built ca. 1840, on which a projecting, pedimented gable is supported by colossal, two-story, Doric columns.

Five-bay, gable front houses were much rarer. An example in the district is St. Mary's rectory, located at 8 Church Street (MHC #26), with a Palladian window in its projecting pedimented gable. Here the relatively shallow portico is supported by four two-story Doric columns.

Finally, there are two known examples of 2 1/2-story, side gable houses with full, two-story colonnaded, recessed porticoes along their main facade. An example at 760 Washington Street was demolished in 1976, but a surviving example is the William Batchelder House, 944 Washington Street built ca. 1840 (Photo 23). Here the portico, supported by four squared Doric columns, shelters both first- and second-story porches, with identical, sidelighted center entries.

Far fewer Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire style residences were built in the district, and only fifteen examples of these forms survive, with the Italianate clearly the most dominant type. In some cases, Italianate details were simply added to houses with plan configurations already established in an earlier construction era. An ornate example of this process is 593 Washington Street (MHC #16), built ca. 1840. Here, a four-bay, gable front house was given a wealth of Italianate detail: paired scrolled brackets and dentils in the cornice and gable; bracketed and dentilated window caps; full-length first-floor windows; and a full width, single-story porch supported by ornamented squared post, and defined by a turned spindle balustrade. In contrast, the Seth Thayer House, 567 Washington Street (MHC #14) represents a more complex L plan. Here, a low-pitched roof has wide, overhanging eaves sheltering massive decorated brackets. The entry porch has ornamented squared posts, and a low, turned spindle balustrade. The south facade has a characteristic projecting single-story window bay. On the Washington Street boundary of the property, a period cast iron fence with tree

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trunk and spiraling vine motifs survives. Two outstanding Italianate examples are the nearly identical adjacent Abel Pond House, 957 Washington Street (Photo 30), built ca. 1853, and the William Thayer House, 949 Washington Street (Photo 27), built ca. 1858. Each is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay, end gable house, with a centered gable over the main entry. The entry itself is flanked by sidelights and sheltered under an elaborately detailed projecting portico, which features decorated hexagonal posts, scroll brackets, and turned spindle balustrade. The overhanging eaves are heavily bracketed, and windows are capped by bracketed inverted V crowns. The Pond House retains a small, single-story projecting window bay on its south elevation. The Thayer House is presently sheathed in aluminum siding, and has lost some decorative details. Houses of Gothic plan and form are far less frequent in the district, but the examples that survive are notable. These include the 2 1/2-story, L-plan, Zephaniah Talbot House, 726 Washington Street (MHC #31, Photo 19), built in 1863. The house features parapeted gables with lancet windows, and projecting single-story window bays, but has lost some decorative details. Also notable is the 1 1/2-story, T-plan, Gothic cottage at 579 Washington Street (MHC #15), built ca. 1870, with its steeply pitched gables containing machine-sawn vergeboards with drop motifs. The house retains diamond-paned sash and entry sidelights. Houses with Second Empire features are rarer, although several extant structures appear to have lost their Mansard roofs, retaining only the Italianate details of the surviving structure. The best representative Second Empire survival is 23 Quincy Place, built ca. 1870, a 2 1/2-story, T-plan building with connecting carriage house. The building features the characteristic flared Mansard roof with projecting dormer windows capped by simple segmental arch crowns. The main entry is contained in a projecting, square, two-story entry bay. Several single-story window bays project from the main body of the house, and a dentilated beltcourse extends along the bays and elevations between the first and second stories.

The level of new construction activity in the district dropped dramatically after the third quarter of the 19th century, and few examples of the late 19th or early 20th century revival styles appeared. Two substantial, but conservatively designed, Colonial Revival/Shingle style houses were built at the southern end of the district at 1090 Washington Street, ca. 1912, and 1110 Washington Street, ca. 1917. Both use projecting bays, gabled dormers, wrap-around porticoes, and shingle sheathing to create irregular massing and texture around a simple, rectangular, side gable core. Both retain single and paired, irregularly placed windows, and a main entry door with full-length oval glass. The porticoes feature single, paired, and triplet Tuscan columns. Subsequent early 20th century residential construction was much more modest. Examples include adjacent gable front houses at 864 Washington Street and 870 Washington Street, both built ca. 1920. Both are set on concrete

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block foundations, present two-bay facades, and are sheathed in clapboard, with shingles in the facade gable. Both have modest entry porticos supported by Tuscan columns, and both retain decorative leaded stained-glass windows.

As they survive to the present, Holliston's institutional buildings primarily reflect the architectural tastes of the third quarter of the 19th century. The oldest surviving institutional structure is the First Congregational Church (MHC #30, Photo 12), originally built ca. 1822, and reportedly modelled on the Elias Carter-designed meetinghouse still standing in nearby Mendon. The Holliston church was substantially remodelled and rebuilt in 1859, when a new story was added, and the building today primarily reflects this later reconstruction. The building is a three-story, gable front structure, with a shallow, projecting three-story Doric portico. The latter contains a semi-circular fanlight in the enclosed pedimented gable and shelters three symmetrically placed entries, each with transom lights set beneath a rounded hood. Above each door is a two-part, roundheaded window with blinds. A five-part tower rises from the gable; its composition includes a square base with clock, framed by quoins; an octagonal belfry; two octagons with blinds; and a spire. The side elevations are seven bays deep, with fenestration repeating that found on the main elevation. Monumental paired Doric pilasters frame the main block. Both main block and portico are trimmed with modillions. Modern wings, smaller in scale, but with trim reflecting that of the original building, were added to the church in 1956 and 1960.

The Methodist Church, now the Mount Hollis Lodge Masonic Temple (MHC #75), originally built in 1833, also saw major reconstruction; in this case in 1875, when the building was "extensively repaired." As it stands today, the building is of two stories resting on a brick basement. The three-bay gable front facade displays simple, paneled pilasters and three curved arch windows. The pedimented gable contains a lancet light, and the side elevations contain four two-story lancet windows. A square tower trimmed with quoins rises from the gable peak, although the belfry and spire that once surmounted it were lost to lightning in 1938.

The Holliston Town Hall (MHC #28, Photo 9), built ca. 1855 of wood on a high brick foundation, was designed by Boston architect Edwin Payson. A fine example of Italianate civic architecture, this three-story building has a cross-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves that shelter massive, ornate paired brackets with drops, and a dentilated cornice. The three-bay main facade features three segmental-arched, keystone entries with double doors, each topped by a two-story, rounded arch window set within a recess. Fenestration on side elevations is similar, with the addition of a pair of narrow roundheaded windows centered within a recess in the cross gable.

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Holliston's Civil War Monument (MHC #827) was built north of the Town Hall in 1867. This is a granite pillar set on a base inscribed with the names of local soldiers and the battles in which they served.

Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church (MHC #29, Photo 13), 1879, is a three-bay, two-story structure of Gothic Revival design, with a steeply pitched center gable. The main facade is marked by three entries recessed within lancet arches with triple rose lights, and, on the second story, by single and paired lancet windows, again within pointed arches. Stepped buttresses divide the facade bays. An offset square tower, three stories in height and capped by a spire, features a screened belfry with carved ornaments.

The Holliston Public Library, 752 Washington Street (MHC #149, Photo 7), in Neo-classical style, was built 1903. The one-story, H plan brick building rises from a granite basement with a watertable of pink granite; the building is capped by a hipped roof of grey slate. The three-bay facade is framed by oversized quoins of brick. The recessed entrance is set within an entrance pavilion crowned by a bracket-supported pediment; the entry is marked by squat Doric columns supporting a granite name plaque. Windows are capped by brick flat arches and rest on plain sills. Exterior chimneys are located on the end walls. A large three-story rear addition was added ca. 1986, and double doors in the main entry have been replaced.

The earliest surviving commercial building in the district is the Holliston National Bank, 761/763 Washington Street (MHC #33), built ca. 1872. The brick bank is a Second Empire-style structure, with a flared mansard roof sheathed in fishscale-patterned slate. A pair of dormer windows are surmounted by eared hoods with elaborate bracket supports. Second-story and side elevation windows are capped by ornate bracketed hoods. Second-story ornament includes a panelled frieze and bracketed overhanging eaves. Sash on the upper two levels is 2/2. The street level main facade has seen modern alternation for commercial purposes.

Of three large surviving commercial blocks built at the end of the 19th century, the best example is the Odd Fellows' Hall, a.k.a. Keily Block, 779 Washington Street (MHC #153, Photo 5), built ca. 1890. It is a two-story, wood frame structure sheathed in clapboard, with a nine-bay main facade capped by a stepped roof parapet and dentilated eaves. The second story facade retains the original 2/2 sash windows, each topped by a vertical board panel. The street level facade has seen extensive alteration for commercial use, but some original storefront windows may survive.

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Holliston, MassachusettsArchaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded within the district, it is likely that sites are present. Five prehistoric sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile), while seventeen sites exist in the entire town. The physical characteristics of the district, a relatively flat, 143-acre well-drained area in close proximity to several streams, ponds and other wetlands would have made this an attractive area for native settlement and subsistence activities. Given these locational characteristics, site densities in the area, and the overall size of the district, a moderate potential exists that sites are present.

There is a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Some settlement may have occurred in the district area during the late 17th or early 18th century, however, no evidence of it is available at present.

By ca. 1724 the district developed as the town's civic and ecclesiastical focus with some residential settlement. The earliest documented archaeological survivals in the district are associated with the town's first meetinghouse and burial ground erected in 1724 along Washington Street opposite Mount Hollis. Archaeological survivals also probably exist for two taverns and a schoolhouse built in this area by the mid 18th century. Survivals also probably exist in the area for 18th century residential structures though none can be documented at this time. Structural remains of early buildings may survive as well as evidence of other buildings and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Similar features may also survive associated with structures that still stand in the district. An 18th century residence survives in the district area, the 1727 Isaac Foster House; however, most residences, civic and religious buildings date from the 19th century. Archaeological remains of an 1825 town house, replaced in 1852 are likely present next to the burial ground. No known industrial sites or structures exist within the district, though several mills, sawmills, and tanneries were constructed along streams surrounding the district area during the 18th and 19th centuries. Period boat and shoe manufacture may have existed as a cottage industry in homes along Washington Street, although none are documented at this time.

8. Statement of Significance Thomas Hollis Historic District, Holliston, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureCommunity DevelopmentSocial History

Period of Significance

ca. 1774-1925

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Edwin Payson

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Thomas Hollis Historic District, Holliston, Massachusetts, is a well-preserved linear village of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings constructed from the 18th through the early 20th century. The district extends approximately one mile along Washington Street (Route 16) between Winter Street and Highland Street. The area east of Mount Hollis was chosen as the site of the town's first meetinghouse in 1724, and the adjacent burial ground site chosen at this time served the town until 1859. This location has remained Holliston's civic and ecclesiastical focus ever since. Population growth, local prosperity, and the continued importance of Washington Street as a local and regional transportation corridor all stimulated extensive development in the district from 1800 through the Civil War. The subsequent leveling off of the local economy through the mid-20th century meant that far fewer additions were made in the period up to 1925, although important commercial and civic structures were built. One hundred and ten buildings, one site, and four objects contribute to the district's architectural and historical integrity. The Thomas Hollis Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and therefore fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance.

The town of Holliston is located in the extreme southwest corner of Middlesex County, on the eastern edge of the Central Upland region of southern New England. It is situated on a highland area drained by tributary streams that flow southward into the Charles River. Land grants were made in the vicinity as early as 1659, and the area was included in the town of Sherborn, incorporated in 1674. The second division of common lands of Sherborn in 1682 included all the land later known as Holliston, and settlement commenced in that decade. Several Sherborn residents--John Hill, Benjamin Bullard, Obadiah Morse, Jonathan Morse, and Edmund West-- made 2,000 acre purchases in the area, and together with their families, formed the nucleus of the first settlement. By the second decade of the 18th century, families in this western part of Sherborn, dissatisfied with the distant location chosen for

9. Major Bibliographical References

Framingham Gazette, 1871-1875.

Holliston Advertiser, 1856-1858.

Holliston Transcript, 1876-1900.

Morse, Abner, History of Sherborn and Holliston, 1856.

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 # _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 143.15 Acres

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
A 1 9	2 9 9 6 5 0	4 6 7 5 5 5 0
C 1 9	2 9 9 6 8 0	4 6 7 5 2 0 0

Zone	Easting	Northing
B 1 9	2 9 9 6 9 0	4 6 7 5 4 8 0
D 1 9	2 9 9 6 1 0	4 6 7 5 0 2 0

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Thomas Hollis Historic District are outlined on the attached composite assessor's map prepared for the Holliston Historical Commission. The district extends for approximately 1 mile along Washington Street (Route 16) from Winter Street south to Highland Street, and follows existing property lines on either side of Washington Street.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Thomas Hollis Historic District were chosen to include the greatest concentration of 19th century residences, institutional structures, and commercial buildings associated with the development of Holliston Center along the Washington Street corridor. To the north of Winter Street is a concentration of late 20th century buildings. South of Highland Street, settlement along Washington

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Hulbert (HHC/Michael Steinitz, Pres. Consultant w/Betsy Friedberg, N.R. Director)

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Holliston, Massachusetts

that town's new meetinghouse, petitioned the General Court to be incorporated as a separate town. Their efforts met with success, and in 1724, the town of Holliston, named after wealthy London merchant Thomas Hollis, was created with eighteen landholding families and approximately one hundred residents. A meetinghouse site was chosen the same year (see the Meetinghouse Site Marker, 1909, MHC #831), as was a burial ground (Central Cemetery, MHC #826). Seven years later, the roadway which later became Washington Street was laid out westward to Mendon.

The early economy of the town was based on a mixed husbandry of grain production and cattle grazing, and settlement followed the pattern of dispersed farmsteads that characterized the region as a whole in the 18th century. A building representative of the more substantial local houses built in the first half of the 18th century is the Isaac Foster House, 617 Washington Street built 1727 (MHC #18). Foster was a miller and probably one of the town's more prosperous residents. By the mid-18th century, the town had approximately 400 residents, and by 1765 the number had risen to 705. A decade later, the local population felt numerous and prosperous enough to substantially repair and enlarge its first meetinghouse (no longer extant). In 1800, local residents numbered 783.

The early national era saw local entrepreneurial interest turn increasingly away from agriculture and toward manufacturing. As early as 1771 there were already five tanneries here, a byproduct of extensive local cattle raising. Given good local leather supplies, it is not surprising that shoe manufacturing was introduced in 1793 by Colonel Ariel Bragg. Others followed in the first decade of the 19th century, including members of the Bullard, Currier, and Batchelder families, and soon the town joined the many other towns of eastern Massachusetts that together formed a great boot- and shoe-producing region in the 19th century. Attempts at other forms of small-scale manufacturing were also undertaken locally. In 1814 Elihu Cutler established a local thread mill. More significant in terms of local employment was the introduction of straw goods manufacturing by Charles and George Leland in 1815. Coach lace production was introduced in 1827, and a copper pump factory was built in 1835. Nevertheless, boot, shoe, and straw hat production quickly emerged as the major sources of employment and economic development. In 1837, the town was manufacturing over 20,000 pairs of boots and nearly a quarter million pairs of shoes annually, a production valued at over \$240,000, and one that employed 312 men and 149 women. It also produced over 26,000 straw bonnets valued at \$33,000 dollars. By 1855, 471 men and 112 women here were turning out over a quarter million pairs of boots, and over 67,000 shoes annually, valued at over \$404,000. In the same year, 160 women

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produced 76,000 bonnets and 5,000 hats. The employment opportunities offered by these industries attracted a growing and increasingly diverse population. Between 1800 and 1840, the town's population more than doubled, reaching 1,782 individuals. The arrival in 1847 of the Framingham Branch Railroad helped stimulate even greater economic development, and by 1860, the population had nearly doubled again to 3,339. Many of these new manufacturing employees and their families lived in modest houses built along the low-lying railroad corridor to the east of Washington Street, an area where many of the town's expanding industrial facilities were also located.

Meanwhile, Washington Street became a favored location for the stylish residences of the town's entrepreneurs, professionals, and manufacturers. By the early decades of the 19th century, the busy thoroughfare near the meetinghouse had already begun to attract prosperous residents. Tavernkeeper Oliver Leland built a stylish, hipped roof house, 939 Washington Street, in 1790. Local merchant Nathaniel Johnson (b. 1761), an "efficient businessman, and citizen of influence," built a stylish Federal residence at 1037 Washington Street (Photo 25), as did Colonel Asa Whiting at 547 Washington Street (MHC #12, Photo 21). Dr. Timothy Fisk (1778-1863), a Harvard graduate and a prominent local physician, located his residence at 747 Washington Street (MHC #32) in the first years of the 19th century. Elihu Cutler (1771-1857) moved into his father-in-law's early 18th century house at 617 Washington Street (MHC #18). Cutler, trained as a wheelwright, established a thread mill in 1814, operated a tannery, and subsequently became involved in boot and shoe manufacturing. With his brother, James Cutler, he promoted Holliston real estate, selling house lots and building over forty houses. He was an important public figure, serving as the town's representative to the state legislature in 1827-1828, and becoming the town's first state senator. His son, Elihu Cutler Jr. (1800-1855), resided in the stylish Greek Revival residence at 602 Washington Street (MHC #17), and was also a prominent local figure, serving as the town's second state senator.

Other important shoe manufacturers who lived in stylish Washington Street houses included Elihu Currier, a prominent businessman who lived in a substantial Federal house at 696 Washington Street (MHC #76); William Batchelder (1800-1876), who served as first president of the Holliston Bank, and who lived at 944 Washington Street (Photo 23); and Alden Leland (1801-1883), who began shoemaking in 1831, and who for fifty years was "a prominent man in the affairs of the town." Leland, who lived at 635 Washington Street (MHC #20), served as state representative in 1838, 1842, 1848, and 1852, and as a state senator in 1865-1866. He was also first president of the Holliston Savings Bank.

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Washington Street residents also included Abel Pond, who lived at 957 Washington Street, and who served as town clerk and town treasurer in 1845-1846; businessman O. B. Bullard, who lived at 593 Washington Street (MHC #16), and who managed the Holliston Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and served as town clerk in 1843-1844; and Dr. Hiram Lake (b. 1820), a physician who came to Holliston in 1846, became a trustee of the Holliston Savings Bank, and lived at 769 Washington Street. Nail manufacturer Zephaniah Talbot in 1863 built a Gothic Revival residence at 726 Washington Street. Finally, Elias Bullard (1799-1875), "one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Holliston in his day," lived at 757 Washington Street (Elias Bullard House) (MHC #155). Bullard came to Holliston in 1826 to become the town's first lawyer, and served as its state representative in 1834-1835, and again in 1870.

Holliston's population growth and economic development during the period also stimulated a phase of civic and ecclesiastical construction. The town's 18th century meetinghouse was removed and a new First Congregational Church (MHC #30, Photo 12) was built in 1822. Continued growth and prosperity led to an extensive remodelling in 1859 that included raising the structure another story. The growing population also formed new religious societies, and while the Universalist Church of 1833 does not survive, the 1833 Methodist Church, extensively remodelled in 1875, survives as the Mount Hollis Lodge Masonic Temple (MHC #75). Civic construction also took place during this period of local expansion. A town house (no longer extant) was first built next to the burial ground in 1825. This was removed and replaced in 1855 by a new, larger, ornate Holliston Town Hall (MHC #28, Photo 9), a monumental building that clearly articulated the town's self-conscious status as a thriving, prosperous community.

The post-Civil War era saw a leveling off in Holliston's economy and population, a decline that extended through the middle of the 20th century. With nearly 3,400 residents in 1875, the town regained the population level it had reached at the outbreak of the Civil War. But Holliston would not see that number of residents again for another 75 years, when post-World War II suburban development brought new residents. Structural changes in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry favored the larger, better-financed industrial centers, and Holliston fared badly in the financial downturn of the late 1870s. Nevertheless, Holliston remained a manufacturing town, and the shoe industry continued its local dominance. In 1874, ten large shops still had an annual output valued at a million dollars, and in 1875, the shoe industry employed 492 persons, nearly half the local workforce. But by 1885, the value of boot and shoe production had dropped to under \$300,000, and in 1895 only 216 persons were employed by the industry. The industry saw something of a revival in the early 20th century when the newly formed Goodwill Shoe

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Holliston, Massachusetts

Company built a large new plant (ca. 1915), and with 300 employees, became the largest local industry. Straw goods remained a strong secondary industry through the end of the 19th century. David C. Mowry, who resided at 593 Washington Street (MHC #16), operated the town's major straw hat factory, established in 1862, which in the 1870s employed 200 people. Arthur Williams, who formed and operated the Goodwill Shoe Company, subsequently also lived at 593 Washington Street.

Employment opportunities in the third quarter of the 19th century had attracted a growing number of immigrants to Holliston, and by 1875 nearly 75% of the town's population was foreign-born. Three quarters of these residents came from Ireland. Most of these manufacturing employees and their families lived in modest houses in the area east of Washington Street near the railroad corridor. In 1867 Holliston's Irish had formed a Roman Catholic parish and in 1873 they began construction of Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church (MHC #29, Photo 13) at the town's established civic center. As the town's total population declined, the proportion of foreign-born remained approximately the same at 17%, although if first and second generation native offspring are included, Holliston's community of Irish extraction must have grown significantly. By the early 20th century, several of Holliston's shoe manufacturers were of Irish ancestry, including Cornelius Driscoll, Richard Feehely, and John Claney, who resided on Washington Street in the William Batchelder House. The decline of the local economy was reflected in the relatively low level of development along Washington Street after 1875. A fire that year destroyed 21 buildings in the central part of Holliston, and extended into the district around the Central Street intersection. Rebuilding on these lots was slow to take place. Ultimately, the extension of the Milford, Holliston, and Framingham Street Railway along Washington Street stimulated the construction of commercial buildings, including the Forbes Block, 798-806 Washington Street (MHC #151), and the Andrews Block, 770-786 Washington Street (MHC #150), both built ca. 1900. The only major civic construction during this period was that of the Carnegie-sponsored Holliston Public Library, 752 Washington Street (MHC #149 Photo 7), ca. 1903. Access to streetcar lines may have also prompted the last phase of pre-automobile residences along Washington Street, the modest houses at 864, 870, 908, and 1002 Washington Street, all single-family homes built ca. 1920.

Holliston's population remained stable through the 1920s and 1930s, and it was only in the post-World War II period of suburban development that the town began to experience renewed expansion. Between 1940 and 1970, the population exploded by over 300 percent, from 3,000 to more than 12,000, as those employed in more urban neighboring towns such as Milford and Framingham

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relocated to suburban residences. Local demand for improved public and commercial services accordingly intensified, and the pressures for new development along the well-travelled Washington Street corridor have been great over the past decades. In the district, changes have included the construction of four banks, a police station, and a major addition to the public library. While new residential additions in the district have been few, areas immediately to the north, and to the east between Hollis Street and Highland Street, have seen intensive residential building. Within the district, a number of residential buildings have been converted to commercial or professional use, particularly those near the Hollis Street intersection, and in general, these buildings together with the towns existing commercial buildings, have seen the greatest impact of unsympathetic residing, fenestration replacement, and ornament removal. The location of the district only three miles from an Interstate 495 interchange means that pressures for continued development are likely to intensify. At the same time, local sentiment remains strong for the preservation of what is still a remarkably intact linear zone containing many fine, regionally representative examples of 19th century architecture, and encompassing the town's historic, civic and ecclesiastical focus. The Holliston Historical Commission hopes that the formal recognition of the district's significant historic character in a National Register designation will aid in their efforts to advocate its preservation as an important local resource in the town's ongoing planning process.

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Holliston, MassachusettsArchaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Holliston are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area could be significant by contributing to our knowledge of interior upland sites, most of which in this area appear characterized by small groups of individuals. Sites in this area also offer the potential to contribute toward a better understanding of upland versus coastal prehistoric adaptations, particularly as they relate to settlement along the Charles River drainage.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized development in an uplands town in eastern Massachusetts from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Careful recording, sampling, and analysis can help document Holliston's early period of settlement during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, for which only a few standing structures survive. Most structures built in Holliston during the 19th century survive today and characterize the district. Careful study of occupation-related features around these structures and from those no longer extant (e.g., 1825 Town House near the burial ground) can provide extremely detailed information on the people who use them. The same features might also provide data of Holliston's transition from mixed agriculture and husbandry beginnings to the development of manufacturing. When residential, institutional, and commercial sites are analyzed together, occupational-related features go beyond individuals or families and provide valuable information pertaining to social, civic, and religious groups and the town as a whole. Since many homes in the Washington Street area were the stylish residences of the town's entrepreneurs, professionals, and manufacturers, archaeological survivals associated with these homes may offer detailed insights into an affluent class of the town's residents.

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	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northings</u>
E.	19	299540	4675020
F.	19	299490	4674890
G.	19	299500	4674710
H.	19	299300	4674360
I.	19	299210	4674310
J.	19	299190	4674240
K.	19	299140	4674200
L.	19	299120	4674080
M.	19	299040	4674100
N.	19	298960	4674040
O.	19	299020	4673970
P.	19	298980	4673860
Q.	19	299080	4673760
R.	19	299020	4673690
S.	19	299050	4673660
T.	19	298920	4673500
U.	19	298810	4673640
V.	19	298750	4673590
W.	19	298710	4673650
X.	19	298760	4673720
Y.	19	298640	4673810
Z.	19	298700	4673900
a.	19	298830	4673960
b.	19	298850	4674120
c.	19	299180	4674400
d.	19	299300	4674170
e.	19	299360	4674570
f.	19	299140	4674680
g.	19	299360	4674740
h.	19	299280	4674810
i.	19	299360	4674860
j.	19	299390	4675020
k.	19	299430	4675110
l.	19	299480	4675500
m.	19	299440	4675530
n.	19	299490	4675630
o.	19	299590	4675560

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

MAP- BLOCK-LOT #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
11G-1-3	11	Asa Whiting House /barn	507 Washington Street	ca. 1807	Federal	2C-B
8A-2-7	--	- - - - - /garage	510 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-1-33	--	- - - - -	511 Washington Street			2NC-B
8A-2-6	--	- - - - - /barn	520 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	2C-B
8A-1-14	--	Holliston Police Station	532 Washington Street	1967		1NC-B
8A-2-5	--	- - - - - /garage	534 Washington Street			2NC-B
8A-1-35	12	Asa Whiting House /barn/shop/corncrib/garage	547 Washington Street	ca. 1815	Federal	3C-B 1NC-B
8A-2-3	13	- - - - - /2 barns/shop	560 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	4C-B
8A-2-1	--	- - - - - /barn	22 Linden Street	ca. 1800	Federal	2C-B
8A-1-32&36	14	Seth Thayer House /fence	567 Washington Street	ca. 1860	Italianate	1C-B 1C-0
8A-1-31	15	Col. Flagg House /barn	579 Washington Street	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	2C-B
8A-1-30	16	Daniel C. Mowry House /barn	593 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	2C-B
8A-1-2	--	- - - - -	601 Washington Street			1NC-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8A-3-41	17	Elihu Cutler House	602 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-1-1	--	- - - - -	609 Washington Street			1NC-B
8A-1-29	18	Isaac Foster House	617 Washington Street	ca. 1727	Georgian	1C-B
8A-1-28	--	- - - - - /garage	629 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-3-42	19	- - - - - /barn	634 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival	2C-B
8A-1-27	20	Alden Leland House /garage	635 Washington Street	ca. 1870	Italianate	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-3-43	--	- - - - - /garage	638 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-3-44	21	- - - - -	644 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-1-18	22	- - - - - /garage	645 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-1-19	23	- - - - -	649 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-3-45	--	- - - - - /barn	652 Washington Street	ca. 1780	Federal	2C-B
8A-1-20	75	Methodist Church/ Mount Hollis Lodge/ Masonic Temple	657 Washington Street	1833/1875	Greek/ Gothic Revival	1C-B
8A-3-58	24	- - - - - /garage	662 Washington Street	ca. 1810	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-1-21	25	- - - - - /barn	663 Washington Street	ca. 1780	Federal	2C-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8A-1-23	--	- - - - -	671 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-1-24	826	Central Cemetery	Washington Street	1724-present		1C-Si
8A-3-57	--	- - - - -	674 Washington Street	ca. 1860	Italianate	1C-B
8A-3-56	--	Nathan Pond House /office/2 garages	676 Washington Street	ca. 1824	Federal	1C-B 3NC-B
8A-3-55	--	- - - - - /garage	684 Washington Street	ca. 1798	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8A-3-54	27	- - - - -	688 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-3-53	76	Elihu Currier House	696 Washington Street	ca. 1826	Federal	1C-B
8A-4-1A	29	St. Mary's Church	Washington Street	ca. 1879	Gothic Revival	1C-B
8A-4-1	26	St. Mary's Rectory	8 Church Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B
8A-1-25	28	Holliston Town Hall	703 Washington Street	1855	Italianate	1C-B
	827	Civil War Monument		1867		1C-0
828		Minutemen Memorial		1976		2NC-0
	829	War Memorial		1948-1949		1NC-0
8A-1-26	30	Congregational Church	723 Washington Street	1822/1859	Greek Revival	1C-B
	832	Memorial Square		1947		1NC-0
	831	First Meetinghouse Site Marker		1909		1C-0
8F-3-35	31	Zephaniah Talbot House /barn	726 Washington Street	1863	Gothic Revival	2C-B
8F-3-34	--	- - - - - /garage	736 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8F-3-6	148	Framingham Savings Bank	746 Washington Street	ca. 1941		1NC-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8E-3-77	32	Dr. Timothy Fisk House /4 garages	747 Washington Street	ca. 1800	Federal	1C-B 4NC-B
8F-3-5	149	Holliston Library	752 Washington Street	1903	Neo-Classical	1C-B
	155	Elias Bullard House	757 Washington Street	ca. 1810	Federal	1C-B
8F-3-4&3	--	Guaranty First Trust Bank	760 Washington Street	1972	Modern	1NC-B
8E-3-81	33	Holliston National Bank	761/763 Washington St.	1872	Second Empire	1C-B
8E-3-70	156	Dr. Hiram Lake House	769 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B
8F-3-2	150	Andrews Block	770-786 Washington St.	ca. 1900		1C-B
8E-3-74&75	153	Odd Fellows Hall a.k.a. Keiley Block	779 Washington Street	ca. 1890		1C-B
8E-3-60	--	Auto Service Station	799 Washington Street			1NC-B
8F-2-1	151	Forbes Block	798-806 Washington St.	ca. 1900		1C-B
8E-3-57,58&59--		Auto Service Station	815 Washington Street			1NC-B
8F-1-68	--	Framingham Trust Bank	818 Washington Street	1967	Modern	1NC-B
8F-1-69	--	Bank for Savings	830 Washington Street	1974	Modern	1NC-B
8E-4-51	--	- - - - - /barn	838 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Federal	2C-B
8E-3-55	36	- - - - - /office/2 garages	841 Washington Street	1828	Federal	1C-B 3NC-B
8E-4-50	--	- - - - - /barn	846 Washington Street	ca. 1825	Federal	2C-B
8E-3-54	38	- - - - - /garage	847 Washington Street	ca. 1730/1810	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8E-3-52	39	- - - - - /garage	851 Washington Street	1831	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-4-49	--	- - - - - /barn	854 Washington Street	ca. 1811	Federal	2C-B
8E-3-51	--	- - - - - /garage	855 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-3-50	--	- - - - -	859 Washington Street			1NC-B
8E-4-48	--	- - - - -	864 Washington Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	1C-B
8E-3-49	--	- - - - -	865 Washington Street			1C-B
8E-3-48	--	- - - - -	23 Quincy Place	ca. 1870	Second Empire	1C-B
8E-4-47	--	- - - - -	870 Washington Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	1C-B
8E-4-40	--	- - - - -	880 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	1C-B
8E-4-39	--	- - - - - /barn	888 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	2C-B
8E-4-38	--	- - - - - /garage	890 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-3-41&42	--	- - - - - /office	893 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-3-40	--	- - - - - /garage	899 Washington Street	ca. 1800	Federal	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-4-36	--	- - - - - /garage	900 Washington Street	ca. 1870/1900	Italianate w/ eclectic alterations	1C-B 1NC-B

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

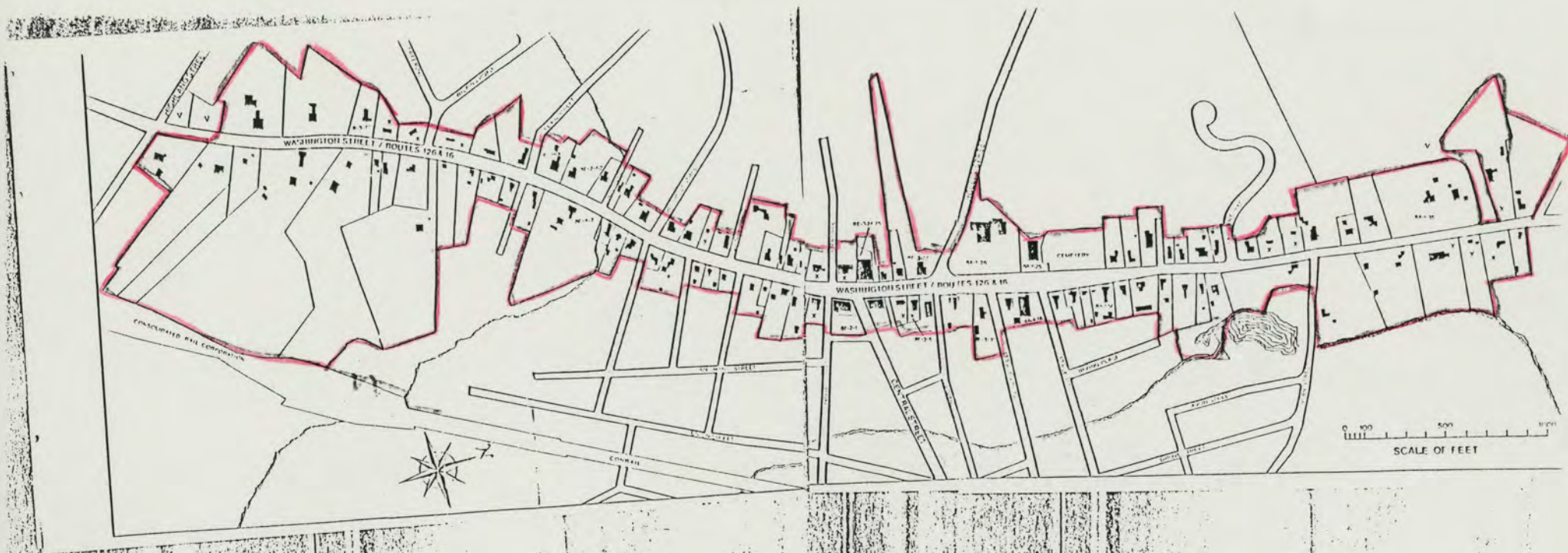
MAP- BLOCK-LOT	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8E-3-39	--	- - - - -	905 Washington Street	ca. 1810	Federal	1C-B
8E-4-37	--	- - - - -	908 Washington Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	1C-B
8E-2-74	44	- - - - -	917 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Federal	1C-B
8E-4-13	--	- - - - -	918 Washington Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	1C-B
8E-4-12	--	- - - - - /garage	924 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-75	--	- - - - -	927/929 Washington St.	ca. 1830	Federal	1C-B
8E-4-11	--	- - - - -	928 Washington Street	ca. 1870	Italianate	1C-B
8E-2-76	--	- - - - -	931 Washington Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	1C-B
8E-2-77	--	Oliver Leland House	939 Washington Street	ca. 1790	Federal	1C-B
8E-4-10	--	William Batchelder House /barn/garage	944 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	2C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-62	--	William Thayer House /garage	949 Washington Street	ca. 1858	Italianate	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-61	--	Abel Pond House /fence/garage	957 Washington Street	ca. 1853	Italianate	1C-B 1NC-B, 1C-0
8E-4-9	--	- - - - - /garage	960 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-53	-	- - - - -	969 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Italianate	1C-B
8E-4-4	--	- - - - - /garage	970 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET (cont'd)
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8E-4-3	--	- - - - - /garage	980 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-52	--	- - - - -	983 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B
8E-4-2	--	- - - - - /garage	990 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B 1NC-B
8E-2-1A	--	- - - - -	999 Washington Street			1NC-B
8E-4-1	--	- - - - -	1002 Washington Street	ca. 1920	Vern. Prairie	1C-B
8-7-23	--	- - - - -	1004 Washington Street			1NC-B
8-8-70	--	- - - - -	1011 Washington Street			1NC-B
8-8-1	--	- - - - -	Washington Street			vacant
8-8-2	--	- - - - -	Washington Street			vacant
8-7-76	--	- - - - -	1014 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	1C-B
8-7-22	--	- - - - -	1024 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Gothic/Italianate	1C-B
8-8-71	--	- - - - -	1027 Washington Street			1NC-B
8-7-21	---	- - - - -	1028 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	1C-B
8-8-72	--	Nathaniel Johnson House	1037 Washington Street	ca. 1802	Federal	1C-B
8-7-20	--	- - - - - /barn	1038 Washington Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	2C-B
8-8-12	--	Eli Phipps House	1057 Washington Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	1C-B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
THOMAS HOLLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOLLISTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP- BLOCK-LOT #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	STATUS-RESOURCE
8-7-19	--	- - - - - /barn	1058 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	2C-B
8-8-13	--	- - - - - /barn	1077 Washington Street	ca. 1810/1870	Federal with/ Second Emp. alt.	2C-B
8-7-18	--	- - - - -	1084 Washington Street			1NC-B
8-7-17	--	- - - - - /garage	1090 Washington Street	ca. 1912	Colonial Revival Shingle	1C-B 1NC-B
8-7-16	--	- - - - - /garage	1110 Washington Street	ca. 1917	Colonial Revival Shingle	1C-B 1NC-B



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hollis, Thomas, Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire *Middlesex*

DATE RECEIVED: 9/25/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/11/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/27/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/09/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001786

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: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT *10/30/89* DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Hollis, Thomas, Historic District

County, State

Middlesex,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

89001786

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

___ Nomination Form

X Photographs (#s 1, 4, 6, 8, 10-11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32)

___ USGS Map



Photo # 2 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Streetscape of
Downtown
Holliston

Photo # 2 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Streetscape of Downtown Holliston



Photo #3 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Peter J. Ferrelli
8F-2-1 800 Washington St.
(Store Block - Downtown)

Photo #3 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Peter J. Ferrelli
800 Washington St.
(Store Block - Downtown)
8F-2-1



Photo # 5 of 32
Taken on Route 16, Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Odd Fellows Hall
Block (Downtown)
8E-3-74 779 Washington St.
8E-3-75



photo #7 of 32
Taken on Route 16-Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Holliston Public
8F-3-5 library
752 Washington St.

8F-3-5



photo # 9 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson: Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Holliston Town Hall
8A-1-25 703 Washington St.





photo #12 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: First Congregational
Church
8A-1-26 723 Washington St.



photo # 14 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: St. Mary's Church
8A-4-1A Corner of church
and Washington St.

Photo # 14 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
St. Mary's Church
Corner of Church & Washington St.
8A-4-1A

8A-4-1A



photo # 16 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Roger & Dennis
Carlson
8E-3-77 747 Washington St.

Photo # 16 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Roger & Dennis Carlson
747 Washington St
8E-3-77



photo #17 of 32
taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alanking 9/86
Property Name: John Sinnett
8A-3-56 676 Washington St.



photo # 19 of 32 -
Taken on Route 116 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Vincent Trunfio
8F-3-35 726 Washington St.



photo # 21 of 32
Taken on Route 116 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Holliston Historical
Society
8A-1-35 547 Washington St.



photo # 23 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston,
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Cecil & Mathilda
8E-4-10 Ossinger
944 Washington St.

Photo # 23 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Cecil & Mathilda Ossinger
944 Washington St
8E-4-10

8E-4-10



photo #25 of 32
Taken on Route 116. Holliston
by Earle Johnson + Alan King 9/86
Property Name: "Linda Vista"
Owners: Ken + Albertha Paul
8-8-72 1037 Washington St.





photo #27 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Melvin & Elizabeth
Warshaw
8E-2-62 949 Washington St.



photo #29 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: John & Nina
Deloge
8E-2-61 957 Washington St.

Photo #29 of 32
Rte 16 - Holliston
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
John & Nina Deloge
957 Washington St
8E-2-61



photo # 31 of 32
Taken on Route 16 - Holliston
by Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86
Property Name: Fence in front of
John & Nina DeLoe home
8E-2-61 957 Washington St.

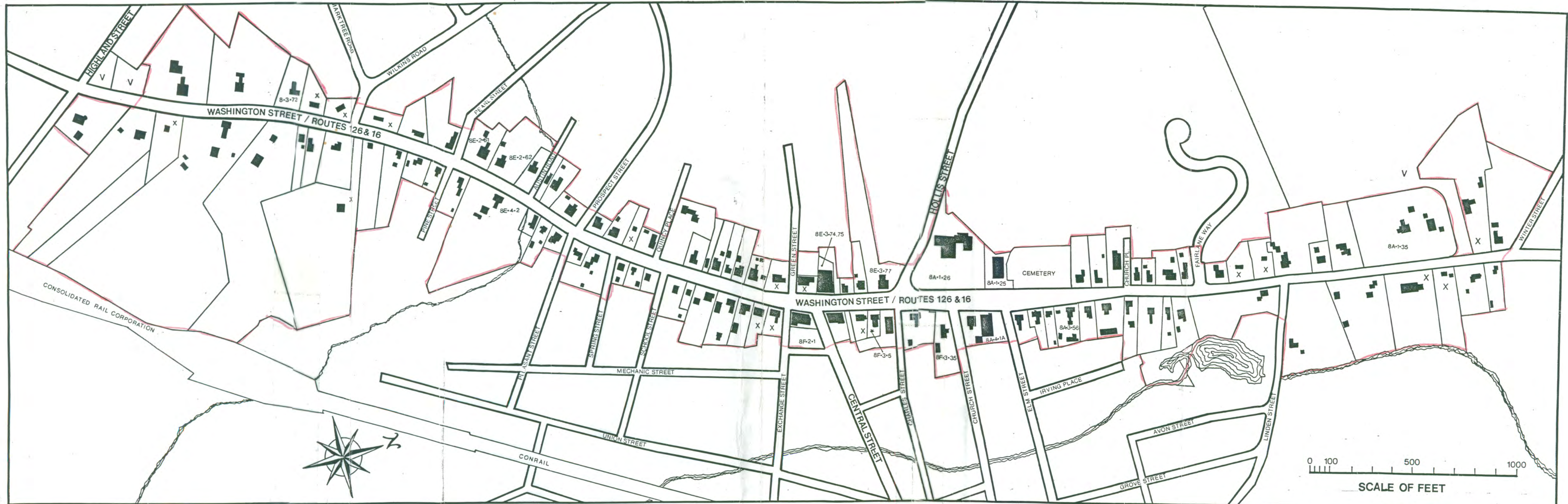
Photo # 31 of 32

Rte 16 - Holliston

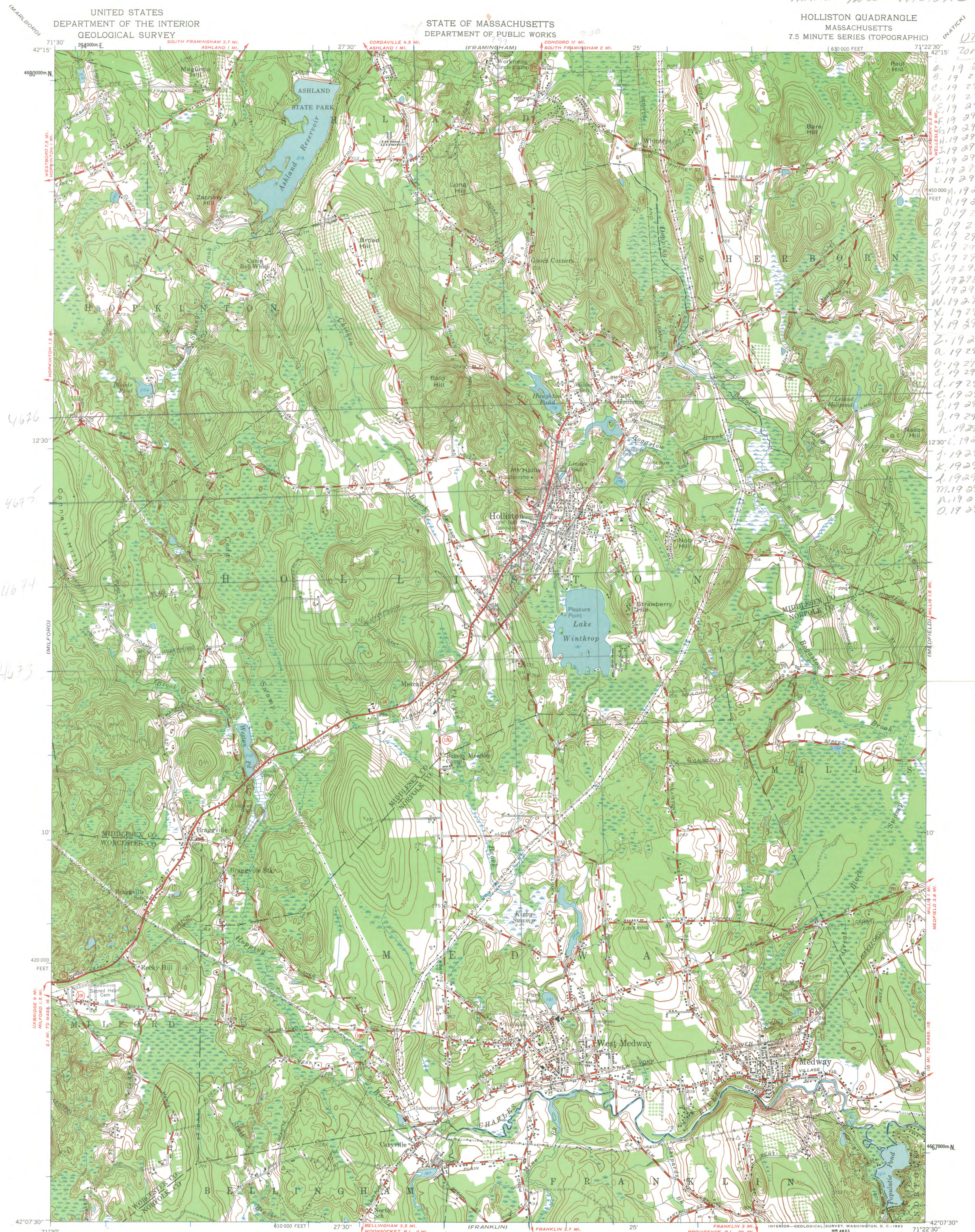
By Earle Johnson & Alan King 9/86

Fence in front of John & Nina DeLoe Home
957 Washington St

8E-2-61



STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



1:30'
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by plane-table surveys 1938-1939
Revised 1953
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland)
coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MIL
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER
1 .5 0

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty _____ Light-duty _____

Medium-duty _____ Unimproved dirt _____

○ State Route

HOLLISTON, MASS.
N 4207.5—W 7122.5/7.5
1953

1953

61



SEP 25 1980
NATIONAL
REGISTER

September 15, 1989

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

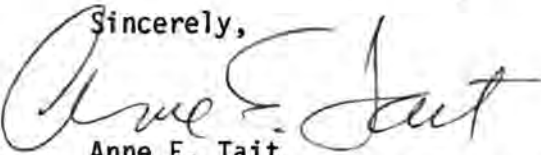
Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Thomas Hollis Historic District, Washington Street from Winter to Highland Streets, Holliston, (Middlesex County), Massachusetts.

There has been no owner objections for the above mentioned property.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,


Anne E. Tait
Acting National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: