

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

307



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 Dutton-Holden Homestead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 28 Pond Street N/A not for publication

city or town Billerica N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01821

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.)

Brona Simon

February 5, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

3/29/01

Dutton-Holden Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex, 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	Non-contributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
5	0	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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: fieldstone

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

(See Continuation Sheets)

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Continuation Sheet

Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Dutton-Holden Homestead is a well-preserved representative example of an evolved 2 ½ story, side-gabled center-chimney farmhouse of the third quarter of the 18th century. It may have begun as a two-story half-house, but if so, it quickly grew into a full-width, five-bay building with a rear lean-to. A long 1 ½ story east wing or shed, its roof ridge parallel to that of the main house, appears by its construction to date to about 1800-1810. The south façade of the wing is set back several feet from the front of the main building. The east end of the wing abuts a taller, narrow two-story carriage house/shoemaker's shop. This section may have been a one-story, free-standing shop of the early 19th century, and raised up several decades later to incorporate the ground-level carriage house. The façade of the shop/carriage house is set on the same plane as the wing façade; its roof edge is parallel to the others. A narrow brick interior chimney rises from the rear portion of its east end wall. All parts of the building are clad in 20th century clapboards, and have asphalt shingle roofs. The foundation is fieldstone, with a full basement under the main house, most of the lean-to, and the west half of the wing.

Setting

The building faces south, with its east end towards Pond Street, on a 1.65-acre property in a neighborhood adjacent to the old town center that is built up with modest mid-20th century wood-frame single-family houses. Most of the houses west of Pond Street stand on one-third to two-acre lots divided out from the old Dutton/Holden farm. Positioned several yards northeast of the house on a separate parcel is the converted mid-19th century New England barn that was a functioning part of the Holden farmstead until 1928.

The present property, much reduced from the original farm, is a long trapezoidal parcel, with the house positioned on a rise at the east end, near the street. In a low hollow just to its southwest is a one-story, shed-roofed **chicken coop** (c. 1930, map #3) now used as a shed. The coop, which was moved to the site from a nearby property in the late 1940s, is clad in novelty "drop" siding typical of the 1930s. It has an asphalt roof, a vertical-board door in the north end, and a pair of small 1/1 sash windows on the east side. The south and west boundaries are marked by dry-laid **fieldstone walls** (map #4), which formerly divided the farmstead from the family apple orchard to the south, and the Kidder farm to the west. Another short section of wall is located along the north property line near the street, southeast of the converted barn. This latter wall was extended in the mid-1990s south with a partially-built new section along the streetfront. Still in place at the southwest corner of the carriage house is a rare surviving 19th century **hitching post** (map #5). The post itself is wood, and is capped with a cast-iron ball finial, and protected down half its length by a sleeve of painted tin or other lightweight metal.

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Exterior description

The main south front of the Dutton House consists of the five-bay façade of the main house, the long asymmetrical front of the east wing, which has five windows and a door at the first story and two small windows under the eaves, and the one-bay carriage house/shop. While the wide chimney of the main house is centrally placed at the ridge, the middle bay of the façade is positioned slightly to the east of center – an asymmetry which, coupled with evidence that the upper part of the chimney was expanded to the west at an early date, has led to speculation that the house began with just the eastern three bays as a typical “half-house” design. The double-hung windows of the main façade, as well as four at the first story of the wing and the one in the upper wall of the carriage house/shop, are all turn-of-the-century 2/1 sash, set into wide, unadorned enframements that are flush with the wall. The second story window frames of the main house extend upward into a narrow frieze board at the top of the wall, where they abut a bold molding. The boxed front soffit ends in a flat return board at the west gable end, and in a molded cornice return on the east end. The latter detail is associated with an overhanging gable-end cornice and wide rake board which apparently represent a fashionable mid-19th century alteration. The west gable end, which cannot be seen from the street, was never altered in the same way. Characteristic of the 18th century, the main building has board, unadorned cornerboards.

Historic photos, the earliest dating to before 1916, show that at that time the house had louvered shutters at the windows, and a wide, flat-roofed entry porch supported on two large square posts. The porch was probably added in the third quarter of the 19th century. Its 10'-wide pair of chamfered posts, which were removed after 1950, are presently stored in the basement. The main front door was replaced by a mid-20th century wood-panel and glass door, in an unadorned board surround.

While most of the relatively tall and narrow windows in the main house may occupy the openings of former 6/9 sash, the four 2/1 sash windows spread across the long façade of the east wing are of smaller, squatter proportions. A pair of eave or “eyebrow” 6-pane single-sash windows aligned about the second or fourth bays from the west replace single-pane windows that were removed in the 1990s. The wing façade formerly had two doors. The wide overhung sliding vertical-board utilitarian door on the wing's outer section is an early 20th century beaded-board type. Another narrower walk-in door to its west was removed in the middle of this century, and a multi-pane circular window installed in its place. A wide, massive door stone remains to mark the position of the former entry. The narrow chimney that rose from the center of the wing ridge (shown in the accompanying photos) was removed in 1999.

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A single 2/1 sash window is positioned in the west portion of the upper front wall of the carriage house/shop. The first story façade of this section, which was formerly filled by a pair of double-leaf carriage doors, was altered in the mid-20th century by the installation of an overhead wood-panel and glass garage door in a wood-paneled surround.

The east gable end of the main house displays a single window at each story, centrally-placed, and aligned one above the other. The lower two are 2/1 sash; the attic window is a 20th century 1/1. The exterior bulkhead entry to the basement is located in the south portion of this wall, now covered by a modern metal door. The only fenestration in the east end of the carriage house/shop consists of two 2/1 sash placed toward the front of the second story.

The west gable end of the building displays full "saltbox" silhouette. This wall formerly had a single centrally-placed window at each story; the second-story one, however, has been replaced with a large mid 20th century 8/8 sash. The north end of the lean-to is lit by a 2/1 sash window at the first story, and a small 1/1 just forward of it in the lean-to loft.

With the exception of a single story 2/1 sash window in the rear of the carriage house/shop, a centrally placed door in the wing, and possibly the westernmost 2/1 in the back of the lean-to, none of the varied fenestration of the rear of the building occupies an original position. The rear wing door, like that at the front, is an overhead-sliding type, of early 20th century beaded board. Above it to either side are two 6-pane eave windows. A prominent feature of the rear east part of the lean-to is the narrow shed dormer, or "bump-out," with a narrow horizontal two-pane window that provides light and headroom to an interior stairwall.

Structure and frame

The post-and-beam timber frame, or "eastern braced framing" system of the main house is typical of houses built throughout most of Middlesex County in the 18th century. The building is framed with five structural bays, each defined by a set of principal rafters still visible in the attic. Each rafter is c. 5" wide, and flares from 5 1/2" deep at the ridge to 6 3/4" at the foot for the interior rafters, and 8" at the foot of the gable-end rafters. The upper ends of the rafters are tenoned into a four-sided ridge beam with what appear to be bridle joints. Two rows of sawn purlins, c. 3 1/2" square, support vertical roof boards. Rough walls of vertical feather-edged boards divide the chimney bay from the spaces on either side. Liberal amounts of surviving whitewash on the boards indicate that the enclosed spaces may have been used for habitation at an early date. The attic floor structure reveals typical mid- or late-18th century joists, c. 3 by 3 3/4", set 27" on center.

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The same joist dimensions and spacing occurs in the east half of the basement framing. The west part, however, is supported on half-log sleepers spaced 27" on the center, as is the lean-to.

Characteristic of the predominant colonial framing orientation in Middlesex County, summer beams in the ceilings of the first-story rooms run longitudinally (parallel to the roof ridge), while those in the second-story ceilings and in the basement are transverse. The width of the summer, including their casings, is approximately 11 3/4". The two-story corner posts, visible in all four major rooms, have flared top shoulders, and are joined to plates and girts which intersect on the same plane – a type of framing usually not seen until the middle third of the 18th century. All plates, girts, beams and posts in the main house are cased with smooth-planed boards; most casings are finished with a narrow quirked bead. The northeast corner post of the lean-to, visible in the former rear stairwell, is uncased, without chamfer or other decorative treatment. The lean-to rafters measure c. 5 – 5 1/2". While their intersection with the rear second-story plate are not visible, the positions and dimensions of both attic and lean-to rafters suggests that these are two separate sets of timbers – probably indicating that the lean-to was not integral to the original building, but added a short time later.

All of the ceilings in the main rooms of the house are plastered. Their height is 88" at the second story, 86" at the first.

The framing of the east wing is somewhat lighter in timber dimension than that of the main house, although its 3 x 3 3/4" joists, spaced 24" on center, continue the type of construction prevalent in the 18th century. Its roof is framed with small common rafters, c. 3 1/2 x 4", without purlins, and joined at the ridge without a ridge beam. In this section of the house the roof boards run horizontally. Framing visible in the carriage house/shop, including ceiling joists and studs, is of about the same dimensions. As in the other parts of the building, diagonal wind braces are visible in the carriage house.

Interior description: main house

Like a handful of other houses in Billerica, the main section of the house has the traditional 18th century center-chimney "saltbox" floor plan with a center lobby entrance, a room at each story flanking the chimney bay, and a lean-to with kitchen and bedroom at the rear first story, with loft above.

The closed-string, three-run staircase in the **lobby entrance** has narrow newel posts, c. 3" square, with undecorated tops, and a molded handrail without balusters. The south face of the chimney is

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plastered, and most of the remaining interior wall space in the entry is paneled with vertical feather-edged boards. Floor to ceiling horizontal feather-edged boards sheath the south exterior walls to the west of the main entry.

In the two front rooms of the first story, the ceilings are plastered on either side of the longitudinal summer beams. The south, east and north walls of the **southeast room** are plastered above a low dado composed of two and three horizontal feather-edged boards. The center section of the north dado is interrupted by the filled-in space of a former doorway. The west fireplace wall of this room is a composition of vertically-oriented Georgian raised-field paneling arranged in two ranks in the south part between the fireplace and the doorway to the entry, a line of four panels above the fireplace, and at the north end, a large lower panel with a single-paneled cabinet door above it. The latter door is the same proportion as one of the panels over the fireplace – slightly larger in dimension than the three others, which may have formerly opened into a chimney cabinet. At the top of this paneled wall is a heavily-proportioned compound crown molding. The deep 63" wide firebox has angled sides, is 36" high, and is surrounded by a compound bolection molding. A wrought-iron crane is still in place in the fireplace, where the wrought-iron lintel, faced with a beveled line of mortar, is visible. A broad hearth of large rectangular bricks protrudes into the room, where it meets a hardwood floor that probably dates to the first half of the 20th century. There is no door to the lobby entrance in this room, but its unusual fluted surround remains.

The **southwest first-story parlor** has a more formal finish than the southeast room. The walls are fully plastered, without a dado. The east fireplace wall of this room, like the one in the east room, is also largely of paneled construction. The fireplace opening is also 36" high, but slightly narrower at 54"; it is also surrounded by a bolection molding. The hearth is arranged in a symmetrical design of both rectangular and large square bricks. Above the firebox is a composition of three vertical raised panels; the one in the center, which forms the door to a shallow chimney cabinet, is slightly larger than the others. South of the fireplace two broad fluted pilasters frame a four-paneled door to a closet which appears to occupy the space of the original basement stairs. The doorway to the lobby entrance is surrounded by the same type of fluted casing as the one in the southeast room; its door is a mid-19th century four-panel door with applied moldings.

The northwest part of the **lean-to** is occupied by a small bedroom (the traditional so-called "birthing room"). This small space has a dado of two horizontal rows of feather-edge sheathing. In the center section of the lean-to, (the former kitchen), the brick firebox in the back of the

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chimney has been reduced in size, and a later mantel shelf added. A very wide hearth of rectangular bricks, however, extends well beyond the west end of the opening, and projects over two feet into the room. The entire west portion of the fireplace wall is composed of the painted brick face of the chimney, punctuated only by the opening of a well-preserved bake over, fitted with a cast-iron door with raised decorative design. Above the east portion of the fireplace is a chimney cabinet faced with beaded boards; the wall east of the fireplace is clad from floor to ceiling in horizontal feather-edged boards. The same material forms the dado on the north exterior wall, west of a later closet. A 20th century bathroom fills most of a small room in the east end of the lean-to. In its northeast section, however, is a closet converted from the former enclosed stairway to the loft.

At the second story, the main southeast and southwest chambers display two different types of interior finish. The **southeast chamber** illustrates the lingering use of feather-edged sheathing that continued throughout Massachusetts through most of the 18th century, and is present in at least two other earlier Billerica homes. On the south, east and north walls the boards are laid horizontally, their lengths long enough to display the taper in widths that presented such challenges to 18th century carpenters. The west fireplace wall, consistent with its structural role, is composed of vertical feather-edged sheathing. A narrow door to a closet north of the fireplace is a batten door of the same type of paneling, hung on a pair of small iron strap hinges. A door in the center of the rear north wall is constructed of vertical beaded board. While the door to the lobby entrance is a four-panel type, the pintels of a pair of strap hinges are still in place in the jamb.

The finish of the **southwest chamber**, clearly at the top of the hierarchy of spaces in the building, is a fully-developed mid-to-late 18th century Georgian mixture of classically-inspired elements including raised-field paneling, dentiled cornices, and fluted pilasters. The walls are fully plastered, without a dado, and the boxed corner posts project only a few inches into the room. The fireplace wall is the most sophisticated in the house. It is fully paneled with a range of three rows of raised-field panels, their arrangement matching that of the six-panel door to the stair hall. A pair of fluted pilasters on high molded bases flanks the fireplace, where a compound bolection molding frames the recently-opened firebox. Above the fireplace is an overmantel of two horizontal raised-field panels. The capitals of the pilasters extend up into an elaborate, dentiled crown molding. A telling detail of this room is the presence of small cast-iron case locks, fitted with small oval brass knobs, on the exterior of doors to the entry and loft. As they are characteristic of the mid 19th century, they may indicate that this was the habitation of Mary Holden, who was declared insane by 1875.

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In the west end of the **lean-to** loft is a small unfinished room, its front (south) wall sheathed with rough horizontal boards that show no signs of weathering, but display the marks of a circular saw, as if they had been installed in the middle or latter part of the 19th century. In the center and east part of the lean-to, however, is one open room, finished with plaster on the west and south walls. The ceiling is open to the rafters and rear roof boards, and on the east end wall the studs and the back of the exterior sheathing are exposed. A batten door of feather-edge sheathing in this wall leading to the loft of the later wing still has the leather remnants of its early hinges. The enclosure of the former interior stairway remains in the northeast corner. A highly unusual feature of this space, which suggests a longtime use as sleeping quarters, is the large fireplace, completely devoid of trim, let into the back of the chimney. In the wall just west of the upper edge of the firebox is a narrow, wood-lined niche, about 12" high and 16" deep.

Interior description: shed/wing and carriage house/shop

Most of the alterations to the interior of the building have taken place in the **east wing**, or former shed. At the first story, a late 20th century kitchen fills the west end, with a mid-century wooden-shelved pantry in the former entryway to its east, now lit by the modern circular window. The east end of the first story of the wing is one large open room. Within the past few years a straight-run stair along its east wall has been enclosed, and two salvaged 19th century four-panel doors have been installed – one at the foot of the stair, the other at a closet underneath it. A four-panel door in the rear part of the east wall leading to the carriage house has been in place for many years.

The half-story garret of the wing today houses a woodworker's shop. The narrow chimney visible in exterior photos has recently been removed, and insulation has been applied to the roofboards between the rafters. The east wall of this space shows evidence of having been plastered between the studs.

The first-story **carriage house** is unfinished on the interior. At the second story, the walls of the second-story **shoemaker's shop** are plastered above a 3-foot-high dado of horizontal boards. The bottom of the narrow brick stone chimney against the east wall begins five feet above the floor. The ten-foot width of this part of the building is typical of 19th century shoe shops – hence the colloquial name for them of "ten-footers." Further investigation of parts of the structure now hidden may reveal that the shop was originally a one-story structure, and later raised over the later carriage house.

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are known on the Dutton-Holden Homestead property, it is possible that sites are present. Two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that have been recognized as favorable indicators for some types of prehistoric sites. The homestead is situated on a well drained, level to moderately sloping upland terrace high above the Concord River located approximately one mile to the west. The Concord River is the nearest wetlands to the Dutton-Holden Homestead property. This locational characteristic unfavorably affects the prehistoric sensitivity of the nominated area. Most settlement models in the region consider the proximity of wetlands as an important factor in determining prehistoric site sensitivity for a specific area. Prehistoric sensitivity can be high in the absence of wetland resources; however, a specialized use of the site locale (quarries, ceremonial areas etc.) is usually identified in those situations. Specialized or special purpose use of the nominated area by Native American people has not been identified. Given the above information, a low potential exists for locating prehistoric resources on the Dutton-Holden Homestead property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Dutton-Holden Homestead property. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to document the locations of outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with over 200 years of residence, agricultural and industrial use of the farm. One chicken coop, moved to the property in the 1940's and now used as a shed, is extant on the property. Two additional poultry houses, now demolished, were also reported on the property in ca. 1910. A converted mid-19th century barn, part of the Holden farmstead until 1928, is now located on a separate parcel northeast of the house. Archaeological remains from earlier barns may also be present on the property. No occupational related features have yet to be identified for the farmstead. Similar research can also be used to identify structural evidence and construction features resulting from renovations to the farmhouse. Several alterations and additions have been made to the house including the east wing, portions of which may have originally existed as a separate structure. Local tradition also speculated that the existing house incorporates a half house or other First Period building remaining from the Dutton period of ownership.

(end)

Dutton-Holden Homestead

Name of Property

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.)

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 # _____

Middlesex, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1750 - 1951

Significant Dates

1765 (Davis purchase)

1785 (Soley purchase)

1802 (Holden purchase)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house on the property which was known in the second quarter of the 18th century as the Jonathan Dutton, then the Samuel Dutton Homestead, and in the 19th and early 20th centuries as the Holden Farm, is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its association with members of several families who helped shape the development of the community of Billerica over the course of 150 years. If further research finds that the present building was built by Jonathan or Samuel Dutton, that connection will extend significance of the house, as well as the property on which it stands, to another family closely associated with the development and settlement of Billerica in the first half of the 18th century. The evolution of the house also includes a 17-year association at the end of the 18th century with the Soley family, prominent merchants in Charlestown and Boston during the Early National period. The fact that many of the property's owners were linked to each other by familial connections that extended not just over many generations, but across several of the early towns of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties, provides a telling illustration of a settlement pattern that was both more mobile and more interconnected than a single town's history, or a single family's genealogy, usually reveals. As the centerpiece of the farm that for many decades dominated the Pond Street area northeast of the town center, the house is also part of the long evolution of agriculture in the eastern part of Billerica that began with subsistence farming of the colonial era, included some estate farms of wealthy city dwellers after the Revolution, and progressed through general, then more specialized market-garden farming in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The building meets Criterion C, also at the local level, as a well-preserved example of mid-18th century rural architecture in its center-chimney, rear lean-to form and its remarkably well-preserved interior finish, which displays a profusion of intact feather-edged and raised-field paneling, cased timbers and Georgian moldings. The house is also notable for the presence of several 18th century fireplaces, and for the rare survival of an attached 19th century home workshop. In spite of the setting off of its 19th century barn on a separate parcel, and the early 20th century replacement of the house's windows and main entry, the building maintain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The town of Billerica, first settled by colonists from Cambridge in 1637, is among the oldest of the communities located northwest of the original tidewater towns of Massachusetts Bay. Both Billerica and Chelmsford, its sister town of the northwest, were incorporated in 1655. The town's earlier layout included a nucleated settlement with a long-lot street pattern at the meetinghouse center, and outlying common lands that were gradually divided and transferred to private

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ownership over the next half-century. In 1707, in the last division of common lands, a large acreage northeast of the center was acquired by Edward Farley and John Dutton, son of settler Thomas Dutton who had been in Billerica since 1669. In 1723 John Dutton gave his son, Jonathan, the first of his sons to be married, about 80 acres of land north of his own town-center houselot on the west side of one of the early colonial highways (now Pond Street). The deed of gift refers to buildings already standing on the property. While the house at 28 Pond Street has traditionally been thought to have been built by **Jonathan Dutton** (1700-1768) before 1725, the visible architectural evidence points to a later construction date, probably between 1750 and 1770. Future examination of elements now covered with architectural finishes, however, may yet reveal that the building incorporates a half-house or other First Period building remaining from the Dutton period of ownership.

In 1732, Jonathan Dutton was declared "non compos mentis," and a guardian was appointed to manage his affairs. He moved to the north part of town (which later became Tewksbury) with his wife, Sarah, and their six children, where, according to his guardian, he was later "restored to his reason." Jonathan's older brother, **Samuel Dutton** (1693-1737), bought the property in January of that year. Samuel Dutton was a blacksmith as well as a farmer. In 1724 he, too, had received a parental gift of land adjoining his father's houselot - 15 acres of orchard, pasture and woodland, bordering east on "the highway." Like many of his fellow-townsmen, Samuel Dutton also acquired other pieces over the years at various locations in a quest to assemble the optimum combination of upland and meadow, pasture, orchard, tillage, and woodland that was required for a successful colonial farm. He also sold off pieces, including forty of the original eighty acres of his brother's former homestead.

Upon Samuel's death in 1737, his widow, Hannah (Hill) sold her rights of dower in what by then was considered his homestead to their two sons, John and Samuel, Jr., while retaining her right to live in the house - referred to as the "most northerly house" that had belonged to her late husband. The document for this transaction (Middlesex Probate Document #6582) refers to her intent to live in the "west room" of the house - wording consistent with a center-chimney dwelling, and possibly with the building of one story. In the distribution of Samuel Dutton's estate, his elder son John inherited most of his many parcels of real estate, including the house and houselot at the center that had belong to his grandfather, John Dutton, and 121 acres in the north part of the Pond Street property. His younger son, housewright Samuel Dutton Jr. (b. 1718) received the remaining 23-1/4 acres of his father's homestead farm on the "highway," plus a valuable eight-acre piece of swamp and meadow in an area called Mill Meadow.

(continued)

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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By the time his father's estate was settled, however, Samuel Dutton Jr. was living in Bedford, where he apparently remained. In 1740, the year of his marriage to Martha Lane of Bedford, he sold the farm, then surveyed as 36 acres, to wealthy neighbor **Thomas Kidder, Esq.** Kidder (1700-1791) was one of Billerica's most respected citizens, who represented the town for two terms at the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. He was a descendant of an original Billerica settler, a longtime selectmen, and one of the few town residents to own slaves. According to Billerica's 19th century town historian, Henry Hazan, Thomas Kidder did not occupy the property, as he lived on an adjoining farm to the west. During Mr. Kidder's ownership, it is likely that the former Dutton farm was operated as an adjunct to the Kidder farm, with tenants or other Kidder family members occupying the existing farmhouse.

In 1764 Thomas Kidder's first wife died, and in 1767 he remarried and moved with his second wife Susanna (Phelps) to her hometown of Andover. Between 1765 and 1767 he sold the farm in two adjoining pieces of eleven and thirty-four acres, to another neighbor, Joshua Davis. On the smaller southern piece, which was described as orcharding and pasture, there was a dwelling house and the frame of a barn. Like his Dutton and Kidder predecessors, **Joshua Davis** (1714-1777) was a prominent Billerica citizen. He was the son of a wealthy Deacon who had come to Billerica from Reading, and was related to the influential Patten family through his mother. His wife, Hannah (Jaquith), whom he had married in 1739, came from another early and prominent Billerica family of landed farmers. By the time of their purchase, Joshua and Hannah had already reared most of their large family of nine or ten children. While the Kidder Farm abutted the west boundary of the Dutton farm, the large "Davis Place" adjoined it to the north. Although the physical evidence suggests that Thomas Kidder may have updated or replaced the Dutton farmhouse several years after he purchased it (possibly for his eldest son, Jonathan, a Harvard educated school teacher, who was married in 1753), the stylish Georgian character of the interior finish might also date to the period of Joshua Davis' ownership. He, too, had a son, Joshua, Jr. (1743-1792) who would have been of marriageable age at the time of his father's purchase, and might have lived in the house for several years. By 1769, however, Joshua Jr. had married and moved to Chelmsford.

Like the Kidders, the Davises were one of Billerica's most prominent colonial families. Joshua Davis served several terms as selectmen during the period 1753-1764. A decade later his fellow townsmen elected him to the local Committee of Inspection, which was formed to ensure local compliance with the resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses. At the same time, he served on a 12-man committee of "conservators," whose mission was to resolve political differences and keep order in the town during the turbulent months just prior to the Revolution. By 1776, he had been chosen a Deacon of the town church, and was elected to what was by then

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
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called the Committee of Correspondence, where he performed much the same duties as he had on the earlier Committee of Inspection. He continued to play a major leadership role in Billerica through the height of the Revolution, until his death in 1777 at the age of 62.

At least one, and possibly two, of Joshua and Hannah's sons were also among Billerica's Revolutionary patriots. One son, Joseph, was killed or died during the war at the age of 26. It was apparently Joshua Davis, Jr., rather than his father, who is listed as marching to Concord, Lexington and Cambridge at the start of the war on April 19, 1775. He later served on a 1778 committee that was formed to provide for the families of local soldiers serving in the Continental Army.

Whoever the occupants of the house may have been during the Davis period of ownership, when Dea. Joshua died, the farm (subject undoubtedly to Hannah's "widow's thirds") was inherited by their younger son, Timothy Davis (1756-1832). Unmarried at the time of his father's death, he may have lived in the house for a few years. He was married in 1779 to Martha Shed, and is known to have settled eventually on a farm in North Billerica near the Tewksbury line.

A radical change in ownership took place in 1785 when Timothy Davis sold the farm, then measured at about 35 acres, to Charlestown merchant **John Soley**. Mr. Soley owned some choice Boston and Charlestown real estate, and by the 1790s either he or his son John, Jr. (b. 1765) had formed a partnership with a member of the powerful Russell family, who historian Samuel Eliot Morison has referred to as members of Boston's "mercantile nobility...a distinct class of merchant princes who lived in magnificent style" (Morison, 129). In 1798 the firm of Russell & Soley owned a large wharf on Boston harbor where there were several buildings, including a warehouse and a large brick store. A descendant of two Charlestown sea captains, John Soley (1722-1801) may have inherited that or another wharf, which in a 1775 account of his widowed mother's estate is described as having on it a warehouse, tallow-house and stable. He was apparently in the lucrative shipping business that made the fortunes of many entrepreneurs during the two decades after the Revolution. While he may have acquired the Billerica farm for a country estate, it is also likely that he retired to the town permanently within a few years of his purchase. From 1790 on, he was counted in the Billerica, rather than the Charlestown, census, and in 1797 he bought one of the most costly pews in the new Billerica meetinghouse. In 1790 John Soley's Billerica household included himself and his wife Hannah (Cary), the youngest son Nathaniel (a mariner, born in 1768), and two females - one of whom was apparently their youngest daughter Mary (b. 1771). A decade later the members of the household included four children under the age of ten, at least three more under sixteen, four other young household

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Dutton-Holden Homestead
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members who may or may not have been a part of the immediate family, and one non-white servant, possibly a free black man or woman. While there is no evidence in the house of the federal-style updating that might have been expected of an owner of Mr. Soley's stature, it is possible that the fine late-Georgian finish of the southeast chamber, at least, might date to approximately the time of his acquisition in 1785.

By 1800 Soley's fortunes had apparently taken a downward turn. He died in 1801 at the age of eighty, with a bankrupt estate. The next year, both his church pew and the farm itself were sold to a later relative of John Dutton, shoemaker **Thomas Holden**.

If John Soley had aspired to create a country retreat on the old farm, the Holden purchase apparently returned it to its former role as a primarily local general farm. Little is known about the specific agriculture that Holden (c. 1769-1842) practiced, however, or about his shoemaking, which may have been a combination of production for local customers and "sale shoes" to regional dealers. He had married Mary Munroe in Woburn in 1794, and upon the purchase of the farm they moved to Billerica with four small children. Four more children were born to them in Billerica over the next eleven years. One of the latter, their fourth son Amasa, was killed by a gun shot in 1813 when he was nine years old. Four months later their last child, also named Amasa, was born.

It was **Amasa Holden** (1813-1876) who became the owner of the farm after his father's death in 1842. While Thomas Holden had been related to the Duttons, Amasa Holden's first wife, Celia (Foster), whom he had married about 1840, provided another link to former owners of the property, as she was the granddaughter of Timothy Davis. Amasa Holden apparently engaged in general farming for the three decades that he owned the property. Through the third quarter of the 19th century he grew a variety of crops typical of Billerica farms for the time. By 1850 the farm had grown from the 35 acres that Thomas Holden had bought to 88 – about average in total size, although somewhat above average in value, for the town at that time. Like his neighbors, Amasa grew some hay, peas and potatoes. In that year he owned a half-dozen cows, also about average. The value of his orchard products, however, was fifth highest in town in both 1850 and 1860, suggesting that the raising of fruit was one of his specialties. In 1860, he was growing more peas and beans than most of his neighbors, and was one of the few farmers in town to augment the production of Indian corn with several other grains, including barley, buckwheat and oats. By 1870, however, he had sold off some property, reducing the farm to 62 acres – 44 on the homestead farm, plus an 18-acre parcel at another location. His livestock appears to have been reduced to just what was needed for his immediate family – two cows, a heifer and a pig.

(continued)

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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Documents as early as 1845 refer to Amasa Holden, like his father, as a shoemaker. While many farming families engaged in some type of home industry in the early and middle years of the 19th century, it is notable that in 1860, the only federal census year in which the value of local home manufactures was calculated for Billerica's farms, Amasa Holden's fifty-dollar shoemaking income was the highest listed of all the home industries in town. By 1875, the state census listed only eight small manufacturing shops in Billerica. The fact that Holden's shoe shop still exists today represents a rare survival of an outbuilding associated with the home-industry era. A well-respected man, Amasa Holden was elected to the town Board of Selectmen in 1855 and 1856.

Celia Holden died in 1858, two years after the birth of her last child. Amasa was remarried several years later. When he died in 1876, following his father's example, he left the farm to a younger son, **Warren Holden**. In what was still a common arrangement in New England families, Warren Holden's inheritance came of the condition that he "supports and maintains" his stepmother, Mary Holden, "during her natural life, treating her kindly and as a dutiful son should" (Will of Amasa Holden, Middlesex Probate Docket #5341, 1875). Warren was married four years later, and both he and his wife Hattie must have shouldered a considerable burden in caring for his stepmother, who by that time had been classified as insane.

The 1880 Holden household consisted of Warren and Hattie, Mary Holden, a 50-year old widowed housekeeper from Maine named Mary Leonard, and hired man Asa Peabody. Although there were some dairy farms in Billerica after the Civil War, like most of the town's farmers at that time, Warren Holden only kept a few cows. He sold no milk, concentrating instead on market gardening and apparently on the production of corn and hay, as well. While the farm still had a hundred apple trees that produced 400 bushels of apples, Holden's main profit was in market produce, which he sold primarily in Boston and Lowell. Toward the end of the century, like many of his neighbors, Warren Holden had added a significant investment in poultry to his farm. In 1920 he had 120 fowl, and two poultry houses (since demolished).

A change in the household by 1900 represented a demographic shift that had taken place in Billerica, as elsewhere in the region. While in 1880 he had employed a housekeeper from Maine and a Massachusetts-born hired man, in 1900 he had four employees, none of whom were native born. His housekeeper at the time, Mary Prendergast, who was from Ireland, and the three young hired hands from Nova Scotia, John Bogan and the Corkum brothers, Enos and Milford, had all come to the country with the great influx of immigrants to New England after 1885. Two of them, Mary and Enos, could neither read nor write.

(continued)

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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Hattie Holden died sometime in the early decades of the 20th century, and Warren in 1928, at the age of seventy-eight. At his death he was referred to as one of the "best known and most respected citizens of Billerica," and his farm as one of the best in town. In his latter years he had served on the Billerica Board of Public Welfare, the Water Commission, and had dealt in real estate through the buying and selling of parcels of land associated with the homestead, and holding mortgages for neighbors.

Warren and Hattie had no offspring, and two years before he died, Warren deeded the farm, with its remaining 35 acres, to a relative in Stoneham (apparently a nephew), **Lester Holden**. In 1929, Lester Holden sold the property to **Forrest Collier**, a distant relative of Warren Holden's mother, Celia Foster Holden. Forrest Collier and his wife, Lucy, lived on Boston Road in Billerica. He was an attorney and insurance agent with an office in Boston, and eventually Secretary and Treasurer of the Billerica Trust Company. During the Colliers' ownership, the house was evidently rented to tenants, with the exception of several years between 1930 and 1936, when it was purchased and then sold back by **Robert Wyman**, a construction superintendent. By 1930, the property had been reduced to 27 acres.

In 1936, the Colliers subdivided most of the remaining acreage of the old farm for development into houselots, which they called "Pondale Acres." No building took place there until after World War II, when houses were gradually constructed on many of the lots. Some sections, however, still remain undeveloped.

In 1950, Forrest Collier divided out a small lot with the Holden barn on it, and sold it to the Shawsheen Building Association – a subsidiary of the International Order of Odd Fellows. For many years the barn functioned as the local Odd Fellows Hall, and for the past several years has been used as a Seventh Day Adventist church. Also in 1950, Forrest Collier deeded the remaining parcel with the house to his son, **Dudley Forrest Collier** and his wife **Mary**. Mary Collier, who had served as a nurse under General Patton in World War II, survived her husband. She carefully nurtured the property, moving the former chicken coop onto it to use as a shed. After over two centuries of existence, nearly all of it under owners related to the interconnected Dutton, Davis and Holden families, the house was purchased by the present owners in 1992.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics that typified the residents of a Billerica farmstead and home for over 200 years of that community's development.

(continued)

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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Archaeological resources can contribute important information on several families that played a major role in the growth of the town and its agricultural and industrial development for over 150 years. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document the physical growth of the farmstead and layout during its period of use. Archaeological testing can be used to locate structural evidence, construction features and artifacts that can help document if a First Period structure was incorporated into the existing farmhouse. Similar information can also help to document whether portions of the east wing were originally constructed as a separate structure, possibly as a "ten-footer" used for shoe manufacture. Archaeological testing can also be used to document the locations of outbuildings and occupational related features that played an important role in economic and residential activities. Structural evidence from outbuildings including barns, sheds, poultry houses and other structures related to specific agricultural activities can help document how the farm changed as it evolved from subsistence farming to an estate or gentlemen's farm to specialized market gardening. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features can also be used to document changes in agricultural activities and their relative importance through time. This information can also document the extent that subsistence farming actually characterized activities on the farm and in this part of Billerica. Evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features can also document the extent and importance of shoemaking as a cottage industry to the farm and town. Historical and archaeological evidence may also exist indicating other types of manufacturing were conducted by different families and at different periods in time. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can also contribute valuable information relating to social history of the farm. Archaeological resources may document the social, cultural and economic changes that occurred as the farm changed from a purely agricultural emphasis to incorporate manufacturing activities or simply life as an estate/gentleman's farm. Information may also be present indicating how life at the farm changed from owner/occupancy to tenancy. Archaeological information may also be present that documents where and under what conditions farm laborers were employed.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Dutton-Holden Homestead
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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books, articles and manuscripts

Hazen, Henry. History of Billerica 1653-1883. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1883. Reprinted 1973

Hurd, D.H., ed. History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis, 1889

Morison, Samuel Eliot. Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860. Boston: Northeastern U.P., 1921, 1979.

Wyman, Thomas B. Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown. Boston: Clapp & Son, 1874.

Public Documents

United States Government
Federal census, 1840-1910

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources: Billerica, Mass. Boston: the Commission, 1973-1980s.

_____. Reconnaissance Report for Billerica. March, 1980.

_____. First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts. Thematic Resource Area National Register Nomination, 1990.

Northern Middlesex County Registry of Deeds. Lowell, MA.

Middlesex County Probate Records. Massachusetts State Archives, Boston.

Town of Billerica
Assessors Records.

Billerica Historical Society. Scrapbooks, obituary files, photograph collections.

(continued)

Dutton-Holden Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.65 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 314120 4714860
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 Debra Fox, with Anne Forbes, ed. consultant; Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2001

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 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 Robin and Carl Hermann

street & number 28 Pond Street telephone 978-667-2246

city or town Billerica state MA zip code 01821

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Vital Records.

Plans, maps and atlases

Beers, F.W. Atlas of Middlesex County. New York: Beers, 1875.

Plan of the Town of Billerica. Boston: 1831.

Walker, George. Atlas of Middlesex County. Boston: 1889.

Walling, Henry. Map of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Boston: William Baker, 1856.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the 1.65-acre tract are those recorded and shown on Billerica Assessor's map 42, parcel 79.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary encompasses all of the surviving undivided portion of the Dutton-Holden Homestead with its remaining buildings.

(end)

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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RESOURCE COUNT

MAP#	RESOURCE	DATE	TYPE/STATUS
1	Holden Farmhouse	c. 1750-1770	B/C
2	Holden Shoe Shop	early 19 th c.	B/C
3	Chicken coop/shed	c. 1930s	B/C
4	Hitching post	19 th century	O/C
5	Fieldstone wall system	18 th -19 th century	ST/C

TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT

Buildings	3 C
Structures	1 C
Objects	1 C
Sites	0

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Dutton-Holden Homestead
Billerica, Middlesex County
Massachusetts

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PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

1. South facade
2. West facade of main house, facing east
3. East end of house, facing west
4. North facade, facing south
5. Lawn and small shed (chicken coop), facing west
6. Fieldstone wall at south property line, facing south
7. Hitching post
8. Lobby entrance, looking west, with stairs
9. First story: southeast room, fireplace wall
10. First story: southwest room, fireplace wall
11. First story: leanto, fireplace wall
12. Second story: southeast chamber--detail
13. Second story: southwest chamber--fireplace wall detail
14. Leanto loft: south wall, with fireplace
15. Leanto loft: view north to former staircase, with later dormer

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS (photocopies)

- A. Holden Farmstead, before 1916
- B. Scrapbook page with photos of Holden Homestead, May, 1949

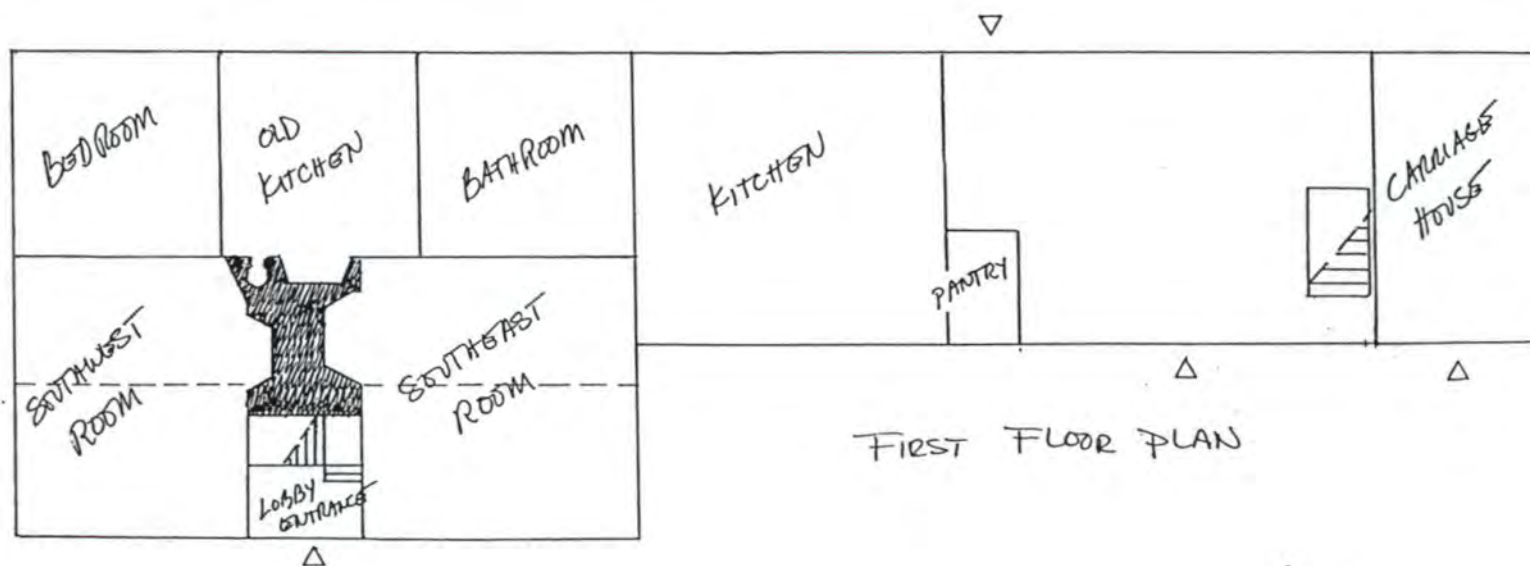
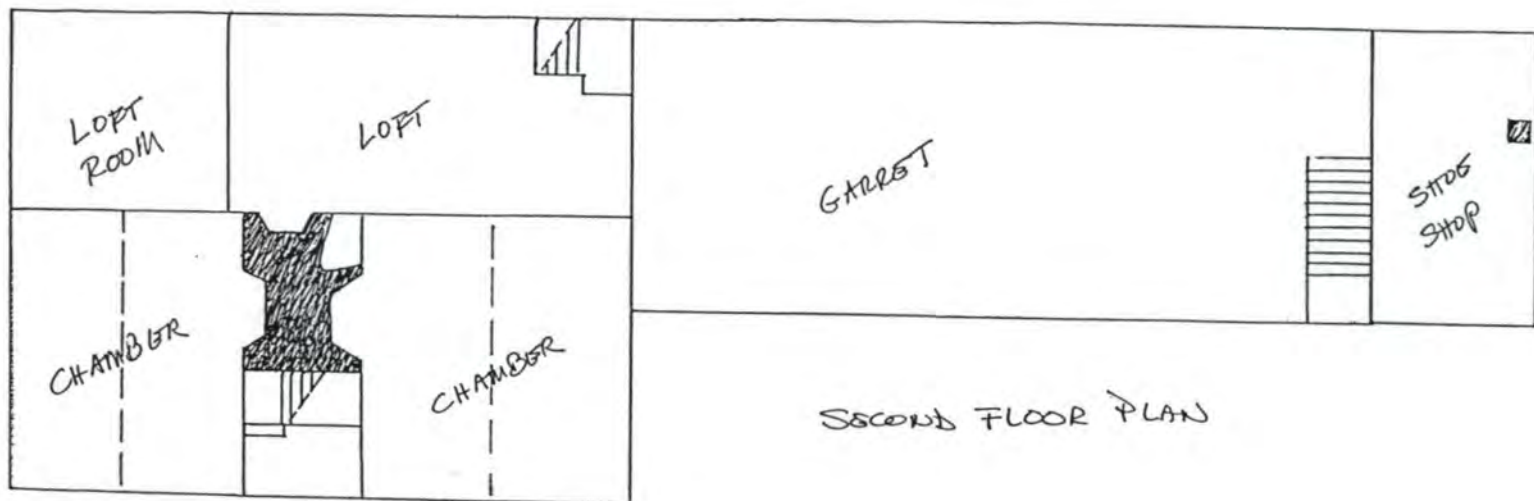
① HOLDEN FARMSTEAD,
before 1916





⑧ HOLDEN HOUSE
 + PHOTOS +
 May ~ 1949.

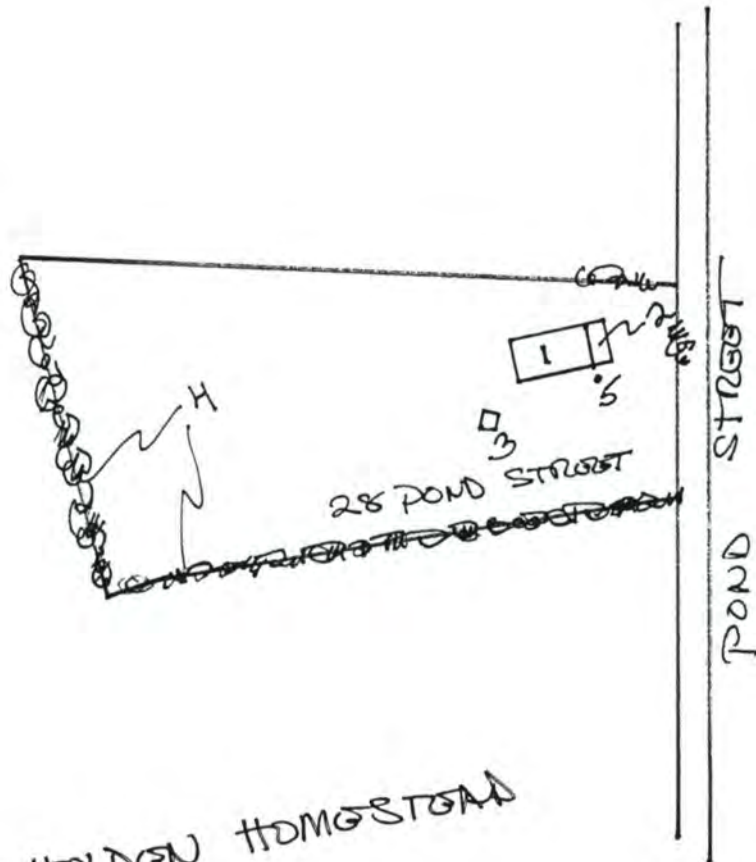




DUTTON - HOLDEN HOMESTEAD
 28 POND STREET
 BILLERICA, MA



DUTTON-HOLDEN HOMESTEAD
BILERICA, MA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dutton--Holden Homestead
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/22/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/09/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/25/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/09/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000307

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 3/29/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



^{-HOLDEN}
Jonathan Dutton, Homestead
28 Pond St Billerica MA
Middlesex County
Debra D. Fox June 1997

Facing north; south facade, main house, connector, and
carriage house addition

Photo # ~~2~~ 1

MHC-D



Jonathan Putton, ^{HOLDEN} Homestead
28 Pond St
Billerica, MA
Middlesex County
Debra D. Fox June 1997
Facing east; west facade of Main House
Photo # ~~2~~ 2

MHC-D



Dutton-Holden Homestead
28 Pond St.
Billerica, MA
Middlesex Co.

Anne Forbes, Sept, 2000:

East end of house, facing west

PHOTO # 3



Jonathan Dutton House

28 Pond St

Billerica, MA

Jean Lafond

May 24, 1997

Facing south; north facade, back view of main
house, connector, & carriage house

Photo # 24



Jonathan Dutton ^{-HOLDEN} Homestead
28 Pond St Billerica MA
Middlesex County
Debra D. Fox, June 1997
Facing west; lawn & small shed
Photo #2

MHC-D



Jonathan Dutton^{-Haddon} House

28 Pond St.

Billerica Ma.

Jean Lafond

May 24, 1997

Facing south; stone wall property line & front lawn

Photo # 6



Jonathan Dutton, ^{Holden} House
28 Pond St
Billerica MA.

Jean LaFond
May 24, 1997

HITCHING POST

Facing north; south facade,
foundation detail

Photo # 7



Dutton-Holten Homestead
28 Pond St.
Billerica, MA
Middlesex Co.

Aune Forbes, Sept. 2000
— lobby entrance, looking W.
PHOTO #8



Jonathan Dutton ^{-HOLDEN} Homestead
28 Pond St
Billerica MA

Middlesex County

Debra D. Fox June 1997

Interior 1st floor; main house, east room
fireplace detail
Photo # ~~49~~ 9

MHC-0



Jonathan Dutton ^{-HARDEN} House
28 Pond St
Billerica MA

Debra Fox

April 16, 1997

Interior 1st fl.; main house, west rm.
fireplace detail

Photo # 10



Jonathan Dutton ^{-HOLDEN} House

28 Pond St

Billerica, MA

Jean Lafond

May 24, 1997

Interior 1st fl.; main house, orig. kitchen firepl. detail

Photo # 119



Jonathan Dutton, ^{-Hadden} Howe
28 Pond St
Billerica MA

Debra Fox
April 16, 1997
interior 2nd fl. main house ^{south-} east rm.,
paneling & door detail
Photo # 12



Jonathan Dutton, ^{Holden} House
28 Pond St
Billerica MA

Debra Fox

April 16, 1997

Interior 2nd fl.; main house ^{South-} west rm.
fireplace detail

Photo # 13



Jonathan Dolton ^{-Holden} Homestead
28 Pond St Billerica MA
Middlesex County
Debra D. Fox June 1997
Interior 2nd floor; space behind
front rooms, fireplace
Photo # 14

MHC-D



120

Jonathan Dutton ^{Holden} House
28 Pond St
Billerica MA

Debra Fox
April 26, 1997

Interior 2nd fl;

Photo # ~~20~~ 15

view north to former
space behind front rms., staircase to
back exit detail



Billerica 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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

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 1982. Map edited 1987
Supersedes Westford 1966 and Billerica 1965 1:24,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
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 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9658
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map

Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

1 Townsend

2 Lowell

3 Lawrence

4 Ayer

5 Reading

6 Hudson

7 Maynard

8 Boston North

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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
Built-up area: city; selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; board section corner
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township, section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located line
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: dry river, low; sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Parental lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Swamp; marsh
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
Woodland; scattered trees
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

February 12, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Dutton-Holden Homestead, 28 Pond Street, Billerica (Middlesex), MA

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 property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Peter Woodbury, Chair, Billerica Historical Commission
Peter Coppinger, Chair, Billerica Board of Selectmen
Anne Forbes, Deborah Fox, Preservation Consultants
Robin and Carl Hermann
Peter Kennedy, Planning Director