

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area
103, 206, Z

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

Town: Groton

Place: West Groton

Photographs

X See continuation sheet

Name of Area: Hollingsworth and Vose Industrial Area

Current Use: Residential/Industrial

Construction Dates or Period: c. 1780-1957

Overall Condition: Fair-excellent

Major Intrusions and Alterations:

Acreage: Approximately 80

Recorded by: Sanford Johnson

Organization: Groton Historical Commission

Date (Month/Year): 10/07

Sketch Map

X See continuation sheet

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community. See Continuation Sheet X

Introduction

The Hollingsworth and Vose Area is a mill village consisting of approximately 20 historic residences with the Hollingsworth and Vose paper mill at the core. Buildings are Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Eclectic and Colonial Revival in style and are in fair to excellent condition. Vose Avenue appears to be the site of employee or mill worker housing based on the similarity of some house designs. Kemp Street and Townsend Road contain both mill related residences and Pre-industrial houses. The area is moderately dense. The Squannacook River flows past the western edge of the area along the right of way of the former Peterborough and Shirley Railroad. Groton's other mill village is west Groton which is much larger, containing approximately one hundred historic resources. Hollingsworth and Vose was owned in the mid 19th century by the industrialist Lyman Hollingsworth and later by other members of his family. While the pattern of growth of the mill complex is unclear (Approximately 20 building campaigns are evident based on aerial images posted on Google Earth), it appears the principal 19th century mill buildings at the southeast of the complex and the prominent historic smokestack survive.

Development

The site of the Hollingsworth and Vose mill was, in 1832, in use as a starch factory which burned in 1846 according to Dr. Green's history of the town. Starch processing had ceased and paper manufacture had begun by the time of the fire and was resumed with the reconstruction of the mill on the same site. By comparing maps printed in 1889 and 1906 to current images, it seems probable that the southernmost corner of the main section of the current complex survives from the 19th century and most growth of the complex occurred toward the north. Materials and original design styles are largely hidden from view from Townsend Road but it is clear that a combination of styles and materials exist.

Residential components of the village appear in several styles, the oldest of which are former farmhouses that pre-date the factory and are located on Kemp Street (The c. 1782 Federal style house at 166 Kemp Street, MHC #118, is an example). Residences from the period of the mill's construction are located on Townsend Road, Vose Avenue and Kemp Street. Townsend Road from the village of West Groton to the south was not laid out until c. 1838.

Hollingsworth and Vose Mill

The sections of the mill complex that are visible from the road include the vinyl sided foursquare office at 219 Townsend Road that was probably built during the Colonial Revival Period but has since lost most ornament;

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a former railroad related building of one story that is also now clad in vinyl but retains its fixed 6- and 9-pane sash; west of the foursquare office is a modern metal building of the Butler or Morton type with modern brick additions; the most prominent structure is a long, one-story vinyl-clad form with an unusual combination of dormers and awnings that runs along Townsend Road south of the foursquare office. Between these buildings and Townsend Road is the right of way of the former Peterborough and Shirley, later the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Set back from or west of the railroad is the smokestack bearing the inscription "H&V Co.". This marks the edge of the driveway penetrating the core of the mill complex which, in this area, appears to consist of additional one or two-story vinyl clad buildings with occasional taller brick and metal structures rising above. Maps from the town assessors indicate the complex backs up to the Squannacook River on the west.

Residential Architecture

The house at **166 Kemp Street, MHC #118**, is a Federal style, 2 1/2-story, side-gabled, 5x2-bay form. Decorative elements include the gable returns, corner boards, symmetrical fenestration in the façade and molded cornice. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim and the center entry has sidelights and simple trim, probably installed during the 20th century. Evidence of the previously existing front porch includes the concrete pad in the front yard. The small gabled addition to the south side elevation is clad in wood shingles and is approximately 10'x10'; the modern 2-bay garage is clad in wood clapboards. A stout brick chimney with corbelled cap rises from the center of the roof ridge. The setting is amid a wooded lot in a rural section of the town

The house at **161 Kemp Street** is a three by three-bay form of two stories and a cross-gabled roof. The complex massing and enclosed full-width hipped porch over the side hall entry further articulate the plan. Decorative elements of the Victorian Eclectic style design include the gable returns and corner boards. Exterior materials are wood clapboards, asphalt shingle roof and granite foundation, all in good condition. The house at **177 Kemp Street** is of a nearly identical plan although the exterior has been altered by the application of asphalt shingle siding. It is not in as good condition as the house at 161 Kemp Street.

The house at **170 Kemp Street** was built c. 1840 as a front-gabled, shallow-pitch roof form that has been altered over time. The core of the house faces south and has modern additions at the west and east sides as well as an enclosed porch on the front. Materials have been updated to include vinyl on the exterior walls although some architectural details such as the prominent gable returns do survive.

The house at **198 Townsend Road** is a side-gabled form of two stories and five bays' width at the core. Additions have been made to the rear in the form of a one-story perpendicular ell, an enclosed porch on the southwest-oriented façade and a wall gable over the center entry. Decorative elements are the gable returns, corner boards and frieze. The windows appear to be modern replacements with simple trim. The center entry

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is not visible under the enclosed front porch. The house is well-maintained and faces the H&V mill across Townsend Road.

The large Queen Anne style house and detached barn at **208 Townsend Road** also face Townsend Road and the H&V Mill. The house is a two and one-half-story, cross-gabled, three by four-bay form with an open porch across the first story of the façade and a side-hall entry. Windows are modern replacements except for the Queen Anne sash in the north side wall. Ornament includes the complex floorplan with colossal bay window, turned porch posts, gable returns and beltcourse of wood sheathing above the second story. A pair of brick chimneys occupies the roof ridge. Exterior materials appear to be asbestos clapboards, asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The detached barn behind the house is a front-gabled, two-story form oriented toward Townsend Road. A rolling vehicle door gives access to the first floor while a mow door accesses the second. Additional openings are filled with double-hung sash. The center of the roof ridge has a square ventilator with pyramidal roof, paired arched louvered vents and a weathervane. Ornament includes the corner boards and gable returns. It is one of the larger outbuildings in the area and appears in good condition.

The house at **224 Townsend Road** is a Victorian Eclectic style, two and one-half-story, side-gabled form. The five by two-bay plan is enlarged with an enclosed center entry porch facing Townsend Road and an open porch across the south side elevation. The 2/1 double-hung sash have slim hoods and the entries in both porch are without any trim. Decorative features include the gable returns, corner boards with caps at the second story, frieze, molded cornice and the crest on the roof above the side entry. Exterior materials are wood clapboard walls, asphalt shingle roof and an undetermined foundation. The detached garage appears to have been built c. 1950 and houses two vehicles. This is also clad in wood clapboards. The house and garage are in fair to good condition.

The house at **24 Vose Avenue** is a one and one-half-story, front-gabled form with Victorian Eclectic style details that include gable returns, corner boards with molded caps at the second story, frieze board and turned porch posts with jigsaw brackets. The open porch covers the first story of the west and south elevations. A modern two and one-half-story, gable-roofed addition has been made to the rear of the original floorplan and enlarges the building by twice. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. A single small gabled dormer occupied the south slope of the roof of the main block of the house. Well-maintained exterior materials are wood clapboard, asphalt shingles and an undetermined foundation. The house at **28 Vose Avenue** is very similar in form and detail to the one at number 24 except for the lack of the large rear addition.

The house at **29 Vose Avenue** is a front-gabled form of two and one-half stories that is broader and longer than its neighbors at numbers 24 and 28. This house has a deep porch that covers the first story of the east and south elevations. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sash with slim hoods above, a feature that is repeated over the center entry in the east gable end elevation. Gable returns and corner boards constitute the majority of the architectural detail. Unlike the house at number 24, the porch posts here are simple square forms with no turned ornament. The house is well-maintained.

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Hollingsworth and Vose Park

During the mid 20th century, the paper company established a neighborhood recreational area in the form of open space with a baseball diamond that continues to exist and to be owned by the company. It is 6 acres of mowed grass at the northern edge of the H&V Area ringed by residences. A commemorative stone marker bears the name of Stanley A. Franzek and his dates, May 23, 1927-August 11, 1992. A flagpole with the company logo marks the southern end of the playground.

Conclusion/Comparison

While the mill village surrounding Hollingsworth and Vose is smaller than the mill village of West Groton, the actual plant of H&V is much larger than the former leatherboard mill that forms the industrial core of West Groton. Fewer residences were constructed in close proximity to it with no attendant commercial development.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how the area relates to the historical development of the town. See Continuation Sheet X

Introduction

The Hollingsworth and Vose Area is the smaller of Groton's two existing mill villages (Additional former mill sites exist along the Squannacook and Nashua Rivers but are no longer the site of industrial activity). The H&V site is located on the Squannacook River 3-4 miles west of Groton Center and a mile north of West Groton. **(MHC Areas XX, XX)** The H&V site was the site of a Federal Period starch mill that burned in 1846. The manufacture of paper began at this location shortly before the starch mill burned and continues to today. Manufacturing activity encouraged some residential development in the area during the Late Industrial Period, changing it from a rural agrarian neighborhood into a small mill village served by the former Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, later the Boston and Main Railroad until the 1990s. The area retains some distinctive characteristics of the New England mill village as seen in its repetitive architectural designs for mill worker housing on Vose Avenue, the tall brick smokestack visible from Townsend road and in the long low form of the mill building's east wall.

Colonial Period 1675-1775

While the area of Groton Center was occupied by European settlers as early as 1655, the location of the Hollingsworth and Vose paper mill and the Squannacook River did not come under the plow until the 18th

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century. The Massachusetts Historical Commission *Town Report* for Groton notes that there were a few scattered farms on the west side of the Nashua River by 1710, promoting settlement of the village of West Groton, south of the millsite, as a secondary locus of the town by 1750. Grist, saw, dye and carding mills existed on the Squannacook River by 1744 run by Thomas Tarbell, former town clerk from 1704-1705, 1731-1733 and from 1745-1756 (These offices may have been filled by more than one man named Thomas Tarbell. There were 6 males named Thomas, all related to each other but of different generations born between c. 1646 and 1758.). Additional owners of the mill privilege in the 18th century were Jonathan Morse and Samuel Woods.

Disagreements between Native Americans in the region and the European settlers in Groton and elsewhere were rife for a period of nearly 50 years beginning in 1676 and lasting until the final attack on a Groton farmer in 1724 or 1725. The earliest attacks took place in the town center but later the Native Americans were more likely to attack outlying residents west of town and west of the Nashua River, suggesting the possibility that the threat of attack played a role in the gradual settlement of the area.

Federal Period 1775-1830

The Hollingsworth and Vose Area during the Federal Period was accessed only by the avenue of Kemp Street, Townsend Road not having been laid out until 1838. There were no buildings depicted within the boundaries of the area although farms of Benjamin Hartwell, Oliver Page, John Balcom and Moses Kemp were nearby.

Architecture

The first known owner of **166 Kemp Street (MHC #118)** was Moses Kemp, owner in 1830 of property valued at \$1,800, an average amount for a farm in Groton. GHS researchers record that a beam inside is marked "MK 1782", possibly referring to the date Moses Kemp built the house. He is said by the GHS to have played the fife in the war of 1812. Butler's field notes from 1828-29 describe an old house with the existing form. By 1847, the owner depicted on the Butler map was R. Patch who, listed as Ralph Patch in tax records, paid tax on a farm valued at \$1,000.

Early Industrial Period 1830-1870

The 1832 Butler map of Groton depicts a starch mill (with the notation "1831") at the current H&V mill site, although it never produced a significant amount of starch. The starch mill business was incorporated in the spring of 1832 in order to encourage local farmers to grow more potatoes and to increase farm profits thereby. While it proved a failure, it is notable that, according to Dr. Green, town luminaries such as Samuel Dana, Samuel Dana Jr. and several members of the Sheple family were investors in the Dana Manufacturing Company which was planned for manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and iron wares in addition to starch. The business failed quickly and passed through many owners before its destruction by fire in 1846.

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The starch mill, subsequently owned and operated as a paper mill by Jephtha Hartwell, was rebuilt after 1846 and sold to the brothers John-Mark and Lyman Hollingsworth on October 22, 1852 to become part of their manila paper mill, a product for which they had been granted a patent in 1843 according to the Groton Historical Society Tercentenary Booklet. The H&V corporate website confirms this date for the patent to extract paper making fiber (hemp) from manila rope. The Massachusetts Register and U.S. Calendar for 1853 contains a business directory for the state and lists the Hollingsworths as owners of a grist mill and paper mill in Groton in addition to their mills in Braintree and Dorchester and Milton, Mass. The business would continue into the Early Modern Period under successive members of the Hollingsworth family. The 1856 Walling map of Middlesex County confirms L. Hollingsworth as the owner of the paper mill at this site and shows he owned property on Kemp Street at or near the site of 176 Kemp Street. The 1853 directory lists two additional paper makers in Groton: J. H. Hartwell and S. Newell. Eliel Shumway is listed as such in West Groton.

At the time of the destruction by fire and rebuilding of the starch mill, the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad had entered the planning process. The right of way between the industrial village of South Groton and Groton's northern boundary was completed in 1847 and operated by the owners of the Fitchburg Railroad. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad would begin service to Groton Center the following year and would connect to the Peterborough and Shirley at South Groton (also called Groton Junction, later the town of Ayer).

A relative of Lyman and John Mark Hollingsworth named David Hollingsworth was involved in the manufacture of high grade book paper at this time and employed 35 hands according to Dr. Green's history of the town. Butler notes in his 1848 history of the town that the Squannacook River was by that time the site of mills for sawing lumber, grinding corn and for the manufacture of paper. These operations may have been in the nascent stages in 1848 as Butler's map of the town contained in the history was drawn depicting no industrial activity in the immediate area. Records of the R. G. Dun credit reporting agency from 1863-1870 state that John Mark Hollingsworth owned a significant amount of real estate but that he was only a fair risk in terms of his credit. His brother Lyman, on the other hand, was considered to have perfectly good credit and to be an excellent businessman. The R. G. Dun records also show he had additional unspecified business interests in Boston and describe both Lyman and his brother as paper manufacturers.

State census records of industry from 1850 list as papermakers an entity called Hartwell and Butler at an unspecified location in Groton. The firm had \$10,000 in capital, 120 tons of paper stock worth \$6,600, six males and one female employee working the water powered mill. Products were described as shoe wrapping paper worth approximately \$9,600 annually. Dr. Green notes that some paper was exported to England for manufacture into sandpaper and that the segment of Townsend Road between West Groton and the H&V site was laid out in 1838, Kemp Street being the previous route to access the site. Two additional papermakers were listed in the census for that year including Joseph Hoar and Zachariah Marshall, about whom little else is known.

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While no locations or owner names are given, the statistical tables of industry compiled from the state census in 1838, 1846, 1856 and 1866 indicate a sharp growth in the paper industry for the period. The earlier tables list an entity employing six males and five females that made \$14,000 worth of paper; in 1846, two establishments made a similar amount; by 1855, the amount had increased to \$168,000 and by 1866, two paper factories made approximately \$270,000 worth of the product and employed 43 people. The 1855 state census for Groton list four residents of the area, Charles Butler (born c. 1809), his son Sherman, Douglas Stewart (born c. 1820) and Joel D. Bowers, as paper makers. The 1865 census lists the same individuals as paper makers in addition to six others in the immediate area. These were the English immigrants John and John S. Saldon, George W. Mitchell from New Hampshire and George Harrington, Joseph T. and Granville T. Sheple, all born in Massachusetts.

Architecture

The house at **170 Kemp Street** was built c. 1840 and occupied from 1855-1865 by Douglas Stewart. Mr. Stewart is noted as a paper maker in the 1855 and 1865 state censuses which also note that he was born c. 1820 in Scotland.

176 Kemp Street is a Greek Revival style Cape Cod form probably built c. 1850

Late Industrial Period 1870-1915

Middlesex County Atlases from 1875 and 1889 indicate the house at 166 Kemp Street was owned if not actually occupied by Lyman Hollingsworth. The Boston City Directory for 1885 indicates Lyman Hollingsworth lived at 58 Commonwealth Avenue and worked at his office at 31 Milk Street, Room 36. The company Hollingsworth and Vose also had offices at 20 Federal Street, all of which suggests Mr. Hollingsworth's name on the Groton map indicates ownership but not permanent residence. A company called Tileston and Hollingsworth also existed at the Milk Street location and owned mills on the Nashua River where Main Street now crosses.

The 1955 Groton Historical Society Tercentenary Booklet describes Zachary T. Hollingsworth (resident of Townsend Street in Boston) as a nephew of the original owners and owner of the mill after 1881 in conjunction with his partner Charles Vose. At the time of Dr. Green's second volume of town history (1890), the plant made three tons per day of manila paper. Raw materials were scraps of cordage (rope) mixed with wood pulp. The H&V corporate website gives the date 1890 for the invention of electrical insulating paper. The dam across the Squannacook River was rebuilt of granite in 1888 and steam power was in use during times of low water. This was a time of expansion for the company as the atlases from 1875 and 1889 show an increase in the size of the facility between those years. The tax records from 1877 indicate the Squannacook operation had 11 acres, a dam and three houses owned by the company.

Architecture

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The 1875 atlas indicates the wealthy industrialist Lyman Hollingsworth to be the owner of **166 Kemp Street (MHC #118)**. Mr. Hollingsworth resided in Boston but, according to Groton tax records, owned 10 houses in town as well as mills on the Squannacook River at the current site of the Hollingsworth and Vose paper mill on Townsend Road. The ten houses he owned were likely in use as employee housing. Three of these were located on Vose Avenue and were likely built c. 1900.

According to the Beers atlas of 1875, 161 Kemp Street was occupied by either M. Clark or O. Burns; the house is inexplicably omitted from the 1889 atlas. In 1875 and 1889, 177 Kemp Street was occupied by Mrs. Kane. The house at 198 Townsend was probably owned by J. Winkle in 1875 and in 1889. The house and barn at 208 Townsend are not shown on either atlas, suggesting they were built very near the end of the period as is the case for 224 Townsend Road and Vose Avenue.

Early Modern Period 1915-1945

According to the Groton Tercentenary Booklet, Zachary Hollingsworth and Charles Vose retired in 1921, handing over operations of the mill to their sons Valentine Hollingsworth and Louis E. Vose. The company made 25 tons per day of specialized paper for industrial use in oil filters, electrical cable insulation, artificial leather and fuel filters. In 1920, the company had entered the gasket material market. Sanborn fire insurance maps from 1921 depict the complex in some detail. The long low building along Townsend road is labeled a store house while the foursquare Colonial Revival building now in use as an office is labeled a carpenters' and machine shop. Additional buildings adjacent to Townsend Road do not appear on the 1921 map indicating a later construction date. Buildings farther back from Townsend Road include the machine rooms, storage, engine rooms, shipping, beater, bleach, cooking, burlap, stock and wagon sheds. The office contained a laboratory in the basement and was located southeast of the carpenters' and machine building. The technical description of the facility mentions coal fired steam power, electric power and a 40,000 gallon water tower. Several watchmen would have been required to make the appointed hourly and half hourly inspection rounds. Architects involved in the design of buildings constructed in 1924 were Wiley and Foss who built the Rotary and Cutter Building and the Sorting Building according to the Massachusetts Archives Fire Safety Records. The two railroad sidings departed from the Boston and Maine Railroad north of the mill. The larger of the two passed through a coal pile along an elevated trestle. In 1941 and 1945, H&V made advances in manufacturing paper air and engine filters for the U. S. Military.

Employees living in the neighborhood according to the 1930 Tercentenary Map of Groton included Hugh Daley at 29 Vose Avenue, Patrick W., Kane at or near 161 Kemp Street, John B. Downs near 280 Townsend Road, John Long north of 224 Townsend Road and Daniel Ludden near 176 Kemp Street. All were listed in the 1929 resident directory as paper workers except Patrick Kane who was a laborer. Houses at 28, 24 and 22 Vose Avenue were depicted on the 1930 map of Groton as the property of the H&V Company.

Modern Period 1945-2000

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Among other executives, Mark Hollingsworth, Valentine's son, ran the company starting in 1953, at which time the company employed 175 people making approximately 25 tons per day of specialized industrial products including oil and other filters, electrical cable insulation and artificial leather. Roland Sawyer of West Groton was the mill superintendent. The Hollingsworth and Vose Field in West Groton was in use for recreational purposes by the town's youth athletes since at least 1959. The H&V paper mill remains in operation as part of a global conglomerate with plants in that continue to manufacture filter papers and gasket materials. The company's headquarters are now located in Walpole, MA.

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Groton Tercentenary Booklet, 1955, p. 82

Massachusetts. Map. Boston: Scarborough Company, 1903;

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Murray, Barbara, Deborah E. Johnson and Jayme Kulesz, editors. Groton at 350;

Non-population Census Schedules for Massachusetts, 1850-1880

Statistical Information Relating to Certain Branches of Industry in Massachusetts, For the Year Ending June 1, 1855.

Statistical Information Relating to Certain Branches of Industry in Massachusetts, for the Year Ending May 1, 1865; Statistics of the Condition and Products of Certain Branches of Industry in Massachusetts, For the Year Ending April 1, 1845.

Statistical Tables: Exhibiting the Condition and Products of Certain Branches of Industry in Massachusetts, for the Year Ending April 1, 1837.

Walling, H. F. Middlesex County. Map. 1856

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Works Progress Administration. Groton. Map. 1939;
Tax valuations, 1877

X Recommended as a National Register Historic District. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement Form.*

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

Individually eligible

Eligible only in a historic district

Contributing to a potential historic district

Potential historic district **X**

Criteria: **X** A B **X** C D

Criteria considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of significance by: Sanford Johnson

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Hollingsworth and Vose Area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district under criteria A and C. Its significance is at the local level. The buildings' historical associations with mill hands and industrialists in Groton establish their significance and establish the area's eligibility under Criterion A. An eighteenth century house as well as three Early Industrial Period and 10 Late Industrial Period houses exist in the area. Industrial components that survive include the H&V mill complex built between c. 1850 and 1950 which is still in use as paper mill. The buildings, structures and landscape retain significant architectural elements of 19th and early 20th century design which contribute to the historical character of the area and make it eligible under Criterion C. Elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Eclectic and Colonial Revival styles are in evidence. The buildings and landscape retain integrity of design, materials, setting and workmanship.

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161 Kemp Street



166 Kemp Street

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170 Kemp Street



177 Kemp Street

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198 Townsend Road



219 Townsend Road

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219 Townsend Road



224 Townsend Road

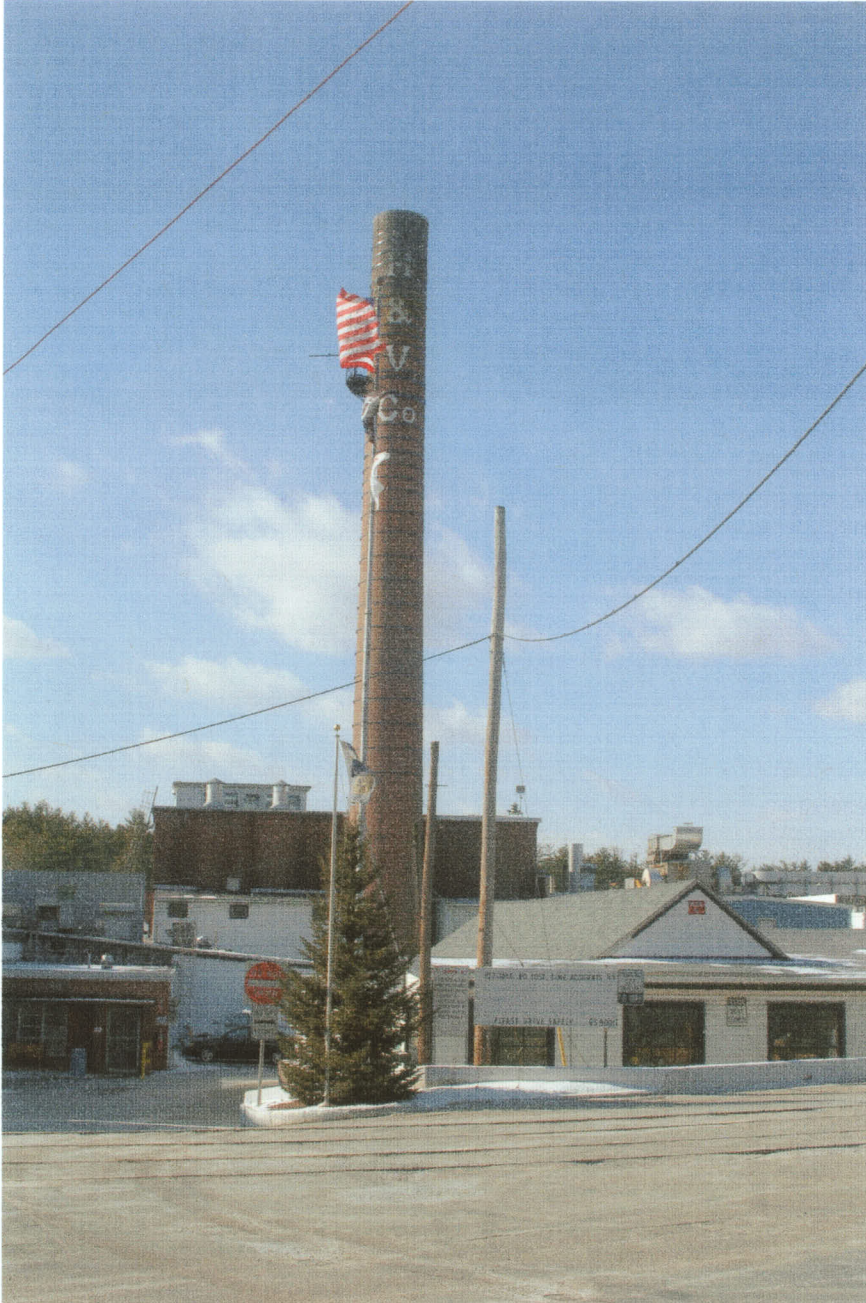
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224 Townsend Road



H&V Park, Townsend Road

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Hollingsworth & Vose Area Data Sheet

Lot No.	Address	Structure Name	Year	Style	Notes
166	Kemp Street	Moses Kemp House	1782	Federal	Attached modern garage
161	Kemp Street		c. 1880	Victorian Eclectic	
167	Kemp Street		c. 1880	Victorian Eclectic	Modern barn
170	Kemp Street		c. 1840	Greek Revival	
176	Kemp Street		c. 1860	Greek Revival	
177	Kemp Street		c. 1880	Victorian Eclectic	
183	Kemp Street		c. 1950	No style	
0	Park Drive	H&V Park		N/A	Franzek Memorial tablet
198	Townsend Road		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	
208	Townsend Road		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	Detached 19th c. barn
219	Townsend Road	Hollingsworth and Vose Paper Mill	c. 1853	No style	Numerous additions; brick smokestack
224	Townsend Road		c. 1900	Victorian Eclectic	Detached garage, c. 1950
22	Vose Avenue		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	
24	Vose Avenue		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	
28	Vose Avenue		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	
29	Vose Avenue		c. 1890	Victorian Eclectic	

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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

Town
Groton

Property Address
219 Townsend Road

Area(s) Hollingsworth and Vose
Form No. Z

