

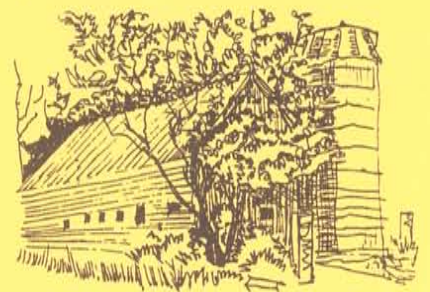
Historic Resources Masterplan of Concord, Massachusetts



2001



RTT + Blor-man



IMAGES ON FRONT COVER

Minuteman Statue created by noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, for the centennial of the North Bridge skirmish

Mid-18th C. farmhouse, later owned by noted ornithologist, William Brewster, and now one of Concord's country estates

Brick smokestack, a rare impressive reminder of Concord's heritage of vibrant mills and industry

Edison Light Plant, a pre-1940 historic resource and an architecturally very unusual building in Concord

Fieldstone Bridge built with no keystone over Spencer Brook, perhaps the only one remaining in Concord

Railroad Express Office, a scarce baggage of freight structure remaining from Concord's railroad era

Large slate blade used by "Pioneers" (Late Archaic people) 10 to 8,000 yr. ago in Concord, a highly unusual Mass. artifact

Streetscape, mostly of early 19th C. houses including Edward Damon's Federal style brick-ender

Tree-lined street, a rarity in this New England town, formerly led through culturally diverse neighborhood to Fair Grounds

Mary Moody Emerson, advisor to both Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau in Concord's literary period

First-Period house, a rare surviving little-changed 17th C. farmhouse by an old English barn

Double stonewall, an uncommon type in Concord indicating cultivation of rocky soil on glacial deposits

New England barn and wooden silo, a rare barn with two silos remaining from Concord's farming heritage

**Historic Resources Masterplan
of
Concord, Massachusetts**

1995

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Acknowledgements

The Concord Historical Commission deeply appreciates Anne McCarthy Forbes for her extensive and scholarly survey of Concord's historic resources. The survey was compiled with many citizen volunteers for the Concord Historical Commission, and is the essential foundation for this Masterplan. The Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Concord Free Public Library were valuable and helpful sources of information. Many Concordians supported us in the immensely challenging, educational, and enjoyable process of developing this volume, and we especially thank the following persons for sharing their knowledge and insight.

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The Concord Historical Commission welcomes information, including copies from sources, on errors and major omissions. A sample form by the back cover may be photocopied for this purpose.

Executive Summary

Concord's heritage of historic buildings, structures, and sites is exceptionally rich, and is surprisingly well documented. Yet the majority of the most significant historic resources today stand unprotected, subject to permanent alteration or destruction in the name of improvement. Indeed, many extremely significant resources among us are essentially unknown to Concordians.

Therefore, the broad objectives of the *Masterplan* are to accelerate public interest in our historic resources, and to identify protection priorities for decision makers. These are accomplished in three ways. (1) The primary historic resources of Concord are identified, and encapsulated descriptions given. (2) The most significant attributes of the resources are pinpointed, and the resources are accordingly grouped into priority categories for protection. And (3), recommendations for action are outlined to protect and manage the town's historic resources.

A Brief Visual History of Concord first links land, water, trees, people, and architecture. This includes diagrams of major architectural types.

The Highlights of Concord's Historic Resources is an eye opening street-by-street, house-by-house guide to about 900 of our primary historic resources. It is designed to be "user friendly", to catalyze interest in these resources, and to educate Concord residents and others about the heritage around us.

The Significance of Historic Resources is an intriguing chart listing the primary 664 resources. For each, four attributes are evaluated for significance: early date; role played; noted resident; and architecture. Different areas of town and types of historic resources are differentiated, and information is presented chronologically to see patterns of change.

The Summary of Priority Resources, based on the preceding analysis, recognizes 41 historic resources as highest priority, 66 high priority, 152 medium-high priority, and 405 other priority. The individual resources in the highest and high priority categories are listed and are mapped.

Recommendations for Action in protecting Concord's historic resources are outlined, and directed at a range of people, organizations, and governmental bodies. Protection of a heritage is our collective responsibility and opportunity. Six broad categories of recommendation are presented.

1. SECURE OPTIMUM PROTECTION FOR MOST SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES.
2. DEVELOP CITIZEN KNOWLEDGE OF AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR HISTORIC RESOURCES.
3. PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION AND PRESERVATION STRATEGIES INTO TOWN GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.
4. CONTINUE THE 1994 SURVEY AND EXPAND THE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE TOWN.
5. FORM ALLIANCES AND CREATE STUDY/ADVOCACY GROUPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.
6. EXPLORE FUNDING MECHANISMS AND PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRESERVATION PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

Three brief sections are appended. A Chronology of Historic Preservation in Concord outlines long-term trends, plus year-by-year activities. Lost Concord is a list illustrating historic resources that have disappeared. And a Directory of Historical Agencies, Societies, and Commissions provides an entree into the subject in neighboring towns and the state.

Seven Concord Maps portray a changing Concord, from periods of Native People to the 1990's. Concord expands and contracts, as boundaries with a dozen neighboring towns change. Roads, houses, railroads, and other historic resources appear, but some key ones disappear.

In effect, the *Historic Resources Masterplan of Concord, Massachusetts* is a success if everyone who sees it learns something about Concord, and takes some action to protect a historic resource. But protection of the visual quality of Concord that we treasure, and indeed protection of our essential heritage, require thoughtful and courageous action by us as individuals, and by us as a community.

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Objective and Introduction

Concord abounds in historic resources. Old houses, barns, and bridges appear around almost every bend. Neighborhoods are peppered with major sites in literary, military, and educational history. Roads are lined with former homes of noted writers, judges, and abolitionists. Architectural gems remain in First Period, Georgian, Greek Revival, Stick, and other styles. These historic resources help paint the face of Concord. Indeed, along with natural resources and people, they are Concord.

Our stewardship of this historic richness is viewed by many, and recorded by history. With limited time and money for stewardship, we must stimulate public interest in historic resources, and identify protection priorities for decision makers. Indeed, these are the two broad objectives of the *Historic Resources Masterplan*.

First, it is an educational resource, a gold mine of discovery. A glimpse of Concord as a whole emerges. Individual neighborhoods, streets, and structures also come into focus. Simply walk or slowly coast down a street with the *Masterplan* before you. The delight of history will unfold.

Second, it is a resource reference, a prioritization of historic resources, and a general plan of action for stewardship. Decision makers, from town officials to community groups and from government agencies to individual residents, will find it handy at their elbow. Protection of our heritage requires wise informed action.

The specific goals of the Masterplan are to:

1. Identify the primary historic resources, and provide encapsulated descriptions;
2. Pinpoint and list the most significant attributes of a historic resource, and accordingly group resources into priority categories for protection;
3. Outline recommendations for action to protect and manage the town's historic resources.

A remarkable range of approaches and activities in historic preservation has occurred in Concord since the mid 19th century. A chronology of these actions is described in the Appendix. However, four recent documents are triggers for the *Masterplan*. The town's 1987 *Long Range Plan* underlined the importance of inventorying the town's historic resources. The 1992 *Preservation Planning Manual* of the Massachusetts Historical Commission outlines many objectives and approaches important to a preservation plan. The town's 1992 *Open Space Plan* inventoried the natural resources, fit them together in an integrated whole, and provided a possible model for a historic resources plan. And most importantly, the 1994 *Concord Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources* provided extensive detailed information on an impressive proportion of the buildings and structures in town today.

In the fall of 1992 the Historical Commission proposed to develop a Historic Resources Masterplan, and received enthusiastic encouragement from the Concord Board of Selectmen,

including Commission liason member D. Elliott Wilbur, and from Concord's Director of Planning and Land Management, Alfred J. Lima. For two and a half years Commission members have accumulated information, filtered and synthesized it, and written, reviewed, and revised drafts of sections. In general, the *Masterplan* is not based on primary sources, but rather on the histories, syntheses, and compilations of scholars and writers. Where occasional gaps in the information available needed to be filled, Commission members have made direct observations and queries. Many Concordians, including those pinpointed in the acknowledgements, have helped us in this immensely challenging, educational, and enjoyable process.

"Historic resources" in this analysis are the houses and other buildings, structures, objects, burial grounds, sites, corridors, and landscapes of cultural significance that pre-date approximately 1940.

The *Masterplan* is composed of two parts and an appendix.

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS begins with A Brief Visual History of Concord that links land, water, trees, people, and architecture as background processes. This includes diagrams of major architectural types. The 100-page Highlights of Historic Resources is the essence of the section, an eye opening street-by-street, house-by-house guide to about 900 of our historic resources. This is designed to be "user friendly", to catalyze interest in these resources, and to educate Concord residents and others about the heritage surrounding us.

Indeed, to meet these latter objectives, PART I. HIGHLIGHTS is being printed and made available as a separate shorter book.

Part II. PROTECTION begins with a fascinating chart, Significance of Historic Resources. This lists the primary 650 resources, their most significant attributes, their priority for protection, and any existing type of protection. Four attributes are evaluated for significance: early date; role played; noted resident; and architecture. Based primarily on these attributes considered equal in importance, the historic resources are grouped into four categories for protection: highest; high; medium-high; and other priority. Furthermore, the chart differentiates areas of town: Concord Center; West Concord; and Concord's Countryside. It separates historic resources on, versus not on, the National or State Register. It differentiates historic houses, buildings other than houses, and other historic resources such as sites, objects, and cultural landscapes. And the table lists resources chronologically by age, so the arrangement of town and location of building can be visualized at any year in history.

Part II then provides a Summary of Priority Resources grouped by protection priority category. The highest and high priority resources are listed, and are mapped on a 1995 map of roads.

Next, the Recommendations for Action are outlined. These identify responsibilities and opportunities for many Town bodies; for the Historical Commission itself; for state and federal agencies; for community organizations; for individual property owners; and for public-spirited residents.

Finally, the APPENDIX introduces five unrelated subjects. First, a Chronology of Historic Preservation in Concord outlines long-term trends, as well as recent year-by-year activities and accomplishments. Second, the subject of Lost Concord reminds us of some major historic resources, from among a vast number, that have disappeared from our community. Third, a Directory of Historical Agencies, Societies, and Commissions provides an entree into historic resources and their protection in neighboring towns and the state. Fourth, a form for Corrections and Additions to Documentation of Concord's Historic Resources is an invitation to citizens to participate in the never-ending process of documenting Concord's history. Fifth, a list of References is annotated for the *Masterplan*. And finally, Seven Maps of Concord visually portray the changing town from after the Ice Age to 1995, and are referred to periodically throughout the *Masterplan*.

Before proceeding, it is important to emphasize that the *Masterplan* is but the pages in your hand. They are largely based on a treasure chest of insight on the historic resources of Concord, minutes from where you sit. It awaits you in the Concord Free Public Library and the Loring Fowler Memorial Library. It is a 1994 five-volume reference, *Concord Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources*, compiled mainly by Anne M. Forbes and many citizen volunteers. Some two thousand historic resources of Concord are described in about as many pages. Hopefully the *Masterplan* will lead you to the *Survey*.

Now, welcome to the Highlights of Concord's historic resources!

Part I. Highlights

A Brief Visual History of Concord

Concord's historic resources are mainly visual, including houses, objects, sites, and landscapes. This encapsulated history, using the present tense and modern place names (see Map 7 at end), provides perspective on the processes that created Concord's historic resources. The key players are land, water, trees, people, and architecture.

From Glaciation to European Settlement

Dirty ice from the Arctic to New Jersey, a mile thick over Concord, mashes and molds our land. Some 12 millennia ago the ice melts back in spurts. A glacial lake covers Concord Center. The ice drops its sandy gravels to form ridges such as Revolutionary and High School/Town Forest. Hills include egg-shaped drumlins such as Nashawtuc, Pine, and Poplar. Eskers in Estabrook Woods and the Country Club appear as curving sandy ridges. High flat areas south of Great Meadows, in Walden Woods, and south of Second Division Brook are gravelly outwash plains carrying icemelt away. Bedrock is exposed in spots, including Fairhaven and Farmer's cliffs, but lime deposits are rare.

Large chunks of ice are stuck in Walden, White, and Bateman's ponds. Smaller chunks lead to acid bogs, such as by Ripley School and the Old Rifle Range. Rollercoaster-like terrain scattered over town has pockets and pools called kettleholes, and knolls called kames. Fine sands and silts concentrate on the lake bottom, like the marsh by the High School. Tundra animals and plants, plus spruces, race in after icemelt. Vegetation creates a patchwork quilt of soil over the land. Wetlands remain as the glacial lake drains away. Short brooks, such as Jennie Dugan, Spencer, Mill, and Sawmill, plus subsurface flows, drain water from the land to rivers. The oft-swollen Assabet, Sudbury, and Concord rivers snake across the landscape. Bitter cold winds off ice and tundra to the north sweep Concord most of the year.

Humans arrive. About 12 to 8 millennia ago "Pioneers" (PaleoIndian/Early Archaic people) hunt in the sewage-treatment plant area, "the plains" around Barrett's Mill and Lowell roads, and near the Sudbury River south of Route 2 (Map 1). They share Concord with caribou and later-extinct species such as mastodons, the elephant's big cousin. White and jack pines invade. Over a few millennia the climate becomes warmer and drier than it is today. The cool evergreen forest is wiped out by oaks and pitch pines from the south, and various hardwoods and hemlock follow in moister sites. Deer, beaver, turkey, and a richness of deciduous forest animals accompany this Virginia-like vegetation.

Between 8 and 1 millennia ago "Settlers" (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland Hunters) of the Concord rivers walk every acre, every future Concordian's yard. Clamshell Bluff (Concord Shell Heap) under the Emerson Hospital parking lot is a seasonal camp, and a treasure chest for later archaeologists (Map 1). Indeed, more than 16 camps flourish at

various times, especially near brooks, rivers, and ponds across town. The Settlers collect fresh-water clams, make tools, cut with axes, hunt game with spears, grind food with stone pestles, and cook with soapstone pots. They eat plants, game, and fish, and even a current state-endangered turtle species. Settlers also move up and down the rivers bringing salt-water clams from the coast.

"Farmers" (Late Woodland) are in Concord between 1000 and 350 years ago. They move from summer on the coast to winter perhaps in Marlborough. Six seasonal farming camp areas are established from Bedford St. and Monument St. to the Country Club and Warners Pond (Map 1). Overnight hunting camps are scattered all over town. Using brush and rocks, the people make weirs to catch fish in brooks. They plant corn, beans, and melons on Concord's scarce, valuable, well-drained, fertile agricultural soils. Wild rice in wet meadows, cranberries in bogs, and nuts in the woods ripen in autumn. These Farmers wear stone pendants, grind with pestles, collect firewood, cook with clay pots, cultivate crops with pointed sticks and hoes, cut trees, make dug-out canoes, and shoot game with bows and arrows.

17th Century

What is Concord in 1635 when white settlers arrive? Ninety percent is forested. Floodplains and swamps support towering conifers. Oaks and chestnuts abound on hillsides. Dry sites are covered with sprouting oaks and somewhat-scrubby pitch pines. Open areas include tiny crop plots, regularly-flooded river meadows, and perhaps recent burns or hurricane blowdowns.

Nashawtuc Hill has a tiny native community, Musketaquid, of Algonquian people, probably just reduced in numbers by disease (Map 1). Mill Brook in Concord Center has a fish weir. Trail networks cross Concord leading in all directions. Some relatively-open woods near Musketaquid result from long-term firewood gathering, wood cutting, crop planting, burning to clear fields, and escaped fires. With a drop in human population, game rapidly rebounds, as do sea-going and year-round fish numbers.

About a dozen English families establish Concord in a six-mile square purchased from the native population. This is the first official town in the interior of the Massachusetts Bay Colony above tidewater. Simon Willard, a land and fur-trade investor, and two Puritan ministers, Peter Bulkeley and John Jones, play key roles. Initial buildings, some apparently dug into the hillside, are put mainly on the south side of Revolutionary Ridge by Mill Brook (Map 2). Why settle here? Probably the keys are an existing trail intersection, proximity to Boston and Cambridge, friendly native community, three rivers, warmth on an east-west ridge, dammable brook, good soils of former crop fields, and, especially, river-meadow hay to sustain livestock through the winter.

The settlers attempt to recreate an English village structure that includes land ownership, demarcated boundaries, solid buildings, wagon roads, mill dam, and pond. The Puritan meeting house on Revolutionary Ridge has no separation between church and state

(Map 2). The Hill Burying Ground is used. Around this settled nucleus is the commonland shared by all: river-meadows for hay, fields for cultivation, and forest for pasturage and hunting.

Beaver and other animals are trapped and furs traded. Native corn, beans, and squash are adopted for cultivation. The village grows eastward along Lexington Road. Roads are cut through to other early villages. Life in Concord is hard and some settlers leave for Connecticut, while others arrive from adjoining Cambridge and Watertown. Following a second division of land in 1655 (Map 2), and designation of town sections or 'quarters', a building spurt of scattered farmsteads on good soils occurs. Commonland is replaced by large individual landholdings.

Wooden bridges replace fords. A linkage to Boston and England is maintained, and many household goods are imported. A school is built. Local industries for trade appear, such as smelting bog iron at the Damon Mill site. West Concord, with three waterways suitable for dams, has a scatter of homes. Small milldams, ponds, and mills for grinding grain, fulling cloth, and sawing logs appear on Spencer, Second Division, and other brooks.

The natives and settlers trade and peacefully coexist. But in King Philip's War of 1675 racial hatred erupts. Concord is spared the destruction suffered by neighboring communities, Sudbury and Groton, and increasingly becomes a regional center. The town expands westward and northward.

The lack of seasonal migration by the Concord settlers puts ecological pressure on the land. Livestock spreads widely, grazing down the limited forage of the forest. Firewood demands for huge inefficient home-fireplaces clean out the understory. The forest is perforated and pushed back for wood products. Pitch pines and sprouting oaks decline, while maples, birches, beeches, red oaks, and white pines spread. Edge species and weeds from Europe explode across Concord. Local game and fish populations drop, and have no chance to rebound. Beaver doubtless disappears. Deer, turkey, wapiti (elk), moose, and wolf become locally rare or extinct.

The village is of "First Period" (Colonial or Post-medieval English) architecture (Figure 1a). Houses are typically small, steep-roofed, 1 1/2- to 2-story structures, with huge oak timbers, a massive chimney, few tiny casement windows, sometimes

a 2nd-floor overhang, and one or two rooms on each floor. Such forms are patterned after post-medieval English-village homes, and constructed almost entirely of local materials. Today about twenty Concord houses apparently incorporate small, 17th C. First-Period structures within their walls.

Some evidence suggests that three structures date to the 1650's, the Thomas Dane House (47 Lexington Rd.), Edward Bulkeley House (92 Sudbury Rd.), and Parkman Tavern (20 Powder Mill Rd.). Speculation continues that two rooms of the Old Block House (now at 57 Lowell Rd.) might have been the home of Rev. John Jones, a town founder and resident from 1635 to 1644.

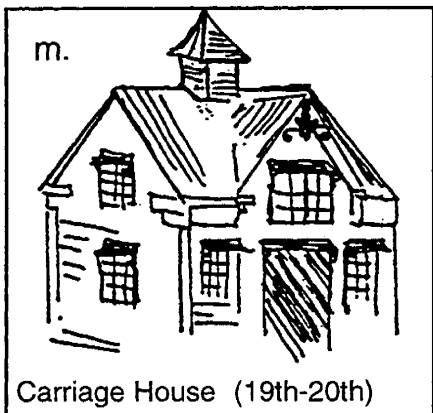
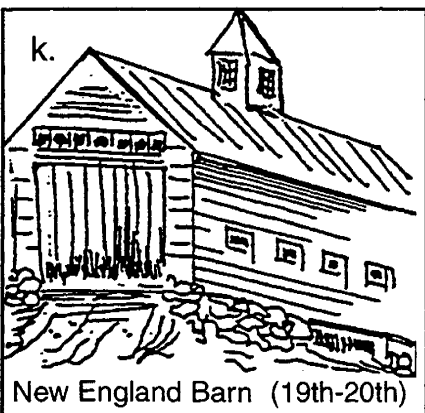
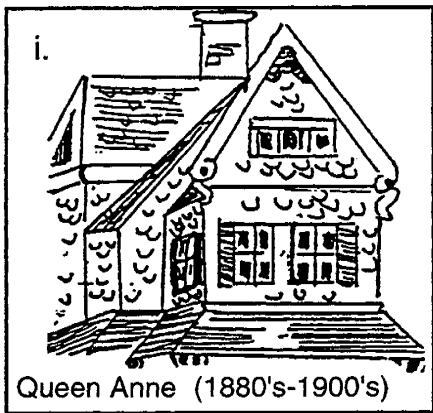
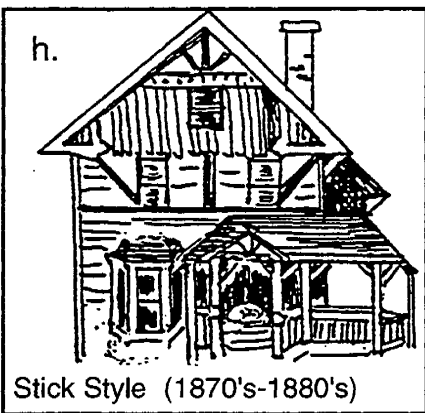
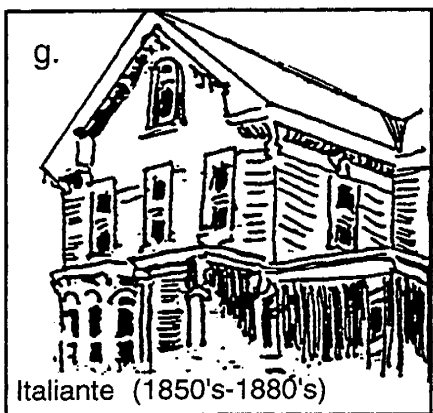
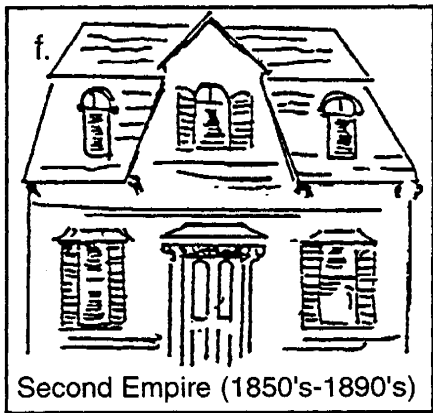
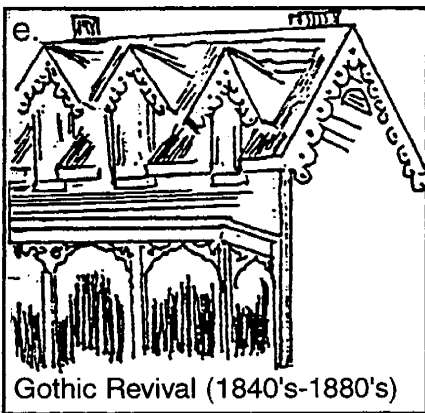
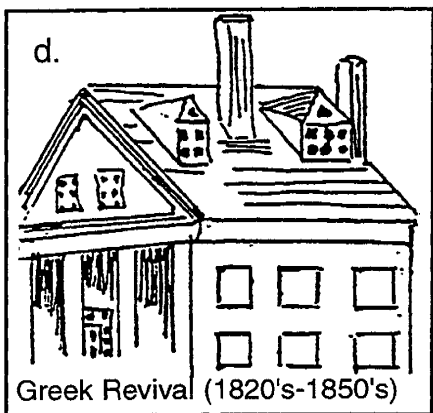
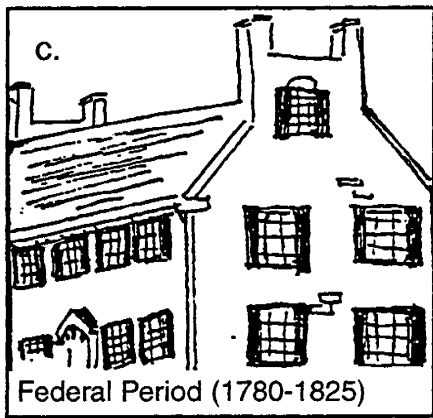
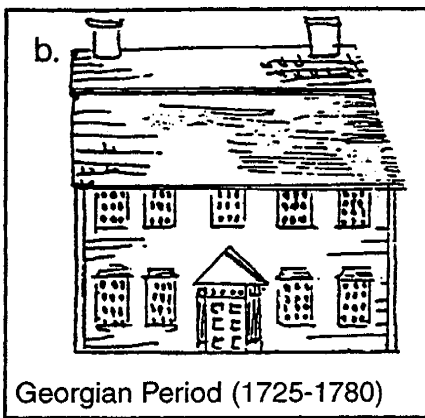
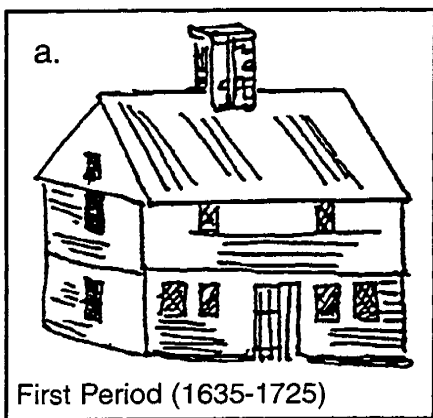
18th Century

The town begins the 18th century 70% forested, and with sawmills buzzing. At the 1775 Revolution it is only about 30% forested, and 25% by century's end. Early in the 1700's the large trees are predominantly white and black oaks, with some hickory, chestnut, and pine present. Hunting continues and game is increasingly scarce. Many forest species become rare and some disappear. Cultivation, pastures, and wandering livestock cause erosion, sedimentation, and murky waterways.

Lexington and Weston replace Cambridge and Watertowne as neighbors, and parts of Bedford and Lincoln peel off from the original Concord land grant (Map 3). Carlisle takes a large mid-century bite out of Concord, then disappears, and later reappears with an odd boundary that persists over a century. A giant network of stonewalls creeps over the land. By mid-century 200 farms cover Concord, with average farm size down to about 60 acres. Cattle, grain, and apple production predominates. Seeds of English hay and clover are imported, so some poor soils have better pasture. Productive soils and woodlot firewood are scarce. Subsistence farming is common.

More roads are built (Map 4). The town center is a busy crossroad and gathering place. Mills and home industries, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and cabinet makers, spread widely. The town population reaches about 1550 (some 265 families) and stabilizes. Native Indians, black slaves, and people from different areas of Britain provide diversity. Concord is politically moderate, but contains both loyalists and patriots, slavery and antislavery supporters. With few economic opportunities here many young people head elsewhere.

Just before 1775 the town becomes noticeably less tolerant of British rule. A Provincial Congress meets in First Parish Church. Arms and ammunition are stockpiled. A spy gets a map of the town. British soldiers march from Boston. Revere, Prescott, and Dawes make a mid night warning ride. At the North Bridge Minute Men from Concord and surrounding towns face men from afar.



B.L. Forman

Fig. 1. Major architectural periods, styles, and types in Concord.

Neighbors watch from the Old Manse. Musketballs fly. British soldiers retreat, with fateful skirmishes at Meriam's Corner and Bloody Angle. The six-year fight is on. Concordians continue to participate in making a new Commonwealth and a new Republic.

Concord's architecture blossoms in the 18th C. First-Period houses continue to be built until about 1725 (Figure 1a). A few retain portions of their original external form, such as the Old Ball House (Ball's Hill Rd.), Joseph Hosmer House (572 Main St.), John Melvin House (344 Westford Rd.), Samuel Fox House (505 Old Bedford Rd.), and Benjamin Barron House (245/249 Lexington Rd.).

Georgian (or Second) Period architecture of 1725-1780 (Figure 1b) is well represented today in Concord. Its high style is distinguished by houses two rooms deep, handsome cornices with decorative (often tooth-like dentil) moulding, prominent ornamented doorways, and relatively large sash windows, usually five-ranked and symmetrically aligned in the front facade. Many high-style Georgian buildings along Lexington Rd. are built by prominent citizens. Other examples are the Enos Fox House (550 Old Bedford Rd.), Edward Wheeler House (99 Sudbury Rd.), Charles Flint House (702 Lowell Rd.), and the house at 216 Westford Rd. The many Georgian farmhouses are a glory of Concord. Most have center chimneys, though the Old Manse (269 Monument St.) and Barrett House (612 Barrett's Mill Rd.) have two chimneys. The Wheeler/Harrington House (249 Harrington Ave.) and Samuel Buttrick House (1024 Monument St.) are built one room deep, whereas the Wood family houses (41 Wood St. and 631 Main St.) and Roger Brown House (1694 Main St.) are two rooms deep. The low English barns of the 18th C. with entries in the long side, such as at 320 Lowell Rd. and 265 Ball's Hill Rd., are rare today.

Harvard College moves here briefly at the outbreak of the Revolution. From the Concord Fight to the end of the century, the number of dwellings only increases from about 190 to 225. A village (Hildreth Corner) develops in the Lowell Rd./Barrett's Mill Rd. area. Most houses built in Concord still use the Georgian style, such as the Thomas Hubbard House (342 Sudbury Rd.) and Jonathan Hildreth House (8 Barrett's Mill Rd.).

Federal Period (1780-1825) architecture (Figure 1c) develops slowly in Concord. This is distinguished by quiet elegance, a low-pitched roof with small cornices, often end chimneys, delicate graceful doorways topped with fanlights, large airy windows with little ornamentation, curved stairways, and simple artistic mantelpieces. The Stephen Barrett Farmhouse (107 Westford Rd.) is a scarce 18th C. Federal-Period home remaining. A court house and a 3-story granite jail are erected on the Green as public buildings, and later disappear.

19th Century

Concord continues its 200-year deforestation process (Map 5) until by 1850 it is only about 10% forested. Except for forest around Second Division Brook and Walden Woods, the town is totally open with scattered woodlots. Much woodland is coppiced for firewood, with sprouts cut on 10-30 year intervals. Although oak-pine woods with red maple predominate, pitch pine stands are all over town. Grazed fields are pockmarked with pines.

The town's giant sponge, its forest, is largely gone. A downriver dam at Billerica, plus water releases from upriver reservoirs, raises river levels. The floodplain river meadows flood for long periods, decimating hay production. Industrial pollutants, and later sewage, transform the rivers. Firewood, charcoal, and water power form the energy base of society.

Stone walls, often with scattered white and other oaks, still dominate the landscape. Narrow walls are for pasture, and double-width for cultivation. Many swamps are drained for pasture, but with extensive erosion and sedimentation, farmland ditches must be dug out regularly. Farm size decreases and land is used intensively. Population grows to 2200 at mid-century, and more than doubles to 5700 at century end.

Big changes in Concord cascade through the 19th century. It is a bustling commercial center with a county courthouse and entrepreneurial spirit, at least through mid-century. The nearly two-century-old mill pond at the Center is drained, and the dam widened and covered with commercial structures (Map 5). Irish immigrants, and later, Canadian, Scandinavian, and Italian arrivals, enrich the town. Church and town separate. Religion diversifies to include Congregational, Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, and, later, Union Church groups. Public schools are built in seven districts, and several private schools established. Coeducation and adult education both begin before mid century. Influential authors, educators, and editors locate here.

Roads are added, including parts of Cambridge Turnpike, Elm St., Spencer Brook Rd., and Sudbury Rd. (Map 5). Damon Mill and other mills grow, making West Concord an industrial center. A Boston-to-Fitchburg railroad arrives in 1844, connecting Concord Center and West Concord to the wider world (Map 6). Commuting and shipping products to Boston are faster; manufacturing expands. In 1850, 70% of the taxpayers are landless. A north-south Framingham-to-Lowell railroad and two other railroads create a rail junction. Coal becomes available, and efficient Rumford fireplaces and Franklin stoves decrease the amount of tree removal for fuel.

The state builds a prison, and Concord residents are actively involved in its operation (Map 6). Three neighboring villages, Westvale (Damon Mill area), Concord Junction, and Reformatory, grow together forming a common sense of identity. Meanwhile taverns, hotels, and courts in Concord Center disappear. Manufacturing declines. And an amusement park transforms Thoreau's Walden Pond.

Crops diversify and production rises, taking advantage of new markets. Concord grapes are bred by Ephraim Bull. For a period, market-garden crops such as asparagus and

strawberries cover the land, and dairying increases. Agricultural shows become a feature in town, though pastureland shrinks.

Meanwhile Concord becomes, some say, the literary capital of America. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Louisa May Alcott, and Nathaniel Hawthorne are the best known of many thinkers and writers in Concord. Visitors from far-off places come to discuss major issues of the day. Transcendentalism develops, and the Concord School of Philosophy is built. Thoreau documents the town's natural history and geography, and briefly lives in a Walden Pond woodlot surrounded by intensive agriculture. Culture expands in academies, libraries, and lyceums. Voluntary associations proliferate. Women play major roles in town. Abolitionism is active and the underground railroad runs through Concord. Monuments in Monument Square and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery suggest the impact of the Civil War on Concord.

Dwellings in Concord increase to 255 by 1821 (Map 5), with many being true Federal style (Figure 1c). Brick-ended residences are seen at the Samuel Hoar House (158 Main St.), Josiah Davis Double-House (204/206 Main St.), and John Adams House (57 Lexington Rd.). The Edward Wright House (577 Monument St.) is a hipped-roof farmhouse, and the Tolman Shops (1 Lexington Rd.) a gambrel roof home. Farmhouses continue to exhibit a simpler vernacular mode than do houses in the town center.

Public, institutional and commercial building construction booms in the Federal Period. A public bathhouse, Trinitarian Church, several school houses, and a 5-story cotton mill in West Concord are examples. Of these only the Old Academy school building (25 Middle St.) remains. The Wheelock/Shepherd Tavern (122 Main St.) and a bakery (255 Lexington Rd.) are remaining Federal-era commercial structures.

Buildings of the Early Industrial Period (1825-1872) (Map 6) diversify to include several architectural styles. Greek Revival homes (Figure 1d; low-pitched roof, cornice with wide divided band of trim, entry porch or portico with prominent columns, and long sidelights around door) include the Joel Britton house (310 Main St.), Ebenezer R. Hoar residence (194 Main St.), and Josiah Bartlett House (35 Lowell Rd.). Early Gothic Revival (Figure 1e; steep roof, decorated boards in gables, pointed arched windows, and porch with flattened arches) is found in the Cyrus Pierce House (23 Lexington Rd.) and Simon Brown's River Cottage (49 Liberty St.). Second Empire style (Figure 1f; mansard roof with dormer windows, and eaves normally with decorative brackets) is seen in the Lorenzo Eaton House (66-68 Monument St.) and at 44 Middle St. The George Brooks House (1 Sudbury Rd.) is Italianate (Figure 1g; two or three stories, low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, and tall narrow commonly-arched windows). Homes built during the Early Industrial Period are often relatively small, and many buildings are moved.

Fires destroy several buildings in Concord Center, and many institutional buildings are constructed near the Common. Schoolhouses rise on Stow St. Significant commercial buildings in the milldam area include a bank and insurance building (46/48 Main St.) and two attached blocks (23/25 and 29 Main St.). A brick Damon Mill is constructed in the Italianate style.

In the late 19th C. street construction accelerates and stone bridges span the rivers (Map 6). Housing developments begin in earnest, such as on the side streets of West Concord, Hubbard St., Belknap and Elsinore streets, and Nashawtuc Hill. Large country houses spread along the Sudbury and Concord rivers. A Public Library, State Reformatory, and Centennial Revolutionary monument by Daniel Chester French appear.

In the Late Industrial Period (1876-1914) house styles diversify further, including Second Empire, Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Second Empire "Mansard cottages" (Figure 1f) are built on Bow St., and Italianate homes (Figure 1g) on Hubbard St. and lower Elm St. Stick-Style houses (Figure 1h; steep roof, decorative trusses at apex of gable, overhanging eaves, and wooden walls often interrupted by raised horizontal and vertical boards) are built at 40 Elm St. and 63 Wood St. Queen Anne homes (Figure 1i; steep roof of irregular shape, usually a long asymmetrical porch, and textured shingles commonly present on a wall) at the William Wheeler House (190 Nashawtuc Rd.), 339 and 349 Main St., and 625 and 648 Lowell Rd. Diverse styles of this period are also seen in the State Prison, Emerson School, Thoreau St. and West Concord depots, and the Gatehouse for the town's Nashawtuc reservoir. Blocks of buildings are constructed at 8-28 Main St. and 7-11 Walden St.

Four stone-arch bridges are built in the 1870's and 1880's: Elm St., Flint's Bridge (Monument St.), Nashawtuc Bridge, and Derby's Bridge (Main St.). A pipe system brings water from Lincoln, later distributed from the Nashawtuc reservoir, and still later replaced by Acton and Littleton water. Large gable-end New England barns of the late 19th C. (Figure 1k), representing Concord's agricultural heritage, stand out at 594 Strawberry Hill Rd. and 1487 Monument St. Carriage Houses (Figure 1m) characteristic of town life remain along Hubbard St., and from 140 to 252 Main St.

The Centennial of the Revolution enhances the town's identity as a historic site. Memorials sprout around town. Tourists flock in. Village beautification accelerates, and the Ornamental Tree Society plants street trees.

As wood and farm products diminish in importance, land-use trends reverse. Pastures shrink, and woods expand onto stony sites to cover 40% of Concord by century's end. Red maple and gray birch colonize old pastures, although chestnuts become railroad ties. Concord's William Brewster, a leading American ornithologist, finds long-lost or scarce wildlife returning.

However, by the middle of the 19th C. Concord exceeds its carrying capacity. It becomes so densely populated, so dependent on imports, and with such an overused resource base, that its residents can no longer live sustainably on its 25-square-mile land. Concord goes from a relatively self-sufficient community supporting an economy mainly on its own resources, to a town highly dependent on outside resources.

20th Century

By 1940 open pastureland drops to 15%, and population grows to 8,000. Dikes create waterfowl marshes at Great Meadows. A 1938 hurricane flattens trees, especially in the spreading built-up areas. Pitch pine, long a premier tree of Concord's history, declines along with white oak. Disease decimates chestnut. Red maple, white pine, red oak, ash, and other trees take over, producing a forest very different from those at presettlement, revolutionary, or mid-19th-century times.

During the first four decades of the 20th C. suburbanization and city-commuting accelerate. Sewer and electric systems are built. Electric streetcars briefly zip through town along Bedford St., Main St., and Commonwealth Ave. Railroad lines decline. Wagons, horses, and walkers decrease, while automobiles and paved roads spread. Oil becomes plentiful, and auto repair shops emerge. Route 2 slices Concord in half.

Private schools, golf courses, and sportsmen's clubs appear on large acreages. A national wildlife refuge and state reservation protect chunks of land. Crops and dairying decline. Industrial mills decline. The area around Concord's railroad junction is named West Concord.

Housing developments appear southwest of Nashawtuc Hill, between Lexington Rd. and Cambridge Turnpike, on Bedford St. and Old Bedford Rd., and along Main St. linking the east and west ends of town. Pine St. crosses over the Assabet River. Homes fill land between Thoreau St. and the railroad, around Hillside Ave., and along Upland Rd. A lakeside cottage community with factory-built homes snuggles up to White Pond. During the Early Modern Period (1915-1941) the Colonial Revival style of architecture predominates (Figure 1j), and many of the development homes are American Four-Squares, Dutch Colonials, and Cape Cod Cottages.

Among the impressive institutional buildings are the unusual Gothic-inspired Armory and the Spanish-Revival Harvey Wheeler School. Others are Colonial or Classical Revival styles, mostly in brick: Fowler Library, Concord Museum, Trinitarian Church, an expanded "Jeffersonian" Free Public Library, and Hunt Gymnasium. Commercial buildings in the Federal Revival style are visible at 59-73 and 747 Main St. Willow Pond Kitchen and Howard Johnson's (restaurant) are early road-houses to serve automobile travelers. And roadside farmstands are prominent features of this town.

To the outside world, Concord symbolizes devotion to liberty, intellectual freedom, and stubborn integrity of rural life. To most Concordians it is a semi-rural community of homes and neighbors. In 1940 residents sense war on the horizon. Yet they also look beyond it, and foresee aggressive planning, zoning, natural-resource protection, and historic-resource preservation as keystones to Concord's future.



Highlights of Concord's Historic Resources

The preceding natural and human processes created the historic resources seen today in Concord, and presented below with encapsulated descriptions. Since only primary resources and only the most significant information about each are included, this section is effectively the "Highlights of Concord's Historic Resources."

The Highlights are most complete for houses, large bridges, and buildings other than houses (original use). Some information is given on barns, carriage houses, monuments, and railroad beds. Very little information is present on other farm buildings, road beds, stonewall networks, cellar holes, railroad structures, garages and early automobile-related structures, pipelines, small bridges, Native People archaeological sites, and 17th and 18th century archaeological sites.

"Areas" of historical importance are included, such as Nashawtuc Hill, Westvale, Nine Acre Corner, and Estabrook Woods. However, geological and ecological areas are only included if they are of major historical significance. Generally the description of an Area includes its acreage, the number of historic buildings present, and its overall historical importance.

"Corridors" of historical significance are illustrated by the Isaac Davis Trail, Main Street Historic District, Concord River, and the Framingham and Lowell Railroad. "Objects" and "Structures" include the Minuteman Statue, Concord Grape Monument, Westford Road fieldstone bridge, and Damon Mill tail race. "Sites" include the Willard Common, Concord Home School, Revolutionary Musterfield, and Nashoba Brook mill site. Examples of "Burial Grounds" are the Prison Burying Ground, Smallpox Cemetery, and (Old) Hill Burying Ground.

The information for a historic resource is typically presented in the following order.

Street address. Historic resources are listed alphabetically by street name, and sequentially by number along a street. Widely known areas, sites, objects and the like are also included in the alphabetical list.

Name. Normally the original or long-term historical name or use is given. Some resources had two or more widely-known names over time.

Date constructed. In some cases deeds, wills, maps, or other written evidence indicate a specific year. More commonly, indirect evidence or clues from written accounts, oral history accounts, and architectural features establishes an approximate time of construction. Historic resources and the attributes associated with them are limited to the time period before approximately 1940, the time cut-off for this historical analysis.

Significant role played. Some resources played major educational, military, religious, social, or other roles in history.

Noted resident. Some resources were the residences of noted public servants and leaders, such as judges, state senators, writers, and Revolutionary figures. Almost all historic houses at some time were homes to people in business such as shopkeepers and manufacturers. Therefore these residents normally are only noted if their company was a major employer in Concord, such as Calvin Damon (Damon Mill) and Ralph Warner (Wooden Pail and Tub Factory). If the historic resource was the product of a noted architect or builder, this is indicated.

Architecture. This is recorded where the architecture of the building or a major feature of the building is significant. Engineering features of structures are also included.

Official recognition. Designations are given for historic resources recognized by federal, state, and town governments (see *Preservation Planning Manual* 1992).

- NL = National Historic Landmark
[Especially significant resources on the National Register]
- NR = National Register of Historic Places
[NRDIS = National Register District (in Concord, areas around North Bridge, Monument Square/Lowell Rd./ Lexington Rd., Wayside, and eastern Lexington Rd
NRIND = National Register Individual Property;
NRTRA = National Register Thematic Resource Area]
- LD = Local Historic District
[Designated by vote of Concord Town Meeting]
- MA/HL = Massachusetts Archaeological/Historic Landmark
[A state listing that in Concord only has the Old Manse]
- PR = Preservation Restriction
[A state listing that in Concord only has the Wright Tavern and Orchard House]
- SR = State Register of Historic Places
[Historic resources in all of the preceding categories are automatically on the State Register]

A few historic resources have little associated information given. For some of these the information was unavailable, such as for certain houses on Barrett's Mill Rd. and Lowell Rd., and for many barns and carriage houses. For some, the primary historical significance is simply the age of a building, as for certain houses on Bedford St. And for some, the primary historical significance of a building is as part of a historic Area, e.g., certain houses on Musketaquid Rd. and Nashawtuc Rd.

Information on early date, role played, noted resident, and architecture is generally only included if its significance might rank a historic resource as high priority for recognition and protection (*Masterplan*, Part II) in the context of some two thousand historically evaluated resources town-wide. The information presented below is extracted almost entirely from a several year survey of the extensive historic resources in Concord:

Forbes, Anne M. 1994. *Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources: Concord, Massachusetts*. 4 vols.
Concord Historical Commission, Concord, Massachusetts.

Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources: Concord, Massachusetts. Vol 5: First Supplement. 1994. Concord
Historical Commission, Concord, Massachusetts.

Readers are strongly encouraged to go from the Highlights below to the detailed *Survey* material in the Concord Free Public Library and the Loring Fowler Memorial Library. A richer and fuller picture of Concord, Massachusetts will emerge.

Highlights Listed Alphabetically by Street

29 Academy La. MUNROE GARDENER'S COTTAGE. (1864-65).
One of Concord's best illustrations of the 1870's Stick Style.

35 Academy La. B. F. SMITH COTTAGE. (1864-65).

38 Academy La. WILLIAM L. SMITH HOUSE. (1903).
William Lincoln Smith was chairman of the Electrical Engineering Department at Northeastern University. The house is probably Concord Center's best example of early-20th-C. Colonial Revival house architecture south of Main St.

ACTON, NASHUA, AND BOSTON RAILROAD. (1876).
Connected Concord Junction to Acton via the Reformatory and along Nashoba Brook.

92 Alcott Road and 276 & 285 Independence Road Area. (ca. 1901-02).
(ca. 3.5 acres; 3 historic houses).

AMERICAN MILE HISTORIC DISTRICT. Lexington Rd. from Monument Square. (85 properties). SR/LD

29-111 Assabet Ave. Area (RIVERSIDE PARK). (1892-1910).

(17 acres; 40 historic buildings). Middlesex Central Railroad was extended from Concord Center to join the Framingham and Lowell Railroad opposite the prison entrance in 1879, and by 1884 an engine house, turntable, and depot/hotel had been built. In the 1890's housing for Reformatory employees and families was developed. Stylish, middle-class institution-sponsored houses were built on the Assabet Ave. riverfront, and workers' cottages of many styles on Grove St. and Barrett's Mill Rd. to the west. Late Victorian houses with early 20th C. garages. Active sports and social activity in the 1890's centered on the Musketaquid Bicycle Club at 79/81 Assabet Ave.

79/81 Assabet Ave. MUSKETAQUID BICYCLE CLUB. (1895).

Queen Anne clubhouse for sports and social activities; 75 members in 1895, when Concord Junction had 14 bicycle vendors.

ASSABET RIVER.

Transportation route and food source for Native American populations. Mills in the upriver portion since the 17th C. Boating, canoeing, and other recreational activities. (See HARRINGTON AVE./ASSABET RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA; also see NIMROD RD./PARK LA./ASSABET RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA).

Authors Rd. (See Old Bedford Rd.).

BACK OF THE DEPOT. (See Elsinore St.).

138 Baker Ave. HOSMER HOMESTEAD/GEORGE BAKER HOUSE. (ca. 1710/ mid 18th C.). Stephen Hosmer, grandson of an original Concord settler, built the house and served as Selectman at three different times. His son, Josiah, probably enlarged the building to its present form, and was one of the 20 founding members of the West Congregation ("Black Horse Church") protesting the policies of Rev. Daniel Bliss in 1745. Josiah's son, Jesse, was a Minuteman during the Revolution.NR

138 Baker Ave. BARN. (date?).

Slate-roofed, gable-end barn, near a ca. 1710 farmhouse.

Baker Ave. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See FITCHBURG RAILROAD; also see Nashoba Rd.).

265 Ball's Hill Rd. THE OLD BALL HOUSE. (prob.early 18th C.).

A rare surviving First Period, 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed cottage, unique in Concord for the retention of both its early form and its wooded/agricultural setting. Faces a barn probably of at least the 18th C. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

265 Ball's Hill Rd. BARN. (ca. 18th C.).

"English" style, vertical boarded, deteriorated barn, facing a late 17th C. house. One of the oldest remaining barns in Concord.

Barnes Hill Rd. (See ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL).

BARRETT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT. Barrett's Mill Rd., Lowell Rd., and Liberty St. (42 properties). SR/LD

Barrett's Mill Rd. (Also see ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL and Lowell Rd.).

BARRETT'S MILL RD./LOWELL RD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. "Pioneers" used the area sometime between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago (PaleoIndian to Early Archaic People); "Settlers" between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland People); and "Farmers" between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland People). Roughly from Strawberry Hill Rd. to Dakins Brook. One of the three most significant archaeological areas in Concord.

8 Barrett's Mill Rd. JONATHAN HILDRETH HOUSE. (1750).

This outstanding Georgian house, built by regional architect/builder Reuben Duren, is the most prominent representative of the development of Hildreth Corner, Concord's earliest village outside of the town center. Additions to the house in 1941 by owner and architect Andrew Hepburn, whose firm restored Colonial Williamsburg, complement the style of the original building. Jonathan Hildreth's house and general store in this area known as "the Plain", created the hub of a building cluster that included an inn, blacksmith shop, cooperage, and over a dozen houses. One of Concord's earliest industrial enterprises, the mill complex on Spencer Brook, was developed in the area by 1684. NRIND/SR/LD.

44 Barrett's Mill Rd. WILLIAM G. BARRETT HOUSE. (ca. 1880). In the greatest concentration in Concord of true New England "extended farmhouses" at Hildreth's Corner, this five-part building is one of the best examples. Part of a mid-18th C. structure may remain. Attached barn with large central rolling door, hay door set into a central through-cornice wall dormer. SR/LD

71 Barrett's Mill Rd. ABISHAI BROWN HOUSE/TAVERN. (1719-1750).

The house was apparently built on Lowell Rd. by Eleazer Brown, Jr., a weaver. During the Revolution it was a tavern where British soldiers stopped after searching the Barrett farm for military stores. Brown's grandson, Abishai Brown, was a Captain of one of Concord's two militia companies, and later Major, during the Revolution. SR/LD.

75 Barrett's Mill Rd. CAMERON HOUSE. (ca. 1934).

One of the most stylish of Concord's many large Colonial Revival residences of the 1930's. SR/LD.

100-363 Barrett's Mill Road Area. (17th-20th C.).

(ca. 20 acres; 10 historic buildings). First owned by William Spencer of Cambridge, who accompanied Simon Willard in 1635. A series of mills at least since 1684 has used water power from Spencer Brook. From 18th C. through much of the 19th C. mills were run by the Barrett family. Number 268 built ca. 1850 is the old District #5 Schoolhouse, and later was a social hall. Visual interest comes from the many periods, from the First Period to the early modern, represented by the buildings.

100 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE.(ca.1900-10) SR/LD Torn down,c.1997

108 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1910). SR/LD.

184 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1910-15). SR/LD.

222 Barrett's Mill Rd. TEMPLE/STONE/MUNROE HOUSE. (1671/late 18th C.). Believed to have been built by Richard Temple, the house must have played a role in the early development of the area north of the Assabet River near Spencer Brook. The exterior is one of Concord's best examples of a large, 2-room-deep, 2 1/2-story center-chimney house of the mid-18th C. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

254 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1900). SR/LD.

268 Barrett's Mill Rd. DISTRICT #5 SCHOOLHOUSE. (ca. 1850). District schoolhouse until the late 19th C., and later used as a social hall for dances, plays, concerts, and suppers. SR/LD.

286 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1850). SR/LD.

295 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (1890). SR/LD.

344 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1880). SR/LD.

344 Barrett's Mill Rd. BARN. (date?).

Part of this distinctive barn may remain from the ell of a pre-1880 house. Near a ca. 1880 house.

363 Barrett's Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1933). SR/LD.

448 Barrett's Mill Rd. COLONEL JAMES BARRETT FARM. (1705). Highly significant both as the home of Colonel Barrett, Revolutionary War patriot and commander of the provincials who fought at the North Bridge on April 19, 1775, and as a storehouse for arms and supplies. Barrett was a Selectman, Town meeting moderator, in charge of Concord's military preparations for the Revolution, member of many county and state conventions, participant in the Provincial Congress, and representative to the Massachusetts General Court from 1768 to 1777. The house was built by his father as a one-room house and added to over the years (the central portion being the oldest). It retains much of its fine interior detail and remained in the Barrett family until 1894. NRIND/SR/LD

612 Barrett's Mill Rd. JAMES BARRETT, ESQ. HOUSE. (ca. 1758). Built by Col. James Barrett apparently for his son, this was home to three generations of one of Concord's leading families in the second half of the 18th C. His son, James Barrett, was also a representative to the General Court, and for a century the farm was progressive in introducing new techniques, crops, and livestock. One of Concord's most unusual houses, this is the only example of an 18th C. long, pitch-roofed house built or extended to accommodate more than one family.

656 Barrett's Mill Rd. BROOKS/HAYWARD HOUSE. (ca. 1700/1820's). Apparently built by John Barker, Sr. or his son-in-law, Hugh Brooks.

845-869 Barrett's Mill Road Area. (late 1890's).
(ca. 0.75 acre; 5 historic buildings). Predominantly cottages with a polygonal bay window on the facade and a 1-story ell on each side. (See area of similar buildings on Grove St.).

998 Barrett's Mill Rd. (See 998 Elm St.).

26 Bartlett Hill Rd. LINDEN/MELVIN HOUSE (E.J. BARTLETT HOUSE). (1873). This very stylish house is one of Concord's best examples of the "bracketed" Italianate style. SR/LD.

Batemans Pond Area.

(ca. 500 acres; 31 historic buildings and stone-arch bridge over Spencer Brook). One of the five natural ponds of Concord. (See Lowell Rd. and Westford Rd.).

Bedford Court & Davis Court Area. (ca. 1875-1905).

(ca. 6.5 acres; 17 historic buildings). Concord Center.

35-37 Bedford Court. DOUBLE-HOUSE. (early 1870's).

Unique in Concord Center for its long shallow proportions; apparently built as a double-house, 1-room-deep, with a shared rear ell.

BEDFORD LEVELS. (See Virginia Rd.).

Bedford St. (Also see Great Meadows/Bedford St. archaeological area).

27/29 Bedford St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

Used in the funeral business. An excellent example of a diminutive Italianate vernacular cottage. SR/LD.

29-37 Bedford Street Area. FUNERAL BUSINESS. (ca. 1840's-1910).

(7/8 acre; 6 historic buildings). This cluster of small houses and outbuildings is one of the only areas in Concord where closely-spaced houses and artisan shops/outbuildings still exist in the type of arrangement that has all but disappeared in most town centers.

33 Bedford St. HOUSE. (mid-1840's).

Early 20th C. home of Harry E. Tuttle, proprietor of Tuttle's Livery Stable on Walden St. House used in the funeral business. An excellent example of a long, narrow Greek Revival gable-end house with 2-story rear wing. SR/LD.

37 Bedford St. HOUSE. (late 18th C.).

Apparently moved to this site, the house was used in the funeral business.

Bedford St. SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY. (1823).

(97 acres; ca. 1000+ stones). Highly significant for the large number of prominent citizens buried here, as well as the entire cross-section of the town's citizens. Visitors come especially to view Authors' Ridge where the graves of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and the Alcott family are located. Also nearby are the graves of Ephraim Bull, Daniel Chester French, and Margaret Sidney. Unusual is a long, low granite tomb with ten burial chambers. Several of Daniel Chester French's works are here, including the celebrated Melvin Memorial.NR

44 Bedford St. RICE/STAPLES HOUSE. (ca. 1840).

After ca. 1850, home of Miss Mary Rice, ardent reformer, member of the Ladies' Abolition Society, and instrumental in having the tombstone of former slave, John Jack, erected ca. 1830. Her house was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Before 1875 the house was acquired by Samuel Staples, town constable who jailed Henry D. Thoreau, real estate developer, largely responsible for building the Universalist Church (now St. Bernard's), and elected to the legislature in 1882.

52 Bedford St. SILAS HOSMER HOUSE. (ca. 1780's).

In the 1930's bought by Clement Edwards, U. S. Consul (and possibly Ambassador) to Spain.

60 Bedford St. McMANUS HOUSE. (date?).

76 Bedford St. WILLIAMS/MARA HOUSE. (pre-1890).

86 Bedford St. EDWARD & MARY KELLY HOUSE. (ca. 1880-90).

94/96 Bedford St. DOUBLE-HOUSE. (ca. 1880's).

112-114 Bedford St. MAGUIRE/FITZGERALD HOUSE. (ca. 1876).

118 Bedford St. TIMOTHY MINOT HOUSE. (1730s-'40s). Moved ca. 1850-56 to this location. May have served as one of the first schoolhouses in Concord.

128 Bedford St. FRANCIS DOWD HOUSE. (ca. 1887).
A well-preserved 2-story, 3-bay late 19th C. house.

148 Bedford St. CLARK/JOHN KEATING HOUSE. (ca. 1856-58).

208-264 Bedford Street Area. (ca. 1856-1900).

(ca. 3 acres; 8 historic houses). Settled by Irish immigrants, this is one of Concord's most intact small neighborhoods of the second half of the 19th C. By 1900 Bedford St. was a through route for the electric streetcar.

296 Bedford St. PATRICK WHITE HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

296 Bedford St. BARN. (date?).
Gambrel-roofed barn, near a ca. 1880 house.

324 Bedford St. CAESAR ROBBINS HOUSE (PETER HUTCHINSON HOUSE). (ca. 1780's). Highly significant as both the residence, and probably the work, of one of Concord's former slaves. Caesar Robbins was freed by 1780's court decisions declaring slavery unconstitutional in Massachusetts. By 1852 it belonged to another black man, Peter Hutchinson, who was immortalized by Emerson in the title of one of his poems, "Peter's Field," in which he describes the Great Meadows next to the former location of this house. Significant as an example of a house-type rare in Concord today - the 1-story, 5 bay, 1-room-deep cottage of the 18th C.

350 Bedford St. BARN/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).
Near a ca. 1855 house.

381-391 Bedford St. FARMHOUSE. (1854-56).

North of Bedford St. along Concord River. GREAT MEADOWS.

(ca. 250 acres). Hay meadows were essential to early New England settlements to provide food for livestock through the winter, and natural tracts of hay were especially prized; great natural hay meadows such as these long ago disappeared in most communities. Old cart path extending eastward from Great Meadows Rd. In the late 18th C. Great Meadows and adjacent Great Fields became home to several of Concord's former slaves, such as Caesar Robbins and Jack Garrison, who built structures here after they gained their freedom. Fishing and waterfowl hunting thrived from the late 19th C., especially after 1927 when Samuel Hoar had dikes constructed. Much of the area is a U. S. National Wildlife Refuge.

478 Bedford St. ST. BERNARD'S CEMETERY. (1865).

(ca. 23 acres; 2,500 stones). Founded as the cemetery for Concord's Catholic community two years after the church had been purchased, and in time to bury Civil War dead. Marble and granite stones include many crosses and crucifixes, floral and foliate designs, often in Gothic style. Some notable monuments include a concrete crucifix, white marble statue of Christ, marble angel, and a few obelisks.

517-557 Bedford Street Area. (ca. 1900-10).

(ca. 4.5 acres; 6 historic houses). Good illustration of one type of small turn-of-the-century neighborhood that grew up along Bedford St. after the streetcar came through.

587 Bedford St. PATRICK MCGRATH HOUSE. (ca. 1870's).

One of the more intact of the few remaining farmsteads along the northwest side of Bedford St., a major farming area in the late 19th C.

587 Bedford St. BARN. (date?).

Deteriorated condition, near a ca. 1870's house.

643-759 Bedford Street Area.

(ca. 15 acres; 10 historic houses).

673 Bedford St. BARN. (date?).

Small well-preserved barn with fieldstone foundation and diagonal-board door. Close to road and ca. 1870's house.

17 & 20 Beharrell St. and 13-129 Commonwealth Ave. Area. (1860-1930's).

(ca. 6 acres; 23 historic buildings). A center of commerce and industry in Concord, especially since the early 19th C. Junction for the railroads and transport of goods and passengers since 1871. Community gathering place associated with Warner Block and Association Hall. David Loring, with the early 19th C. lead pipe works, and Ralph Warner, with the later 19th C. wooden tub and pail business, were centered here. Area still displays the character of a late 19th-early 20th C. small town commercial/industrial district.

20 Beharrell St. INDUSTRIAL BLOCK. (1897-98).

Built by the Conant family, prominent builders in West Concord, for their Bluine Co., which used a bluing solution to manufacture sheets of special paper for whitening clothes in home laundering. Also location of the Women's Home Journal in 1899. Three-story, shallow-roofed rectangular structure typifies the type of industrial architecture in West Concord at the turn of the century.

Beharrell St. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

Belknap Street Area. (See FITCHBURG RAILROAD; also see Elsinore St.; also see Thoreau St.).

17 Belknap St. WHEILDON/BROWNE OUTBUILDINGS. (pre-1909).

Originally 1 1/2-story storage structures, the western building became an automobile garage by 1927, and the smaller building a dwelling between 1927 and 1947.

35 Belknap St. STABLE (J. B. WOOD COTTAGE). (ca. 1875-80).

Well-preserved and significant as one of Concord Center's many converted outbuildings and most charming Gothic Revival cottages.

50/52 Belknap St. JOSIAH DAVIS STORE. (ca. 1815).

Built on Main St. as the largest store in Concord, it was moved to this location in ca. 1844, converted to a double-house and rented to several illustrious mid-19th C. residents. These included Richard Barrett, Captain of the Concord militia company, Franklin Sanborn, well-known abolitionist and newspaper columnist, who was visited here by John Brown in 1859 only five months before Harper's Ferry, and William Barrett. In the 1890's Miss White's Home School for Children began, and ca. 1912 it became both an elementary school and Mrs. Dillingham's Montessori School. The building is significant for its combination Federal, Greek, and Colonial Revival architecture.

53 Belknap St. HOUSE. (1924).

Hans and Marian Miller were among the founders of the Concord Players, and Marian Miller was Concord's honored citizen in the 1980's. Excellent example of a type of early modern house rare in Concord, i.e., the little gable-end Colonial Revival cottage.

90 Belknap St. J. B. WOOD CO. COTTAGE. (early 1880's).

118 Belknap St. MARK LOFTUS HOUSE. (1884).

An extremely well-preserved illustration of the eclectic combination of Queen Anne and Stick Style elements that became popular in the early 1880's.

127 Belknap St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Significant as an excellent illustration of a tiny mansard-roofed cottage.

132-142 Belknap St. ISAAC BUTTRICK/E. HUBBARD RENTAL HOUSE. (1830's/1840's).
Significant as one of the earliest structures built on the section of Belknap St. west of the railroad. A long low building moved to this location by 1852.

137-139 Belknap St. DOUBLE-HOUSE. (early 1870's).

36, 42, 52 Bow Street Area. (ca. 1875-76).

This is the only cluster of "mansard cottages" in Concord. A development project of William J. Munroe, Jr. of riverview houses by the new Middlesex Central Railroad depot.

23-43 Bradford Street Area. (1906).

(2 acres; 4 historic buildings). The Allen Chair Co. was a major early 20th C. manufacturing enterprise in Concord Junction. For over 40 years it produced Mission and Arts and Crafts designs, box-seat dining chairs, and an oak "Bank of England" chair used in courtrooms across the country. The site is the best surviving example of the importance of the railroad in attracting industry to Concord. The three 3-story wood-frame manufacturing buildings with brick power plant typify the type of industrial architecture and appearance of a small industrial complex early in the century in West Concord.

Bradford St. POWERHOUSE AND SMOKESTACK. (ca. 1906?).

Brick; smokestack punctuates the West Concord skyline.

31 Brooks St. HOUSE. (ca. 1907-09).

One of the most well-preserved of the early 20th C. houses built in the neighborhood "back of the depot" at Concord Center.

5/7 Byron St. MULTI-UNIT HOUSE. (ca. 1873).

Significant as one of the earliest houses built on Grant and Byron streets.

Cambridge Turnpike. (Also see Mill Brook/High School and Crosby Pond/Sandy Pond Rd. archaeological areas).

28 Cambridge Turnpike. RALPH WALDO EMERSON HOUSE. (1828).

Highly significant as the home of writer, transcendentalist, and lecturer Ralph Waldo Emerson from 1835 until his death in 1882. All his major works including *Nature*, *The American Scholar*, and two volumes of *Essays* were prepared here. The home was a gathering place for important figures of the day, including Margaret Fuller, Bronson Alcott, and Henry David Thoreau. The house today appears as it was when restored after a fire in 1872-73, and remains the property of Emerson descendants. NL/NRIND/SR/LD.

68 Cambridge Turnpike. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK HOUSE. (ca. 1905-07). SR/LD.

73 Cambridge Turnpike. HOUSE. (ca. 1930). SR/LD.

142 Cambridge Turnpike. HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

In 1843 William Ellery Channing, poet and walking companion of H. D. Thoreau, lived here with his wife, Ellen Fuller, sister of well-known transcendentalist, Margaret Fuller, who apparently also stayed or lived here for a short time.

215 Cambridge Turnpike. SCHOOLHOUSE. (ca. 1855/ca. 1930).

Former schoolhouse which was used as a high school annex on Sudbury Rd. in the late 19th C. Later attached to the library, and moved here ca. 1930 to be a dwelling.

348 Cambridge Turnpike. MICHAEL FLANNERY HOUSE. (ca. 1860).

383 Cambridge Turnpike. FLETCHER/CUMING HOUSE. (pre-1700, mid-18th C.).

Possibly built by Francis Fletcher in 1691. Used as a smallpox hospital during the outbreak of 1792, and as a school for boys for a few years in the early 20th C.

396 Cambridge Turnpike. HOUSE. (ca. 1840's).

Only example in the vicinity of a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-entry "gable-end" house.

455 Cambridge Turnpike. ELIPHALET/NATHANIEL/JOHN FOX HOUSE. (pre-1711).

Builder is uncertain for this transitional First and Second Period house on Fox or Hunt family land. Eliphalet Fox was a Selectman in 1689. In the 1930's the son of owner Theodore G. Heyliger landed planes in the meadow by the house; a U. S. Navy destroyer escort, the "George Heyliger," may have been named for him.

490 Cambridge Turnpike. KARIN (KAREN) HOUSE. (ca. 1875).

Owner built dam to create Crosby's Pond.

490 Cambridge Turnpike. BARN. (ca. 1890's).

Gable-end barn near a ca. 1875 house.

36 Carr Rd. BOATHOUSE. (early 20th C.).

Moved here and converted to a dining hall for the Fenn School.

86-150 Central Street Area. (ca. 1900-1920's).

(ca. 3 acres; 17 historic buildings). Wide range of house types built on one street in a narrow time period.

89/91 Central St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

One of the best-preserved large houses of a type built throughout West Concord at the turn of the century. Gable-front vernacular Queen Anne house, with a shallow 2-story wing, and wrap-around veranda with bracketed lathe-turned columns and a "Japanesque" railing.

150 Central St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Home of H. P. Upham, Superintendent of Allen Chair Co.

185 Central St. HOUSE. (ca. 1915).

West Concord's only example of the Prairie Style, a non-eastern U. S. architecture (also see the 1917-18 Harvey Wheeler School); low-pitched hip roof with widely-overhanging eaves, bands of windows, a wide facade porch, and stucco exterior.

12-65 Central Street and 45 & 51 Pine Street Area. (ca. 1899).

(ca. 2.25 acres; 13 historic buildings). One of the architecturally most consistent streetscapes in West Concord. Two design types unique to the Derby Addition: one with 1-story ells on one side, the other with a 1 1/2-story ell on the opposite side.

1 Church Green. "WIDOW HOAR" (?) HOUSE. (18th-early 19th C.).

A residential building that remains from the cluster of small shops and residences by the "church green". During the 18th C. this was Concord's commercial center, which later moved to the Milldam. One of the most unusual buildings in Concord, this long, narrow, 2-story structure has virtually no decoration. The very wide surrounds of some windows are highly unusual. NRDIS/SR/LD.

19 Church Green. WILLIAM MUNROE/JOSEPH WHITE COTTAGE. (17th-18th C.).

William Munroe, credited with being America's first lead-pencil maker, invented the pencil and manufactured pencils in this house during 1811 to 1820 with the help of his wife, Martha. Residence of the First Parish Church sexton during much of the 20th C. Reputed to be one of the oldest buildings in Concord, this house is a tiny 1 1/2-story, three-bay, center-chimney cottage of a form that could date to as early as the 1650's. It retains a deep front roof overhang characteristic of First Period architecture. NRDIS/SR/LD.

23-25 Church Green. HOSMER/THAYER HOUSE. (18th-early 19th C.).

A residence remaining from the 18th C. commercial center of town. NRDIS/SR/LD.

53 Church St. OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS CHURCH. (1903-04). Linked to St.

Bernard's in Concord Center, this church served the Catholic population of West Concord, which increased after the turn of the century. Congressman and summer resident, John F. "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, worshipped here. A well-preserved example of a small unpretentious, late Queen Anne/Shingle Style church. (Also see 1404 Main St.).

Church Street and Highland Street Area. (ca. 1870-1920's).

(ca. 8 acres; 20 historic buildings). Developed in 1896-97 by the Concord Junction Land Co. which was run by many of West Concord's prominent citizens, including Loring Fowler, Joseph Scott, John Studley, and Percy Allen. One of the most architecturally-intact neighborhoods in West Concord; only one building is not from its initial development period. The Four-Square house form predominates, more than in any other street of West Concord.

20 Commonwealth Ave. CONCORD JUNCTION DEPOT, "UNION STATION". (1893).
In the late 19th C., 125 trains per day passed through the junction of the Fitchburg and other rail lines. Industrial products, agricultural produce, and passengers entered and left from this focal point of West Concord. Queen-Anne-style Victorian train station with an L-shaped slate roof, large over-hanging eaves, and circular bay to view tracks in all directions. The asymmetric design, stained glass transoms, eyebrow dormers, and decorative ornamentation are typical of the many railroad depots built in the 1890's.
NRIND/SR.

24 Commonwealth Ave. WEST CONCORD SUPERMARKET. (1936).
Oldest of the three remaining supermarkets in Concord.

Commonwealth Ave. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

74 Commonwealth Ave. CONCORD JUNCTION GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP. (1909-10). The older of two remaining early-automobile-era shops in West Concord to repair automobiles. A stucco building; part of West Concord's only sizeable group of masonry buildings.

75-83 Commonwealth Ave. WARNER BLOCK. (1877).

Built by Ralph Warner who operated the wooden tub and pail factory that created the present form of Warner's Pond and shaped the community of Warnerville. Warner Block was the heart of the community; it had a post office, lunch counter, stores, offices, and a community hall public-gathering-place on the second floor. Many organizations including the West Concord Union Religious Society met here. It is the oldest building in the middle section of Commonwealth Ave. built for commercial purposes; a Greco-Italianate wood-frame building.

84-88 Commonwealth Ave. ASSOCIATION BLOCK. (1903).

Community gathering place, an alternative to the "Warner Block".

85-93 Commonwealth Ave. BUILDING. (1893/1900).

Warnerville post office in 1890's; also store, apartment, and former hotel block.

101 Commonwealth Ave. HOUSE. (1870).

"Bracketed" Italianate-style cottage originally owned by Ralph Warner, key late 19th C. entrepreneur of Concord Junction.

110/112 Commonwealth Ave. GENERAL STORE (1885-96).

Queen-Anne-style general store, and later a bakery.

113/115 Commonwealth Ave. HAYDEN WHITNEY HOUSE. (ca. 1905).

Birthplace of General Otis Whitney.

119 Commonwealth Ave. AUTO REPAIR SHOP. (1918).

One of two remaining early shops in West Concord to repair automobiles. A rock-faced concrete block building; part of West Concord's only sizeable group of masonry buildings.

169/171 Commonwealth Ave. LORING HOUSE. (1830).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Built by and residence of David Loring, who ran the lead pipe and sheet lead works on Nashoba Brook during the early development of Concord Junction.

Commonwealth Ave. at Nashoba Brook. "PAIL FACTORY BRIDGE". (1909).

Replaced wooden bridge to connect Ralph Warner's pail factory on southeast side with saw mill on northwest side. A rare example of an early reinforced concrete bridge in Concord; single-arch structure with concrete balustrade. Traces of a 17th C. dam or sluiceway may be present.

225 Commonwealth Ave. HOUSE. (ca. 1910-20's).

This cottage may be the most intact example of West Concord's very-few Craftsman style Bungalows; wood-shingle, pitched-roof, prominent rubble foundation, double-hung windows of several sizes, and tapered square, pedestaled Tuscan columns.

266/268 Commonwealth Ave. PETER BULLOCK HOUSE. (ca. 1878).

Residence of chief engineer of Massachusetts Reformatory.

301 Commonwealth Ave. (See WARNER'S POND).

303-343 Commonwealth Avenue Area. (ca. 1879-89).

(ca. 3.5 acres; 10 historic buildings). Originally a 19th C. wagon path to the pail factory on Nashoba Brook, the road became Prison Road after prison construction in 1878. Double houses built for prison employee families; repetition of identical house forms is little changed since the 1880's.

349/351 Commonwealth Ave. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Entry porch of Colonial Revival double house has Doric Columns with unusually wide, shallow bases and capitals.

Commonwealth Ave. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

395/397 Commonwealth Ave. FLAGG AND RUSSELL'S "PRISON" STORE. (ca. 1880).

Store for prison employees' families; connected by railroad to Concord Junction.

395-441 Commonwealth Ave. DOUBLE-HOUSES FOR STATE PRISON/CONCORD REFORMATORY EMPLOYEES. (1877-1902). "Commonwealth Row" is probably the earliest intact group of state-financed housing of this type in the state. Five identical two-family houses are remarkably intact examples of simply-detailed, spacious, vernacular-Victorian, workers' housing of the late 1870's; center-gable with rear ell. Convict labor has maintained these structures. Four demolished by State, 1998; #431 remains.]

Off of Commonwealth Ave. PRISON BURYING GROUND. (1870's).

Commonwealth Ave. at Route 2 Rotary. REFORMATORY. (See Elm St.).

Conant Street Area. (See Damon St.).

20-46 Conant St. CONANT STREET COTTAGES. (ca. 1880).

Six cottages built for mill workers' housing, the earliest identical group of its kind in West Concord. Gable-and-ell vernacular Italianate style.

21 Conant St. HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

The best-preserved and most-unaltered example of eight cottages, the earliest group of identical houses of this kind for mill workers' housing. Gable-and-ell vernacular Italianate cottage; second entrance in the ell facade, overhanging unboxed eaves, and wide cornerboards.

Conant St. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

189/191 Conant St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

One of a pair of large double-houses built by Damon or Damon and Smith Co. on Conant St. as housing for mill workers. Vernacular Greek Revival style.

194 Conant St. HOUSE. (ca. 1875).

Probably the ell portion of the old Westvale schoolhouse at this site (the main portion was moved to 1574/76 Main St.).

199-205 Conant St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

One of a pair of large double-houses built by Damon or Damon and Smith Co. on Conant St. for mill workers. Vernacular Greek Revival style.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL. (See Wood St. and Nashoba Rd. Area).

Concord Junction. (1850's-1930's).

(ca. 160 acres; 109 historic buildings, Pail Factory Bridge at Nashoba Brook, and Warner's Pond). One of the three isolated villages (also Westvale and Reformatory) that joined to form West Concord. Following earlier mills on Nashoba Brook, it was known as Warnerville in the late 19th C. when Ralph Warner's wooden tub and pail factory thrived. The Fitchburg Railroad built in 1844-45, and subsequent rail lines, triggered a building boom with industrial and institutional expansion. The architecture of many styles includes the largest group of late 19th and early 20th C. buildings in the western part of Concord.

Concord River. Transportation route and food source for Native American populations. Boating, canoeing, and other recreational activities. (Also see Sawmill Brook).

Concord River. BOATHOUSES. (See 1360 Monument St.).

CONCORD RIVER/MARTIN RD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. "Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland people). Roughly from Martin Rd. to North Bridge to Great Meadows Rd. One of Concord's highly significant archaeological areas.

Coolidge Rd. (Also see Route 2).

93 Coolidge Rd. HERBERT FITZGERALD HOUSE. (1888).

93 Coolidge Rd. OUTBUILDINGS. (1888).

An unusually compatible component of shingled outbuildings clustered near the house, including a two-car garage, early garage/shed, and a small shed.

29, 41, 51 Cottage Lane Area. (ca. 1879).

(>1 acre; 3 historic buildings). The only cluster of 19th C. gambrel-roofed cottages in Concord center.

7-49 Cottage Street Area. (1889-91).

(ca. 1.5 acres; 6 historic houses). Outstanding illustration of housing of the late 1880's-early 1990's for skilled factory workers and management.

110 Cottage St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900-10).

One of the best preserved examples of this type of Four-Square in West Concord; steep pyramidal roof, squat chimney, hip-roofed dormer, and shingled upper story.

132 Cottage St. HOUSE. (ca. 1910).

Prime example of an early 20th C. house-type fairly unusual in West Concord, the 1 1/2-story cross-gambrel.

24 Court La. NORTH CENTER SCHOOLHOUSE. (ca. 1850).

A schoolhouse until ca. 1880, the town hearse was moved here in the early 1880's, and Episcopalians held services here 1882-1884. One of the most well-preserved of Concord's nine mid-19th-C. schoolhouses. SR/LD.

30/32 Court La. EMMELINE BARRETT BOARDINGHOUSE. (1780).

Probably the house on Monument Square protected from British soldiers in April 1775 by Martha Moulton, it was moved ca. 1820. Home of Herman Atwell, publisher of the local controversial *Yeoman's Gazette*. Run as a boardinghouse ca. 1875-90 by Miss Emmeline E. Barrett, it became an institution or meeting place for news, comfort, and gaiety. A good representative of a late 18th C. 2-story building with a 5-bay facade and a pair of interior end chimneys. SR/LD.

38/40 Court La. JOHN M. KEYES RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1890). SR/LD.

17-65 Crest St. (East Side) Area. (1889-99).

(ca. 3 acres; 9 historic houses). Includes two house types unique in West Concord, both with low fieldstone/granite foundation: under-cut-corner entries in one, and a gable-and-ell design with a long ell containing an entry in the other.

CROSBY POND/SANDY POND RD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people); "Farmers" between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland people). Roughly includes Crosby Corner, Cambridge Turnpike, and Sandy Pond Rd.

Damon Street and Conant Street Area. (1860's-1915).

(ca. 2.5 acres; 16 historic buildings). Illustrates several approaches to housing the workers of Westvale. Three main house-types are present: large Greek Revival double-houses of the 1860's, gable-front houses of the 1890's with octagonal facade bay window and 1-story ell on each side, and early 20th C. cottages.

Davis Court. (See Bedford Court).

19/21 Davis Court. HOUSE. (ca. 1891).

Most well-preserved of several small 2 1/2-story double-houses on Davis Court. A distinctive house-type, 2-rooms-deep 4-bays-wide, and paired center entries.

46 Davis Court. HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

62 Davis Court. HOUSE. (ca. 1920).

THE DERBY ADDITION. (1870's-present).

(ca. 60 acres; 135 historic buildings). First major subdivision of farmland in West Concord, with rapid development for housing from the late 1890's to 1910; diverse architectural styles.

11-45 Derby Street Area, East Side. (1890's).

(ca. 2 acres; 6 historic buildings). Loring Fowler was one of the developers. A diversity of architectural styles in a short row of 1890's housing for workers.

17-19 Derby St. THE MAPLE HOTEL. (early 1890's/1904).

Boarding house and hotel; burned and rebuilt in 1904.

25-27 Derby St. LORING FOWLER HOUSE. (Early 1890's).

Home of postmaster and real estate entrepreneur.

Devens Street Area. (ca. 1880-1920's).

(ca. 3 acres; 7 historic buildings). Significant as an extension of one of Concord's earliest subdivision neighborhoods, the Hubbard Estate Improvement, and still one of Concord Center's best illustrations of a short turn-of-the-century side street.

22 Devens St. HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

20th C. home of George G. Morrell, Town Treasurer and Chief of the Fire Department.

28 Devens St. PRATT RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1896).

One of Concord's best examples of a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne residence.

Elm Place. (See 875/877 Elm St.).

12 Elm St. A. J. HARLOW HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

Built by Andrew Jackson Harlow who was a Selectman 1878-80. Later Alonzo Tower, vice-president of the Concord, Maynard, and Hudson Street Railway, and his son, Fred A. Tower, Concord's Postmaster in 1899, lived here. Stylish Queen Anne house. SR/LD.

26 Elm St. S. H. EMERY HOUSE. (1883).

Built by Samuel Emery, Jr., Director and Moderator of the School of Philosophy at its founding in 1879. Charles Emerson, nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and benefactor of Emerson Hospital, used this as a winter residence 1901-09.

40 Elm St. WILLIAM AND SARAH KELLEY HOUSE (EMMA SMITH HOUSE).

(1878). Home of late 19th C. sea captain, William Kelley, Jr. One of Concord's best examples of one type of eclectic hybrid house that was the height of fashion in the late 1870's, a tall 2-bay 2 1/2-story "gable-end" that combines elements of the Stick Style and the Italianate.

48 Elm St. "WHEELER" FARM COTTAGE (KELLEY/WHITNEY HOUSE). (ca. 1852-

59). Home of sea captain William Kelley, Jr. from 1867 to 1878, and later Ellen F. Whitney, town librarian. A well-preserved example of a mid 19th C. "pattern book" cottage design, possibly by Alexander Jackson Davis, and significant as the first residential construction on Elm St. at Concord Center.

56 Elm St. F. O. LELAND HOUSE. (1890's).

Significant as a well-preserved example of the architecture of the time.

59 Elm St. G. E. WALCOTT HOUSE. (1895).

Built for George E. Walcott, one of Concord's prominent turn-of-the-century merchants and Selectman for several terms in the 1880's. Mrs. Walcott was President of the Concord Women's Club in 1896. Significant as one of Concord's earlier examples of a high-style Colonial Revival house. SR/LD.

62 Elm St. BUSH/RICKETSON HOUSE. (ca. 1875-76).

Walton Ricketson, son of Daniel Ricketson, lived here 1892-97, and was an author and sculptor, with several of his sculptures in the Concord Free Library.

67-81 Elm St. TRINITY CHURCH. (1884).

Serves the Episcopalian community of Concord. Additions to the building were made in 1913, 1941, 1948, and 1963. The 1941 work was designed by Harry Little and the 1963 structure by Pietro Belluschi. Highly significant for its 1884 English Gothic Revival stone chapel, designed by local architect John Chapman. SR/LD.

70 Elm St. HOUSE. (ca. 1875-76).

House is said to have been occupied prior to 1900 by one of the Bronson Alcott daughters. Significant as a well-preserved example of the architecture of its time.

78 Elm St. W. F. HURD RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1875-76).

1880's home of William L. Eaton who served on the school committee and was principal of the high school. Significant as a well-preserved example of the architecture of its time.

94 Elm St. LEAVITT HOUSE. (1880).

106 Elm St. FRANKLIN SANBORN HOUSE. (1880).

One of the most significant houses in Concord Center, this house was built by Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, one of the most influential men in Concord. For 8 yrs. he directed and taught in Sanborn's School on Sudbury Rd. (later moved to 25 Middle St.), where the children of Emerson, Hawthorne, and Horace Mann attended. Active in 1850's movements against slavery, John Brown visited him in Concord 5 mos. before Harper's Ferry. He was editor of the Boston Commonwealth, Springfield Republican, and Journal of Sciences, first Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, secretary and treasurer of the School of Philosophy during its nearly ten years of existence, a founder of the American Social Sciences Association, the National Prison Association, the National Conference of Charities, author of volumes on Henry David Thoreau, Bronson Alcott, John Brown, Emerson, Goethe, and Alcott. The house is unique in Concord, a tall 2 1/2-story, 2-room-deep gambrel-roofed building.

Elm Street Bridge at Sudbury River. (1874).

Highly significant as a remarkably well-preserved multi-arch stone bridge, of which Concord has two examples. A rare survivor of granite-block, 3-arch construction.

196 Elm St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Former carriage house for a ca. 1895-1900 house at 26 Simon Willard Rd.

238 Elm St. BENJAMIN W. BROWN HOUSE. (ca. 1884-85).

Built by Benjamin W. Brown, one of Concord's most important late 19th C. entrepreneurs, who established a flour, feed and hay business west of the Fitchburg Railroad, and operated the Concord Grain Elevator near Belknap St.

241 Elm St. HOUSE. (early 1870's).

252 Elm St. EDWIN WHEELER HOUSE. (ca. 1885).

253 Elm St. HARVEY WHEELER HOUSE. (1883).

Harvey Wheeler was one of Concord's few local factory owners of the late industrial period, developing the Boston Harness Company factory on Main St. by the Assabet River, a major employer in the Concord Junction area. He served as a Selectman and in the state legislature.

268-460 Elm Street Area. (ca. 1905-1920's).

(ca. 13 acres; 6 historic buildings). Large houses on spacious lots; number 380 is one of the most unusual houses in town, a cross-gabled building with one-story stuccoed walls trimmed with brick, and high, steep shingled gables.

768 Elm St. FORMER HOWARD JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT. (1938).

Extremely important as an example of roadside restaurant architecture of the 1930's. Before closing in 1992 it was the last operating of all the pre-World War II Colonial-Revival Howard Johnson's in the U. S. An example of pioneering in franchise restaurants, where design consistency using roof lantern and weathervane was recognizable by early automobile travelers to mean dependable fare. [Weathervane/lantern gone.]

Elm St. over Assabet River. REFORMATORY BRIDGE. (1934-35).

Concrete single-span bridge replacing an earlier bridge. Balustrade and rectangular slabs in "moderne" style of 1930's.

875/877 & 885/887 Elm St. and 19/21, 29/31, 39/41 Elm Place Area. (1884).

More stylish in ornamentation than their earlier counterparts on "Commonwealth Row", these buildings provided more housing for families of Reformatory employees. Like "Commonwealth Row", this was one of the most visually-consistent streetscapes in Concord. [Demolished by State in late '90s.]

906 Elm St. STATE POLICE BUILDING. (ca. 1930).

Brick building for State Police. Behind building was a 1879 turntable of the Middlesex Central Railroad connecting Boston, Bedford, Concord (Lowell Rd.), and Reformatory stations.

965 Elm St. WARDEN HOUSE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, STATE PRISON. (1877/1878).

Designed by George Ropes as an administration building and Wardens' quarters at the main entrance to the "New State Prison", several State Prison Wardens and Mass. Reformatory Superintendents lived here, including Samuel Chamberlain, David Earle, Roland Usher, Joseph Scott, Charles Hart, and Percy Allen. Some also played major roles in shaping West Concord as a community. By far the grandest building in West Concord, it is French-inspired Second Empire style, symmetrical in plan, of brick and granite, and retains most of its original integrity.

998 Elm St. JOHN CUMING HOUSE. (1750).

One of the three oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. John Cuming was a country doctor, Lt. Colonel in the French and Indian War, presider at 70 town meetings before and during the Revolution, donor of a large legacy to Harvard College to start the Harvard Medical School, and Concord delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1777(1779?). Saltbox Colonial farmhouse. NRIND

1245-1287 Elm Street Area. (1880's-1930's).

(ca. 4.25 acres; 4 historic buildings).

Elsinore St., Belknap St., and Grant St. Area. "BACK OF THE DEPOT", "FAIR

GROUNDS". (ca. 1820's-early 20th C.). (ca. 25 acres; 34 historic buildings). This developed as a culturally rich neighborhood of Irish, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish descendents, and contains the greatest variety of double-houses in Concord Center. From about 1869 to 1903 the adjacent agricultural fair grounds extended to the Sudbury River, and at different times provided annual cattle shows, agricultural exhibits, sporting events, circuses, trotting races, an athletic club, and indoor tennis court.

20 Elsinore St. HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

Distinctive by not fitting into traditional house styles, it is a well-preserved tall, 2 1/2-story "upright-and-wing" house with an eclectic mix of ornament.

42/44 Elsinore St. ANDERSEN HOUSE. (ca. 1880-85).

Built for an early Norwegian immigrant family in Concord, Jens Andersen was a pastor of the newly-formed Norwegian Methodist Church (5,7,9 Thoreau Court), and Peter Anderson its treasurer. This appears to be Concord's only example of a gambrel roof in a large double-house with gable-ends perpendicular to the road.

EMERSON PLAYGROUND. (See Stow St.).

45 Estabrook Rd. MEEK HOUSE (ALICE KEYES RENTAL COTTAGE). (ca. 1850).
[Demolished in 2000-front facade remains.]

81 Estabrook Rd. BROWN/DAKIN HOUSE. (18th C.).

Possibly built by John Brown before 1754. From at least 1900 to 1919 it was a boardinghouse run by Anna Burrill. Owned by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts who founded the Concord Art Association with its remarkable permanent collection of paintings, prints, and etchings.

81 Estabrook Rd. BARN. (date?).

One of Concord's best examples of a shingled, banked "English" barn with rolling door.

299 Estabrook Rd. BENJAMIN CLARK HOUSE. (ca. 1724).

Over 200 years five members of the Clark family owned the property. House built for William Clark, whose great grandson, Daniel Clark, was a Selectman in the 1830's. With 3-bay facade, fields, woods, and large barn, this is one of Concord's most picturesque farmhouses.

299 Estabrook Rd. BARN. (date?).

Large shingled gable-end barn.

393 Estabrook Rd. JOHN BROOKS CLARK HOUSE. (ca. 1830).

James Clark, an admirer of Henry Thoreau, together with his brother, Daniel, moved Thoreau's hut from Walden Pond, and placed it in a field northeast of the house.

ESTABROOK WOODS. North of Estabrook Rd., west of Monument St., and east of Lowell Rd. (18th-20th C.). (ca. 1200 acres). Continues northward into Carlisle. Includes the Old Road to Carlisle, Two Rod Road, Bateman's Pond, marble quarrying and kiln areas, dammed Hutchins Pond, a former dam area where wood was cut for Thoreau's pencil business, various cellar holes, a rod-wide stone wall, and Concord's major stonewall-and-former-field network remaining from farmland that covered virtually the whole area in the mid-19th C.

Everett Street Area. (ca. 1897-1935).

(ca. 10 acres; 18 historic buildings).

50 Everett St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Near a ca. 1900 house.

58/60 Everett St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Near a ca. 1907 house.

61 Everett St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

A rare survival of an early 20th C. hip-roofed garage, with the beveled "drop" siding popular in the 1910's.

FAIR GROUNDS. (See Elsinore St. and Belknap St. Area; also see Walden Pond).

FAIRHAVEN BAY.

Sudbury River near Lincoln border. One of the five natural ponds of Concord. Contains Scout Island.

FAIRHAVEN BAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

Fairhaven Rd. (Also see HUBBARDVILLE and Sudbury Rd.).

12 Fairhaven Rd. FRANCIS POTTER HOUSE. (1828-32).

Its non-symmetrical 4-bay facade configuration is highly unusual for the 1820's.

25/27 Fairhaven Rd. POTTER/WHEELER HOUSE. (ca. 1828-30).

George Wheeler, who owned it by 1875, helped shape the town's ethnic composition by bringing farm laborers here from Europe, including Norwegians.

40 Fairhaven Rd. POTTER/TILESTON HOUSE. (ca. 1872).

66 Fairhaven Rd. DANIEL F. POTTER HOUSE. (ca. 1873-75).

Significant as a modest Queen Anne interpretation of the 2-story, 3-bay cottage with large through-cornice central facade gable.

153 Fairhaven Rd. ASA HAYDEN HOUSE (ARVIDIA POLLAND HOUSE). (ca. 1830's).

Significant as an example of the few small 2-story "gable-end" cottages of the 2nd quarter of the 19th C. in this part of town.

158 Fairhaven Rd. EPHRAIM POTTER HOUSE/PEST HOUSE. (1725).

Significant for the role it played in the medical history of Concord. When an outbreak of smallpox occurred in 1792 this house, then known as the Ephraim Potter House, was used as a local hospital. The house was chosen because Sarah Potter was already infected with smallpox. Others stricken were brought here to be treated. Ten people died of the disease.
NRIND/SR

Fairhaven Rd. south of Route 2. "SMALLPOX CEMETERY". (1792).

(35' x 25'; two stone markers and low stone wall). Significant in the medical and social history of Concord, it is believed to contain the graves of the ten people who died in the smallpox outbreak of 1792, eight from the disease itself and two from inoculations (also see Nimrod Rd. to Main St. Area). The two stones are for Sarah Potter who contracted the disease in "the natural way." Concord's smallest public burial ground.

188 Fairhaven Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1907-08).

742 Fairhaven Rd. STONE BOATHOUSE. (date?).

On Fairhaven Bay of Sudbury River.

Fairhaven Hill Area. (ca. 1840's-1910).

(ca. 70 acres; 6 historic buildings).

240 Fairhaven Hill Rd. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS III HOUSE. (1899).

Charles Francis Adams III was Secretary of the Navy under President Hoover. His daughter, Kathryn, married Harry Morgan of New York City, son of J. Pierpont Morgan, and his son, Charles Adams, Jr. became president of Raytheon. Designed by Boston architect, H. D. Hale, the house is one of the first two large country estates "not for farming", and one of the largest, built in Concord. Noted for its Ionic pilasters, the riverfront facade has a colossal tetrastyle Ionic portico 2-stories high.

Fielding St. (See HERRINGVILLE).

FITCHBURG RAILROAD. (1844). This first of four Concord railroads was built from Boston to Fitchburg, with depots constructed at the edge of Concord Center and at the Assabet River/Nashoba Brook intersection (where Concord Junction formed), and later a stop at Walden Pond.

82 Fitchburg Turnpike. LEE/RICE/BRIGHAM HOUSE. (1790's).

Probably built by Nathan Lee.

148/154 Fitchburg Turnpike. ANDERSON/WHEELER HOMESTEAD (FRANK

WHEELER HOUSE). (1890). Formerly the site of the Whipple Tavern, a stagecoach stop on the Boston to Fitchburg main road. Frank Wheeler built the house and is known as the developer of rust-free asparagus. His daughter, Esther Howe Anderson, operated a truck farm with 8 greenhouses from the 1920's on. One of the most well-preserved houses at Nine Acre Corner.

170 Fitchburg Turnpike. JOSEPH MILES, JR. HOUSE. (ca. 1820's).

One of the few large 2 1/2-story, 5-bay pedimented "gable-end" houses found in the outlying areas of town.

350 Fitchburg Turnpike. FRANCIS & NOAH WHEELER HOUSE. (ca. 1770's).

Built for Francis and/or Noah Wheeler, great-grandsons of George Wheeler. Alice Wheeler after 1856 was one of the first women elected to the School Committee in Concord.

FRAMINGHAM AND LOWELL RAILROAD. (1871-72).

Extended across the Fitchburg railroad line, forming a junction, Concord Junction.

Connected to the Reformatory Station, and after 1879, with the Middlesex Central Railroad to Concord Center, Bedford, and Boston.

23 Garfield Rd. DANIEL GARFIELD HOUSE. (pre-1830/1870's).

Long owned by the Garfield family, the early rear portion (possibly including sheds) was moved from across the street in the 1870's, when the main house was built.

100 Garfield Rd. DUMAINE GARDENER'S HOUSE (RICHARD METCALF HOUSE).

(ca. 1906). Moved from across the street, the house is a good example of a typical early 20th C. gardener's cottage.

153 Garfield Rd. FREDERICK C. DUMAINE HOUSE (GEORGE METCALF HOUSE).

(ca. 1813/ca. 1905-06).

279 Garfield Rd. SHAW EMPLOYEE'S RESIDENCE. (ca. 1909).

In the American Shingle Style, probably a significant example of the early work of architect, Thomas Mott Shaw.

317 Garfield Rd. THOMAS MOTT SHAW ESTATE. (1910).

Significant as the suburban residence of Boston architect, Thomas Mott Shaw, whose firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn was responsible for early restorations at Williamsburg and Providence, for the design of several early 20th C. buildings at Brown and Harvard universities, and for the 1959 addition to the State House in Boston. The Shaws were one of many socially- prominent families who moved to Concord during this period, when commuting to Boston by rail became feasible. It is the only Concord house in the English Tudor Revival plan with details of the Arts and Crafts Movement (specifically from the Cotswold region of England). A twin house, which burned in 1931, was built next door for the use of his extended family. NRIND/SR

345 Garfield Rd. ISABEL AND FREDERICK LOWELL HOUSE. (1909-10).

Designed by architect, Thomas Mott Shaw, for his sister, Isabel Shaw Lowell, this large stucco house with two facades is highly significant as one of the only buildings in Concord in the English Tudor/Cotswold Cottage style.

509 Garfield Rd. WOODIS/ISAAC LEE FARMHOUSE. (1764).

Built by Henry Woodhouse's descendent, Woodis Lee, Jr., the farm was one of the favorite spots of Henry Thoreau, who came in all seasons.

509 Garfield Rd. BARN. (prob. post-1899).

A magnificent example of a long gable-end barn with clerestory monitor roof. Probably was constructed for Elizabeth and Emma Frances Williams of 900 (443) Tanglewood Drive.

GOOSE POND.

Northeast of Walden Pond. One of the five natural ponds of Concord.

Grant St. (Also see Elsinore St.).

20/22 Grant St. DOUBLE-HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

Significant as one of several double-house designs built in the area "back of the depot" late in the 19th C., it is a long, 2-story building with a pair of ridge chimneys.

73 Grant St. MARTIN FARRINGTON HOUSE. (ca. 1880).

One of the most well-preserved examples of a type of Italianate vernacular house built in many of Concord's neighborhoods in the ca. 1880's, a typically tall, 2 1/2-story "upright-and-wing" design.

GREAT MEADOWS. (See Bedford St.).

GREAT MEADOWS/BEDFORD ST. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Pioneers" used this area sometime between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago (PaleoIndian to Early Archaic People), "Settlers" sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland People), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland People). Roughly from sewage treatment plant to St. Bernard's Cemetery to Minot Rd. One of the three most significant archaeological areas in Concord.

68 Great Meadows Rd. FREDERICK H. CHASE RESIDENCE. (1913).

Frederick Chase was a Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. Massive Federal Revival brick mansion is one of the most significant of the many large Colonial Revival "country estates" built overlooking Concord's rivers in the early part of the 20th C.

112 Great Meadows Rd. SAMUEL HOAR HOUSE. (1927).

Samuel Hoar, grandson of Concordian Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, was Assistant District Attorney for northern Middlesex County, and had dikes constructed on the wetlands to attract waterfowl. As a public-spirited Concord citizen, he contributed 250 acres to become a core of the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. The Colonial Revival house, designed by prominent local architect Andrew Hepburn, is one of the most significant of the many large Colonial Revival "country estates" built near Concord's rivers in the early part of the 20th C.

Grove Street Area. (See Assabet Ave.; also see Barrett's Mill Rd.).

114 Grove St. HOUSE. (mid-1890's).

Best-preserved example of the most prevalent house-type on Grove St.; vernacular Queen Anne house with rectangular-bay window on the facade, shallow depth of full-height side ell, and 1-story pantry ell at rear.

HARNESS SHOP HILL AREA. (ca. 1870-1910).

(ca. 18 acres; 35 historic buildings; Derby's Bridge). Employee housing for the Boston Harness Co. founded by Harvey Wheeler which made equipment for the Russian and British cavalries during World War I. With Irish, Canadian, and Scandinavian residents, this was the most international neighborhood of West Concord. A wide variety of West Concord's house styles is present.

Harrington Ave. Area. (See Main St./Harrington Ave.).

HARRINGTON AVE./ASSABET RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

204 Harrington Ave. HOUSE. (ca. 1890's).

Small turn-of-the-century cottage with twin gables, unusual in Concord.

249 Harrington Ave. WHEELER/HARRINGTON HOUSE. (prob. ca. 1740's).

One of the three oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Associated with two of Concord's original English families, the Wheelers and the Hosmers, and with the family of Joseph Lee, an 18th C. doctor. Farm sold by Wheeler family to Joseph Harrington in 1827 and farmed through the 19th C. Only West Concord farmhouse that remains in its original agrarian/riverfront setting. The building's long evolution is reflected in its mixture of four vernacular styles of architecture: rural Georgian; Greek Revival; Italianate; and vernacular Queen Anne.

544 Harrington Ave. TIMOTHY SHEEHAN HOUSE. (early 1870's).

Typical of a modest Concord farmhouse of the early 1870's.

544 Harrington Ave. BARN. (date?).

One structure behind an early 1870's house is a well-preserved example of a small "English"-style barn with rolling, vertical-board wagon door in the long side of the building, an unusual design this late in the 19th C.

Off Harrington Ave. KENNEDY OR HAYWARD POND.

Since George Hayward's first 1655-56 dam, many dams have been built on Second Division Brook forming variously-shaped ponds, including the present 16-acre Hayward or Kennedy Pond. Elsie Loring Kennedy and her son Allan ran a summer camp here in the 1950's. A 19th C. granite and concrete mill dam remain. The water has been used for a grist mill, sawmill, graphite-grinding shop, hat shop, hoop pole business, ice production, and recreation.

Hawthorne Lane. (early 20th C.).

In the 17th C. the lane led to John Flint's Farm and pond in Watertown. In the 19th C. it was a cutoff between the roads to Boston and Lexington, especially useful when Mill Brook flooded the Cambridge Turnpike; it also was unofficially designated "Lovers' Lane" for many years. This is one of the few neighborhoods to display a variety of primarily Craftsman-inspired house types. Most buildings have rustic shingled and rubble surfaces with spare ornamentation. Number 189/191 was briefly a school building, and has Concord's highest Tuscan-columned entry portico. Number 174 is an excellent example of a small 2-story Colonial Revival house with wood shake siding.

189/191 Hawthorne Lane. MILL BROOK SCHOOL. (ca. 1912).

Hayward Court Area. (See Main St./Harrington Ave./Hayward Court).

86 Hayward Court. REUBEN HAYWARD HOUSE. (1824).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Reuben Hayward ran the family saw mill. A scarce Federal style building in West Concord; granite foundation, elliptical fanlight, and deep cornice.

HAYWARD POND. (See Old Marlboro Rd. and Old Mill Rd.).

Herringville Area. (late 1870's-1920).

(ca. 9 acres; 39 historic buildings on Thoreau, Hubbard, Willow, Fielding, Union streets and Thoreau Court). An early real estate development that attracted many immigrants from Scandinavia and Nova Scotia.

Heywood St. and Lexington Rd. HEYWOOD MEADOW. (1635).

This was originally part of the 6.5-acre houselot granted to settler Luke Potter at the founding of the town. Heywood St. thus was originally known as Potter's Lane, or Ford Lane, because it led to the ford across Mill Brook connecting the north and south portions of Concord.

High School. See Mill Brook/High School archaeological area.

Highland Street Area. (See Church St.).

Hill Street Area. (See Hillside Ave.).

Hillside Avenue and Hill Street Area. (1930's).
(ca. 8 acres; 12 historic buildings).

Hubbard St. (Also see Sudbury Rd.).

34/36 Hubbard St. MYRICK L. HATCH HOUSE. (ca. 1873).

This may have been the first house of the Hubbard Estate Improvement, Concord's early real estate development, and set its Italianate tone.

35/37 Hubbard St. TRINITARIAN PARSONAGE (CORA BARRETT RENTAL HOUSE). (ca. 1876). Built and used until ca. 1885 as a parsonage for the Trinitarian Church.

35/37 Hubbard St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

The present 2-car garage replaces what appears to have been a small carriage house. Near a ca. 1876 house.

45 Hubbard St. "BLACK HORSE" TAVERN (J. HOLDEN/NATH. BROOKS HOUSE. (ca. 1740). Built by James Holden who established a tavern in the house. It was here that the disgruntled liberal parishioners of Rev. Daniel Bliss' church met to form in 1745 the West Church or "West Congregation" or "Black Horse" church. The general dissension in the church was also a catalyst contributing to the incorporation of Bedford and Lincoln. By 1800 the town post office and postmaster, John L. Tuttle, were in this building. Later Judge Nathan Brooks, representative to the General Court and State Senator, lived here. In 1872 it was moved from Main St. to its present location. Later Ellen How ran a boarding house here. One of Concord's best examples of a mid 18th C. Georgian building.

46 Hubbard St. FRANKLIN HOLDEN HOUSE. (ca. 1885-89/1890's).

Franklin W. Holden was Captain of the Concord company of the National Guard, and during the 1890's, Chief of the Concord Fire Department.

52/54 Hubbard St. WILLIAM BASS HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

52/54 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE AND GARAGE. (ca. 1900/early 20th C.).

One of the largest carriage houses on Hubbard St. With cupola and a through-cornice central dormer with hay door over a wide vertical-board main door. A garage was added to the carriage house in the early 20th C. Near a ca. 1895 house.

53 Hubbard St. FREDERIC P. PARKER HOUSE. (ca. 1873).

The most elaborate and most well-preserved of three Italianate houses built on lower Hubbard St.

53 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (late 19th C.).

One of the larger carriage houses on Hubbard St., now a 2-car garage. Typical of its time, it has a central dormer with hay door, and a cupola at the roof ridge. With a ca. 1873 house.

60 Hubbard St. HOUSE. (ca. 1876).

60 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (late 19th C.).

One of the distinctive carriage houses on Hubbard St., with a hay door set into a central dormer above a wide vertical-board carriage door, and a cupola at the roof ridge. Near a ca. 1876 house.

71 Hubbard St. CYRUS W. BENJAMIN HOUSE. (ca. 1874).

94 Hubbard St. PENNIMAN/THORPE HOUSE. (ca. 1876).

George Penniman was keeper of the stable at the foot of Hubbard on Walden St. until acquired by Horace Tuttle. Ole Thorpe was minister of the Norwegian and Danish Methodist Church formed in 1887, which built a church building at 5/7/9 Thoreau Court. 94 Hubbard St. is one of the most well-preserved examples of an 1870's Italianate house on the street.

94 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (late 19th C.).

One of the early carriage houses on Hubbard St., with a typical cupola, through-cornice central dormer with hay door, and slate roof. Near a ca. 1876 house.

95/97 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (prob. late 19th C.).

A small gable-end structure, with the upper hay door that is ubiquitous on Hubbard St. Near a ca. 1880's house.

103/105 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (prob. late 19th C.).

A large gable-end structure, with two diagonal-board sliding doors and a sidelighted hay door in the gable. Near a ca. 1880's house.

104 Hubbard St. CYRUS COOK HOUSE. (ca. 1876-80).

Cyrus H. Cook was Captain of the Concord Artillery Co., Sixth Mass. Regiment, served in the Spanish American War, and was promoted to Major. The house epitomizes the eclectic late Victorian spirit of Hubbard St.

104 Hubbard St. GARAGE/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Early 2-car garage/carriage house with vertical-board swinging doors.

113 Hubbard St. SAMUEL STAPLES HOUSE. (1894).

Samuel Staples was town constable, the benevolent jailer who locked up Henry D. Thoreau for withholding tax payments. Staples also served as Selectman, Special County Commissioner, Representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1847 and 1852, Concord area's primary auctioneer, and key real estate developer for the lower section of Bedford St. and Hubbard St., Concord's first true subdivision. One of Hubbard Street's most significant later houses.

113 Hubbard St. BARN/GARAGE. (date?).

A shingled, gambrel-roofed barn/garage with upper hay door echoes the form of the nearby 1894 house.

116 Hubbard St. HOUSE. (ca. 1925).

121 Hubbard St. NATHAN DANIELS HOUSE. (early 1880's).

124 Hubbard St. HOUSE. (1878-80). One of Concord's best well-preserved illustrations of a building type that has vanished from many cities and towns--the towered Italianate villa, a house form that was the height of fashion during the late 1850's and 1860's in many locales.

131 Hubbard St. BENJAMIN MOODY HOUSE. (1889). Significant as one of Hubbard Street's few examples of the "free-classic" Queen Anne style, a large, complex house under a hipped roof.

138 Hubbard St. HOUSE. (1880). An excellent well-preserved example of the towered Italianate villa, a house form that was the height of fashion during the late 1850's and 1860's in many locales, but has disappeared in many cities and towns today.

141 Hubbard St. JOHN HASKELL HOUSE. (ca. 1884-85). John O. Haskell was Superintendent of the new town water works after 1874.

149/151 Hubbard St. DOUBLE-HOUSE. (1890-92).

158-160 Hubbard St. HOUSE. (ca. 1890).

Owner Horace Tuttle ran the Tuttle's Livery Stable on Walden St., where he served tourists and had a special trolley-like sleigh with 20 seats, later becoming the winter school "barge" that transported children when the snow was deep.

183 Hubbard St. GEORGE TOLMAN HOUSE. (ca. 1873-74).

Purchased by George Tolman, editor of The New England Farmer, geneologist and antiquarian, and Selectman. House is significant for its overall Italianate form, the retention of considerable detail; also it apparently has its original porches on the front and west sides.

212 Hubbard St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).
Near a 1885-88 house.

Hubbardville Area. (18th C.-1910).

(23 historic buildings on Sudbury Rd., Fairhaven Rd., and Potter St.). On rich farmland this was one of Concord's major farming areas in the latter part of the 19th C.

Hutchins Pond. See Monument St./Liberty St./Hutchins Pond archaeological area.

9-11 Independence Court. ENGINE HOUSE #1 (CONCORD FIRE HOUSE #1). (ca.1850; rebuilt 20th C.) This first fire house in Concord Center had Mill Brook as a source of water flowing partly under it; the fire house closed early in the 20th C. Typical lines and proportions of a mid-19th C. 2-story, gable-roofed engine house. SR/LD.

Independence Rd. Area. (See Alcott Rd.).

285 Independence Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1901-02).

Designed by and residence of William Bailey, noted architectural commentator.

ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL. (1775).

Route taken to the North Bridge on April 19, 1775 by the Acton Minute Men led by Isaac Davis, who was the first Minute Man killed in the battle there. Strawberry Hill Rd. to Barrett's Mill Rd. to Barnes Hill Rd. to Liberty St. to the Musterfield. NR/SR.

JENNIE DUGAN BROOK. (See Nashawtuc Hill/Oak Rd./Jennie Dugan Brook archaeological area).

KENNEDY'S POND. (See Old Marlboro Rd. and Old Mill Rd.).

141 Keyes Rd. CONCORD POWER STATION. (1898-99). Important regionally as an unusual example of a combined electric-generating plant and sewage pumping station. Town's street lights were turned on in 1900, and the coal-fired generating plant provided electricity to the town until 1930. Sewage pumping continued 1899-1955. Significant as the first municipal building constructed in the 20th C. by the town for use, and as an excellent example of small brick Federal Revival municipal architecture.

25 Lang St. NORWEGIAN FREE EVANGELICAL CHURCH. (ca. 1920). One of two churches organized by Concord's sizeable Scandinavian community (also see 5/7/9 Thoreau Court), this remained active at least into the 1940's.

Laurel Street Area. (ca. 1920-35)

(ca. 4 acres; 8 historic houses). Significant as an illustration of a small residential development of the 1920's and 1930's.

Lawsbrook Road Area. (mid-19th C.-1930).

(ca. 9 acres; 24 historic buildings). Housing for factory workers, and later, Reformatory employees; also a hotel and boarding house at #5/7. Pail factory owner, Ralph Warner, built some of the houses. Three distinct stages of Concord's housing development are evident: early 20th C. Gambrel-roofed cottages as housing for the industries at Concord Junction, late 19th C. houses largely in clusters by type, and (on the south side) a varied pattern mirroring the area's evolution from an agricultural to residential neighborhood.

5/7 Lawsbrook Rd. REECE HOUSE/ELMWOOD HOTEL. (ca. 1860's).

Boarding house and hotel. Built by Ralph Warner, this building, though altered, is one of the best examples remaining of the building expansion of the 1860's in Warnerville.

117 Lawsbrook Rd. PATRICK O. KERRIGAN (CARRIGAN) HOUSE. (mid-19th C.).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

23 Lewis Rd. A. P. CHAMBERLAINE HOUSE. (1884).

Foundations may be of a former ca. 1779 farmhouse. Augustus P. Chamberlaine was a Lieutenant in the Civil War. In 1908 the large property was bought by William Wheeler and his partners, who developed it and the Nashawtuc Farm neighborhood.

Lexington Rd. MONUMENT SQUARE - LEXINGTON ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT.
(See Monument Square).

Lexington Rd. AMERICAN MILE HISTORIC DISTRICT. (See American Mile).

1 Lexington Rd. TOLMAN SHOPS. (ca. 1820).

The house was built by Elisha Tolman for small manufacturing establishments ("shops"), and was later converted to a dwelling by his grandson. It was bought ca. 1930 by Judge Prescott Keyes to use as a home for women of scant means who wished to remain independent. One of the great late-Federal "brick-enders" built at Concord Center in the decade between ca. 1810 and 1820. NRDIS/SR/LD.

5-7; 13/15 Lexington Rd. PELLET/BARRETT HOUSE; EZEKIEL BROWN/ ELISHA TOLMAN HOUSE. (ca. 1670's/1728).

Locally significant as the home of Dr. Ezekiel Brown who was jailed by Tories for non-payment of taxes in 1772. He joined the army as a surgeon and later practiced in Concord. A 20th C. local headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The early 18th C. gambrel-roofed main section of the house is architecturally important for its imitation-stone stuccoed facade (used later by George Washington at Mount Vernon), the only example in Concord. The rear ell may date to the early 1670's. One of the oldest houses in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

8 Lexington Rd. WRIGHT TAVERN. (1747).

Built on land formerly part of the Concord common, the tavern is significant through its national association with political and military events in 1774 and 1775. Committees of the Provincial Congress which convened at the First Parish Church next door held meetings at the tavern. On April 19, 1775, Minutemen gathered at the tavern in the morning; British officers waited there later in the day while the town was searched for hidden munitions. Despite additions, the original section of the tavern retains its architectural integrity. NL/NRDIS/NRIND/SR/LD/PR.

10 Lexington Rd. (See 1 Main St.).

20 Lexington Rd. FIRST PARISH CHURCH. (1901). Begun in 1636 by two ministers, Peter Bulkeley and John Jones, as the 13th town church in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the 18th C. the First and Second Provincial Congresses were held here, the Second being conducted by John Hancock. Separation of town and church began in the early 19th C. Ministers over the years include Edward Bulkeley, Joseph Estabrook, John Whiting, Daniel Bliss, William Emerson, and Ezra Ripley. This Greek Revival structure is the fourth church, a copy of its 1841 forerunner. NRDIS/SR/LD.

23 Lexington Rd. CYRUS PIERCE HOUSE. (1850).

One of the town's few Gothic Revival houses, and unique in its interpretation of the style in granite block. Built by Cyrus Pierce, stone mason, whose works are still visible in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD

29 Lexington Rd. BEATON(?)/DAVIS STORE. (ca. 1750 or later).

Apparently built as a store and for manufacturing, in the 19th C. it was the post office run by owner and postmaster, Charles B. Davis. The only structure in Town that retains the large wood-frame, gable-end form of a typical early-19th-C. commercial and manufacturing building. NRDIS/SR/LD.

37 Lexington Rd. JOHN BALL HOUSE. (ca. 1752).

Built by silversmith John Ball, the house was owned by Jonas Lee, a State Representative in the early 19th C. Since 1923 it has housed the Concord Art Association, which was organized by artist, Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts. NRDIS/SR/LD.

47 Lexington Rd. THOMAS DANE HOUSE. (ca. 1650).

Carpenter Thomas Dane, an original Concord settler in 1635, may have built this house. In the 18th C. Jonathan Ball had a tavern here, and later it was owned by Dr. Joseph Hunt, school teacher, physician, and secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In the 19th C. owners included Charles Walcott, Selectman and Superintendent of Schools, and son George E. Walcott, also a Selectman. Perhaps the oldest remaining house on Lexington Rd., this retains some First Period architectural characteristics, including massing in the steeply-pitched roof and one-room-deep arrangement of its main section. Enlargements and alterations occurred mainly in the 18th C. One of the oldest houses in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

48 Lexington Rd. JONATHAN PRESCOTT HOUSE [WESSON(?), MERRIAM HOUSE]. (ca. 1720). Although originally a separate building, in the 19th C. this was part of a long block of tenements, which were later separated. A classic "colonial" residence that has remained remarkably intact through many changes. NRDIS/SR/LD.

54 Lexington Rd. ALVAN PRATT HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

Alvan Pratt was a gunmaker who trained several noted gunmakers as apprentices in his shop. Later William Hancock had in the rear what may have been Concord's earliest auto repair shop. In the 19th C. this building was attached to the house at 48 Lexington Rd. as part of a long block of tenements. NRDIS/SR/LD.

57 Lexington Rd. CAPT. JOHN ADAMS HOUSE. (ca. 1817).

In the 20th C. Thomas W. Surette, nationally-respected musical scholar whose Concord series of school and choir singing books helped revolutionize choral music, opened the Concord Summer School of Music here in 1915. The main center entry is one of the most stylish and well-preserved of any Federal style doorway in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

61 Lexington Rd. WARREN HOUSE. (1884). NRDIS/SR/LD.

62 Lexington Rd. MRS. ISABELLA DAVIDSON HOUSE. (1892).

One of the most intact examples of the Shingle Style in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

69/71 Lexington Rd. REUBEN BROWN SADDLER'S SHOP/CLARK HOUSE (JONATHAN FISKE HOUSE?). (2nd quarter 18th C.).

Apparently built as a saddlery shop and used by a series of saddle-makers, the building was a boarding house in the 19th C. NRDIS/SR/LD.

70 Lexington Rd. SHATTUCK BARN AND RESIDENCE/ROBERTSON JAMES HOUSE. (mid 19th C.).

Owned by artist Robertson James, writer Edward Holten James, and Louisa James, founder of the town's first night school for adults. One of the early barns remaining in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

77 Lexington Rd. REUBEN BROWN HOUSE. (early 18th C.).

On April 19, 1775 saddle-maker Reuben Brown as a scout reported that the British had been in Lexington; later that day British soldiers caused a brief fire and looted this structure. In the 19th C. it was a genteel boardinghouse, and in 1886 the Concord Antiquarian Society, forerunner of today's Concord Museum, began operating here to display artifacts and later install "period" rooms. Architectural analysis does not support a traditionally-cited ca. 1667 origin. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lexington Rd. HEYWOOD MEADOW. (See Heywood St.).

105 Lexington Rd. BROWN/BEATON HOUSE; FAY/HEYWOOD HOUSE. (ca. 1719).

At the turn of the 19th C. Jonathan Fay was the only lawyer in town and served in the state legislature. Dr. Abiel Heywood, who bought the house in 1822, was a justice of the Middlesex Court and was chairman of the Board of Selectmen for 38 years. His son, George Heywood the next owner, was a State Representative and Senator. One of Concord's largest and most stylish 18th C. "saltboxes", this house has not changed much since the 18th C. NRDIS/SR/LD.

105 Lexington Rd. WAGON/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (early 19th C).

A rare example from this period in Concord. Near a ca. 1719 house. A cattlepath on the hillside connected 17th C. commonland to the north with the ford across Mill Brook. NRDIS/LD.

145 Lexington Rd. SELLORS HOUSE. (1898-99).

A grand elaborate turn-of-the-century house, one of Concord's few Classical Revival mansions. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lexington Rd. CONCORD GUNHOUSE. (1960). LD.

181 Lexington Rd. LUCY JACKSON BROWN HOUSE. (ca. 1845).

Ralph Waldo Emerson and Lydia(n) Jackson Emerson had the present house built for Mrs. Emerson's sister, Lucy Jackson Brown. She became a friend of Henry Thoreau, who wrote the poem beginning "I am a bundle of vain strivings" for her, and he apparently did some of the construction work on the house. Later Albert Stacy, Concord Postmaster, lived here. The building may contain parts of a much earlier building, possibly built ca. 1666. SR/LD

200 Lexington Rd. CONCORD MUSEUM. (1930).

Designed by Harry B. Little as a replica of a New England Georgian-Revival mansion house, to provide a fireproof museum for the collection of Concord historical objects. Included in 1930 building is Emerson's Study and Thoreau artifacts. An addition to museum was added in 1991. NRDIS/SR/LD.

201 Lexington Rd. WHEELER/HUTTMAN/SCHUREMANN HOUSE. (17th C./1880's).

Home of Capt. Thomas Wheeler, who led the Middlesex troops of horse soldiers to the rescue of Brookfield in King Philip's War of 1675. John and Cynthia Thoreau with their infant, Henry David Thoreau, lived here briefly after 1817. It was occupied before 1884 by Col. Samuel Richardson, Deputy Sheriff in Norfolk County and then East Cambridge, Colonel in the Civil War, and afterward Chief Deputy Marshal. A small 17th C. house is within the 1880's structure. SR/LD.

215/217 Lexington Rd. STAPLES/HUTTMAN HOUSE ("THE OLD GUN HOUSE"). (early 19th C./1880's). Housed the two brass cannons of the Concord Artillery, which was incorporated in 1804. Samuel Staples served as Deputy Sheriff, reluctantly locked up Henry Thoreau for withholding taxes in protest against the Mexican War, town's auctioneer, primary real estate agent, and developer of the Hubbard St. houses. This house is significant for the magnificent late-Victorian Queen Anne structure designed by John Chapman seen today, and for a much earlier structure hidden inside. Part of the house was moved here ca. 1860. SR/LD

226 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1911).

An American Four-Square, built on former farmland possibly by Dr. Philip Flavin. It is one of four different house-types of the early modern period on this section of Lexington Rd. SR/LD.

242 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1911).

A shingled Colonial revival gable-end house, possibly built for Peter Severinson. SR/LD.

245/249 Lexington Rd. BENJAMIN BARRON HOUSE. (ca. 1716).

Built by Benjamin Barron, the owner of Concord's best-known slave, John Jack, who bought his freedom. Jack was immortalized after his death by one of the most famous epitaphs in America, a strong anti-slavery statement, taken up again during the 19th century abolitionist movement (See Monument Square, Hill Burying Ground). In 1916 the tenants were the Misses Grace and Roma Newman, who opened, in the former bake shop next door, the Green Arbor Tea Room, the first in Concord to cater to the automobile trade. The ca. 1716 house is a First Period 2 1/2 story, 1-room-deep center-chimney structure with an asymmetrical 4-bay facade. Together with 255 Lexington Rd. this is a rare survivor of a house/shop arrangement once prevalent along Lexington Rd. SR/LD.

252 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1911).

Excellent example of a one-story Craftsman bungalow, with deeply overhanging shallow-pitched roofs with exposed rafter ends and a rubble foundation. SR/LD.

255 Lexington Rd. BAKE SHOP (GREEN ARBOR TEA ROOM). (ca. 1767 or early 19th C.). Thomas Munroe may have built and started the bake shop, which Ephraim Potter III ran in the early 19th C. In 1916 Misses Grace and Roma Newman opened the Green Arbor Tea Room, the first in Concord to cater to the automobile trade. SR/LD

261 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1900).

Probably the first of the newer houses in the area, this late Shingle style home was built for Harriet Tolman, wife of noted local historian, Adams Tolman, who was Clerk and then Secretary of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company on Monument Square. SR/LD.

271 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1925).

A well-preserved Dutch Colonial Revival house. SR/LD.

274 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1925).

A typical two-story Colonial Revival house. SR/LD.

299 Lexington Rd. GEORGE ALBREE HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

George Albree was superintendent of the New England Telephone Co. and the early-20th C. developer of a portion of lower Lexington Rd. In the 1920's this was the "Tomora Inn." SR/LD

310 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1930).

The latest of the group of buildings on the south side, a one and a half story Colonial Revival house in the Cape Cod style. SR/LD.

315 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (late 18th C.) "former Public Bath House. A classical revival house converted by George Albree in 1922 from the late 18th C. public bath house moved here from Concord center by Abel Moore in about 1840. SR/LD

343-355 Lexington Rd. A. & J. MOORE HOUSE. (1839).

A small portion is included of the 18th C. house belonging to Dr. Samuel Prescott, who brought the alarm from Lexington to Concord on April 19, 1775. Early 19th century residence of Abel Moore, Deputy Sheriff and deputy jailer. His son, Capt. John B. Moore, then lived here and was Deputy Sheriff, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a progressive farmer who developed new varieties of crops, including Moore's early grape and Moore's early corn. Possibly some 17th C. structure present. SR/LD.

399 Lexington Rd. ORCHARD HOUSE. (1750).

This property is highly significant as the home of Louisa May Alcott, author of *Little Women*, and her family from 1858 to 1877. She wrote many of her famous books here. Her father, A. Bronson Alcott, as Superintendent introduced new ideas into the schools. The earliest portion of the house was constructed in the 18th C., but the building owes most of its present appearance to alterations and additions designed and constructed by Mr. Alcott after 1857. NRDIS/SR/LD/PR.

399 Lexington Rd. SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY. (1880).

Designed by A. Bronson Alcott, this was the first adult summer school in the eastern United States. It conducted well-attended lectures on literature and philosophy until Mr. Alcott's death in 1888. Noted author Louisa May Alcott attended lectures, and Ralph Waldo Emerson spoke here. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lexington Rd. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK - WAYSIDE UNIT. (See Minute Man). NR/SR/LD.

455 Lexington Rd. THE WAYSIDE. (ca. 1714).

In 1775 this was the home of Samuel Whitney, Muster Master of Concord and Delegate to the Provincial Congress. In ensuing centuries The Wayside was home to a number of important authors: Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Harriet Lothrop/Margaret Sidney. Considerable architectural changes were made by each resident, including porches, gables, chimneys, and a tower. Mr. Alcott was responsible for extensive landscaping to the grounds, including terraces, paths, and a Gothic cottage for bathing in the brook across the road. NL/NRDIS/NRIND/SR/LD.

455 Lexington Rd. WAYSIDE BARN. (18th C.).

This very old Concord barn was originally located on the south side of Lexington Rd. In 1845 Bronson Alcott moved it to this site, attached it to the house, and probably shortened it. NL/NRDIS/NRIND/SR/LD.

462 Lexington Rd. GEORGE GRAY HOUSE (FREEMAN/JUDD/CARRUTH HOUSE). (early 1870's). Significant as one of Lexington Road's few examples of Italianate vernacular architecture, it is the only stucco house on the road east of Cambridge Turnpike. SR/LD.

491 Lexington Rd. EPHRAIM BULL/GRAPEVINE COTTAGE. (pre-1716).

One of the most significant houses in Concord, it was on this property that, through experiments with wild native seedlings, Ephraim Bull developed in 1849 the most successful variety of grape in America, the Concord Grape. He was one of Concord's most respected citizens, a Representative to the state legislature and head of the Board of Selectmen. In 1931 Miss Mary C. Tobin opened a tearoom in the house. The building probably predates 1716 when the owner Thomas Ball was one of a succession of blacksmiths here. Significant as one of Concord's few remaining First Period 1 1/2 story cottages, it may even have been built by the original grantee, William Hartwell, in the late 17th C. SR/LD.

491 Lexington Rd. CONCORD GRAPE MONUMENT. (after 1849).

Commemorating the achievement of amateur horticulturalist, Ephraim Bull, in developing the Concord Grape. SR/LD.

503 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1935).

This Colonial-Revival gambrel Cape-Cod cottage is built of brick and laid in the Flemish bond pattern. SR/LD.

520 Lexington Rd. FRANCIS McMANUS II HOUSE. (1900-01).

Home of a local farmer, this house may occupy the site of an earlier building used by Ephraim Bull as a goldbeater's shop. It is a well-preserved gable-end building with mass-produced architectural trim that was typical of the turn of this century. The wraparound veranda with lacy brackets lends a note of the Queen Anne to the building. SR/LD.

525 Lexington Rd. PEPPER/HASKELL HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Built for artist Charles Hovey Pepper and his wife Frances. Only true turn-of-the-century "country estate" on Lexington Rd., this house epitomizes the Federal Revival taste of the times. SR/LD.

533 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (1935).

This home was built at the same time and probably by the same builder as #503, although it may have been rebuilt from an earlier house that was on the site. SR/LD.

533 Lexington Rd. GARAGE. (date?).

May have formerly been a cider mill. LD

555 Lexington Rd. MAKER/TUTTLE HOUSE. (ca. 1902).

The three buildings remaining on this lot give one of the best impressions of what Lexington Rd., as well as other main roads leading out of Concord Center, must have been like early in the 20th C. SR/LD.

561 Lexington Rd. SHOP/FARMSTAND. (ca. 1902).

The shop is a unique building type in Concord, a small 1-story square building, with clapboarded parapet obscuring a roof that projects to cover the entry ell and an open veranda. One of the rare old farmstands remaining. SR/LD.

575 Lexington Rd. COGGSWELL/COOK HOUSE (FRANK McMANUS II HOUSE). (ca. 1800). This small Federal house may have been moved down from the ridge above around 1901 to make room for the building of Charles Pepper's estate at 525 Lexington Rd. SR/LD.

582 Lexington Rd. MICHAEL O'CONNOR HOUSE. (ca. 1874-75).

One of several houses in this area built by immigrants or their children; O'Connor was a farmer and carpenter from Nova Scotia. Most of the house trim is subdued, all decorative emphasis being on the facade, with a deep elaborate hood on chamfered braces over the door with a drop finial at the center. Once a two-family dwelling, the house remained in this family until 1990. SR/LD.

585 Lexington Rd. MAKER HOUSE/BROWN RENTAL HOUSE. (late 19th C.). With numerous 20th C. alterations, this house may include parts of a 19th C. structure built by Mr. Grimes, an Irish immigrant. It began as a two-room plan, and is now T-shaped, with wings of varying vintage at either side. SR/LD.

601 Lexington Rd. MICHAEL BRENNAN HOUSE. (mid 19th C.).

A good example of a very simple, nearly astylistic vernacular farmhouse built in the mid 19th C. SR/LD.

Lexington Rd. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK - BATTLE ROAD UNIT. (ca. 200 acres; 12 historic houses). (See 645 to 1175 Lexington Rd., Old Bedford Rd., and Minute Man). NR/SR.

645 Lexington Rd. SAMPSON MASON HOUSE. (1862-63).

Sampson Mason was the town Librarian. After 1880 Terence and Mary Dee McHugh used the farmhouse as a "halfway house" for new Irish immigrants who boarded until they could find work and lodging elsewhere. The McHughs also had strawberry and asparagus fields on Old Bedford Rd., the two crops that later were Concord's major crops. The house on an older foundation is a classic Greek Revival type, somewhat more typical of the 1830's-40's than the 1860's. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

663 Lexington Rd. DANIEL TAYLOR HOUSE. (between early 1700's & ca. 1810). In the late 19th C. a central chimney was replaced by two smaller chimneys. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

737/739 Lexington Rd. DISTRICT #2 or "EAST QUARTER" SCHOOLHOUSE. (1853-54).

The District #2 Schoolhouse continued until closed in 1887. Converted into a two-family house after 1893. NL/NRDIS/SR.

751 Lexington Rd. WILLOW POND KITCHEN. (1927).

Begun as a summer clam shack and later an ice cream parlor, about 1945-47 it was converted to a true roadhouse functioning as a restaurant and barroom. Apparently Concord's earliest rural 20th C. resource of the automobile era, this low 1-story hip-roofed restaurant is architecturally unique in town, and is representative of one type of roadside restaurant built to serve automobile travelers in the 1920's. [Demolished in 2000 by the National Park.] NL/NRDIS/SR.

831 Lexington Rd. GEORGE MINOT HOUSE. (ca. 1865).

Typical of the character of the East Quarter farmsteads of the late 19th and early 20th C. It is a simple 2-1/2-story house that retains its original main entry. A portion of the house could date to the mid 1660's. NL/NRDIS/SR.

851-855 Lexington Rd. FARMSTEAD. (1915-20).

These buildings, today called "Twin Ash Farm", are significant as a surviving early 20th C. farmstead, complete with fields to the rear and a well-preserved roadside stand. NL/NRDIS/SR.

Lexington Rd. STONE SLAB BRIDGE. (18th-19th C).

A large flat rock used as a bridge for a stonewall-lined wagon road. Crossed over a livestock path between fields and farmyard area. Apparently the only stone slab bridge in Concord (also see Spencer Brook fieldstone bridge on Westford Rd.). NRDIS/SR.

955 Lexington Rd. FARWELL-JONES HOUSE. (ca. 1876-77).

A portion of the house could be 18th C. or pre-1680's. NL/NRDIS/SR.

965 Lexington Rd. OLIVE STOW HOUSE. (pre-1775).

A 2-story structure with a central chimney stack and a broken scroll pediment of the front entry. NL/NRDIS/SR.

1087 Lexington Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1890-1940).

A small area on the north side of Lexington Rd. in the East Quarter retains a considerable amount of its rural character as a late 19th and early 20th C. farming district, including this house, farmstand, and adjoining farmland. Many of the farms of the Irish settlers were bought or joined by the later wave of immigrants from Italy, some of whom still farm the land today. NL/NRDIS/SR.

1175 Lexington Rd. SAMUEL BROOKS HOUSE. (ca. 1733-55).

A 5-bay 2-story house with a central chimney. Considerable changes were made after a 1937 fire. NL/NRDIS/SR.

Lexington Road and Shadyside Avenue Area. (ca. 1890-1940).

East Quarter. (ca. 75 acres; 3 buildings).

Lexington Road near Lincoln Border. HISTORICAL-PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (17th-20th C. cultural resources).

Liberty St. (Also see ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL).

Liberty St. (Also see Monument St./Liberty St./Hutchins Pond archaeological area).

Liberty St. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK - NORTH BRIDGE UNIT.
Historical-period archaeological sites (17th-20th C. cultural resources). (Also see Minute Man).

49 Liberty St. SIMON BROWN HOUSE ("RIVER COTTAGE"). (ca. 1845).

Home of Simon Brown who was publisher of The Concord Freeman, editor of The New England Farmer (the most influential farm journal in New England), founder of the Concord Farmers' Club, instrumental in organizing the yearly cattle show and agricultural fair, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and U. S. Representative. The next owner was his son-in-law, George Keyes, who was director and treasurer of the Middlesex Central Railroad when it was extended into Concord. House is significant as one of Concord's best examples of the early Gothic Revival. SR/LD.

49 Liberty St. GAZEBO. (mid 19th C.).

A clapboarded, octagonal gazebo/summerhouse probably dates to the early Gothic Revival period. It is likely based on an Andrew Jackson Downing model. LD.

85 Liberty St. MARION B. KEYES HOUSE. (ca. 1904).

One of Concord's best examples of this type of stylish hip-roofed residence, and one of the few instances in town of the use of early 20th C. beveled siding. SR/LD.

91 Liberty St. GEORGE KEYES FOREMAN'S COTTAGE. (1864-65).

With its "clipped" front gable with scalloped verge-boardings, a variant on the Gothic Revival style, this is one version of a "Downing Cottage," and may be based on a model from a mid-19th C. book of house designs. SR/LD.

91 Liberty St. BARN. (mid-19th C.).

This consists of two separate cupolaed "New England" barns joined by a wide archway in ca. 1865. LD.

Liberty St. REVOLUTIONARY MUSTERFIELD. (1775). NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

174 Liberty St. STEDMAN BUTTRICK HOUSE. (1911).

Large 2-1/2-story Georgian-style structure. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

231 Liberty St. MAJOR JOHN BUTTRICK HOUSE. (ca. 1715).

Built by Buttrick's father, this was the home of the leader of the Minutemen, who on April 19, 1775 gave the order to fire upon the British troops at the North Bridge. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

250 Liberty St. STEDMAN BUTTRICK CARETAKER'S COTTAGE. (1911).

Architecture closely matches the carriage house across the street. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

256 Liberty St. STEDMAN BUTTRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE. (1911).

This structure contained a squash court, stalls and tackle room, and garage space. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lindsay Pond Rd. (See Spencer Brook Valley/Lindsay Pond Rd. archaeological area).

7 Lowell Rd. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.(ca.1832-33;1914) NRDIS/SR/LD.

18 Lowell Rd. LORING GRIMES HOUSE. (1920). NRDIS/SR/LD.

24 Lowell Rd. SMITH HOUSE. (ca.1888). NRDIS/SR/LD.

32 Lowell Rd. CHARLES HALLETT HOUSE. (1874-75). NRDIS/SR/LD.

35 Lowell Rd. HUNT/BARTLETT HOUSE. (1830).

A colorful figure, Dr. Josiah Bartlett for six decades in the mid 19th C. delivered Concord's babies in house after house, and was active in the temperance and abolitionist movements. NRDIS/SR/LD.

40 Lowell Rd. JOHN STACY HOUSE. (1828).

In 1879 this home was owned by Charles Emerson, nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson and donor of Emerson Hospital. NRDIS/SR/LD.

41 Lowell Rd. CUTLER/N.S.HOSMER HOUSE. (1828). NRDIS/SR/LD.

47/49 Lowell Rd. W.F. HURD RENTAL HOUSE. (1881-82). NRDIS/SR/LD.

57 Lowell Rd. OLD BLOCK HOUSE. (prob. before 1678).

A Greek Revival house moved to this site from the vicinity of the South Burying Ground; contains a First Period structure at its core. Speculation continues that the old two-room structure might have been the home of a founder of the town in 1635, Reverend John Jones, who left in 1644 with a group of settlers to establish a settlement at Fairfield, Connecticut. May be one of the oldest houses in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lowell Rd. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Middlesex Central Railroad).

169 Lowell Rd. HOUSE. (1920).

This Colonial (Federal) Revival house is one of two on former town-owned land on the west side of Lowell Rd. SR/LD.

181 Lowell Rd. HOUSE. (1920).

Like its neighbor at 169 Lowell Rd., this Colonial Revival Cape Cod cottage stands near the site of the former Middlesex Central Railroad depot. SR/LD.

Lowell Rd. east of Concord River. OLD CALF PASTURE.

A particularly valuable landscape resource emphasizing how close grazing and other agricultural land was located in the early years of the town. Also an important link in a chain of riverfront green space that extends west from Minute Man Park to Nashawtuc Hill. As far as is known this has been open meadow and/or pasture since before Concord existed. In the 17th C. this was the "calf pasture" of its minister and one of its major founders, Rev. Peter Bulkeley. In 1879 the Middlesex Central Railroad was extended west from Lowell Rd. to the State Prison, passing through the southern portion of the pasture. In the late 19th C. it was a popular recreation area, with the Concord Canoe Club boathouse here.

Lowell Rd. BARRETT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT. (See Barrett's Mill Rd.).

320 Lowell Rd. HUNT/HOSMER HOUSE. (ca. 1701/1802).

John Hunt probably built the house and his nephew, Reuben Hunt, a Corporal in the Revolution, added the western section. In 1858-59 Edmund Hosmer, a good friend of Emerson, Thoreau, and Alcott, tore down a nearby 17th C. house on the property, an event well documented by Henry Thoreau. Hosmer's daughter, Abby Hosmer, was a member of the School Committee in 1876. The house is one of Concord's most well-preserved First Period buildings, with a wing of the Federal Period. SR/LD.

320 Lowell Rd. HUNT/HOSMER BARN. (prob. 18th C.).

The huge long barn, one of few remaining in town of the early "English" type, with swinging double-leaf doors on each of the long sides, is certainly the town's largest of that design, and may be one of Concord's oldest outbuildings. SR/LD.

445 Lowell Rd. PHILIP AND MAY DAVIS HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

A cottage with its entry deeply recessed under a steeply-pitched main roof, the house was built by Edward J. Bartlett for his daughter, May. SR/LD.

452 Lowell Rd. PETER/JOSEPH WINN HOUSE. (EDWARD W. EMERSON HOUSE).

(early 19th C.). This was built by Moses Hobson, one of Concord's most important master-builders in the 3rd quarter of the 19th C. In the 1880's Arthur G. Fuller, Selectman, lived here. Dr. Edward W. Emerson, son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, resided here 1888-1930, and after leaving medicine, held a lectureship at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, wrote biographies including one of his father, and served as Superintendent of Schools. SR/LD.

536 Lowell Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1937).

This Federal Revival house overlooking Macone's Pond is typical of much of the residential architecture of Concord in the 1930's. SR/LD.

Lowell Rd./Barrett's Mill Rd. Archaeological Area. "Pioneers" used this area sometime between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago (PaleoIndian to Early Archaic), "Settlers" sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland). Area sometimes known as "the plains", roughly bounded by Spencer Brook, Dakins Brook, and the Assabet River. One of the three most significant archaeological areas in Concord.

616 Lowell Rd. F. and A. B. C. DAKIN HOUSE. (ca. 1830).

Valuable as an example of rural Greek Revival architecture, this is one of the "extended farmhouses" around Hildreth Corner, the early village in Concord at Lowell and Barrett's Mill roads. Attached to an early 1880's barn with saltbox profile, graceful cupola, and transomed vertical-board door. SR/LD.

625 Lowell Rd. THEOPHILUS MASON HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

Another "extended farmhouse", this one in the Queen Anne style with five sections; owner T. Mason had a thriving ice business on the mill pond. Includes a ca. 1891 barn, one of the best examples of the area's many well-preserved attached outbuildings. Each end of the barn retains its large rolling vertical-board door, and at the center of the roof ridge is a large cupola with louvered openings. Also attached to a well-preserved ca. 1891 carriage/wagon house with vertical-board doors remaining on the south side. SR/LD

648 Lowell Rd. HIRAM WORTHLEY HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

Hiram P. Worthley was a progressive farmer and built one of the first two windmills in town. An "extended farmhouse" at Hildreth Corner, this five-part building has the roof ridges aligned. Attached large 2 1/2-story gable-end "New England" barn of ca. 1900 crowned with a diagonal square cupola. Large rolling vertical-board door with divided transom, 6-over-6 sash windows, and staggered shingle under the front gable. SR/LD

685 Lowell Rd. EPHRAIM FARRAR HOUSE. (ca. 1792).

Evidently built by Ephraim Farrar, the house may have been moved to this spot ca. 1900. Undertaker Willard Farrar was the predecessor and instructor of Joseph Dee in the funeral business in Concord.

702 Lowell Rd. CHARLES FLINT HOUSE. (ca. 1750).

Evidently built by Charles Flint, son of Col. Thomas Flint. This house is highly significant as the most intact of Concord's 18th C. "half-houses". The main house is an excellent example of this type, 2 1/2-stories, 2 rooms deep, 3-bay facade, and heavy ridge chimney aligned with the door.

709/711 Lowell Rd. NELLIE WORTHLEY RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1902).

736 Lowell Rd. COLE/CARGILL/CLARK HOUSE. (18th C.).

Hugh Cargill lived here in 1798-99, and in his will left to the town the Stratton farm on Walden Street for a poor farm.

761 Lowell Rd. BROWN/FARMER HOUSE. (ca. 1720's).

Apparently built by Eleazar Brown, Jr. of the Brown family in Concord since 1640. Benjamin Brown in 1760-61 and Jacob Brown in 1788-95 were Selectmen. In the 19th C. Jacob Brown Farmer was a friend of Henry Thoreau, and he and his farm are mentioned several times in Thoreau's journals. One of the "extended farmhouses" at Hildreth Corner. A handsome 2 1/2-story attached cross-gabled barn probably built before 1883. Main wagon door, with transom above, is at rear; a second, diagonal-boarded rolling door, also with transom, is located in the front section of the south wall. Hip-roofed belvedere crowns the roof.

776 Lowell Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1933).

816 Lowell Rd. BARN. (late 19th C.).

Stood beside the Dana B. Clark House at 856 Lowell Rd. until the late 1930's or 1940's, when moved to this site by Benjamin Clark and transformed into a dwelling.

856 Lowell Rd. WEST/COOK HOUSE (D. B. CLARK HOUSE).

(ca. late 1850's).

857 Lowell Rd. C. A. BARKER HOUSE. (ca. 1880-85).

By 1896 this was acquired by poultry-farmer and breeder, Lester Tompkins, who raised many champion Rhode Island Reds.

857 Lowell Rd. BARN. (date?).

One of the area's most well-preserved "New England" barns, near a ca. 1880-85 house. A vertical-board rolling door in the south facade also with vertical boarding; clapboarded sides.

909-1048 Lowell Road Area. (late 19th-early 20th C.).

(ca. 25 acres; 6 historic buildings). Illustrates the change from large agricultural farmland of the 19th C. to small residential neighborhoods in the early 20th C. 963 Lowell Rd. is a well-preserved example of a modest 2-story Colonial Revival house with a non-symmetrical 3-bay facade; 1048 Lowell Rd. is a handsome well-preserved example of a 2-story 5-bay, two-end-chimney Colonial Revival house of the late 1930's.

1075 Lowell Rd. BROOKS STEVENS, JR. ESTATE. (1936).

Designed by architect Harry Little, complete with wall and gate, this is one of Concord's largest country houses of the 1930's.

1079 Lowell Rd. GATEHOUSE. (1936).

French Provincial style, designed by architect Harry Little as gatehouse for Brooks Stevens, Jr. Estate, square hip-roofed stucco, high belt-coursing on wall and a pilastered chimney.

1093-1250 Lowell Road Area. (late 19th-early 20th C.).

(ca. 55 acres; 7 historic buildings).

1101 Lowell Rd. SHOEMAKER'S SHOP. (late 19th C.).

Vernacular gable-end clapboard cottage originally located on Davis/Barker/Worthley property just to the north. Converted to a house.

1266 Lowell Rd. NATHANIEL HUTCHINSON HOUSE. (ca. 1830-35).

Some evidence that it may have parts of an older structure. One of the most well-preserved of the many historic farmhouses along the northern stretch of Lowell Rd.

1325 Lowell Rd. DANIEL WOOD HOUSE (MUSKETAQUID FARM). (ca. 1789).

One of Concord's best examples of a large, heavily-proportioned Georgian house built near the end of the 18th C.

1400 Lowell Rd. MIDDLESEX SCHOOL. (1901-mid 20th C.).
(296 acres; 9 historic buildings). Played a role in the development of American preparatory school education in the 20th C. patterned on the British preparatory school. Illustrious names beginning with the first Board of Trustees and continuing in the alumni classes. Campus with a central oval green and meandering paths designed by the landscape architecture firm of Frederick Law Olmsted; early buildings designed by the firm of Peabody & Stearns/Appleton & Stearns are high style Colonial Revival with Georgian and Federal motifs and prolific use of classical orders.

1400 Lowell Rd. BRYANT-PAINE HOUSE, MIDDLESEX SCHOOL. (1901).
First building and first dormitory of Middlesex School, designed by Peabody & Stearns of Boston. Long 3-story hip-roofed in high Colonial Revival style, notable for its double facade entries.

1400 Lowell Rd. MEMORIAL CHAPEL, MIDDLESEX SCHOOL. (1924).
Chapel for the school. Classic brick and wood Colonial Revival style with octagonal belltower, designed by Appleton & Stearns.

1409-13 Lowell Road Area. EPHRAIM/JOSHUA/JOSEPH D. BROWN FARM. (mid-18th-20th C.). (ca. 4 acres; 3 historic buildings).

1453 Lowell Rd. DISTRICT #6 "BATEMAN'S POND" SCHOOLHOUSE. (1848).
School for the northwest section of town until closed in 1887. Used for a while as a chapel, then by Middlesex School when it began classes here in 1901. A charming example of a 1 1/2-story 19th C. gable-end schoolhouse.

1710 Lowell Rd. ADAMS/CHANDLER/MELVIN HOUSE. (early 18th C.).
Unknown whether this was built in 1723-24 or earlier in 1678 or 1679. Joseph Adams in 1754 hosted the first meeting of the new district of Carlisle, in attempts to separate the northern part of Concord as an independent town. Later Joseph C. Chandler became deacon of the First Parish in 1791 and Selectman in 1787-96. Significant not just as the oldest house on the upper section of Lowell Rd., but also for the remarkable preservation of its early form as a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay "saltbox" house, 1-room-deep with a rear leanto.

1764 Lowell Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1900-10).
Only large 2-story, 3-bay American Four-Square with Colonial Revival detail on Lowell Rd.

1 Main St. (10 Lexington Rd.). THE CONCORD CLUB. (ca. 1880).

The Concord Club was organized in 1880 for meetings, billiards, and a reading room. For a period a long ell had a bowling alley, and between this building and Mill Brook was a long low set of horse sheds for the First Parish Church. This house is nearly unique for Concord, a very late example of the little mansard cottage of the 1860's and 1870's, and may be the only one in town that retains its patterned-slate roof. SR/LD

Main St. MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT. Area of Walden St. and Main St. from Monument Square to Wood St. (103 properties). SR/LD.

Main St. MILLDAM. (1630's/1828).

Concord's 1635 settlers dammed the "Mill Brook", forming a mill pond, and constructed a mill at this point. A ford at the other end of the pond (see Heywood St.) connected the north and south portions of town. In 1828 local citizens created the Milldam Co. which removed the dam, pond, and mill, and began construction of Main St., plus shops and buildings along it.

7 (9-13) Main St. GARTY'S BLOCK. (early 1870's).

The northernmost business block on "the Milldam" (the first section of Main St.) was built by James Garty with shops on the first floor. The 2nd and former 3rd floors housed various clubs, political headquarters, restaurant, and skating rink. After ca. 1900 the main waiting room at Concord Center for the electric streetcar was here. Originally three stories with a mansard roof. SR/LD.

8-28 Main St. UNION BLOCK. (1881).

This building replaced stores that burned, and is a late illustration of a wood-frame, mansard-roofed business block. The structure retains much of the appearance it would have had when built. SR/LD.

15/17 Main St. URQUHART'S BAKERY. (ca. 1898).

The site of a former apothecary shop, this building with its original second story intact, housed Urquhart's Bakery for many years. The bake shop and oven were in the ell at the rear. A sequence of shops occupied the front and second floor. SR/LD.

23/25 Main St. MILLDAM CO./HEYWOOD'S BLOCK. (ca. 1830's).

Various stores, a post office, and an express office were located here from the early years of the Milldam development to the late 19th C. SR/LD.

29 Main St. MILLDAM CO. BLOCK. (ca. 1830's).

Location of various stores; the upper floors were a community hall for club meetings, dances, and parties. SR/LD.

33 Main St. FIRST NATIONAL STORE. (ca. 1932).

In 1932 a grocery chain demolished an old building that stood here to build the First National Store, a forerunner of today's Finast. SR/LD.

36-40 Main St. MILLDAM CO. BUILDING. (ca. 1828-29).

One of the oldest buildings standing on the Milldam. SR/LD.

37-41 Main St. and 1-5 Walden St. DAVIS/RICHARDSON'S BLOCK.

(ca. 1845/1895). Various shops were located here, and a post office in the mid 19th C. One of the focal points of Concord Center, this building has facades on both Main St. and Walden St. SR/LD.

42/44 Main St. HATTER'S SHOP/ANDERSON'S MARKET. (ca. 1828-29).

Site of the old mill that stood here prior to the 19th C. expansion of the Milldam. One of the oldest buildings standing on the Milldam. Significant as an example both of a late Federal Period store building, and of the work of 20th C. architect, Harry Little, in designing the storefront. SR/LD.

46/48 Main St. CONCORD BANK/INSURANCE BUILDING. (1832).

Built for Concord's first bank, the Concord Bank, and for the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, it has housed various stores and offices, a post office, and the National and American Express companies. A focal point of Concord Center and extremely significant as the town's only example of a brick Greek Revival commercial building of the colonnaded "temple-front" type. It is the earliest example of this building type, commercial or residential, in Concord. SR/LD.

49-57 Main St. FRIEND'S BLOCK. (1892/1930's).

Various stores were located here, as well as club rooms and a telephone exchange in the early 20th C. The stylish 2-story brick structure is a focal point of Concord Center and has a curved corner between facades both on Main St. and Walden St. SR/LD.

52 Main St. DOUBLE BANK BUILDING. (1894-95).

Constructed to house both the Concord National Bank and the Middlesex Bank. A handsome structure that lends considerable Colonial Revival character to the western section of the commercial district of Concord Center. SR/LD.

59-73 Main Street. BUILDING. (ca. 1930's).

One of the last structures built in the area, this Federal Revival building replaced two old houses on the site. The westernmost storefront is the most authentic. SR/LD.

64 Main St. MIDDLESEX INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. (1932).

Designed by prominent architect, Harry Little. SR/LD.

Main St. and Keyes Rd. SOUTH BURYING GROUND (MAIN STREET BURYING GROUND). (17th C.). Burials began in the 1690's with unmarked graves; the oldest gravestone is 1697 for Thomas Hartshorne. Many families from the southern and western sections of town were buried here, including Potter, Hubbard, Miles, Hayward, Dakin, Wheeler, Davis, Barrett, Hosmer, Wright, and Conant. Some of the others lived in the Main St. area southwest of Mill Brook, including Jones, Buss, Lee, Wood, and Hosmer. SR/LD.

75 Main St. R. S. STEWART HOUSE. (ca. 1820's).

This building is a reminder of the days when brick and wood-frame houses extended all the way to the Milldam on Main St. It has been both a home and a shop. SR/LD.

79 Main St. ASA COLLIER HOUSE. (prob. 1839).

Significant as a survivor of several early 19th C. houses that once stood on this block. SR/LD.

99 Main St. BARN. (ca. 1870's). SR/LD.

Former Italianate/Stick Style barn with much stick- and truss-work remaining.

101 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1892). SR/LD.

122 Main St. WHEELOCK/SHEPHERD'S TAVERN. (1794-96).

In sequence through the 19th C. it was a tavern for the stage line, hotel and tavern, coffee house, and rental double-house. SR/LD.

128 Main St. "COACH HOUSE". (1829-39).

An addition to the next door tavern and hotel, this was built as a coach and carriage shed, with an upstairs hall for balls and parties. A significant example of a 2 1/2-story, pedimented, gable-end Greek Revival building, and perhaps the oldest carriage house remaining in Concord. SR/LD.

129 Main St. CONCORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (1873/1933).

William Munroe made the generous gift of a library to the town, and after moving the George M. Brooks homestead to 1 Sudbury Rd., the town library building opened with 10,000 books in 1873. In 1933 the library was enlarged and changed to its present "Jeffersonian" appearance. Includes rich resources on the history of Concord. SR/LD.

140 Main St. ELNATHAN JONES HOUSE. (ca. 1780).

Built by Elnathan Jones who served as town Treasurer 1786-91. In 1804 Jonathan Wheelock began a boarding house here. After 1829 owner Moses Prichard was a Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County. The house is one of Concord's most intact illustrations of the continuation of much of the simple, heavy vernacular Georgian idiom into the early years of the Federal Period. SR/LD.

140 Main St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (19th C.).

Three-bay with cupola, near a ca. 1780 house. LD

151/153 Main St. HEYWOOD/BENJAMIN HOUSE. (ca. 1797).

An extremely well-preserved house, important as an illustration of the work of William Heywood, one of Concord's many carpenter-builders of the turn of the 19th century. SR/LD.

158 Main St. SAMUEL HOAR HOUSE. (ca. 1810/1819).

1819-56 home of Samuel Hoar, an expert on parochial law, considered the leading citizen of the town, elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Governor's Council, elected to Congress in 1834, an influential member of the Whig party and a founder of the Free-soil (Republican) party, and active in the anti-slavery movement. His wife, Sarah Sherman, was daughter of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence; his son, Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, became U. S. Attorney General under President Grant; another son, George Frisbie Hoar, served in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. His daughter, Elizabeth Hoar, inherited the house, and was a respected counselor of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. The house is beautifully-preserved, one of several high-style brick-ended houses built in the early 19th C. SR/LD.

166 Main St. DAVIS DOUBLE-HOUSE. (ca. 1790).

Built by Josiah Davis. Lemuel Shattuck, who wrote *History of Concord*, was a tenant 1823-34, state legislator, considered a father of public health work, and in 1954 the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital was named for him. Young Henry Thoreau and his family lived here 1826-27. Later Mrs. Burr ran it as a boarding house. SR/LD.

169 Main St. COLONEL WILLIAM WHITING HOUSE. (ca. 1800-10/1823).

Col. Whiting was vice-president of the state Anti-Slavery Society, sheltered runaway slaves as an active participant in the underground railroad, and Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and John Brown were all guests in this house. William Munroe, Jr. in 1871-72 donated the land around the house for the Concord Free Public Library. Henry P. Smith was a partner in the Damon Mills at West Concord 1872-76. Part of a pre-1820 house is incorporated into this structure as one of Concord Center's largest and most stylish transitional Federal/Greek Revival Houses. SR/LD.

169 Main St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (late 19th C.).

One of Main Street's most elaborate late 19th C. carriage houses, with a slate roof with cupola and a profusion of "Carpenter Gothic" decoration.

176 Main St. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. (mid 19th C.).

This highly altered building, now the south end of a larger structure, probably was formerly located at 186 Main St. (Also see 50/52 Belknap St.). SR/LD.

185 Main St. PRESCOTT/MUNROE HOUSE. (ca. 1810/1844).

The 1827-35 home of the John Thoreau family as tenants, including Henry Thoreau who was ten upon moving in. Bought in 1844 by William Munroe, Sr., best known today as the inventor of the first American-made lead pencils, an industry taken up by several others in the Concord area including the Thoreaus. William Munroe, Jr., major real estate developer in Concord and catalyst for constructing the Concord Free Public Library, spent months at a time here. The house retains a wealth of some of the most high-style Greek Revival ornamentation in the area. SR/LD.

186 Main St. DAVIS/LORING HOUSE. (1813/1838).

Purchased in 1838 by David Loring, who developed a successful lead pipe and sheet metal factory on Nashoba Brook at West Concord, and a catalyst in the building of the Fitchburg Railroad. In 1888 the property was purchased by Samuel Hoar, State Representative, Concord Selectman, and the town's first tree warden. In 1922 it became the first building of the new Concord Academy. One of the most magnificent of the large houses on lower Main St., and one of several built in the Federal Period but radically updated during the ensuing Greek Revival decades. SR/LD.

194 Main St. E. R. HOAR HOUSE. (1845/1856).

Home of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, U. S. Attorney General under President Grant, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, nominee to the U. S. Supreme Court, influential member of the "Free-soil" party, a leading spokesman for the abolition of slavery, and U. S. Congressman. His son, Sherman Hoar, next lived here and was also elected to Congress. In 1925 it was acquired by Concord Academy. One of Concord Center's largest and most high-style Greek Revival houses. SR/LD.

204/206 Main St. WHITING DOUBLE-HOUSE. (1820's).

A "double-house" of which the two halves were the property of separate owners. Owners or tenants over the years include Rev. Hersey Goodwin, Rev. Barzillai Frost, Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Judge George M. Brooks, Samuel Hoar, John Cheney, Edward Damon, and Stedman Buttrick. Concord's largest example of several brick-ended residences built at the Center in the first quarter of the 19th C. SR/LD.

207 Main St. COLBURN/BELKNAP/WHEILDON HOUSE. (late 18th C./

1856). James Colburn, apparently a general in the late 18th C. who served with the Concord Light Infantry, is the first known resident of the house, which was moved to this site ca. 1835. Sewall F. Belknap was a major entrepreneur involved in bringing the Fitchburg Railroad to Concord in 1844. Then William Wheildon lived here, editor of the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, and later T. Quincy Browne, the Russian vice-consul in Boston. One of the two or three oldest houses on lower Main St. SR/LD.

228 Main St. GEORGE SOHIER HOUSE. (1894).

One of the latest of the many large residences on Main St., this Federal Revival house was probably designed by the same architect as for 252 Main St. Sohier's son-in-law and daughter-in-law were artists and lived here. SR/LD.

235 Main St. BARZILLAI FROST HOUSE. (1844).

Rev. Barzillai Frost succeeded Dr. Ezra Ripley in 1841 as pastor of the First Parish Church. Later resident Mary Jane Austin, also known as Jane G. Austin, wrote historical novels. Charles H. Walcott, who lived here late in the century, was a Selectman and author of Concord in the Colonial Period. The house is one of the most stylish examples of Greek Revival houses at Concord Center, and one of the best-preserved structures from that period on Main St. SR/LD.

245 Main St. SARAH RICHARDSON HOUSE. (ca. 1844).

The home of Mrs. Richardson and her daughter for over 50 years, this is typical of one 1840's Greek Revival house-type, the 2-1/2-story 5-bay house with recessed center entry and paired ridge chimneys. SR/LD.

245 Main St. GARAGE/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

With cupola and hay door. Near a ca. 1844 house.

252 Main St. WOODWARD HUDSON HOUSE. (1889-90).

1892-1938 home of Woodward Hudson, head of the law department of the New York Central Railroad, president of the corporation of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and a Selectman. One of the most well-preserved sites, both in its buildings and its setting, on this section of Main St. SR/LD.

252 Main St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (late 19th C.).

With cupola and hay door.

255 Main St. THOREAU-ALCOTT HOUSE. (ca. 1820/1849/1877).

Highly significant as the home of both the Thoreau and Alcott families, having been altered by each at the time of their residence. Henry David Thoreau's mother kept a boarding house here; Henry's rooms were in the attic where he wrote many of his works. He also died in the house. The family's pencil factory was located in the south wing. Louisa May Alcott helped purchase the house with her widowed sister, Anna, for their parents and Anna's sons. It remained in the Alcott family until the early 20th C. NRIND/SR/LD.

267 Main St. DAVIS/BRITTON/KEYES COTTAGE. (ca. 1820).

Both this house and 255 Main St. were built for Josiah Davis. One of the smallest of the early 19th C. houses built in this area along Main St., it has often been a rental house. SR/LD.

276 Main St. GRINDALL REYNOLDS HOUSE. (1859).

1858-94 home of Grindall Reynolds, minister of the First Parish Church and secretary of the American Unitarian Society. 1895-1943 home of son-in-law Prescott Keyes, president of the Concord National Bank and the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex, and Selectman. House is one of the few true Italianate houses on Main St. at Concord Center. SR/LD.

277 Main St. HORATIO S. RICHARDSON HOUSE. (ca. 1890).

Significant as an example on lower Main St. of the "free classic" variant of the Queen Anne. SR/LD.

300 Main St. FRANCIS MUNROE HOUSE. (1845).

One of Concord Center's most intriguing hybrid houses, combining 1845 Greek Revival design with a Federal Revival renovation ca. 1910. SR/LD.

310 Main St. JOEL BRITTON HOUSE. (1845-46).

Previously elected to the Massachusetts Senate, George A. King purchased the house in 1896 and served the town as Town Moderator. Later Mrs. Marian Miller lived here and was chosen Concord's Honored Citizen in 1987. One of the town's best examples of the pedimented "temple-front" Greek Revival residence, and unique in Concord in its use of four tapered square columns, adorned with recessed panels, for the colonnade. SR/LD.

324 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1920's). SR/LD.

325 Main St. JONES/CHANNING HOUSE. (ca. 1767).

Apparently built by Samuel Jones, Captain in both the Third Regiment of the Militia and the Concord Light Infantry. Mid 19th C. home of William Ellery Channing, a well-known poet of his time, friend of Thoreau, Emerson, and Sanborn, and assistant editor of the *Tribune* in New York. Margaret Fuller, well-known transcendentalist, visited here, as well as John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame. Beginning in 1855 part of the house was rented to Franklin Sanborn, a leading abolitionist. Next it was owned by Frederick Hudson, a founder of the Associated Press and editor of the *New York Herald*. One of Concord Center's best examples of a classic house type of the second half of the 18th C., and the oldest structure on this section of Main St. SR/LD.

325 Main St. BARN/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (pre 1875).

Well-preserved example of a small gable-end barn with rolling door and hay door in the gable.

330 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1925-26). SR/LD.

333 Main St. L. W. BEAN HOUSE. (1872-75). SR/LD.

339 Main St. HENRY HOSMER RENTAL HOUSE (J. C. FRIEND HOUSE). (ca. 1880).

Excellent illustration of a whimsical flamboyant style in the early Queen Anne years. SR/LD.

340 Main St. HENRY J. WALCOTT HOUSE. (early 1870's).

Henry J. Walcott managed the largest wallpaper company in the country, and was Town Treasurer and Water Commissioner. The earliest of several stucco houses at Concord Center, this is a stylish, eclectic house with some of the European-inspired characteristics popular in the early 1870's. SR/LD.

349 Main St. CHARLES BROWN HOUSE. (ca. 1884).

Charles E. Brown was a Selectmen and state legislator, and with Mrs. Brown, a founder of the Christian Science Church in Concord. Church services were held 1899-1903 in this house. One of the most stylish examples of early Queen Anne residential architecture at Concord Center. SR/LD.

350 Main St. GEER/CHAPMAN HOUSE. (ca. 1870).

Architect John H. Chapman designed many Concord buildings, and played a major role in shaping the town's appearance in the latter part of the 19th C. SR/LD.

363 Main St. HENRY HOSMER HOUSE. (ca. 1875).

Henry J. Hosmer was general manager of the American Powder Mills in West Concord, Selectman, state representative, and state senator. This beautifully preserved house is the epitome of one type of stylish residence built in the town center after the Civil War, a boxy 2-story hip-roofed structure. SR/LD.

363 Main St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (19th C.).

The largest and one of the most well-preserved carriage houses remaining on this section of Main St. Gable-roofed with an elaborate through-cornice facade gable, an unusual double round-topped hay door, and much detail remaining. SR/LHD.

377 Main St. WILLIAM P. BADGER HOUSE. (ca. 1844-45). SR/LD.

385 Main St. THOMAS TODD, JR. HOUSE. (ca. 1911).

Probably Concord's best example of one type of modest Colonial Revival house, a hip-roofed 2-story Four-Square; it has a hint of Spanish flavor. SR/LD.

393 Main St. THOMAS TODD HOUSE. (mid 19th C.).

May have originally been the barn of 377 Main St.; house is unusual in that its side faces the street. SR/LD.

398 Main St. JULIUS SMITH HOUSE (JOSEPH BROWN HOUSE). (1865-66).

A rare example of Second Empire residential architecture at Concord Center. SR/LD.

398 Main St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

Hip-roofed.

401 Main St. BOND HOUSE/STORE (S. D. KENT HOUSE). (pre 1775).

Apparently "Madam Bond's" store on lower Main St., the building was moved to this location ca. 1871. Oldest house on this section of Main St., and a well-preserved example of a late 18th C. building, massive 2 1/2-stories, two rooms deep, with a pair of interior rear chimneys. SR/LD.

409/411 Main St. TOWER AND HARLOW HOUSE. (1884-86).

Frederick Tower was Postmaster in Concord beginning in 1899, and in 1935 wrote the first history of the Trinity Church. SR/LD.

414 Main St. G. WALTER VIALLE HOUSE. (1912).

Built adjacent to Mr. Vialle's parents' home, this Colonial Revival house remains in the Vialle family today. SR/LD.

414 Main St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.). LD.

419/421 Main St. TOWER RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1892). SR/LD.

427 Main St. TOWER RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1904).

A modest Colonial Revival type that is relatively unusual for Concord Center, gable-roofed 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, with one ridge chimney. SR/LD.

433 Main St. HAGERTY/CLOUTIER HOUSE (?) (TOWER RENTAL HOUSE). (ca. 1870's). Significant as a hybrid building of at least three periods. SR/LD.

433 Main St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

440 Main St. WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL. (ca. 1848/1887).

Significant as one of Concord's surviving mid-19th C. schoolhouses, it was moved to this location ca. 1887 and converted to a residence. SR/LD.

440 Main St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

441 Main St. HAGERTY/CONNOR HOUSE (?). (ca. 1870's/1890's). SR/LD.

441 Main St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.).

Concrete structure.

Main St. over Sudbury River. SOUTH BRIDGE. (1909).

After more than two centuries of wooden bridges at this location, this single-span structure was the first concrete bridge in Concord. SR/LD.

496 Main St. CONCORD HOME SCHOOL BOATHOUSE (SOUTH BRIDGE BOATHOUSE). (1891-92). Built for the Concord School, which closed in 1910 or 1911, when the craze for pleasure-boating on Concord's waterways was at its peak. One of the rare remaining boathouses, this has been the center of boating activity through the 20th C. The epitome of the small picturesque boathouse of the late 19th C. still with most of its original features, it is an eclectic building, combining elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. The gabled overhanging roof is its most distinguishing feature. SR/LD.

502 Main St. GARAGE/STORAGE BUILDING. (ca. 1920's). SR/LD.

Main St. RAIROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

572 Main St. JOSEPH HOSMER HOUSE. (ca. 1672).

The core of this structure is a First Period house, the home of Obadiah Wheeler, an original Concord settler. Major Joseph Hosmer, a well-known cabinet maker and farmer, probably added the rear portion and the gambrel ell ca. 1757. The house retains many important early features and decoration. One of the oldest houses in Concord. NRTRA/SR/LD.

572 Main St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Near a ca. 1672 house.

586 Main St. "THE DOVECOTE" (HOSMER COTTAGE). (1820 or earlier).

Parts of an earlier Hosmer farmhouse may remain inside. 1840-43 home of Bronson Alcott and his family, May Alcott was born here and Louisa Alcott wrote her first poem here at the age of eight. She later used the Hosmer Cottage as the model for the "Dovecote" in Little Women. Today it is mainly architecturally significant for its striking mansard roof. SR/LD.

631 Main St. AMOS WOOD HOUSE. (1763).

Built for Amos Wood, a Minute Man. His wife Dorothy Dakin Wood protected the house in 1775 when British soldiers searched the house for military supplies. One room in the rear may be of an older house.

747 Main St. EDISON LIGHT PLANT. (1934).

For electric power generation of the Edison Company (later Boston Edison). One of Concord's most unusual buildings; utilitarian brick, facade embellished with Federal Revival elements, three tall keystone arches (two blind and one with a paneled door), and concrete ball finials on corners.

696-858 Main St. Area. (ca. 1901-1930's).

(ca. 9 acres; 18 historic buildings). Houses built one at a time beginning when trolley service was extended along Main St. from Concord Center through West Concord.

Main St. to Nimrod Rd. Area. (See Nimrod Rd. to Main St. Area).

1024 Main St. HOSMER/SHEEHAN FARMHOUSE. (ca. 1814).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. James Hosmer farm, acquired in 1870's by Jeremiah Sheehan (see Off 1024 Main St.). Vernacular, hip-roofed, Federal style house.

Off 1024 Main St. HOSMER/SHEEHAN FARM AREA. (ca. 1814/late 1880's-1910).

(ca. 25 acres; 12 historic buildings). Farm of James Hosmer, acquired by Jeremiah Sheehan in the 1870's. Sheehan was an apple and produce farmer, influential in founding both the Union Church and Our Lady Help of Christians, helped build the Concord Junction depot and Association Hall, and helped develop his farm area for employees of the various Concord Junction industries. Disparate architectural quality of an area that grew a bit at a time.

1031-1065 Main Street Area. (ca. 1860's-1900).

(ca. 1.25 acres; 5 historic houses). Earliest houses built on land developed by the Sheehan family; Jeremiah Sheehan, Selectman, probably did some of the building here. Vernacular gable-front houses.

Main St over Assabet River. DERBY'S BRIDGE. (1886).

A single-arched granite bridge, the most recent in a series of bridges located here since before 1650, connecting Concord Center, Concord Junction, and Westvale.

Main St. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

1276 Main St. HARVEY WHEELER SCHOOL. (1917-18).

Served as a second grammar school to relieve the next-door West Concord School; continued as a school until 1974. This Spanish-Revival-style school building, with a campanile tower resulting from a contribution of the Harvey Wheeler family, was one of the most progressive pieces of architecture in Concord. With tan-colored brick, sandstone trim and a red tile roof, the building has large windows and exterior doors in each classroom, reflecting an enlightened philosophy of school architecture.

1279-1405 Main Street Area. (ca. late 1870's-1900).

(ca. 4.5 acres; 13 historic buildings). Diverse architectural styles including many stylish Victorian wood-frame houses.

1289 Main St. HOUSE. (1888).

Home of Reformatory Superintendent, Percy Allen.

1317 Main St. UNION CHURCH. (1909).

The original Union Church, built on this site in 1891-93 (see 1329 Main St.), formed when the West Concord Religious Society meeting in Warner Hall joined with the Westvale Congregational Church meeting in a Damon building in Factory Village. The present 1909 Union Church structure is an outstanding example of small-scale, late Queen Anne church architecture; sanctuary and tower, strongly asymmetrical plan, and decorative shingle and flush board.

1322 Main St. LORING FOWLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY. (1930).

The local library for West Concord replaced library rooms in the West Concord School. Designed by Concord architect, Harry B. Little, the building is brick slate-roofed Georgian Revival, and contains an unusual polygonal doorway with the door projecting into the portico.

1329 Main St. UNION CHURCH RECTORY. (1891-93).

Built as the first Union Church (see 1317 Main St.), this building in 1909 was moved back from Main St. and rotated to become the rectory for the new Union Church; Shingle Style/Queen Anne vernacular building.

1336-1450 Main Street Area, North Side. (ca. 1880-1920).

(ca. 2 acres; 12 historic buildings). Farmer Abiel Chase, the "Strawberry King", who had much to do with Concord's reputation as a major strawberry-growing center, lived here. Later it provided housing, especially for Reformatory employees. Boston Congressman, John F. Fitzgerald, also lived here. A combination of architectural styles.

1404 Main St. OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS CHURCH RECTORY. (ca. 1903).

Mansard-roofed rectory for the Catholic Church in West Concord (see 53 Church St.).

1415-1515 Main Street Area, South Side. (1890's-1916).

(ca. 3.5 acres; 9 historic buildings). This development filled in the final link between two of West Concord's three villages, Westvale and Concord Junction. The most fully-developed Colonial Revival neighborhood in West Concord.

1486-1596 Main Street Area. (1850's-1910).

(ca. 4 acres; 17 buildings). The north side of Main St. in Westvale, east of the mill, has small workers' cottages and double houses of various late 19th and early 20th C. styles.

1496 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

Good example of West Concord's long tradition of the side-hall-entry cottage, with pitched roof turned gable-end to the street.

1510 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

Good example of West Concord's long tradition of the side-hall-entry cottage.

1524 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

One of three Queen Anne vernacular-style houses with gable-front T-plan design, and, unique in West Concord, decorative shingle filling the gables.

1544 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

One of three Queen Anne vernacular-style houses with gable-front T-plan design, and, unique in West Concord, decorative shingle filling the gables.

1547 Main St. CYRUS FLETCHER/JOHN STUDLEY HOUSE. (ca. 1860). Built by

Cyrus Fletcher; 1890's-1900's home of John Studley, Selectman, West Concord Postmaster, and station agent. One of the best examples of the simple, mid-century Greco-Italianate style in West Concord.

1550 Main St. HOUSE (ca. 1900).

One of three Queen Anne vernacular-style houses with gable-front T-plan design, and, unique in West Concord, decorative shingle filling the gables.

1574/1576 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

Main section of old Westvale schoolhouse, moved to this location in 1899.

1582/1584 Main St. STATION #2 ENGINE HOUSE. (ca. 1875).

Fire house for Westvale and Damon Mill, one of the few utilitarian buildings in Westvale remaining from the third quarter of the 19th C.

Off Main St. and Old Stow Rd. "THE HILL BLOCK". (ca. 1850's-early 1860's). (34-44

Hawthorne Village). Only early 6-housing-unit building constructed in West Concord.

1611 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860's).

Owned by Damon and Smith; illustrates the cosmopolitan attitude of the Damon family in its desire for the latest fashion in architecture. Best-preserved of West Concord's few early Second Empire houses; Mansard-roofed cottage with wrap-around veranda.

1623 Main St. RALPH DAMON HOUSE. (1884).

Son of mill-owner Edward Damon, Ralph Damon was actively involved in management of the Damon Manufacturing Co. during the 1880's and 1890's. Only example of the Shingle Style in West Concord.

1641-1645 Main St. CALVIN C. AND EDWARD DAMON HOUSE. (1830's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Home of Calvin C. Damon and later his son Edward Damon, owners of the Damon mills, extensive builders of housing, and important forces in the development of Westvale. Calvin Damon invented "domet" flannel, and Edward Damon was a Selectman, president of the Concord National Bank, and as a town Water Commissioner oversaw the establishment of Concord's first water supply system from Sandy Pond. Outstanding example of a temple-front Greek Revival house with 2-story entry porch, the most high-style Greek Revival building in West Concord; fully-pedimented facade.

1646 Main St. BROWN/DAMON HOUSE. (1812).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Capt. John Brown and Ephraim Hartwell bought the former Ironworks site, and established one of the earliest cotton spinning mills in Massachusetts. House is one of two remaining from the small settlement at Westvale called Factory Village. Well-preserved example of the Federal style in West Concord; 2-story, hip-roofed house with a graceful fanlight over the door.

1651 Main St. HOUSE. (mid-19th C.).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord, and one of the very few Gothic Revival buildings. Still displays finial at roof peak and saw-cut verge-boards at gable and entry hood.

1657 Main St. DAMON BARN. (ca. 1870).

One of the few examples of mid-19th C. utilitarian architecture in West Concord; long gable-front, 1-story (two in rear) barn.

1679/1681 Main St. HOUSE. (mid-19th C.).

Housed a post office, general store, and grocery store in the late 19th C.

1687/1689 Main St. HOUSE. (mid-19th C.).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

1694 Main St. ROGER BROWN HOUSE. (ca. 1776).

One of the three oldest buildings in West Concord. One of two central-chimney Georgian, or "Second Period", style farmhouses remaining in West Concord. NRIND/SR.

Main St. DAMON MILL. (See Pond La.).

1709 Main St., Opposite the Mill. DAMON MILL TAIL RACE. (ca. 1870's). Originally built in late 1830's-early 1840's to improve the flow of water past the mill wheel, and with granite walls added in the 1870's, the raceway was a major structural change that helped lead to development of Westvale as a thriving mill village. The only granite-walled mill race remaining in Concord, it is significant as an illustration of the type of engineering and design prevalent in progressive mill construction.

Main St./Harrington Ave./Hayward Court Area. (ca. 1820's-1915).

1754-1908 Main St., 14-15 Harrington Ave., 74, 86 Hayward Court. (ca. 11 acres; 31 historic buildings). Early residential area for the various mill industries of Westvale. The section of Westvale west of the river contains the largest number of pre-1870 buildings in West Concord. Three house-types rare in West Concord are present: a one-room-deep Federal house of 1824 with fanlight and pilastered entry (86 Hayward Court), a late 1820's Greek/Gothic Revival farmhouse (1891 Main St.), and a tall, Mansard-roofed shingled house (1816 Main St.).

1754 Main St. BROWN FARMHOUSE. (ca. early 1850's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

1791 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1850-55).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

1803/1807 Main St. HOUSE. (late 1850's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

1810 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. late 1850's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Home of Selectman and milk-dealer, James Russell.

1813 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. late 1850's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.

1816/1820 Main St. HOUSE. (ca. 1860-65).

One of two Second Empire houses built at Westvale.

1891 Main St. JAMES HAYWARD FARMHOUSE. (ca. 1828).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. James Hayward was a farmer and descendent of 17th C. settler, George Hayward. Probably the earliest Greek Revival house in West Concord; deep cornice, solid proportions, wide-board trim, classicised entablatures, and two nearly-identical facades.

Off Main St. along Acton line. SITE OF PRATT'S POWDER MILLS. (170 acres). An area

of glacial eskers, kames, and kettleholes was ideal for gunpowder manufacturing that continued from 1833 for over a century. Nathan Pratt dammed the Assabet River a mile upstream of Factory Village and created a mill pond. The bridge at Factory Village/Westvale was improved to provide better access to the powder mills. Under several different names the business thrived during the Civil War, provided dynamite for the Quincy and Rockport quarries, and contracted exclusively to the Russian Government during World War I. Visible evidence remaining are the mill pond outline, a network of deeply-rutted cart paths, a well-traveled path leading eastward toward Nine Acre Corner used for hauling wood or charcoal, and several 20th C. concrete foundations.

Martin Rd. See Concord River/Martin Rd. archaeological area.

25 Middle St. THE OLD ACADEMY. (ca. 1821).

Opened on Sudbury Rd. in 1823 as one of Concord's early private schools, it was coeducational and Henry David Thoreau was a pupil. In 1838 Henry Thoreau and his brother, John, started their own school in this building which lasted 3 yrs. The building was then moved to its present location, and became the property of W. Ellery Channing, poet and walking companion of Thoreau. Later it was owned by Charles Emerson who gave the land and endowment to start Emerson Hospital. Good example of a school building of the 1820's.

33 Middle St. ALFRED WARREN HOUSE. (ca. 1850-51).

One of the most well-preserved intact examples of the Gothic Revival cottages in Concord.

37 Middle St. ALBERT WOOD HOUSE (STABLE). (ca. 1890/1895-1900).

43 Middle St. HOBSON/GRIFFIN HOUSE. (ca. 1860).

Significant as the work of Moses Hobson, one of Concord Center's most prolific 19th C. architect/builders, and also as a house he lived in.

44 Middle St. J. B. WOOD HOUSE. (ca. 1861-65).

Architecturally significant as a house built by 19th C. master builder, Moses Hobson, it is one of the most elaborate and well-preserved examples of his work.

53 Middle St. MOSES HOBSON HOUSE. (ca. 1874).

Significant as the home and an intact example of the work of Moses Hobson, 19th C. master builder; this is one of his less elaborate structures.

60 Middle St. JAMES GARTY HOUSE. (ca. 1852-56).

A well-preserved example of the Greek Revival architecture of its time.

61 Middle St. MCMANUS HOUSE. (ca. 1896-1900).

One of the few examples at Concord Center of a Queen Anne style house in its "free classic" mode.

69 Middle St. ISAIAH BROOKS HOUSE. (ca. 1870-75).

Mrs. Brooks was leader of the women's suffrage movement in Concord. The house was run as a boarding house, and frequently used for meetings for the cause. A well-preserved example of one of the many distinctive Italianate houses built in the neighborhood of Main St. in the 1870's.

MIDDLESEX CENTRAL RAILROAD. (1871-72, 1879).

In 1871-72 the Boston to Bedford rail line was extended along Great Meadows and across Monument St. to a depot, small railroad yard, and engine turntable constructed at Lowell Road. In 1879 it was continued with two bridges over the Sudbury and Assabet rivers to connect with the Framingham & Lowell Railroad system at the "Reformatory Station" near the State Prison.

MILL BROOK/HIGH SCHOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people). From near Meriam Corner to Concord-Carlisle High School.

MILLDAM. (See Main St.).

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

NORTH BRIDGE UNIT. Both sides of Concord River, roughly bounded by Lowell Rd., Liberty St. & Monument St., and along Ripley Hill Rd. (See Liberty St. and Monument St.).

WAYSIDE UNIT. (See 455 Lexington Rd.).

BATTLE ROAD UNIT. (See 645-1175 Lexington Rd. and Old Bedford Rd.). NL/NRIND

Monument Square. TOWN GREEN (COMMON). (17th C.).

Various monuments are located at this center of Concord, including a rusticated obelisk erected in 1866 as a memorial to the Town's Civil War dead. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Monument Square. MONUMENT SQUARE-LEXINGTON ROAD HISTORIC

DISTRICT. Lexington & Lowell Rds., Monument, Bedford, & Heywood Sts., Court Ln., and Cambridge Turnpike. (47 properties). NRDIS.

Monument Square. AMERICAN MILE HISTORIC DISTRICT. (See American Mile).

Monument Square. NORTH BRIDGE-MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

(See Monument St.).

0 Monument Square. THE TOWN HOUSE. (1852).

This red-brick Greek Revival building is the Town Hall. NRDIS/SR/LD.

11 Monument Square. THE COLONIAL INN. (ca. 1716).

This long rambling structure was formed by joining three adjacent houses together, a Georgian, a Federal, and a Second Empire. Arms and provisions were secreted here in 1775. The Thoreau family once occupied the house at the eastern end of the structure. NRDIS/SR/LD.

34 Monument Square. MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (ca. 1851/1900). Originally the County Courthouse, it was rebuilt after a fire. The building was auctioned off when the courts were moved to Cambridge and Lowell. NRDIS/SR/LD.

58 Monument Square. MASONIC HALL. (ca. 1820).

Built as a schoolhouse, the Masons met on the second floor. After graduating from Harvard in 1837 Henry D. Thoreau briefly taught here, but resigned because he would not practice corporal punishment. NRDIS/SR/LD

60 Monument Square. ST. BERNARD'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. (ca. 1842).

In 1865 Concord's Catholic congregation bought the abandoned Universalist Church, rededicating it as St. Bernard's, today the oldest church (building) in Concord. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Monument Square. HILL BURYING GROUND. (1635). (1.2 acres).

Many of the town's earliest settlers are buried here in unmarked graves. The oldest marked headstone is that of Joseph Meriam dated 1677. Members of the oldest families including Ball, Blood, Brooks, Chandler, Clark, Fletcher, Flint, Hartwell, Heald, Hosmer, Hunt, Meriam, Minot, Melvin, and Stow are buried here. Also markers are present for: Revolutionary leaders, Col. James Barrett and Major John Buttrick; 18th and 19th C. ministers, Daniel Bliss, William Emerson, and Ezra Ripley; and John Jack, a slave who bought his freedom, and whose much-cited epitaph is believed to have been written by Daniel Bliss, Jr. in 1773. The grave markers form a relatively well-preserved collection that illustrates most major types and styles of this important folk-art form, as interpreted between the late 1600's and 1850's. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Monument St. NORTH BRIDGE-MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Monument St. to Liberty St. to Lowell Rd. (60 properties). SR/LD.

11 Monument St. COLONIAL INN. (See 11 Monument Square).

15 Monument St. HOUSE. (ca. 1815). NRDIS/SR/LD.

21/23 Monument St. JOHN M. KEYES HOUSE. (1886).

John M. Keyes was a Selectman and developer of what we know today as the Colonial Inn. Behind a commercial front addition is a relatively intact, high, 2 1/2-story, cross-gabled, late-Victorian house. SR/LD.

32 Monument St./50 Court La. KEYES RENTAL HOUSE. (ca. 1890). This house was built to conform to its triangular site. A hybrid house, it combines the Shingle Style and Queen Anne, and has a two-story polygonal turret with conical roof. SR/LD.

41 Monument St. BENJAMIN/JACOBS HOUSE. (ca. 1820/1895).

Owner Thomas Benjamin is listed as building the wood-frame Trinitarian Church on Walden St. in 1828. Charles Goodnow taught a private school here after 1845. SR/LD.

42 Monument St. GAIUS PROCTOR HOUSE (CAPT. NATHAN BARRETT RENTAL HOUSE). (ca. 1810-15). Significant as a rare surviving "half-house," and as a well-preserved example of rural architecture of the late Federal Period. SR/LD.

50 Monument St. BARTLETT/EMERSON HOUSE. (1820/1873).

For several decades in the 19th C. this was the home of a succession of physicians. Dr. Edward W. Emerson purchased the home in 1873. It stands on the site of Concord's first almshouse, which sheltered impoverished residents 1753-1795. Part of the almshouse or another building may be within the present structure. SR/LD.

50 Monument St. BARN. (pre-1873).

The Emersons moved the barn farther back on the property, where it remains today. LD.

53 Monument St. HUNT/STEARNS/FULLER/JACKSON HOUSE. (ca. 1845).

Probably built as a schoolhouse, Charles W. Goodnow ran a private school on the premises. SR/LD.

63 Monument St. EATON/RICHARDSON HOUSE. (1847).

This high-styled bracketed Italianate house may have begun as a Greek Revival building. SR/LD.

66/68 Monument St. LORENZO EATON HOUSE. (1868).

Significant as one of the earlier and most well-preserved of the few buildings in Concord in the Second Empire style. SR/LD.

66/68 Monument St. BARN. (date?).

Near house of 1868. LD.

73 Monument St. HORATIO STONE HOUSE. (ca.1872-74).

An excellent example of 1870's Italianate vernacular architecture in its gable-end, side-hall entry form. SR/LD.

78 Monument St. GARRISON HOUSE (EATON RENTAL HOUSE). (ca. 1850).

(Also see 27-29 Windmill Hill Rd.). In the late 1700's and early 1800's a small brick yard was located on this site; in 1835 a windmill was present. John Garrison's family lived in the old mill building, and later built the present gable-end cottage which incorporates several 19th C. styles. This was the home of one of Concord's early black families in this town center neighborhood. SR/LD.

83 Monument St. KIMBALL/COLLIER HOUSE. (1850's). SR/LD.

93 Monument St. FIFIELD/FAY HOUSE. (ca. 1825).

Purchased after 1846 by Addison G. Fay, first minister of the Universalist Church, Selectman, and owner of the powder mills in West Concord. Generally acknowledged as a stop on the "Underground Railway" prior to the Civil War. House is significant as one of Concord's most stylish examples of a little Gothic Revival cottage, and is a good illustration of an intriguing combination of Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. SR/LD.

98 Monument St. CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE/GOURGAS HOUSE.

(ca. 1827). Occupied by the first two ministers of the newly-formed Trinitarian Church, Rev. Daniel Southmayd and Rev. John Wilder. Shortly thereafter, the property was acquired by Francis R. Gourgass, publisher of the Concord Freeman (one of the town's two rival newspapers), Postmaster, Selectman, State Representative and Senator, and Speaker of the State Assembly. An extremely well-preserved Federal house-type, a 2-story building, 1-room deep, with a pair of interior rear chimneys. SR/LD.

98 Monument St. BARN. (date?).

A tall barn of the "English" type, near a house of ca. 1827. LD.

111-155 Monument Street Area. (1885-1940). (ca. 7 acres; 6 historic houses).

111 Monument St. HOUSE. (ca. 1915). SR/LD.

131 Monument St. HOUSE. (ca. 1920's). SR/LD.

140 Monument St. DAVID G. LANG HOUSE. (1885-86).

David G. Lang was Deputy U. S. Marshal, 1870-76. SR/LD.

145 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

155 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

Monument St. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Middlesex Central Railroad).

214 Monument St. SARAH PRESCOTT HOUSE. (ca. 1876).

Built by the widow of Col. George L. Prescott, Concord's major Civil War leader. One of Concord's better later examples of the French Second Empire style. SR/LD.

214 Monument St. GARAGE. (early 20th C.). LD.

242 Monument St. ELISHA JONES/BULLETHOLE HOUSE. (pre-1775/ 1865-66).

The original building was repaired and renovated by John S. Keyes in 1865-66. At that time both the exterior and interior underwent significant change, but materials from a pre-1775 structure are believed to remain. According to tradition Jones was guarding military supplies when his house was fired upon by the British on April 19, 1775, leaving a musketball hole to the left of the door. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

269 Monument St. THE OLD MANSE. (1770).

Built by Rev. William Emerson, militant patriot who served as chaplain in the Continental Army, and whose family watched the fateful April 19, 1775 skirmish from the house. He was the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who later resided there and began his classic essay, *Nature*, propounding a uniquely American philosophy, transcendentalism. Nathaniel Hawthorne came in 1842 with his bride, Sophia, and wrote a number of his works here. As the home of several ministers, the house stayed in the Ripley family from 1780 to 1939. The Old Manse is unusual for an in-town 18th C. site that retains much of its integrity in architectural, furnishing, and landscape features. NL/NRIND/NRDIS/SR/MA-HL/LD.

Monument St. GRAVE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS. (1837). NL/NRDIS/SR/ LD. Contains inscription by poet James Russell Lowell.

Monument St. BATTLE MONUMENT. (1836).

Bicentennial commemoration of the town's founding; on land donated by Rev. Ezra Ripley. Contains Ralph Waldo Emerson poem "By the rude bridge" written for the occasion. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

Monument St. NORTH BRIDGE. (1956).

The most recent of a series of bridges at this site where Minute Men and British soldiers skirmished, "the shot heard round the world," launching the American Revolution. NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

Monument St. MINUTEMAN STATUE. (1875).

Created by noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, whose sculptures include the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, John Harvard at Harvard University, and the Melvin Memorial in Concord (see Bedford St., Sleepy Hollow Cemetery). NL/NRDIS/SR/ LD.

Monument St. FLINT'S BRIDGE. (1877).

Concord's only 4-arched stone bridge, and one of the most picturesque in the town, this replaces a series of wooden bridges since ca. 1792, which in turn were replacements for the old North Bridge. SR/LD.

394-454 Monument Street Area. (ca. 1810-85).

(ca. 4 acres; 5 historic houses).

394 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

404 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

412 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

418/422 Monument St. JOHN FLINT HOUSE. (ca. 1807-23).

Owners included John Flint, Stedman Buttrick, Leonard Metcalf, and after 1926-27 John Bordman, Jr., Captain in the Spanish-American War and recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor. One of the most intact historic farmsteads on the lower section of Monument St. SR/LD

418/422 Monument St. BARN AND SILO. (19th C./early 20th C.).

Large cupolaed, gable-end "New England" barn with a long early- 20th-C. north wing, and a tall domed silo, one of the few remaining in Concord. Near a 1807-23 house.

444 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

454 Monument St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD.

475 Monument St. J. MONROE HOUSE (DARBY FERGUSON HOUSE).

(early 19th C.). After ca. 1871 Darby Ferguson's daughter made the house a haven for Irish immigrants in Concord. Significant as the only one of the town's few early-19th-C. 1 1/2-story "half cottages" that has not been greatly enlarged.

480 Monument St. STEDMAN BUTTRICK HOUSE. (1850).

Built by Stedman Buttrick, Town Clerk and County Treasurer. Leonard Metcalf, who had the house moved to its present location, was Professor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The window crowns with segmental-arched pediments are probably unique in Concord.

495 Monument St. HOUSE. (ca. 1931).

Excellent example of a large shingled early 20th C. Colonial Revival dwelling.

Monument St. FENN SCHOOL. (1929-mid 20th C.).

(6.5 acres; 5 buildings). Established as a school for elementary age boys. Combines pre-existing buildings on site or moved on site, plus new buildings.

577 Monument St. J./E. WRIGHT HOUSE (SHATTUCK/BARRETT HOUSE). (ca. 1810-17). George W. Wright left to become an early settler of California, and later its first Representative to Congress. Capt. Richard Barrett was a Captain in the U. S. Volunteers during the Civil War, and a progressive successful farmer of vegetables, hay, and vineyards. Owned by I. Pierce Sewell, a leader in the Christian Science Church, in the 20th C. Highly significant as one of Concord's Federal period "brick-enders".

622 Monument St. HORACE WILLIAMS HOUSE. (ca. 1933).
Significant as one of several stylish Colonial Revival houses built in the first third of the 20th C. along Monument St. north of Concord Center.

635 Monument St. MINOT PRATT FARM. (ca. 1845/20th C.).
Minot Pratt previously was head farmer at the Brook Farm utopian experiment in Roxbury. He was a botanist, progressive farmer, and held annual picnics for all former Brook Farmers. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bronson Alcott always attended, and Louisa May Alcott wrote a vivid account of a corn-husking party here. His son, John, married Anna Alcott ("Meg" in Louisa Alcott's *Little Women*). Frederick G. Pratt then ran the Concord Nursery here. One of the most picturesque of the large farms remaining on Monument Street. House may have originated much earlier.

709 Monument St. RUSSELL ROBB RESIDENCE. (1902).
Russell Robb was a founder of the internationally-known engineering firm of Stone & Webster in Boston, a writer, and did much to establish the American electric light and power industry on a solid footing.

712 Monument St. WILLIAM A. BUTTRICK HOUSE. (1936-37).
William Buttrick was a Selectman in 1939. House is well-preserved and significant as one of three French Provincial country estates designed by architect Harry Little in town.

Monument St. BARRETT/HUTCHINS FARM (PUNKATASSETT FARM). (pre- 1635-early 20th C.). (ca. 80 acres; 8 historic structures). Covering most of the east slope of Punkatassett Hill, this is one of the most picturesque farms in Concord. Unusual diversity of structure types including old farmhouse, two barns, log cabin, and wooden stave water tank.

775 Monument St. BARRETT/HUTCHINS FARMHOUSE. (ca. 1680/1760/1870/1890). Believed to contain 17th C. portions of a Hunt family farmhouse. Nathan Barrett enlarged it ca. 1760-62. His son, Nathan Barrett, Jr., was one of the first in Concord to grow apples for eating instead of cider, and probably built a small mill on Saw Mill Brook. Edward T. Hornblower then increased the farm's emphasis on dairy products; later he established the brokerage house of Hornblower & Page. From 1878-81 owner John B. Tileston was Superintendent of Schools, and instrumental in changing the old district school system to a centralized graded one, and in the associated construction of the Emerson School. His wife, Mary Tileston, was the compiler of a popular collection of prose and poetry called Daily Strength for Daily Needs. In 1887 Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, an Episcopal minister and author of many well-known hymns, purchased the farm, increased its acreage, expanded its dairy herd, and constructed and changed several buildings. The building incorporates four centuries of architectural styles and is one of the most picturesque farms in Concord. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

755 Monument St. LOG CABIN. (ca. 1900-02).
A rare remaining log cabin in Concord. Presently with shingled siding.

755 Monument St. WATER TANK. (early 20th C.).
A rare surviving wooden water tank, of stave and wire construction on fieldstone base.

775 Monument St. BARN. (19th C.).
Two-part clapboarded horse- and hay-barn.

825 Monument St. BARN. (ca. 1890).
Large gambrel-roofed, double-ended clapboard, with octagonal belvidere. Converted to dwelling.

Monument St. PUNKATASSET HILL. (pre 1635-20th C.).
ca. 92 acres). Named Punkatasset or "Broad-topped Hill" by the Native Indians. Farmed from the 17th C. on. In the late 19th C. on clear days Concordians and visitors were treated to vistas of Boston, Mount Wachusett, and Mount Monadnock. Includes Sawmill Brook, Hutchins Pond, Two-rod Road, and Asa Gray Spring.

MONUMENT ST./LIBERTY ST./HUTCHINS POND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.
"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland people). One of Concord's highly significant archaeological areas.

972 Monument St. GARAGE. (prob. ca. 1920's-1930's).
Two-car, hip-roofed garage has the wood "drop siding" typical of the era.

972 Monument St. HOUSE. (ca. 1920).

1024 Monument St. SAMUEL BUTTRICK HOUSE (JONATHAN/ABNER BUTTRICK HOUSE). (ca. 1744). Apparently built for Samuel Buttrick who probably participated in the expedition to Lake Champlain during the French and Indian War in 1757. One of the many well-preserved 18th C. houses on upper Monument St.

1024 Monument St. BARN. (pre-1881).

Large "New England" style barn, with large rolling door in the gable end.

1077 Monument St. LOG HOUSE. (1939).

Small log house with rubble end chimney and wood shingle roof. One of the rare log houses remaining in Concord.

1100 Monument St. JOSEPH BUTTRICK HOUSE ("KINGSTON FARM"). (mid-18th C.).

Probably built by Farmer Joseph Buttrick at about the time of his marriage to Sarah Brown in 1751.

1106 Monument St. BARN. (ca. 1890's).

Large "New England" style, gable-end, with high 3-bay wagon/carriage-house on west, 1- and 2-story hiproofed wing on south, and cupola. Granite, fieldstone, and rubble foundation.

1199 Monument St. DAVID BUTTRICK HOUSE (WILLIAM HOLDEN HOUSE). (ca.

1797). Possibly built at the time of David Buttrick's marriage to Lydia Hunt. He was leader of the Concord soldiers at the North Bridge on April 19, 1775.

1199 Monument St. BARN. (ca. 1900).

One of the most magnificent barns of the north quarter. Large banked, double-ended "New England" type, with wagon doors in the gable ends and a louvered cupola. Two wings extend to the east and an addition to the north.

1234 Monument St. DISTRICT #7 SCHOOLHOUSE. (ca. 1850).

School continued until the 1870's. Highly significant as the most intact of Concord's mid-19th C. district schoolhouses, and the only one built of brick. Attached to an early-20th-C. Federal Revival house with an unusual combination of architectural features.

1266 Monument St. CHARLES MELVIN HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

1360 Monument St. JOHN/JOEL BARRETT HOUSE ("OCTOBER FARM"). (ca. 1744).

Probably constructed for the marriage of John Barrett. In ca. 1891 purchased by William Brewster, one of America's leading early ornithologists, who is said to have made the most complete collection of birds in North America. He used the land as an early wildlife sanctuary, and two books described his observations, *October Farm* and *Concord River*. The house retains much of its integrity as a Georgian vernacular farmhouse of the mid-18th-C.

1360 Monument St. BOATHOUSES. (ca. 1900).

Two small stone structures built by William Brewster by the Concord River. Used by Daniel Chester French and many well-known natural-history visitors to Harvard College.

1392 Monument St. BARN AND FOREMAN'S RESIDENCE. (ca. 1900).

Unusual building built by William Brewster mainly as a storage structure, very plain, much of the rear wall of fieldstone, and most doors turn-of-the-century vertical-board.

MONUMENT ST. NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

1455-1487 Monument St. LAWRENCE FARM. (mid 19th-early 20th C.).

(ca. 25 acres; 6 historic structures). Significant as one of the few large North Quarter farms which remained in the same family for more than 200 years. This historic area also retains one of Concord's most picturesque pastoral landscapes: rolling pastures, stone walls, post-and-rail fences, a farmhouse, an extended farmhouse with attached ca. 1883 gable-end barn with a glassed belvedere at the roof ridge, two free-standing barns, a cottage, and a carriage-house.

1455 Monument St. BARN. (date?).

Small barn with low shed behind it.

Opposite 1455 Monument St. BARN. (ca. 1898).

One of the largest and best examples in the vicinity of the double-ended "New England" type, 2 1/2-stories, with double cupolas, clapboard, rubble foundation.

1487 Monument St. GARAGE/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Two-bay with an open wagon shed at the north end.

1510 Monument St. HENRY LAUGHLIN HOUSE. (1939-41).

Built for Henry Laughlin, President and later Chairman of the Board of Directors of Houghton Mifflin publishing house, President of Princeton University Press, and founder and President of the trustees of Concord Academy. Designed by Andrew Hepburn, the house is an outstanding example of late 1930's Georgian Revival architecture.

1549-1743 Monument St. Area. (ca. 1800-20th C.).

(ca. 35 acres; 7 historic houses; 1 granite marker). Associated with the Blood family, this area on the border between Concord and Carlisle was the subject of much disagreement in regard to paying taxes, difficulty of traveling to church in the Center, etc. Retains the character of a cluster of farmsteads that developed during the 19th and into the 20th C.

1586 Monument St. BLOOD/MASON HOUSE. (ca. 1800-10).

Highly significant as the only surviving residence of members of the Blood family. One of the most handsome, and certainly the most well-preserved, of the farmhouses on Monument St. near the Carlisle line, the house is typical of the turn-of-the-19th C. Except for an adjustment in the south boundary line, this property is the only one in the area still completely encircled with stone walls.

Opposite 1689 Monument St. MONUMENT. (1887).

Marks the home site of Jonas Brown, Revolutionary soldier. Granite with curved ashlar base.

1732 Monument St. SILAS CONANT HOUSE (ANDREW CONANT HOUSE).
(ca. 1820's).

1732 Monument St. BARN. (1930's).

Large shingled with pressed-metal, gambrel roof.

Musketaquid Rd. Area. (See Nashawtuc Hill area).

9 Musketaquid Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1912).

23 Musketaquid Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1935).

39 Musketaquid Rd. BLANCHARD/MOTTE HOUSE. (ca. 1910).

49 Musketaquid Rd. HOUSTON GARAGE/COTTAGE. (ca. 1900).

61 Musketaquid Rd. F. A. HOUSTON HOUSE. (ca. 1898).

73 Musketaquid Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

207 Musketaquid Rd. G. S. WHITNEY HOUSE. (mid-1920's).

229 Musketaquid Rd. H. W. BROWN HOUSE. (1927-28/1935).

NASHAWTUC HILL/OAK RD./JENNIE DUGAN BROOK ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. "Pioneers" used this area sometime between 10,000 and 8,000 years ago (Early Archaic People), "Settlers" sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland People), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland People). One of the three most significant archaeological areas in Concord. Clamshell Bluff (Concord Shell Heap) was an important archaeological site before destruction by the Emerson Hospital parking lot.

Nashawtuc Hill Area. (1880's-early 20th C.).

(ca. 60 acres; 40 historic buildings). (Also see Musketaquid Rd., Nashawtuc Rd., Simon Willard La., Simon Willard Rd., Willard Common). Included the tiny Native People's village of Musketaquid, still persisting in 1635 when English settlers arrived. Part of a large area farmed in sequence by the Willard, Woodis, and Lee families. Included the first golf course (1895-1913), the 9-hole Concord Golf Club, Nashawtuc Farm, in the present Musterfield Rd., upper Simon Willard Rd., and former Middlesex Central (Boston and Maine) Railroad bed. A picturesque planned neighborhood of large comfortable houses on large lots was developed by Charles H. Hurd and William Wheeler in the late-19th-C./early-20th-C. A variety of architectural types of the time, including Shingle Style, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Includes Concord's first reservoir for a Town water system, a 19th C. stone bridge, a 19th C. railroad bed, Egg Rock at the confluence of three rivers, a common (green), a sledding hill, and scenic vistas.

Nashawtuc Rd. NASHAWTUC BRIDGE. (1883).

A single-arch granite-block bridge which shows the most sophisticated workmanship of any of Concord's granite bridges, and one of the most beautifully sited of the bridges. It provided access to the newly-built reservoir and the later development of estates.

138 Nashawtuc Rd. ALLEN FRENCH HOUSE. (1904).

190 Nashawtuc Rd. WILLIAM WHEELER HOUSE ("MARU-YAMA KWAN"). (1884-85). William Wheeler's engineering projects included three stone bridges in town, Concord's first water supply system in 1874 which brought water from Sandy Pond in Lincoln to Concord Center, the reservoir atop Nashawtuc Hill, and development of the Nashawtuc Hill area. Invited by the Emperor of Japan, he helped establish and became president of the Imperial (Sappora) College of Agriculture, designed many projects in Japan, and was decorated by the Prince Regent for reclaiming an island in Hokkaido for development. The house is significant as the town's only true high-style Queen Anne country residence.

199 Nashawtuc Rd. HERBERT BLANCHARD HOUSE. (ca. 1896).

204 Nashawtuc Rd. WHEELER CARRIAGE HOUSE. (1886).

Whimsical little carriage house/gardener's cottage of Queen Anne style, perhaps the only one in Concord.

235 Nashawtuc Rd. W. K. SHAW, SR. HOUSE. (1897).

247 Nashawtuc Rd. SHAW GARAGE/COTTAGE. (ca. 1912).

Nashawtuc Rd. NASHAWTUC SLEDDING HILL. (1890's).

275 Nashawtuc Rd. W. K. SHAW, JR. HOUSE. (1926/1934).

Nashawtuc Rd. GATE HOUSE. (1883).

A unique building in Concord designed by John H. Chapman in the picturesque Gothic Revival style for the Concord Water Works reservoir.

Nashawtuc Rd./Simon Willard La. NASHAWTUC RESERVOIR. (1883).

The "compensatory and distributing reservoir" (now empty) was built when water pipes were extended from Concord Center to Concord Junction and Westvale. (See also 190 Nashawtuc Rd.).

325 Nashawtuc Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1927).

349 Nashawtuc Rd. MILES CARR HOUSE. (ca. 1897).

357 Nashawtuc Rd. REV. JONAS MILES HOUSE. (ca. 1897).

385 Nashawtuc Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1920's).

415 Nashawtuc Rd. E. L. PARKER HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

437 Nashawtuc Rd. W. H. BOWKER HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

NASHOBA BROOK/ROUTE 2/WARNERS POND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Farmers" used this area sometime between 1000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland People).

NASHOBA PARK AREA. (1905-1940's). (ca. 40 acres; 25 historic buildings). Early 20th C. housing development on Crescent Rd., Elm St., Garland Rd., Hosmer Rd., and Nashoba Rd.

Nashoba Rd./Baker Ave. Area. BOUNDARY MARKER. (mid-19th C.).

This general area contains a stone boundary marker with Henry Thoreau initials on it.

Nashoba Rd. (Also see Wood St.).

27 Nashoba Rd. SCHOOL BUILDING. (1891).

Originated as a large multipurpose Concord Home School building which was divided ca. 1911 to become 27 and 42 Nashoba Rd.

42 Nashoba Rd. SCHOOL BUILDING. (1891).

Originated as a large multipurpose Concord Home School building which was divided ca. 1911 to become 27 and 42 Nashoba Rd.

51 Nashoba Rd. SCHOOL GYMNASIUM. (1891-92).

Part of the Concord Home School until 1910-11 (see Wood St.).

247 Nashoba Rd. CLUBHOUSE OF CONCORD GOLF CLUB. (1896).

Moved 1914 from Musterfield Rd. area and converted to a house. Reminiscent of a true Indian bungalow, with a wide wraparound veranda, this is the only example of its type in Concord.

NIMROD RD./PARK LA./ASSABET RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

Nimrod Rd. to Main St. Area. GRAVESITE. (1792).

This general area contains a granite slab and posts marking the burial of woman and child who died of smallpox. (Also see Fairhaven Rd.).

NINE ACRE CORNER. (18th-20th C.).

Garfield Rd., Tanglewood Drive, Fitchburg Turnpike, Sudbury Rd., Plainfield Rd., Woodis/Isaac Lee Farm. (ca. 75 acres; 4 historic buildings). Most of the area has been farmed for over 2 1/2 centuries. Long associated with the Lee and Wheeler families, the landscape retains its 18th and 19th C. farmland character. A favorite area of Henry Thoreau.

Oak Rd. (See Nashawtuc Hill/Oak Rd./Jennie Dugan Brook Archaeological Area).

Old Bedford Rd./Authors Rd. Area. BOUNDARY MARKER. (19th C.). This general area contains a stone boundary survey marker with H. D. Thoreau initials on it.

Old Bedford Rd. TOWN BOUNDARY MARKER. (ca. 1903-04).

Granite slab with large "B" facing Bedford and "C" facing Concord.

34 Old Bedford Rd. JOHN MERIAM HOUSE. (poss. ca. 1700).

This 5-bay 2-story structure with a central chimney stack has apparently been altered little since at least the early 1700's. A barn and shop were located on the property. At the location of the start of the "running battle" between Minute Men and British soldiers, many historians consider the action by this House at Meriam's Corner to be the real Revolutionary "shot heard round the world." NL/NRDIS/SR/LD.

55 Old Bedford Rd. BURKE HOUSE. (ca. 1904).

An early Queen Anne/Dutch Colonial Revival home of Thomas Burke. NRDIS/SR/LD.

Lower Old Bedford Road and Virginia Road Area. (1870's-1930).

(ca. 50 acres; 7 historic buildings). The East Quarter, including the earliest route from Meriam's Corner to Bedford. A typical old farming neighborhood with rich soils, known as the Bedford Levels. NL/NRDIS/SR

430 Old Bedford Rd. WALDO FLINT HOUSE. (1890).

One of the most stylish farmhouses, and presenting a rather accurate picture of an East Quarter farmstead.

430 Old Bedford Rd. BARN/CARRIAGE HOUSE. (date?).

Well-preserved barn/carriage house, a common type that today survives primarily at the town center. Clapboarded, small cupola, through-cornice central dormer with hay door, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a vertical-board central door. Near a 1890 house.

472/474 Old Bedford Rd. BENONI and THOMAS FOX HOUSE. (ca. 1711).

Apparently built by Eliphalet Fox, son of 17th C. settler Thomas Fox, the farm stayed in the Fox family until 1768.

505 Old Bedford Rd. SAMUEL FOX HOUSE. (ca. 1702).

Probably built by Eliphalet Fox, son of 17th C. settler, Thomas Fox. Typical of the 18th C. and relatively well-preserved. Frame is undoubtedly of heavy First Period construction; its main aspect today is the vernacular Georgian or "Second Period" style of the mid-1700's.

515-595 Old Bedford Road Area. (ca. 1873-1930).

(ca. 4 acres; 6 historic buildings). At the end of the 19th C. large farms of the East Quarter were being subdivided into smaller properties, many purchased by recent immigrants from Ireland, Canada, and Italy. In the early 20th C. with the arrival of the streetcar, this area became a small "streetcar-suburb" neighborhood. (Also see Bedford St.).

550 Old Bedford Rd. ENOS FOX HOUSE. (1770).

Built by Enos Fox, descendent of 17th C. settler, Thomas Fox. Professor Wigglesworth boarded here when Harvard College moved to Concord in the first year of the Revolution. Excellent, well-preserved example of one house type of the late Georgian period; also has one of Concord's few 2-story "porches"--a 1-bay central facade projection.

Old Bedford Rd. TOWN BOUNDARY MARKER. (ca. 1903-04).

Granite slab with large "B" facing Bedford and "C" facing Concord, one of several placed at the town borders just after the turn of the 20th C.

44 Old Bridge Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

1905 home of John Hughes, Superintendent of Boston Harness Co.

79 Old Bridge Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1900-05, or much-altered mid to late 19th C.).

A Sheehan family house, this is the latest Mansard-roofed cottage in West Concord; valuable illustration of an earlier house-type, the small Second Empire "French" cottage.

35 Old Marlboro Rd. JOHN HOSMER HOUSE. (1760's).

Old Marlboro Rd. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

Old Marlboro Rd. SECOND DIVISION BROOK WOODS.

Includes Old Rifle Range, Ministerial Swamp, Hayward (Kennedy's) Pond, Sportsmen's Club area, and open pitch pine area to south.

24 Old Mill Rd. DANCE HALL. (1927).

The Maynard Finnish Temperance Society built this on the east bank of Hayward (Kennedy's) Pond and called it "Punkaharu" (Top of the Hill), an example of Concord's link with the Scandinavian population of Maynard. Subsequent uses were the Musketaquid Sportsman's Club, boat storage by John H. Kennedy, a children's summer daycamp, Camp Thoreau, Trade Winds Nautical Daycamp and Kennedy's Pond Swim Club.

26 Old Mill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1890).

Tall cross-gabled farmhouse. [Demolished in 1998.]

Old Road to Nine Acre Corner. CONCORD COUNTRY CLUB. (late 19th C./1913/1926).

(198.5 acres; 3 buildings). Golf began behind 140 Main St. in 1895. The Club moved to the Nashawtuc Farm (Musketaquid Rd.) northwest of Nashawtuc Hill, and then to this farmland site in 1913.

250 Old Road to Nine Acre Corner. GOLF CLUBHOUSE. (pre 1870/ 1915).

Late 19th C barn on the John Brown farm was converted to a clubhouse in 1915, by removing a cupola and ell, adding a porch and constructing interior facilities. Kitchen, 1926.

637(677) Old Road to Nine Acre Corner. BARN. (date?).

Long gable-end barn behind a ca. 1870 farmhouse. Torn Down.

637(677) Old Road to Nine Acre Corner. WATERTANK. (ca. 1930s).

Wooden stave watertank formerly behind a ca. 1870 farmhouse and early 20th C. barn, both demolished in 1998. One of the rare remaining old watertanks in Concord. TO

Old Road to Nine Acre Corner Area. (17th-19th C.).

(ca. 100 acres). A rare remnant of Concord's farming landscape and heritage. From 17th C. Parkman Tavern (20 Powdermill Rd.) to 637 Old Road to Nine Acre Corner and 18th C. farmhouses at 429 and 321 Williams Rd.

Old Stow Rd. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

Park La. (See Nimrod Rd./Park La./Assabet River Archaeological Area).

Pine Street Area. (See Central St.).

15-27 Pine Street Area. (early 1890's).

(Less than one acre; 3 historic buildings). Three originally-identical wood-frame houses.

Pine St. PINE STREET BRIDGE. (1927).

Plainfield Rd. (Also see White Pond/Plainfield Rd./Powder Mill Rd. Archaeological Area).

392-396 Plainfield Rd. WHEELER HOMESTEAD. (1816).

Cyrus Wheeler built the farmhouse. His grandson, Anson Wheeler, established Nine Acre Corner's reputation as a market-gardening and greenhouse region. He is said to have been the first farmer in Middlesex Co. to build a greenhouse, and was a pioneer in growing crops under glass. Anson's son, Alden Wheeler, was one of the first farmers in town to irrigate his land, pumping and piping water from White Pond. House is architecturally significant for its Federal-period core.

415 Plainfield Rd./167 Wheeler Rd. JOEL and ALVAH WHEELER HOUSE. (ca. 1835).

A Wheeler family farm in the 19th C. Floyd Verrill, who purchased the farm in 1927, established a dairy farm with one of the county's largest herd of registered Holsteins producing milk for wholesale buyers. He was the first of Concord's dairy farmers to pasteurize milk, and the first to sell milk to the schools. House is highly significant as Concord's only example of one high-style Greek Revival house-type--the 2 1/2-story building with 2-story side colonnade--and is completely true to the type.

415 Plainfield Rd./167 Wheeler Rd. BARN. (date?).

Large "New England" type with cupola and the wagon door in the west gable end. In ca. 1929 changed to a low, pitch-roofed structure, and long cow barn added to its east. Near a ca. 1835 house.

415 Plainfield Rd./167 Wheeler Rd. GARAGE. (ca. 1910-15).

Large square orange-brick hip-roofed.

9 Pond Lane (Ca. 1700 Main St.). THE DAMON MILL. (1864-65).

Located at a bend in the river where bog iron was extracted from the 1660's to 1690's for the Concord ironworks, the Damon Mill produced cotton and woolen cloth. It was a major source of employment, and focal point of Westvale from the mid-19th C. well into the 20th C. Designed by Elbridge Boyden as the only 5-story brick structure in Concord; Italianate-style mill building. NRIND/SR

12 Pond Lane. OFFICE/WAREHOUSE FOR THE DAMON MILL. (1864).

Italianate style building for storage, office, and other uses for the nearby cloth mill. NRIND/SR.

Potter St. (See HUBBARDVILLE).

POWDER MILL. (See Main St. along Acton line).

Powder Mill Rd. (Also see White Pond/Plainfield Rd./Powder Mill Rd. Archaeological Area).

20 Powder Mill Rd. PARKMAN TAVERN. (1659).

The core of this building was built by original-settler George Wheeler for his son William. During most of its history, it was owned and occupied by the Wheeler family, one of the earliest, largest, and oldest Concord families. William Parkman, a wealthy Boston merchant who was deacon of the First Church, Deputy Sheriff of the county, and Concord's first Postmaster, operated the building as a tavern. He was one of the messengers sent to warn the surrounding towns that the British were coming on April 19, 1774. Although altered over the years, a great deal of 17th C. detail remains within the house. One of the oldest buildings in Concord. NRIND/SR.

Powder Mill Rd. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

76-96 Prairie St. Area. (ca. 1906-08).

(ca. one acre; 6 historic buildings). Construction helped solidify the link between two of the West Concord villages, Concord Junction and Westvale, into one continuous community. A number of house styles together.

PUNKATASSET HILL. (See Monument St.).

REFORMATORY AREA. (18th-late 19th C.).

(ca. 45 acres; 15 historic buildings). Includes the 1750 house of John Cuming, a country doctor, Lt. Colonel in the French and Indian War, presider at 70 town meetings before and during the Revolution, major benefactor to Harvard College to start the Harvard Medical School, and Concord delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1777(1779?). The 1878 State Prison (later named the Massachusetts Reformatory for Men), designed by George Ropes, was the first major state penal institution in the open area of a country village, and helped make the Massachusetts system a national model for penal reform in the 1880's. Prison life included academic, professional, and moral rehabilitation, so a deep involvement of the Reformatory and West Concord community developed. An imposing monumental prison exterior was complemented with simple low-cost, yet comfortable housing built for its employees. Reformatory employees and their families helped shape West Concord's rapid development in the late 19th C., and were leaders in many social, sports, and philanthropic organizations, including founding of the West Concord Women's Club in 1902.

RIDEOUT PLAYGROUND. Lawsbrook Rd.

Named for World War I hero, Percy Rideout, son of Frank Rideout.

Ridge Road Area. (mid-1920's). (ca. 3 acres; 4 historic buildings).

24 Ridge Rd. HOUSE. (mid-1920's). SR/LD.

29 Ridge Rd. HOUSE. (mid-1920's). SR/LD.

Ripley Hill Road Area. (ca. 1914-20). (ca. 9.5 acres; 4 historic buildings). One of the first residential areas subdivided in Concord around the time of the First World War.

44 Ripley Hill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1914-18). SR/LD.

47 Ripley Hill Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1914-18). SR/LD.

River Street Area. (1850's-early 20th C.). (ca. 3.5 acres; 8 historic buildings).

7 River St. HOUSE. (ca. 1930's). SR/LD.

8 River St. HOUSE. (1924). SR/LD.

13 River St. HOUSE. (1926). SR/LD.

18 River St. WHEELER/ELWELL COTTAGE/EMMOTT HOUSE (TRINITY CHURCH ASSISTANT MINISTER'S RESIDENCE). (ca. 1852-59). SR/LD.

27 River St. CHARLES AND LUCY RICHARDSON HOUSE (WILLIAM KUSSIN HOUSE). (ca. 1880).

35 River St. W. H. BROWN HOUSE. (ca. 1880-84).

A later resident, Robert E. Goodwin, was an army Colonel and Commander of the 101st Field Artillery during World War I. Very early incidence of a "jerkin-head" or "clipped gable" building, and a hybrid of Italianate and Queen Anne features.

83 Riverside Ave./ 76 Pine St. GEORGE CONANT HOUSE. (late 1890's). George Conant, head of the Bluine Co. in Concord Junction, built the house. E. P. Chapin, president of the American Woolen Co. in Westvale, resided in the house after 1904. Only representative in West Concord of the high-style Queen Anne house; highly sculptural silhouette of the house, animated roof lines, complex detail in the porches, balconies, walls, and gables.

RIVERSIDE PARK. (See Assabet Ave.).

Route 2, East of Sudbury Rd. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

Route 2/Coolidge Rd. Archaeological Area.

Area roughly from Emerson Hospital to Coolidge Rd. "Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland), and "Farmers" sometime between 1000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland).

Route 2, Northwest of Main St. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

Route 2 Circle (Rotary) Area. (See Reformatory; also see Elm St.).

Route 2. (Also see Nashoba Brook).

Route 2, Between Nashoba Brook & Acton Line. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

Route 2A. (See Lexington Rd.).

Route 62. (See Main St., Bedford St., and Old Bedford Rd.).

Route 117. (See Fitchburg Turnpike).

Route 126. (See Walden St.).

Sandy Pond Rd. (Also see Crosby Pond/Sandy Pond Rd. Archaeological Area).

82 Sandy Pond Rd. PRESCOTT/HOSMER HOUSE ("SOUTH MARGIN FARM", "INTERVALE FARM"). (ca. 1730's/1896/1906). Apparently built by Capt. John Prescott, a physician who in 1740 led 100 men on a disastrous British expedition to conquer Cuba in the War with Spain. Edmund Hosmer, who bought the farm in the 1820's, was a transcendentalist and favorite of both Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Thoreau. He made his farm available to transcendentalists, and with his three sons helped raise the frame of Thoreau's cabin at Walden Pond in 1845. The house is significant for its beginnings as a one-story "half-house"--a common early house-type, but rare today because of almost inevitable enlargements over the years.

Sawmill Brook/Concord River Archaeological Area.

Area roughly from Sawmill Brk., Monument St., Fenn School, Liberty St., to Lowell Rd. "Settlers" used the area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland), and "Farmers" sometime between 1000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland). One of the significant archaeological areas in Concord.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. See Great Meadows/Bedford St.

12 Seven Star Lane. ANDREW J. RAYMOND HOUSE. (1924).

One of the few examples in the South Quarter of a brick Colonial Revival structure of the 1920's, and one of the most well-preserved of its type in town.

Shadyside Avenue Area. (See Lexington Rd.).

Simon Willard Area. (See Nashawtuc Hill area, Willard Common).

7 Simon Willard La. HOUSE. (ca. 1920's).

17 Simon Willard La. HOUSE. (early 20th C.).

27 Simon Willard La. HOUSE. (early 20th C.).

26 Simon Willard Rd. ABBOTT/NEWMAN/EATON HOUSE. (ca. 1895-1900).

One of Concord's most high-style Federal Revival residences, and the only one 3-stories high.

38 Simon Willard Rd. BUTTRICK HOUSE. (1898).

39 Simon Willard Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1915).

52 Simon Willard Rd. MURPHY HOUSE. (1898).

53 Simon Willard Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1920's).

173(175) Simon Willard Rd. NASHAWTUC FARM FOREMAN'S HOUSE. (ca. 1857-60?).

Origin of this intriguing little 1 1/2-story house is uncertain. In 1883-84 the building, including its polygonal portion, was at the site of the old farm of the Woodis and Lee families (approx. 38 Simon Willard Rd.), the presumed location of the farm of 1635 settler and town founder, Simon Willard. The present house may have been built after an old farmhouse burned in the late 1850's. Moved to the present site between 1897 and 1906, probably by engineer and Nashawtuc Hill developer, William Wheeler.

199 Simon Willard Rd. HORACE ARNOLD HOUSE. (1936).

An excellent example of the Colonial Revival domestic architecture of Concord architect, Harry Little.

256 Simon Willard Rd. BERKELEY WHEELER HOUSE. (1927).

Highly significant as one of the most stylish examples of French Provincial architecture designed by architect Harry Little.

263 Simon Willard Road. "LITTLEHOLME" (HARRY LITTLE HOUSE). (1914). Designed by Harry Britton Little as his own home. One of the most prolific and influential architects between the world wars, he designed the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. and many estates and public buildings in Concord. As the second house he designed, this is important as an early example of Colonial Revival architecture by this architect.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY. (See Bedford St.).

Spencer Brook Rd./Westford Rd. Area. See Westford Rd./Spencer Brook Rd. Area.

SPENCER BROOK ROAD ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

71 Spencer Brook Rd. McMILLAN HOUSE. (1936-37).

Significant as a Colonial Revival house designed and built by a local builder, John (Jack) Bent.

107 Spencer Brook Rd. BARN. (1817).

One of the oldest remaining barns, and perhaps the oldest "New England" type barn, known in Concord (currently used as a house). Accompanying farmhouse burned early in the 20th C.

110 Spencer Brook Rd. JONES/FARRAR HOUSE (L. WETHERBEE HOUSE). (pre-1697).

Built by John Jones, an early Concord settler, or one of his sons, the property remained in the Farrar family from 1697-98 to 1827. First Period house is at its core.

149 Spencer Brook Rd. BARN and TWO SILOS. (mid-19th C.).

The only barn with two silos remaining in Concord. This early "New England" type barn was moved ca. 1914 to this site (near a still-older barn at 107 Spencer Brook Rd.). Long gable-end, clapboarded on sides, shingled on rear, with main wagon door a two-part rolling door with multi-light windows, transom above door, and small ell projecting from southeast corner of facade. A pair of dome-roofed stave silos, once common, but now rare in Concord, abuts the west end of the barn.

Spencer Brook Road and Pope Road Area. TRIANGLE FARM.

(early 20th C.). (15.75 acres; 2 historic buildings). Farm outbuildings, including barn and two silos (opposite 110 Spencer Brook Rd.), and rolling pasture land remain from the last working farm in the vicinity.

158 Spencer Brook Rd. CLARKE/MANSFIELD HOUSE. (ca. 1680).

Built in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, the structure was moved to this site in the early 1960's, and connected to an existing small 1-story cottage. Significant as a very-early surviving First-Period house, which was raised and enlarged in the 18th C. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

SPENCER BROOK VALLEY/LINDSAY POND RD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people). West of Spencer Brook and mainly south of Lindsay Pond Rd.

Off Squaw Sachem Trail by Nashawtuc Hill. EGG ROCK.

Significant as the confluence of the three rivers long used by native peoples and the Indian village at Musketaquid. It was a landmark during the late 19th C. river-boating craze. Two monuments are located here, one for George Bradford Bartlett, poet and author, and the other honoring the Nashoba people who lived around Nashawtuc Hill before white settlers arrived.

Stow Street Area. (mid-19th C.-1936).

(ca. 25 acres; 14 historic buildings). The major concentration of historic educational buildings in Concord, sometimes called "schoolhouse row", it has had six school buildings, a gym, and a playground.

40 Stow St. CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL. (1929).

Built as Concord's third high school, in a general Colonial Revival form with Art Deco accents.

58 Stow St. EMERSON SCHOOL. (1880).

A major example of early shingled and tiled Queen Anne architecture with lingering Romanesque Revival overtones; designed by John Faxon.

90 Stow St. HUNT MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM. (1935-36).

A gymnasium for the concentration of school buildings on Stow St.; in the Federal Revival mode.

115 Stow St. PETER BULKELEY SCHOOL. (1912).

One of the concentration of schools on Stow St.; Colonial Revival Brick, 2-story T-plan building.

Stow, Everett, and Thoreau Streets. EMERSON PLAYGROUND. (1887).

The designated purpose was not just as "a free public playground for children and youths," but also for "a drill and parade ground and a place for the holding of municipal celebrations and ceremonies." This 4-acre area, donated by the heirs of Ralph Waldo Emerson, was at the end of "schoolhouse row" on Stow St.

Strawberry Hill Rd. (Also see ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL).

299 Strawberry Hill Rd. KEEFE/MACONE FARM. (ca. 1876).

Significant as one of the most well-preserved houses of its type in the northwest part of Concord. A typical 2 1/2-story "gable-end" side-hall-plan farmhouse of the 1870's, with a profusion of vernacular Italianate detail.

498 Strawberry Hill Rd. JOSEPH SMITH HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

Joseph A. Smith (1818-1903), a progressive farmer, considerably expanded the farm's products, and is credited with having built one of the first two windmills in town, which he used for pumping water for the farm. Excellent example of the type of large farmhouse in Concord's outlying farm districts early in the 19th C. Some evidence suggests an older structure within.

606 Strawberry Hill Rd. MASON BARN. (1893).

One of the most magnificent examples in Concord of a large "New England" barn of the end of the 19th C., this remains in almost completely intact condition. Facade and main wagon door in the gable end, flanked by a 1-story cross-gabled ell on either side. All doors of vertical-board, rolling type, central wagon door with multi-light transom and molded lintel above it. Decoration concentrated in upper section of roof, and large decorative belvedere. A nearby farmhouse of 1890's proportions stood nearby until 1985. David Mason barn; W. Robbin farm.

SUDBURY RIVER. Transportation route and food source of Native American populations. Boating, canoeing, and other recreational activities.

1 Sudbury Rd. GEORGE BROOKS HOUSE. (ca. 1872).

Residence of George Brooks, Selectman, State Representative and Senator, Congressman, and Middlesex County Probate Judge. One of the most high-style houses of its era in Concord; virtually the only house of the true Italianate villa type. SR/LD.

19 Sudbury Rd. FRANCIS E. BIGELOW HOUSE. (ca. 1840-50).

Bigelow was one of Concord's most avid abolitionists, and his house was an important haven on the Underground Railroad for fugitive slaves. House is significant for its Greek Revival architecture.

46 Sudbury Rd. LOWELL FAY HOUSE (HENRY BENSON HOUSE).

(ca. 1840-50). One of Concord's most well-preserved vernacular Greek Revival houses.

49 Sudbury Rd. FRANKLIN SANBORN HOUSE AND SCHOOLROOM. (1850).

Sanborn established an academy ca. 1855, and children of Emerson, Hawthorne, and Horace Mann were pupils. Franklin Sanborn was an outspoken leader of the abolitionist movement, and a friend of John Brown of the Harper's Ferry raid. By 1881 Margaret F. Cutter had converted the house to a boarding house. Significant as a well-preserved example of architecture of its time, and illustrating the early work of builder Moses Hobson.

67 Sudbury Rd. MARY PEABODY MANN HOUSE (BALLOU/TITCOMB HOUSE).

(ca. 1850). Home of a succession of doctors, including Dr. George Titcomb, member of the First Board of Health. Home of Mary Peabody Mann, sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne's wife, Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, and wife of Horace Mann, pioneer in public education and President of Antioch College. Excellent well-preserved example of a ca. 1850 Greek Revival house.

68 Sudbury Rd. STACY/WILDE HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

Capt. John Stacy was Postmaster 1841-45, and his son, Albert Stacy, the next owner was Postmaster 1849-53. The next owner, William W. Wilde, was a Selectman and State Representative.

77 Sudbury Rd. W. H. DEVENS HOUSE. (ca. 1870). .

A son of the Devens family died at age 17, and Louisa May Alcott dedicated her story, Jack and Jill, to him. By 1896 the owner was Raphael Hoyle, president of the Boston Harness Co. in West Concord, and Selectman 1899-1902.

84 Sudbury Rd. HUNSTABLE/RICE HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

91 Sudbury Rd. H. D. COOLIDGE HOUSE. (1893).

Coolidge became Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate in about 1889. The house is one of Concord Center's few Shingle-Style houses.

92 Sudbury Rd. EDWARD BULKELEY HOUSE. (1650's).

Apparently the house was transferred by the widow of one of Concord's founders and first ministers, Peter Bulkeley, to their son, Edward Bulkeley, who succeeded his father as minister in town. Supposedly moved to its present location in 1826. A rare example of 17th C. First-Period architecture, a post-medieval type of construction. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

99 Sudbury Rd. SCOTCHFORD/WHEELER HOUSE. (1650's-1670's/18th C.).

Highly significant as the homestead of the Edward Wheeler family, and the farmhouse of the Wheeler farm, one of the earliest in town, which covered a large portion of Concord Center for over 250 years. Part of the house was built by John Scotchford, an original settler and Town Clerk 1668-79. The building is one of the most well-preserved of Concord's historic structures. Over three centuries in the Wheeler family. One of the oldest houses in Concord.

102 Sudbury Rd. MOSES HOBSON HOUSE (GEORGE A. KING HOUSE). (ca. 1874).

Moses Hobson was one of the town's most important master builders of the 19th C. The Italianate house is significant not only as a well-preserved example of his work, but as one of his homes as well.

120 Sudbury Rd. HENRY AND CALEB WHEELER HOUSE. (1828).

Henry Wheeler was an avid abolitionist. His son, Caleb Henry Wheeler, was a Selectman in 1890-91 and one of Concord's largest truck farmers in the 2nd half of the 19th C., growing asparagus and strawberries, two of Concord's major crops. The house is a fine well-preserved example of a large transitional Federal/ Greek Revival farmhouse.

121 Sudbury Rd. JONATHAN WHEELER HOUSE. (1845+).

Well-preserved and one of Concord Center's best examples of an Italianate house.

121 Sudbury Rd. BARN. (date?).

Barn is next door to a 1845+ house.

Sudbury Rd. RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Fitchburg Railroad).

178 Sudbury Rd. B. W. BROWN GRAIN CO. (1896).

A commercial and small industrial complex with coal, wood, and grain dealerships which were next to the railroad in nearly every town. Brown had a feed and hay business. Significant as one of Concord Center's few remaining wood-frame commercial structures from the 1890's. Building alterations in 1993.

292 Sudbury Rd. WALCOTT/MAGURN HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

George E. Walcott was a Selectman in the 1880's. One of Concord's best examples of a turn-of-the-century Queen Anne house.

324 Sudbury Rd. DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH STUDIO. (1879).

Highly significant as both the studio of renowned American sculptor, Daniel Chester French, and an example of his work. His first artistic instruction was by May Alcott, sister of Louisa. His works include the Minute Man at the North Bridge, John Harvard at Harvard University, and Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The building is very early Queen Anne, an avant-garde architectural style of the time.LD

342 Sudbury Rd. THOMAS HUBBARD HOUSE (HENRY FRENCH HOUSE). (ca.1787).

Built for Thomas Hubbard, wealthy farmer, Selectman, and provider of shelter to Native Indians on their annual trips to Concord. His son, Cyrus Hubbard, Captain of the Concord Light Infantry, was the next owner. Purchased in 1865 by Judge Henry F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and father of American sculptor, Daniel Chester French. An extremely well-preserved example of a high-style late Georgian central-chimney, hip-roofed house with pedimented facade pavilion, the only building of its type in Concord.LD

352 Sudbury Rd. CHARLES HUBBARD HOUSE. (ca. 1840-45).

Hubbard was an asparagus farmer and a Selectman. One of Concord's best examples of a pedimented, colonnaded Greek Revival house.LD

368/374 Sudbury Rd. CYRUS & DARIUS HUBBARD HOUSE. (1816).

A well-preserved example of a rare surviving building type of the Federal Period, this structure has several distinct parts, including the Federal Period building, a possible 18th C. building, and a 19th C. carriage house. LD

387 Sudbury Rd. ABIEL WHEELER HOUSE. (ca. 1829-35).

Abiel Heywood Wheeler was a Deacon of the Congregational Church. The farm passed to his son, George Wheeler, a leading Concord farmer, and then to his grandson, Wilfrid Wheeler, who became State Commissioner of Agriculture early in the 20th C. and a leading horticulturalist. A well-preserved example of Concord's many transitional Federal/Greek Revival houses.

Sudbury Rd. (See HUBBARDVILLE).

535 Sudbury Rd. HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

Apparently moved to this site in the late 19th C., the house is a well-preserved example from the first third of the 19th C.

535 Sudbury Rd. BARN. (date?).

Large "New England" type gable-end barn on a brick foundation; near a 19th C. house.

675 Sudbury Rd. ABBOTT ESTATE ("HOLDERNESS"). (ca. 1902).

A unique example in Concord of one type of a turn-of-the-century country estate, a rambling stucco eclectic/English Revival "country cottage".

657-675 Sudbury Rd. CLUSTER OF OUTBUILDINGS. (ca. 1902).

All shingled, gable-roofed, with concrete foundations and simple trim. Small barn, long 3-bay garage, low cross-gabled section, cottage with low sidewings, four-car garage, long low shed, high 2-story building built as an indoor squash court, greenhouse, and a ca. 1930's garage.

665 Sudbury Rd. SQUASH COURT. (ca. 1902).

A high 2-story building built as an indoor squash court, attached via an arch to a 4-car garage.

728 Sudbury Rd. HENRY BIGELOW HOUSE. (ca. 1908).

Built for Dr. Henry Bryant Bigelow, who was Curator of Harvard's Agassiz Museum, Director of the Institution of Oceanography at Woods Hole, Professor of Zoology at Harvard, author of several books on oceanography and marine biology. The Institution of Oceanography later established the Bigelow Medal for eminence in oceanography. He helped to post a large area from Heath's Bridge to the old Agricultural Fair Grounds against hunting, to create an early nature reserve for wild birds and animals. The house is the only example of its kind in Concord, a hybrid of Colonial Revival and continental styles.

728 Sudbury Rd. CLUSTER OF OUTBUILDINGS. (1908).

Unusually complete component of early wood-shingled outbuildings, which includes a gable-end barn, early two-car garage, root cellar, and henhouse (formerly a pottery studio).

846 Sudbury Rd. HOUSE. (1901-05).

One of Concord's best representatives of a 'rustic', eclectic country house of the first decade of the 20th C.

846 Sudbury Rd. BARN. (late 19th C.).

Extremely well-preserved gable-end barn/carriage house. Near 1901-05 country estate.

888 Sudbury Rd. HEATH FARM. (ca. 1853).

Henry Thoreau is said to have used this farm as the inspiration for his essay, The Hollowell Farm. A good example of a 2 1/2-story farmhouse of the Greek Revival period.

920 Sudbury Rd. PUFFER COTTAGE. (ca. 1831).

1284 Sudbury Rd. ALFRED UHLER HOUSE (WILLIAM AND MAUDE ELLIS HOUSE).

(ca. 1920). Before ca. 1927 it housed the "Green Apple Tea Room" and antiques. Designed by an artist and built by an antique dealer, the house is unusual in Concord in its asymmetrical facade and astylistic, utilitarian quality.

1367 Sudbury Rd. HOSMER/CONANT HOUSE. (late 18th C.).

Apparently built for farmer Nathaniel Hosmer.

1431 Sudbury Rd. POWERPLANT. (1903 or later).

Concrete powerplant for greenhouses. Converted to a dwelling.

1451 Sudbury Rd. LUFKIN HOUSE. (ca. 1900).

1535 Sudbury Rd. HOUSE. (ca. 1870).

1571 Sudbury Rd. MILES/TOZIER/LUFKIN FARMSTEAD. (early 19th C.).

1571 Sudbury Rd. WINDMILL. (date?).

Just north of an early 19th C. farmhouse. A rare windmill in Concord.

900 (438) Tanglewood Dr. ELIZABETH AND EMMA WILLIAMS HOUSE. (1899).

This magnificent house of Misses Williams is significant as one of the first two large country estates "not for farming" built in Concord.

Thoreau Court. (Also see HERRINGVILLE).

5/7/9 Thoreau Court. NORWEGIAN AND DANISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL

CHURCH. (1893). Opened to serve the growing Scandinavian population (also see 25 Lang St.); Jens P. Anderson is listed as the first pastor.

19 Thoreau Court. HOUSE. (mid 18th C.).

Moved in 1897 from the First Parish Church green to this location. An authentic mid-18th century 2 1/2-story asymmetrical 4-bay house.

14-44 Thoreau Street & 53-74 Belknap Street Area. (mid-19th C. to ca. 1925). (ca. 3 acres; 11 historic buildings).

Thoreau St. (Also see HERRINGVILLE).

14 Thoreau St. HOUSE. (ca. 1892).

One of Concord Center's few examples of the Shingle Style.

59 Thoreau St. DOUBLE STORE. (ca. 1903).

A reminder of the small commercial center by the Fitchburg Depot, this was one of the few buildings on the street between Sudbury Rd. and Belknap St. as late as 1918. Highly significant as Concord's most well-preserved survival of an early 20th C. wooden store building.

68 Thoreau St. RAILROAD EXPRESS OFFICE. (ca. 1907).

Major stations on the Fitchburg Railroad line needed a separate building from the depot for baggage. Significant as a representative of a vanishing building type, the small, free-standing express or baggage office that routinely accompanied railroad depots in the late 19th-early 20th C.

73 Thoreau St. DOUBLE STORE. (ca. 1902-03).

One of the few buildings on the street between Sudbury Rd. and Belknap St. as late as 1918. Significant as one of only two examples in Concord of a vanishing early 20th C. building type--the small, 1-story wooden "false-front" store.

80-86 Thoreau St. CONCORD DEPOT (FITCHBURG DEPOT).

(late 19th C.). The first depot here was built in 1844 when the tracks were constructed; the present structure either replaced or rebuilt an earlier depot. The structure retains much of its character as a typical late 19th C. small-town railroad station.

195 Thoreau St. H. H. CHAPMAN HOUSE. (ca. 1873-74).

Significant both as an excellent illustration of 1870's Italianate architecture, and as an example of one of several "twin" houses built in the Hubbard St. area.

298-369 Thoreau Street Area. (ca. 1880-1930).

352 Thoreau St. CARRIAGE HOUSE. (1890's).

With cupola, by a 1890's house.

537 Thoreau St. HOUSE. (ca. 1915).

Well-preserved version of an unusual type of house in Concord, a hip-roofed early 20th C. bungalow with veranda under the main roof on the facade and both sides; the only example in brick.

540 Thoreau St. HOUSE. (1894).

Well-preserved version of an unusual type of house in Concord, a long low gambrel-roofed 3-bay Colonial Revival cottage with a pair of ridge chimneys and distinctive flare at the eaves.

Union St. (Also see HERRINGVILLE).

15 Union St. HOUSE. (ca. 1895-97).

One of the most intact representatives of a little 2-story Victorian house-type, with a wide through-cornice gable at the center facade.

Virginia Road Area. (See Old Bedford Rd.).

215 (217) Virginia Rd. WILLIAM TIBBETTS HOUSE (SITE OF THOREAU'S BIRTH).

(ca. 1878). Site of Henry David Thoreau's birth. The old John Wheeler farmhouse, the building where Thoreau was born, was at this location until moved down the road in 1878, to build the present house. In 1916 the farm was purchased by Caleb and Ruth Wheeler, the latter being one of Concord's prominent local historians. She wrote *Concord, Climate for Freedom* in 1967, many historical articles, and compiled a comprehensive "File of Houses of Concord".

341 Virginia Rd. JOHN WHEELER HOUSE (HOUSE OF THOREAU'S BIRTH). (early 18th C.). House in which Henry David Thoreau was born. The house was probably built by John Wheeler or his father, Thomas Wheeler, an early settler in Concord. John and Cynthia Thoreau lived in the house when their son, Henry, was born in 1817. Henry Thoreau often visited the farm area and wrote about it and its inhabitants. In 1878 the farmhouse was moved from its original site at 215 (217) Virginia Rd. to this location. Its outer form is consistent with a 1720's-1730's house, though it may contain a portion of a 17th C. house. TO

477 Virginia Rd. WHEELER-MERRIAM HOUSE. (1692).

The house was built for the marriage of Timothy Wheeler, Jr., a prosperous landowner and farmer. His father was the first family member prominent in Concord's civic affairs. The architectural importance of this house lies in the quality of its woodwork and its possible attribution to a known local builder, Abner Wheeler. NRIND/SR.

WALDEN POND. (See Walden St.)

WALDEN POND/LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. "Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people).

1-5 Walden St. (See 37-41 Main St.).

6-10 Walden St./12 Walden St. JAMES ADAMS HOUSE (EMMETT'S PLUMBING).

(ca. 1825/ca. 1892). A former house on this site was bought by Daniel Bliss, Esq., probably Concord's most notorious Tory, who slipped information to two British spies before April 19, 1775. Bliss hurriedly left town, and the Committee of Safety confiscated this property. Purchased in 1868 by Elizabeth Hoar, it next was owned by her brother, Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar. SR/LD.

7-11 Walden St. RICHARDSON'S BRICK BLOCK. (1895).

Much of the original trim remains on this eclectic Victorian brick building, one of the most well-preserved store fronts in Concord Center. At various times it was occupied by the Post Office, the telephone exchange, and the Billiards, Chess, and Whist Club. SR/LD.

13-15 Walden St. CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY. (ca. 1930's).

Designed by local architect Harry B. Little. SR/LD.

14-18 Walden St. TORREY AND VIALLE GARAGE. (ca. 1912-13).

Along with 29-33 Walden St., this building is significant as one of a group constructed for the early automobile trade. SR/LD.

17-23 Walden St. BLACK'S BLOCK. (ca. 1882-83/1900).

Formerly three stories tall, this building is significant as the largest of the wood-frame commercial structures on the first block of Walden St. SR/LD.

22-28 Walden St. CONCORD FIRE STATION #1. (1904).

This handsome brick building with Colonial Revival accents contributes to the early 20th C. flavor of much of lower Walden St. Typical of fire stations of its era, it had garage space for apparatus on the first floor, rooms for personnel on the second, and stalls for the horses in the rear. SR/LD.

25-27 Walden St. BLACK'S BLOCK. (ca. 1903).

Possibly relocated from another site, this building has one of the most well-preserved early storefronts on the street. SR/LD.

29-33 Walden St. TORREY AND VIALLE GARAGE AND GAS STATION. (1912-

13/1923). Concord Center's first gas filling station. The gas pumps were located back from the street, and hence the diagonal position of the facade. SR/LD.

34 Walden St. CONCORD POST OFFICE. (1937).

This replaced a series of small post offices housed in stores and other business establishments on Main and Walden streets. SR/LD.

35-45 Walden St. TUTTLE'S LIVERY STABLE. (1891).

Though highly altered, this building is a rare survival of a late 19th C. livery stable in the heart of town. The great "New England" barn type of stable is a focal point of lower Walden St. SR/LD.

51 Walden St. CONCORD ARMORY. (1887). SR/LD

54 Walden St. TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. (ca. 1924-25).

This church is one of the master works of local architect Harry B. Little and his partners, Donald Robb and Philip Frohman, designed just after completing the Gothic National Cathedral in Washington, D. C. This white-clapboarded New England church with a five-stage Wren-inspired steeple was built on the granite foundation of its 1826 predecessor which had burned. SR/LD.

59 Walden St. HOUSE. (date?). SR/LD

69 Walden St. NATHAN HOSMER HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

One of Concord Center's best examples of the simple 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, 1-room-deep Federal period house with paired rear chimneys. SR/LD.

74 Walden St. GIRL SCOUT HOUSE. (19th C.).

This is the only barn to survive from several farms on the west side of lower Walden St. It was converted to a meeting center for the Girl Scouts, and later a community center for gatherings of diverse kinds. Mostly likely moved to this site, its origin may be 1788, early 19th C., or the 1850's-1870's. SR/LD.

77/79 Walden St. RUFUS HOSMER HOUSE. (1828-33).

A portion of the house is believed to have been built before 1816. SR/LD.

85 Walden St. ROCKWOOD FLINT HOUSE. (ca. 1878).

A typical Italianate house constructed as a duplex probably by its first owner, carpenter Rockwood Flint. SR/LD.

92 Walden St. PETER WHEELER/C. & N. STOW HOUSE. (1788).

In 1820 owners Nathan and Cyrus Stow, with their cousin Ephraim Meriam, were in charge of the care of the poor at the Cargill Farm on Walden St. Cyrus Stow was a Selectman and State Representative. After 1925 the house became the parsonage of the First Parish Church. Excellent example of a late 18th C. gable-roofed 2 1/2 story, 5-bay "double-pile" farmhouse. SR/LD.

105 Walden St. EDWARD H. JAMES HOUSE AND STUDY ("THE BROOK"). (1923-24). Home of E. H. James, writer, crusader for world peace and the rights of minorities, and known nationally and internationally for his radical ideas. Stylistically a unique building in Concord, this is a long two-story structure with a low hipped concrete roof covered with red tiles, and with a flat center section surrounded by a wooden balustrade.

110 Walden St. T. WHEELER/CYRUS STOW HOUSE. (pre-1750/1851-52).

Possibly containing a 17th century section. Part of the house was evidently standing in 1744 and belonged to the Wheeler family. Owned in 1852 by Cyrus Stow, the front fence was designed, and probably built, by Henry D. Thoreau. Stow made generous donations for the high school, library, and Concord's poor. In 1887 his widow Mary sold the building to the town's Home for the Aged, located here ever since. SR/LD.

128 Walden St. JABEZ REYNOLDS HOUSE (EVERETT/TUTTLE HOUSE). (ca. 1851-52). A tenant in 1886, William Buttrick, was Postmaster, and in the 20th C. Samuel Tuttle was also Concord Postmaster. SR/LD.

148 Walden St. MRS. FRANK FOSS HOUSE. (mid 1890's).

Significant as the only example in Concord Center of this type of large, rambling Queen Anne house; contains a Moorish octagonal turret.

170 Walden St. ASA HEYWOOD HOUSE. (late 18th C.).

Significant as one of Concord's many well-preserved 2 1/2 story, 5-bay, center-chimney houses from the 1740's-1770's..

174 Walden St. NATHAN DERBY COTTAGE. (1830's).

Significant as one of Concord Center's most intact examples of the little Mansard cottage, a modest derivative of the Second Empire style.

184-190 Walden St. WIDOW HEYWOOD HOUSE. (18th C.).

Mrs. Derby ran a boarding house here after 1875. Part of this house may date to between 1678 and 1711.

255 Walden St. CONCORD ICE COMPANY (MASON ICE COMPANY). (1890's-1906).

A remarkable survival of a type of business, now obsolete in nearly every community, which has continued since founded in the 19th C. After 1925 vehicles stored here transported ice and fuel to Watertown and throughout the greater Boston area. These two buildings are significant as Concord's only surviving commercial ice houses.

275 Walden St. WILLIAM COSTELLO HOUSE. (ca. early 1870's).

Significant as the lone example in the vicinity of a simple, 3-bay 2 1/2-story late 19th C. farmhouse.

Walden St. (Also see Mill Brook/High School Archaeological Area).

440 Walden St. WILLIAM BUCKLEY HOUSE. (ca. 1894-95).

Walden St. (Route 126). WALDEN POND. (1840's-20th C.).

Large deep pond immediately surrounded by oak-pine woods, one of the five natural ponds of Concord. Perhaps the most important landscape resource in Concord; is of local, regional, national, and international significance. One of the most well-known natural, historical, and literary sites in the world. A cabin site and inspiration to Henry David Thoreau in developing his ideas of nature, ecological forest succession, and non-violent resistance to unjust laws. Embodiment of the spirit and philosophy of the mid 19th C. Transcendentalists. A symbol for the late 19th and 20th C. conservation movement. Other land uses include a railroad begun in 1844, and an amusement park with oval track and train station in the late 19th C. NHL/NRIND

Walden St. (Route 126). WALDEN WOODS. (Also see Walden Pond). Rolling wooded terrain on droughty well-drained glacial deposits surrounding Walden Pond. The essential protection of Walden Pond, and an area described in some detail by Henry D. Thoreau.

WARNER'S POND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. "Farmers" used the area sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland people).

WARNER'S POND. Public entrance at 301 Commonwealth Ave.

Now covering 77 acres, the pond originated in the late 17th C. with construction of a fulling mill. David Loring ran a lead pipe works in the early 19th C., and Ralph Warner a wooden tub and pail factory in the later 19th C. Two deteriorated mill dams and a raceway from an early 19th C. sawmill remain. In the 1890's a wooden bridge was built to the 6-acre Isle of Pines, and a steam launch plied the pond. In the late 19th C. the pond had ice houses on the shore that burned; today few houses interrupt the natural shoreline. The pond has been an important source of power, ice, and recreation. (Also see Nashoba Brook).

15/17 Water St. JAMES DERBY/EDWARD DAMON HOUSE. (ca. 1820's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Home of James Derby, and later Edward Damon, owner of Damon mill. Only brick-ended house in West Concord; chimneys and a parapet incorporated in end walls, late Federal style.

27-29 Water St. HOUSE. (late 1830's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Built by Calvin Damon, owner of Damon mill, as a boarding house.

33/37 Water St. HOUSE. (late 1830's).

One of the twenty oldest buildings remaining in West Concord. Built by Calvin Damon, owner of Damon mill, as a boarding house.

Westford Rd./Spencer Brook Rd. Area. (17th-20th C.).

(ca. 150 acres; 10 historic buildings). 33-158 Spencer Brook Rd. and 107-457 Westford Rd. The richest concentration of early farmhouses and barns remaining in Concord, including two 17th C. First Period houses, three 18th C. farmhouses (one of an architectural type scarce in Massachusetts), an early-19th-C. New England type barn (perhaps the oldest in Concord), three other 19th C. barns, the only pair of silos in Town, perhaps Concord's only fieldstone bridge (mid-19th C.), and an early 18th C. road from Blood's Farms. Area retains much of its former farmland flavor associated with the Jones, Farrar, Barrett, Wood, Derby, and Melvin families. (Also see Spencer Brook Rd. Archaeological Area).

25 Westford Rd. SQUASH COURT. (1904).

Significant as a turn-of-the-century type unusual in Concord, the simple hip-roofed 2-story block. Converted to a dwelling.

107 Westford Rd. STEPHEN BARRETT HOUSE. (ca. 1790).

Built for Stephen Barrett, the house remained in the Barrett, Wood, and Derby families into the 20th C. Stephen Barrett was a tanner, farmer, and taught in the neighborhood school from as early as 1780. Middlesex School students lived here in the early 20th C. Highly significant house for its attribution to master-builder Reuben Duren, who built several high-style late Georgian/early Federal houses in Concord following the Revolution. This house with large corner pilasters is believed to be Duren's only brick-ended house.

107 Westford Rd. BARN. (19th C.).

Large well-preserved gable-end barn, repositioned on the property, and near a ca. 1790 farmhouse.

216 Westford Rd. PETER/HIRAM JONES HOUSE. (ca. 1710).

Built by members of the Jones family, descended from John Jones, one of Concord's original settlers, it remained in the family for over 200 years. Hiram W. Jones was successful in the California gold rush and returned to raise his family. One son, George Jones, was town assessor in 1886. One of only two intact examples remaining in Concord of a common 18th C. house-type, the 2-story 3-bay "half house" has become rare in most Massachusetts communities. A large late-19th-C. gable-end "New England" style barn is attached via a 1-story section.

229 Westford Rd. ARTHUR JONES HOUSE. (ca. 1890's).

344 Westford Rd. JOHN MELVIN HOUSE (WILLIAM MELVIN HOUSE).

(ca. 1697-1710). Probably built by John Melvin, whose sons David and Eleazer were involved in the Indian wars and the French and Indian War, David becoming Captain. House is one of the best examples in the Bateman's Pond area of a 2 1/2-story vernacular farmhouse of the 18th-early 19th C. Building alterations in 1994.

Westford Rd. SPENCER BROOK BRIDGE. (poss. mid-19th C.).

A rare example of a small fieldstone bridge, and possibly the only one remaining in Concord (also see Lexington Rd. for a stone slab bridge). About 25 ft. long with a low rough arch close to the water, no keystone, and fieldstone parapets ca. 2 ft. high on each side. This road from Blood's Farms existed as early as 1717.

WESTVALE. (18th-early 20th C.).

(ca. 40 acres; 85 historic buildings; granite-block tail race extending ca. 400 feet south of mill; and Hayward or Kennedy's Pond). As part of the British government's "Second Division" land grant in the late 17th C., this was the site of the Concord (Saugus) Ironworks on the Assabet River that processed local bog iron. A sequence of mills at the site continued as the focal point of the community, early known as Factory Village or Westvale. These included a fulling mill run by the Brown family and later the Conant family, an early cotton spinning mill run by John Brown and Ephraim Hartwell, and cotton and woolen cloth mills run by the Damon family. In the 19th C. the Assabet River also supported a Hayward family sawmill and a major powder mill. Second Division Brook also supported a sequence of mills and ponds (including Hayward or Kennedy's Pond) since the 17th C. Westvale's buildings span the time and architectural style from the 18th C. Georgian or Second Period to the present, and include the bulk of the oldest buildings in West Concord.

WHITE POND/PLAINFIELD RD./POWDER MILL RD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA.

"Settlers" used this area sometime between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland people), and "Farmers" sometime between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland people). One of Concord's highly significant archaeological areas.

WHITE POND AREA. (1931-40).

(ca. 50 acres; 12 historic buildings). One of the five natural ponds of Concord. Seymour St., Bolton St., Dover St., Granby St., White St., White Ave. Concord's 19th C. literary figures frequently visited the area. In the 20th C. a lakeside cottage community developed around the spring-fed 41-acre pond. Such residential areas, typical of the 1920's to 1940's in Massachusetts, are rapidly vanishing.

Willard Common. WILLARD COMMON. (ca. 1883/1891).

Adjoining a former town reservoir atop Nashawtuc Hill.

Willard Common. WILLARD MONUMENT. (1935).

Monument commemorates Simon Willard, a founder of Concord in 1635, whose farm included Nashawtuc Hill.

59 Willard Common. FERRY HOUSE. (ca. 1926).

Designed by the architect Frank Sewell Owen.

Williams Rd. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

45 Williams Rd. RICHARD WILLIAMS HOUSE. (ca. 1895).

Only house of its type in the south quarter/nine acre corner area, and by far the most well-preserved of the three pre-1900 houses on the western section of Williams Rd. Tall 2 1/2-story, 2-bay side-hall-entry building.

212 Williams Rd. SNOW/DUGAN HOUSE. (early 19th C.).

By 1852 the house belonged to a member of the Dugan family, probably Elisha Dugan, the son of Thomas and Jennie Dugan. Thomas Dugan was a former slave who fled from his owners in Virginia in the 1780's. Jennie Dugan, for whom the nearby Jennie Dugan Brook is named, was a black woman who worked for various households, and upon her death left her life savings to her former employers.

321 Williams Rd. EZEKIEL MILES HOUSE. (ca. 1741).

Probably built by Ezekiel Miles, a member of the West Congregation, the group that seceded from Daniel Bliss' Parish Church in Concord in the 1740's. An excellent example of the most prevalent type of farmhouse built in Concord's outlying rural districts in the mid-18th C.

321 Williams Rd. BARN AND SILO. (1890's-early 1900's).

Magnificent gable-end barn, 2 1/2-stories high, diagonal-board doors, and rubble foundation. One of Concord's few surviving silos of the period.

429 Williams Rd. CAPT CHARLES MILES HOUSE. (ca. 1737).

Probably built by Samuel Miles, descendent of John Miles, an original Concord settler. In 1745 Samuel with his son Ezekiel (at 321 Williams Rd.) and 18 other dissenters left Daniel Bliss' Parish church for the West Congregation, where he became one of two deacons. His son and later owner, Charles Miles, became Captain of the militia unit in the South Quarter, was wounded in the pursuit of retreating British soldiers in April 1775. In 1776 he led Concord's largest expedition of the war 250 miles to Ticonderoga, New York. In the 19th C. Henry Thoreau knew a Charles Miles, and often talked with him about a swamp on the property that had several rare plants. The house is one of the best examples of Concord's many 18th C. outlying farmhouses.

Willow St. (See HERRINGVILLE).

27-29 Windmill Hill Rd. EATON RENTAL HOUSE (GARRISON HOUSE). (ca. 1835).

A very old carriage house in Concord originally at 66-68 Monument St., this was moved in 1884-85 by Lorenzo Eaton to the present site and converted to a double house. SR/LD.

21-39 Winthrop Street Area. (1899-1900).

(Less than one acre; 6 historic buildings). This remaining land of Ralph Warner was purchased by Loring Fowler and Reformatory Superintendent, Joseph Scott. Frank H. Rideout built 21 Winthrop St., and was the father of Percy Rideout, World War I hero, for whom the playground on Lawsbrook Rd. is named. A small street with both harmony and variety in the vernacular Queen Anne style; also unusual is the presence of three early outbuildings, a garage at 21 and sheds at 39 Winthrop St.

Winthrop St. FORMER RAILROAD CROSSING. (See Framingham and Lowell Railroad).

Wood Street Area, East Side. (ca. 1880's-1900).

(ca. 4 acres; 4 historic houses).

Wood Street and Nashoba Road Area. CONCORD HOME SCHOOL. (17th & 18th

C./1890's). (ca. 12 acres; 7 historic buildings). A secondary school for boys operated from 1891 to 1910 or 1911. Headmaster's house and classrooms at 41 Wood St.; Dormitories at 27 and 42 Nashoba Rd.; Gymnasium at 57 Nashoba Rd.; Laundry and workers' housing at 11 Wood St.

10 Wood St. HOUSE. (1891).

Residence of William Eaton, principal of the high school and Superintendent of Schools. SR/LD.

11 Wood St. CONCORD HOME SCHOOL LAUNDRY AND WORKERS HOUSING.

(late 19th C.). Part of the campus of the Concord Home School. SR/LD.

36 Wood St. HOUSE. (ca. 1907-08).

This late Shingle-style home presents a broad gambrel facade to the street, with a long veranda on Tuscan posts which ends in an open octagonal gazebo-like area. SR/LD.

41 Wood St. EPHRAIM WOOD, JR. HOUSE (CONCORD HOME SCHOOL). (1763).

The building may incorporate all or a part of a late 17th C. house of William Buss, owner of the mill on the Milldam, innkeeper, apparently country doctor, and Sergeant of the militia. Ephraim Wood, Jr. served 26 years as Selectman, town delegate both to the Provincial Congress and the Constitutional Convention, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Nathan Wood, then served as Selectman 1804-10. James S. Garland founded the Concord Home School in 1891 which used the building until 1910. Owner Robert E. Goodwin was a Selectman in the late 1920's. House is an excellent example of late Georgian vernacular farmhouse architecture.

46 Wood St. HOUSE. (ca. 1900-05).

Residence of Loren B. McDonald, 1895-1924 pastor of the First Parish Church. SR/LD.

62 Wood St. HOUSE. (1900-05). SR/LD.

63 Wood St. HUNT/MCMANUS HOUSE. (ca. 1872-73).

Highly significant as one of Concord's few representatives of the late 19th C. Stick Style. SR/LD.

77 Wood St. TOWER/SAWYER HOUSE. (ca. 1870).

A fine well-preserved example of a 2-story, 3-bay Italianate house with central gable over the facade.



Part II. Protection

Significance of Historic Resources

Each of the historic resources of Concord was examined for its potential significance in four characteristics, (1) early date, (2) role played, (3) noted resident, and (4) architecture. Of nearly two thousand resources surveyed, approximately one-third were considered of major historical significance in at least one of the four categories.

These 650 primary historic resources are thus listed in the chart below. The chart is organized to provide layers of insight for the reader wishing to understand Concord in depth. Some readers may wish to initially skim the Significance chart, and proceed directly to the ensuing Summary of Priority Resources.

The Significance chart of historic resources is organized in the following manner.

First, select one of the four area categories (Figure 2).

- I. Concord Center, Historic Resources On the National or State Register
- II. Concord Center, Historic Resources Not on a Register
- III. West Concord
- IV. Concord's Countryside

Next, within the area chosen, select the type of historic resource.

- A. Historic Houses
- B. Historic Buildings Other Than Houses (original use of building)
- C. Historic Structures, Objects, Burial Grounds, Sites, Corridors, and Cultural Landscapes

Then, within each group, resources are listed chronologically by age. If the approximate age of a resource is not known, the preceding Highlights section organized alphabetically by street gives the date of construction.

This Significance chart provides insight into Concord as a whole, as well as for particular streets and neighborhoods. For example, the oldest houses in town are readily evident.... similarly, the oldest houses in a section of town....the oldest historic resources of any type....what the town looked like (based on the remaining resources) in any specific year....where building development was occurring at any year....how many 17th century (First Period) houses remain....how many buildings remain from the Federal Period (ca. 1780-1825)....the oldest barns....where most of the old carriage houses are....which 17th century houses are not on a Register....and much more.

Information on historic resources in the preceding Highlights section is synthesized and conveniently compared in the middle four columns of the chart below (see 'Significance of Resource').

- *** = significant at national level
- ** = significant at state level
- * = significant at town level
- = less significant

Early date. Historic resources of the 18th C., 17th C., and earlier are listed as of major significance based only on age. No Concord resource is known to be of national or state significance based on age alone.

Role played. Many historic resources played major educational, military, religious, social, or other roles of local, state, or national significance.

Noted resident. Similarly, major local, state, and nationally-known figures have lived in Concord.

Architecture. Important examples of most major periods, styles, and types of New England architecture are present. Based on architecture or engineering alone, no Concord resource is considered of major state or national significance.

In the column of the chart labeled "Protection Priority", historic resources are grouped into four categories.

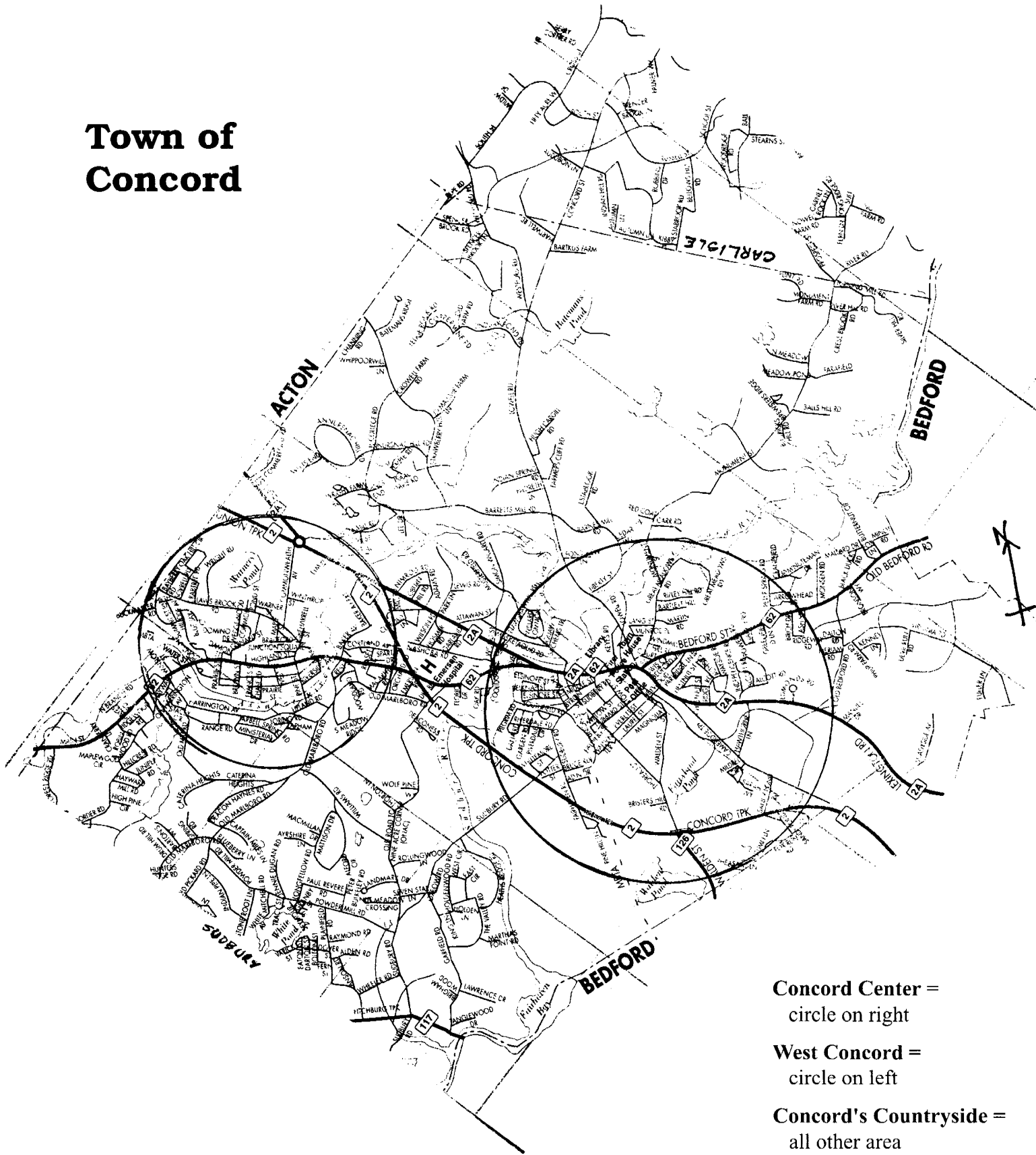
- 1 = Highest priority
- 2 = High priority
- 3 = Medium-high priority
- 4 = Other priority

The priority category of a historic resource generally reflects the overall number of stars in the significance columns. However, occasionally additional important information for a historic resource is incorporated in the priority designation. For example, a 1705 house is much older than a 1795 house, and this has been weighted accordingly. Similarly, Concord buildings are not known to be of national architectural significance, whereas events at certain sites are. Or barns generally have a shorter half life than houses, and are rarely associated with noted residents.

The four significance criteria (early date, role played, noted resident, architecture) are given equal importance in placing a historic resource into a priority category. Therefore the priority list is somewhat different than if based, for instance, on date alone, or architecture alone, or history alone. Using the four major criteria permitted, while maintaining objectivity and effectiveness, a breadth of perspective in integrating history and structures.

Three additional criteria considered are not directly used for grouping resources. The degree of integrity of a historic resource is partially assayed by architectural significance.

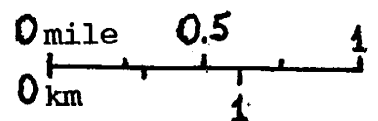
Town of Concord



Concord Center =
circle on right

West Concord =
circle on left

Concord's Countryside =
all other area



The spatial context or surroundings of a historic resource is only partially incorporated by including "Areas", where significance is mainly considered for the area as a whole rather than for individual houses within it. Finally, urgency for protection is not included, since it is a highly qualitative consideration that changes year-to-year, or even day-to-day. Nevertheless, the threat of loss or damage to a historic resource and the urgency for protection is addressed at the decision making scale in the later section, "Recommendations and Action Plan."

The last column in the Significance chart indicates the nature of any existing official recognition and protection or ownership of a historic resource. Official recognition and protection are as follows.

- NL = *National Historic Landmark*. A designation for especially significant historic resources on the National Register.
- NR = *National Register*. The National Register of Historic Places documents and records the nation's important and irreplaceable buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts worthy of protection. NR listing places no constraints on what owners may do with their property using private funding. Its primary protection value is as a vehicle for instilling local pride and developing public relations and educational material.
- LD = *Local Historic District*. This is established and administered by Concord to protect the distinctive characteristics of important areas, and to encourage new structural designs that are compatible with the area's historic setting. A local Historic District Commission reviews all applications for exterior changes to properties, to assure that changes to properties will not detract from the district's historic character. Local control is considered the most effective preservation for local historic resources.
- SR = *State Register*. The State Register of Historic Places is a master list of designated historic properties in the state. The register is modelled after the National Register program to provide an added measure of interest and protection to the properties.

The following ownership categories are indicated.

- FO = *Federally Owned*. In Concord these properties are owned by the U. S. National Park Service (Minute Man National Historic Park) and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge).
- SO = *State Owned*. Concord examples are in the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (Walden Pond State Reservation), the Department of Corrections (Reformatory; 395-441 Commonwealth Ave.; and 19- 41 Elm Place/875-887 Elm St.), and the State Police (906 Elm St.).
- TO = *Town Owned*. These include bridges, burial grounds, Heywood Meadow, Town Hall, and the North Bridge.
- IO = *Institution Owned*. Institutions include churches, a land trust, and organizations that run historic-house museums.

A high degree of protection is normally provided by an institution for which historic preservation is an important part of its mission, such as for the Emerson House and the Old Manse. Strong preservation at least of the exterior of a building, is provided by its inclusion in a Local Historic District.

National Register designation provides some protection simply by highlighting the historical significance. Town, state, and federal ownership also provide some protection, although budgets, priorities, and interest tend to fluctuate over time. However, most historic resources in Concord have no official protection. They depend on the interest and finances of individual land owners and tenants.

Now welcome to the significance chart. It is a treasure chest for seeing Concord in a new way.



Note: In this 2001 Update, properties listed in the significance chart that have been torn down since the 1995 edition are listed as TD.

I. Concord Center on National or State Register

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION	
			Early Date	Role Played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
A. HISTORIC HOUSES								
242 Monument St	Elisha Jones House	1644	*	*	-	*	1	NL/NR/LD/FO
47 Lexington Rd	Thomas Dane House	c1650	*	*	**	*	1	NR/LD
57 Lowell Rd	Block House	c1650?	*	*	*	*	1	NR/LD
201 Lexington Rd	Wheeler/Huttman/Schuremann H	1670/1880s	*	-	***	-	2	LD
572 Main St	Joseph Hosmer House	c1672/c1757	*	-	*	*	1	NR/LD
5/7, 13/15 Lexington	Pellet/Barrett H; E Brown/E Tolman	c1670s/1728	*	*	*	*	2	NR/LD
19 Church Green	Wm. Munroe/Joseph White Cottage	17th-18thC	*	*	***	*	1	NR/LD/IO
320 Lowell Rd	Hunt/Hosmer House	c1701/1802	*	-	*	*	3	LD
455 Lexington Rd	The Wayside	1714	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/LD/FO
231 Liberty St	Maj. John Buttrick House	1715	*	-	**	-	3	NL/NR/LD/FO
491 Lexington Rd	Ephraim Bull/Grapevine Cottage	pre1716	*	***	***	*	1	LD
245-249 Lexington Rd	Benjamin Barron House	c1716	*	-	*	*	3	LD
105 Lexington Rd	Brown/Beaton H.; Fay/Heywood H.	c1719	*	*	**	*	2	NR/LD
48 Lexington Rd	Jonathan Prescott House	c1720	*	-	-	*	3	NR/LD
77 Lexington Rd	Reuben Brown House	early18thC	*	*	***	-	2	NR/LD
110 Walden St	T. Wheeler/Cyrus Stow House	pre1750/185	*	*	*	*	2	LD
399 Lexington Rd	Orchard House	1750	*	***	***	*	3	NL/NR/LD/FO
343-355 Lexington Rd	A. and J. Moore House	cmid18th	*	-	**	*	3	LD
1 Church Green	"Widow Hoar" (?) House	18th-early19thC	*	-	-	*	4	NR/LD/IO
23-25 Church Green	Hosmer/ Thayer	18th-early19thC	*	-	-	-	4	Nr/LD/IO
37 Lexington Rd	John Ball House	c1752	*	*	**	-	3	NR/LD
41 Wood St	Ephraim Wood, Jr. H/Concord Home	Sch1763	*	*	**	*	2	LD
325 Main St	Jones/Channing House	c1767	*	-	***	*	3	LD
269 Monument St	Old Manse	1770	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/LD/IO
30/32 Court La	Emmeline Barrett Boardinghouse	1780	*	*	*	*	3	LD
140 Main St	Elnathan Jones House	c1780	*	*	*	*	4	LD
92 Walden St	Peter Wheeler/C&N Stow House	1788	*	*	**	*	3	LD
166 Main St	Josiah Davis/Brides House	c1790	*	-	***	-	4	LD
151-153 Main St	Heywood/Benjamin House	c1797	*	-	-	*	4	LD
207 Main St	Colburn/Belknap/Wheildon House	late18thC	*	-	**	*	4	LD
169 Main St	Col. William Whiting House	c1800-1810	-	*	**	*	4	LD
185 Main St	Prescott/Munroe House	c1805-10	-	-	***	*	3	LD
418/422 Main St	John Flint House	c1807-23	-	-	***	*	4	LD
54 Lexington Rd	Alvan Pratt House	early19thC	-	*	*	-	4	NR/LD
69 Walden St	Nathan S. Hosmer House	early19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
42 Monument St	Gaius Proctor H (N Barrett rental h)	1810-15	-	-	-	*	4	LD
158 Main St	Samuel Hoar House	c1810/19	-	-	***	*	3	LD
186 Main St	Davis/Loring House	1813/38	-	-	*	*	4	LD
57 Lexington Rd	Capt. John Adams House	c1817	-	*	***	*	2	NR/LD
586 Main St	"The Dovecote" (Hosmer Cottage)	1820?	-	***	***	*	2	LD
255 Main St	Thoreau-Alcott House	1820	-	-	***	*	2	NR/LD
267 Main St	Davis/Britton/Keyes Cottage	1820	-	-	-	*	4	LD
50 Monument St	Bartlett/Emerson House	1820/73	-	*	*	*	4	LD

I. Concord Center on National or State Register

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION	
			Early Date	Role Played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
41 Monument St	Benjamin/Jacobs House	c1820/95	-	-	*	-	4	LD
204/206 Main St	Whiting Double-House	1820s	-	-	***	*	4	LD
418-422 Monument St	John Flint House	1825	-	-	***	*	3	LD
93 Monument St	Fifield/Fay House	c1825	-	*	*	*	4	LD
98 Monument St	Congr Parsonage/Gourgas House	c1827	-	-	**	*	4	LD
40 Lowell Rd	John Stacy House	1828	-	-	*	-	4	NR/LD
77/79 Walden St	Rufus Hosmer House	1828-33	-	-	-	*	4	LD
35 Lowell Rd	Dr. Josiah Bartlett House	1830	-	-	*	-	4	NR/LD
28 Cambridge Tpk	Ralph Waldo Emerson House	1832	-	***	***	-	1	NL/NR/LD/IO
79 Main St	Asa Collier House	1839	-	-	-	*	4	LD
235 Main St	Rev Barzillai Frost House	1844	-	-	**	*	3	LD
245 Main St	Sarah Richardson House	c1844	-	-	-	*	4	LD
300 Main St	Francis Munroe House	1845	-	-	-	*	4	LD
33 Bedford St	E.C. Wetherbee House	mid1840s	-	*	*	*	4	LD
310 Main St	Joel Britton House	1845-46	-	-	**	*	4	LD
194 Main St	E. R. Hoar House	1845/56	-	-	***	*	4	LD
181 Lexington Rd	Lucy Jackson Brown House	c1845	-	-	*	*	4	LD
49 Liberty St	Simon Brown House	c1845	-	-	***	*	4	LD
63 Monument St	Eaton/Richardson House	1847	-	-	-	*	4	LD
23 Lexington Rd	Cyrus Pierce House	1850	-	-	-	*	4	NR/LD
78 Monument St	Garrison House	c1850	-	-	-	*	4	LD
128 Walden St	Jabez Reynolds (Everett/Tuttle) H.	1851	-	-	*	-	4	LD
276 Main St	Grindall Reynolds House	1859	-	-	**	*	4	LD
91 Liberty St	George Keyes foreman's cottage	1864-65	-	-	-	*	4	LD
27/29 Bedford St	House	1865	-	*	-	*	4	LD
398 Main St	Julius M. Smith/Joseph D. Brown H.	1865	-	-	-	*	4	LD
398 Main St	Julius Smith House	1865-66	-	-	-	*	4	LD
66/68 Monument St	Lorenzo Eaton House	1868	-	-	-	*	4	LD
350 Main St	G.F. Geer/J.H. Chapman House	1870	-	-	*	-	4	LD
462 Lexington Rd	George Gray House	1870	-	-	-	*	4	LD
350 Main St	Geer/Chapman House	c1870	-	-	*	-	4	LD
340 Main St	Henry J. Walcott House	early1870s	-	-	*	*	4	LD
1 Sudbury Rd	George Brooks House	c1872	-	-	***	*	3	LD
73 Monument St	Horatio Stone House	1872-74	-	-	-	*	4	LD
333 Main St	L.W. Bean House	1872-75	-	-	-	*	4	LD
63 Wood St	Hunt/McManus House	c1872-73	-	-	-	*	4	LD
26 Bartlett Hill Rd	Linden/Melvin (E.J. Bartlett) H.	1873	-	-	-	*	4	LD
433 Main St	Hagerty/Cloutier House	1875	-	-	-	*	4	LD
363 Main St	Henry Hosmer House	c1875	-	-	**	*	4	LD
214 Monument St	Sarah Prescott House	c1876	-	-	-	*	4	LD
85 Walden St	Rockwood Flint House	1878	-	-	-	-	4	LD
339 Main St	H. Hosmer rental (J.C. Friend) H.	1880	-	-	-	*	4	LD
12 Elm St	A.J. Harlow House	c1880	-	-	*	-	4	LD
349 Main St	Charles Brown House	1884	-	*	**	*	4	LD
409/411 Main St	Tower/Harlow Hse	1884	-	-	*	*	4	LD
140 Monument St	David G. Lang House	1885	-	-	*	-	4	LD

I. Concord Center on National or State Register

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION	
			Early Date	Role Played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
215/217 Lexington	Staples/Huttman H (Old Gun House)	1880s	-	*	*	*	4	LD
21 Monument St	John M. Keyes House	1886	-	-	*	*	4	LD
252 Main St	Woodward Hudson House	1889-90	-	-	**	*	4	LD
277 Main St	Horatio Richardson House	1890	-	-	-	*	4	LD
32 Monument St	Keyes Rental House	c1890	-	-	-	*	4	LD
10 Wood St	House	1891	-	-	*	-	4	LD
62 Lexington Rd	Mrs. Isabella Davidson House	1892	-	-	-	*	4	NR/LD
228 Main St	George Sohler House	1894	-	-	-	*	4	LD
59 Elm St	George E. Walcott House	1895	-	-	*	*	4	LD
145 Lexington Rd	Sellors House	1898-99	-	-	-	*	4	NR/LD
261 Lexington Rd	House	1900	-	-	-	*	4	LD
299 Lexington Rd	George Albree House	1900	-	*	*	-	4	LD
46 Wood St	House	1900	-	-	*	-	4	LD
85 Liberty St	Marion B. Keyes House	1904	-	-	-	*	4	LD
427 Main St	Tower rental house	1904	-	-	-	*	4	LD
36 Wood St	House	1907	-	-	-	*	4	LD
174 Liberty St	Stedman Buttrick House	1911	*	-	-	-	4	NL/NR/LD/FO
250 Liberty St	S. Buttrick Caretaker's Cottage	1911	-	-	-	*	4	NL/NR/LD/FO
226 Lexington Rd	House	1911	-	-	-	*	4	LD
242 Lexington Rd	House	1911	-	-	-	*	4	LD
252 Lexington Rd	House	1911	-	-	-	*	4	LD
385 Main St	Thomas Todd, Jr. House	c1911	-	-	-	*	4	LD
315 Lexington Rd	House	1915	-	-	-	*	4	LD
602 Main St	House	1920	-	*	-	-	4	LD
105 Walden St	Edward H. James House and Study	1923-24	-	-	***	*	3	N R/LD
271 Lexington Rd	House	1925	-	-	-	*	4	LD
274 Lexington Rd	House	1925	-	-	-	*	4	LD
200 Lexington Rd	Matthew Second Perkins House	1939	-	*	-	-	4	NR/LD
B. HISTORIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN HOUSES (ORIGINAL USE)								
11 Monument St	The Colonial Inn	1716	*	*	***	*	2	NR/LD
69/71 Lexington Rd	Reuben Brown saddler's shop (Fiske H	1725-50	*	*	-	-	3	NR/LD
8 Lexington Rd	Wright Tavern	1747	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/LD/IO
320 Lowell Rd	Hunt/Hosmer barn (English type)	1750	*	-	-	*	2	LD
29 Lexington Rd	Beaton(?)/Davis store	c1750+	*	*	*	*	3	NR/LD
255 Lexington Rd	Bake Shop (Green Arbor Tea Room)	c1767?	*	*	-	*	4	LD
401 Main St	Bond Hse/store (S.D. Kent Hse)	pre1775	*	-	-	*	3	LD
122 Main St	Wheelock/Shepherd's Tavern	1794-96	*	*	-	-	4	LD
105 Lexington Rd	Wagon/carriage house	early19thC	-	-	-	*	3	NR/LD
1 Lexington Rd	Tolman Shops	c1820	-	*	-	*	4	NR/LD
36-40 Main St	Milldam Co Building	c1828-29	-	-	-	*	4	LD
42/44 Main St	Hatter's Shop/Aderson's Market	c1828-29	-	-	-	*	4	LD
23/25 Main St	Milldam Co/Heywood's Block	c1830s	-	*	-	-	4	LD
29 Main St	Milldam Co Block	c1830s	-	*	-	-	4	LD
46/48 Main St	Concord Bank/Insurance Building	1832	-	*	-	*	3	LD

I. Concord Center on National or State Register

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION	
			Early Date	Role Played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
128 Main St	"Coach House"	1835	-	*	-	*	4	LD
27 Windmill Hill Rd	(Carriage H) Eaton Rental H/Garrison	c1835	-	-	-	*	3	LD
60 Monument Square	St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church	1842	-	*	-	-	3	LD/IO
58 Monument Square	Masonic Hall	1843	-	*	***	-	3	NR/LD
53 Monument St	Hunt/Stearns/Fuller/Jackson House	c1845	-	*	-	-	4	LD
37-41 Main St;	Davis/Richardson's Block	c1845/95	-	*	-	*	4	LD
440 Main St	West Primary School	c1848/87	-	*	-	*	4	LD
418/422 Monument	Barn and silo	19thC	-	-	-	*	3	LD
91 Liberty	Barn	19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
140 Main St	Carriage house	19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
363 Main St	Carriage house	19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
49 Liberty St	Gazebo	mid19thC	-	-	***	*	3	LD
70 Lexington Rd	Shattuck barn & residence/R James H	mid19thC	-	-	*	*	4	NR/LD
74 Walden St	Stow Barn-Girl Scouts House	1850	-	*	-	*	4	LD
24 Court La	North Center Schoolhouse	c1850	-	*	-	*	4	LD
9/11 Independence Crt	Engine House #1	c1850	-	*	-	*	4	LD
34 Monument Square	Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co	1851	-	*	-	-	4	NR/LD
0 Monument Square	The Town House	1852	-	*	-	-	3	NR/LD/TO
7 (9-13) Main St	Garty's Block	early1870s	-	*	-	*	4	LD
50 Monument St	Barn	pre1873	-	-	-	*	4	LD
129 Main St	Concord Public Library	1873	-	*	-	*	3	LD/IO
325 Main St	Barn/carriage house	pre1875	-	-	-	*	4	LD
99 Main St	Barn	c1870s	-	-	-	*	3	LD
10 Lexington Rd	(1 Main St) Concord Club	c1880	-	*	-	*	3	LD/IO
8-28 Main St	Union Block	1881	-	*	-	-	4	LD
17-23 Walden St	Black's Block	1882	-	-	*	*	4	LD
67-81 Elm St	Trinity Episcopal Church	1884	-	*	-	**	3	LD/IO
169 Main St	Carriage house	late19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
252 Main St	Carriage house	late19thC	-	-	-	*	4	LD
35-45 Walden St	Horace Tuttle Livery Stable	1891	-	*	-	**	3	LD
496 Main St	Concord Home Sch (So Bridge) Boathouse	1891-92	-	*	-	*	3	LD
6-10 Walden St	James Adams H, Emmott's Plumbing	1892	-	*	***	-	4	LD
49-57 Main St	Friend's Block	1892/1930s	-	*	-	*	4	LD
52 Main St	Double Bank Building	1894-95	-	*	-	*	4	LD
7-11 Walden St	Richardson Block	1895	-	*	-	*	4	LD
15/17 Main St	Urquhart's Bakery	c1898	-	*	-	*	4	LD
141 Keyes Rd	Concord Power Station	1898-99	-	**	-	*	4	LD,TO
20 Lexington Rd	First Parish Church	1901	-	*	-	*	3	NR/LD/IO
25/27 Walden St	Black's Block	1903	-	-	-	*	4	LD
22-28 Walden St	Concord Central Fire Station #1	1904	-	*	-	*	4	LD
256 Liberty St	Stedman Buttrick carriage house	1911	-	-	-	*	4	NL/NR/LD/FO
14-18 Walden St	Torrey and Vialle Garage	1912	-	*	-	-	4	LD
29-33 Walden St	Torrey & Vialle Garage & Gas Station	1912	-	*	-	-	4	LD
54 Walden St	Trinitarian Church	1924-25	-	*	-	*	3	LD/IO
200 Lexington Rd	Concord Antiquarian Society	1930	-	*	-	*	4	NR/LD/IO
64 Main St	Middlesex Institute for Savings	1932	-	-	-	*	4	LD

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STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	DATE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION	
			Early Date	Role Played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
13-15 Walden St	Consolidated Gas Company Building	1935	-	-	-	*	4	LD
34 Walden St	U.S. Post Office-Concord Branch	1937	-	*	-	-	4	LD/FO
C. HISTORIC STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, BURIAL GROUNDS, SITES, CORRIDORS, AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES								
Monument Square	(Old) Hill Burying Ground	1635	*	*	***	*	1	NR/LD/TO
Lexington Rd/Heywo	Heywood Meadow	1635?	*	*	-	-	4	LD/TO
Main St	South Burying Place/Main St Burying	1697	*	*	*	*	1	LD/TO
Old Bedford Rd	Old Bedford Road	17th-20thC	*	*	-	*	3	NR
Wood St/Nashoba Rd	Concord Home School	17th-20thC	*	*	-	*	4	LD
Liberty St	Revolutionary Musterfield	1775	*	***	**	-	2	NL/NR/LD/FO
Monument Square	Monument Square/Town Green	early-mid19thC	-	*	*	*	3	NR/LD/TO
Monument St	Battle Monument	1836	-	*	*	*	2	NL/NR/LD/TO
29-37 Bedford St	Funeral business	c1840-1910	-	*	*	**	3	LD
491 Lexington Rd	Concord Grape Monument	post1849	-	*	-	-	3	LD
Monument St/Liberty	Minuteman Statue	1875	-	*	***	***	1	NL/NR/LD/TO
Monument St	Memorial to British Soldiers	1875?	-	***	-	-	3	NL/NR/LD/TO
Bow St	36-52 Bow St	c1875-76	-	-	-	*	3	LD
Monument St	Flints Bridge	1877	-	*	-	*	3	LD/TO
Main St	South Bridge	1909	-	*	-	*	3	LD/TO
Monument St	Old North Bridge	1956	-	***	-	*	3	NL/NR/LD/TO
Main St	Main Street Historic District	1962	*	***	***	***	1	LD
Liberty St	Minuteman Nat'l Park No. Bridge Unit	1966	*	***	***	***	1	NL/NR/LD/FO
Lexington Rd	Minuteman Nat'l Park Wayside Unit	1966	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/LD/FO
Monument St	No Bridge-Monument Sq Hist District	1973	*	***	*	***	1	LD
Lexington Rd	Monument Sq-Lex Rd Hist District	1977	*	***	***	*	1	NR/LD

II. Concord Center Not on National or State Register

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION		
		DATE	Early date	Role played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
A. HISTORIC HOUSES								
92 Sudbury Rd	Edward Bulkeley House	1650s	*	-	*	*	1	no
99 Sudbury Rd	Scotchford/Wheeler House	1650-75/18th	*	-	*	*	2	no
118 Bedford St	Timothy Minot House	1727	*	-	-	*	3	no
19 Thoreau Ct	House	mid 18th	*	-	-	*	3	no
81 Estabrook Rd	Brown/Dakin House	18th C	*	*	***	-	3	no
184-190 Walden St	Widow Heywood House	18th C	*	*	-	-	4	no
52 Bedford St	Silas Hosmer House	c1780s	*	-	***	-	3	no
324 Bedford St	Caesar Robbins (P. Hutchinson) H.	c1780s	*	-	***	*	2	no
342 Sudbury Rd	Thomas Hubbard (Henry French) H.	c1787	*	-	***	*	3	LD
37 Bedford St	House	late 18th	*	*	-	-	4	no
170 Walden St	Asa Heywood House	late 18th	*	-	-	*	3	no
142 Cambridge Tpk	House	early 19th	-	-	***	-	4	no
68 Sudbury Rd	Stacy/Wilde House	early 19th	-	-	**	-	4	no
368-374 Sudbury Rd	Cyrus & Darius Hubbard House	1816	-	-	-	*	4	no
120 Sudbury Rd	Henry & Caleb Wheeler House	1828	-	-	*	*	3	no
25/27 Fairhaven Rd	Potter/Wheeler House	1828-30	-	-	*	-	4	no
12 Fairhaven Rd	Francis Potter House	1828-32	-	-	-	*	4	no
367 Sudbury Rd	Abiel Wheeler House	c1829-35	-	-	**	*	3	no
174 Walden St	Nathan Derby Cottage	1830s	-	-	-	*	4	no
132-142 Belknap St	Isaac Buttrick/Hubbard rental house	1830s/40s	-	-	-	*	4	no
44 Bedford St	Rice/Staples House	c1840	-	*	**	-	3	no
352 Sudbury Rd.	Charles Hubbard House	c1840-45	-	-	*	*	4	LD
19 Sudbury Rd	Francis E. Bigelow House	c1840-50	-	*	*	*	4	no
46 Sudbury Rd	Lowell Fay (Henry Benson) H.	c1840-50	-	-	-	*	4	no
121 Sudbury Rd	Jonathan Wheeler House	1845+	-	-	-	*	4	no
67 Sudbury Rd	Mary Peabody Mann H, Ballou/Titcomb	c1850	-	*	*	*	4	no
33 Middle St	Alfred Warren House	c1850-51	-	-	-	*	4	no
60 Middle St	James Garty House	c1852-56	-	-	-	*	4	no
48 Elm St	"Wheeler" farm cottage, Kelley/Whitcomb	c1852-59	-	-	*	*	4	no
43 Middle St	Hobson/Griffin House	c1860	-	-	*	*	4	no
29 Academy Lane	Munroe gardener's cottage	1864-65	-	-	-	*	4	no
77 Sudbury Rd	W.H. Devens House	c1870	-	-	*	*	4	no
77 Wood St	Tower/Sawyer House	c1870	-	-	-	*	4	no
69 Middle St	Isaiah Brooks House	c1870-75	-	*	*	*	4	no
35-37 Bedford Ct	Double-house	early 1870s	-	-	-	*	4	no
275 Walden St	William Costello Hse	early 1870s	-	-	-	*	4	no
5/7 Byron St	Multi-unit house	c1873	-	-	-	*	4	no
34/36 Hubbard St	Myrick L. Hatch House	c1873	-	-	-	*	4	no
53 Hubbard St	Frederick P. Parker House	c1873	-	-	-	*	4	no
183 Hubbard St	George Tolman House	c1873-74	-	-	*	*	4	no

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195 Thoreau St	H.H. Chapman House	c1873-74	-	-	-	*	4	no
66 Fairhaven Rd	Daniel F Potter House	c1873-75	-	-	-	*	4	no
102 Sudbury Rd	Moses Hobson/George A. King House	c1874	-	-	*	*	4	no
53 Middle St	Moses Hobson House	c1874	-	-	*	*	4	no
62 Elm St	Bush/Ricketson House	c1875-76	-	-	*	-	4	no
70 Elm St	House	c1875-76	-	-	*	*	4	no
78 Elm St	W.F. Hurd Rental House	c1875-76	-	-	*	*	4	no
35/37 Hubbard St	Trinitarian Parsonage/Barrett rental	c1876	-	*	-	-	4	no/IO
94 Hubbard St	Penniman/Thorpe House	c1876	-	-	*	*	4	no
104 Hubbard St	Cyrus Cook House	c1876-80	-	-	*	*	4	no
40 Elm St	William & Sarah Kelley H/E Smith H	1878	-	-	*	*	4	no
124 Hubbard St	House	1878-80	-	-	-	**	4	no
106 Elm St	Franklin Sanborn House	1880	-	-	***	*	2	no
138 Hubbard St	House	1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
20 Elsinore St	House	c1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
20/22 Grant St	Double-house	c1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
73 Grant St	Martin Farrington House	c1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
35 River St	W.H. Brown House	c1880-84	-	-	*	*	4	no
42/44 Elsinore St	Anderson House	c1880-85	-	-	*	*	4	no
26 Elm St	S.H. Emery House	1883	-	-	*	-	4	no
253 Elm St	Harvey Wheeler House	1883	-	-	*	-	4	no
118 Belknap St	Mark Loftus House	1884	-	-	-	*	4	no
23 Lewis Rd	A.P. Chamberlaine House	1884	-	-	*	-	4	no
190 Nashawtuc Rd	William Wheeler H/Maru-Yama Kwan	1884-85	-	-	***	*	3	no
238 Elm St	Benjamin W. Brown House	c1884-85	-	-	*	-	4	no
141 Hubbard St	John Haskell House	c1884-85	-	-	*	-	4	no
46 Hubbard St	Franklin Holden House	c1885-89	-	-	*	-	4	no
128 Bedford St	Francis Dowd House	c1887	-	-	-	*	4	no
131 Hubbard St	Benjamin Moody House	1889	-	-	-	*	4	no
158-160 Hubbard St	House	c1890	-	-	*	-	4	no
19/21 Davis Ct	House	c1891	-	-	-	*	4	no
14 Thoreau St	House	c1892	-	-	-	*	4	no
91 Sudbury Rd	H.D. Coolidge House	1893	-	-	*	*	4	no
113 Hubbard St	Samuel Staples House	1894	-	-	*	*	4	no
148 Walden St	Mrs. Frank Foss House	mid 1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
56 Elm St	F.O. Leland House	1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
22 Devens St	House	c1895	-	-	*	-	4	no
15 Union St	House	c1895-97	-	-	-	*	4	no
26 Simon Willard Rd	Newman/Abbott House	c1895-1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
28 Devens St	Pratt rental house	c1896	-	-	-	*	4	no
61 Middle St	McManus House	c1896-1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
127 Belknap St	House	c/1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
292 Sudbury Rd	Walcott/Magurn House	c/1900	-	-	*	*	4	no
38 Academy Lane	William L. Smith House	1903	-	-	**	*	4	no
31 Brooks St	House	c1907-09	-	-	-	*	4	no
728 Sudbury Rd	Henry Bigelow House	c1908	-	-	***	*	4	no
385 Main St	Thomas Todd, Jr. House	c1911	-	-	-	*	4	no
68 Great Meadows Rd	Frederick H. Chase residence	1913	-	-	**	*	4	no

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537 Thoreau St	House	c1915	-	-	-	*	4	no	
53 Belknap St	House	1924	-	-	*	*	4	no	
112 Great Meadows	Samuel Hoar House	1927	-	*	***	*	3	no	
B. HISTORIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN HOUSES (ORIGINAL USE)									
45 Hubbard St	"Black Horse" Tavern, Holden/Brook	c1740	*	**	**	*	2	no	
50/52 Belknap St	Josiah Davis Store	c1815	-	*	***	*	3	no	
25 Middle St	The Old Academy	c1821	-	*	***	*	2	no	
49 Sudbury Rd	Franklin Sanborn House/Schoolroom	1850	-	*	***	*	2	no	
215 Cambridge Tpk	Schoolhouse	c1855/	-	*	-	-	4	no	
35 Belknap St	Stable (J.B. Wood cottage)	c1875-80	-	-	-	*	4	no	
324 Sudbury Rd	Artist's studio	1879	-	*	***	*	2	LD	
58 Stow St	Emerson School	1880	-	-	-	*	4	no	
Nashawtuc Rd	Gate house, Nashawtuc Reservoir	1883	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO	
204 Nashawtuc Rd	Wheeler carriage house	1886	-	-	-	*	4	no	
93 Coolidge Rd	Outbuildings	1888	-	-	-	*	4	no	
352 Thoreau St	Carriage house	1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no	
off Walden St	Concord Ice Co (Mason Ice Co)	1890s-1906	-	**	-	*	4	no	
5/7/9 Thoreau Ct	Norwegian Danish Meth Episc Church	1893	-	*	-	-	4	no	
53 Hubbard St	Carriage house	late 19th C	-	-	-	*	4	no	
60 Hubbard St	Carriage house	late 19th C	-	-	-	*	4	no	
94 Hubbard St	Carriage house	late 19th C	-	-	-	*	4	no	
80-86 Thoreau St	Concord Depot (Fitchburg Depot)	late 19th C	-	*	-	*	3	no	
95/97 Hubbard St	Carriage house	late 19th C	-	-	-	*	4	no	
103/105 Hubbard St	Carriage house	late 19th C	-	-	-	*	4	no	
178 Sudbury Rd	B.W. Brown Grain Co	1896	-	*	-	*	4	no	
247 Nashoba Rd	Clubhouse of Concord Golf Club	1897	-	*	-	*	4	no	
196 Elm St	Carriage house	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no	
73 Thoreau St	Double store	c1902-03	-	*	-	*	4	no	
59 Thoreau St	Double store	c1903	-	*	-	*	4	no	
68 Thoreau St	Railroad express office	c1907	-	*	-	*	4	no	
17 Belknap St	Wheildon/Browne outbuildings	pre-1909	-	-	-	*	4	no	
115 Stow St	Peter Bulkeley School	1912	-	*	-	*	4	no/TO	
25 Lang St	Norwegian Free Evangelical Church	c1920	-	*	-	-	4	no	
40 Stow St	Concord High School	1929	-	*	-	*	4	no/TO	
90 Stow St	Hunt Memorial Gym	1935-36	-	*	-	*	4	no/TO	
C. HISTORIC STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, BURIAL GROUNDS, SITES, CORRIDORS, AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES									
Concord Riv/Martin	Settler/Farmer Archaeological Area		*	*	*	*	2	no	
Off Squaw Sachem	Egg Rock		*	*	*	-	2	no/TO	
Lowell Rd E of river	Old Calf Pasture	1635	*	*	*	-	2	no/TO	
Sudbury, Potter, Fa	irhaven roads Hubbardville	18th-1910	*	*	-	-	4	no	
Elsinore/Grant/Belk	"Back of the Depot", "Fairgrounds"	c1820s-20th	-	*	-	-	4	no	
Bedford St	Sleepy Hollow Cemetery	1823/mid19th	-	***	***	***	1	NR/SR/TO	
Stow St	Stow Street	mid19th/1936	-	*	-	*	4	no	
Bedford St	208-264 Bedford St	1856-1900	-	*	-	-	4	no	

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Elm St	Elm St Bridge at Sudbury River	1874	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO	
Cottage La	29-51 Cottage Lane	c1879	-	-	-	*	4	no	
Thoreau Ct to Fielding St	Herringville	late 1870s/1920					4	no	
Devens St	Devens Street	1880s/1920s	-	-	-	*	4	no	
Nashawtuc, Musket	quid, S. Willard	Nashawtuc Hill	1880s/20thC	-	*	*	**	3	no
Nashawtuc Rd	Nashawtuc Reservoir	1883	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO	
Nashawtuc Rd	Nashawtuc Bridge	1883	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO	
Nashawtuc Hill	Willard Common	c1883/1891	-	*	-	-	3	no/TO	
Stow, Everett, Thoreau Sts	Emerson Playground	1887	-	*	*	-	3	no/TO	
Nashawtuc Rd	Nashawtuc Sledding Hill	1890s	-	*	-	-	4	no/TO	
Laurel St	Laurel Street	c/1920-35	-	-	-	*	4	no	
Willard Common	Willard Monument	1935	-	-	*	-	4	no/TO	

III. West Concord

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION		
		DATE	Early date	Role played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
A. HISTORIC HOUSES								
249 Harrington Ave	Wheeler/Harrington House	ca. 1746s	*	-	-	*	2	TO
998 Elm St	John Cuming House	1750	*	*	**	***	2	NR/SO
1694 Main St	Roger Brown House	c1776	*	-	-	***	2	NR
1646 Main St	Brown/Damon House	1812	-	-	*	*	3	no
1024 Main St	Hosmer/Sheehan Farmhouse	c1814	-	-	*	*	3	no
86 Hayward Crt	Reuben Hayward Farmhouse	1824	-	-	-	*	4	no
15/17 Water St	James Derby/Edward Damon House	c1820s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1891 Main St	James Hayward Farmhouse	c1828	-	-	-	*	4	no
169/171 Commonwealth Ave	Loring House	1830s	-	-	*	-	4	no
1641-1645 Main St	Calvin C. and Edward Damon House	1830s	-	-	*	*	3	no
27-29 Water St	House	late 1830s	-	-	*	-	4	no
1651 Main St	House	mid-19th	-	-	-	*	4	no
1810 Main St	House	late 1850s	-	-	*	-	4	no
1547 Main St	John Studley/ Cyrus Fletcher House	c1860	-	-	*	*	4	no
1679/1681 Main St	House	c1860	-	*	-	-	4	no
1816/1820 Main St	House	c1860-65	-	-	-	*	4	no
189/191 Conant St	House	c1860s	-	-	-	*	4	no
199-205 Conant St	House	c1860s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1496 Main St	House	c1860s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1510 Main St	House	c1860s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1574/1576 Main St	House	c1860s	-	*	-	-	4	no
1611 Main St	House	c1860s	-	-	*	*	4	no
101 Commonwealth Ave	House	1870	-	-	*	*	4	no
544 Harrington Ave	Timothy Sheehan House	early 1870s	-	-	-	*	4	no
194 Conant St	House	c1875	-	*	-	-	4	no
266/268 Commonwealth Ave	Peter Bullock House	c1878	-	-	*	-	4	no
21 Conant St	House	c1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
1623 Main St	Ralph Damon House	1884	-	-	*	*	4	no
1289 Main St	House	1888	-	-	*	-	4	no
25-27 Derby St	Loring Fowler House	early 1890s	-	-	*	-	4	no
204 Harrington Ave	House	c1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
114 Grove St	House	mid-1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
83 Riverside Ave; 76 Pine St	George Conant House	late 1890s	-	-	*	*	3	no
89/91 Central St	House	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
150 Central St	House	c1900	-	-	*	-	4	no
349/351 Commonwealth Ave	House	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
44 Old Bridge Rd	House	c1900	-	-	*	-	4	no
1524 Main St	House	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
1544 Main St	House	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
1550 Main St	House	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
79 Old Bridge Rd	House	c1900-05	-	-	-	*	4	no

III. West Concord

110 Cottage St	House	c1900-10	-	-	-	*	4	no
113/115 Commonwealth Ave	Hayden Whitney House	c1905	-	-	*	-	4	no
132 Cottage St	House	c1910	-	-	-	*	4	no
225 Commonwealth	House	c1910-20s	-	-	-	*	4	no
185 Central St	House	c1915	-	-	-	*	4	no

B. HISTORIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN HOUSES (ORIGINAL USE)

Old Stow Rd/Main St	The "Hill Block"	1850-1860	-	*	-	*	4	no
1700 Main St (9 Pond La)	The Damon Mill	1862	-	*	-	*	2	NR
12 Pond La	Office for Damon Mill	1864	-	*	-	*	3	NR
5/7 Lawsbrook Rd	Reece House, Elmwood Hotel	c1860s	-	*	-	*	4	no
1657 Main St	Damon Barn	c1870	-	-	-	*	4	no
1582/1584 Main St	Station #2 Engine House	c1875	-	*	-	-	4	no
75-83 Commonwealth	"Warner Block"	1877	-	*	*	*	4	no
965 Elm St/Route 2	Warden H & Reformatory Admin Bldg	1877/1878	-	**	*	**	2	no/SC
395/397 Comm Av	Flagg and Russell's "prison" store	c1880	-	*	-	-	4	no/SC
110/112 Comm Av	General Store	1885-96	-	*	-	-	4	no
1329 Main St	Union Church Rectory	1891-93	-	*	-	*	3	no/IO
20 Commonwealth	Concord Junction Depot, Union Station	1893	-	**	-	*	3	NR
85-93 Commonwealth Ave	Building	1893/1900	-	*	-	-	4	no
79-81 Assabet Ave	Musketaquid Bicycle Club	1895	-	*	-	-	4	no
17-19 Derby St	The Maple Hotel	1890s/1904	-	*	-	-	4	no
20 Beharrell St	Industrial Block	1897-98	-	*	-	*	4	no
84-88 Commonwealth Ave	Association Block	1903	-	*	-	-	4	no
53 Church St	Our Lady Help Christians Ch Rectory	c1903	-	*	-	-	4	no/IO
53 Church St	Our Lady Help of Christians Church	1903-04	-	*	-	*	3	no/IO
Bradford St	Allen Chair Factory	1906	-	*	-	*	3	no
1317 Main St	Union Church	1909	-	*	-	*	3	no/IO
74 Commonwealth	Concord Jctn Garage & Repair Shop	1909-10	-	*	-	*	3	no
1276 Main St	Harvey Wheeler School	1917-18	-	*	-	*	3	no/TC
119 Commonwealth	Auto Repair Shop	1918	-	*	-	*	4	no
24 Old Mill Rd	Dance Hall	1924-25	-	*	-	-	4	no
1322 Main St	Loring Fowler Memorial Library	1930	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO
906 Elm St	State Police Building	c1930	-	*	-	-	4	no/SC
24 Commonwealth	West Concord Supermarket	1936	-	*	-	-	4	no
768 Elm St	Howard Johnson's Restaur, Papa Raz	1938	-	*	-	*	4	no

C. HISTORIC STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, BURIAL GROUNDS, SITES, CORRIDORS, AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Nashoba Brk/Warner	Farmer Archaeological Area		*	*	*	*	3	no/SC
301 Commonwealth	Warner's Pond		-	*	-	-	4	no/TO
Off Harrington Ave	Kennedy's Pond		-	*	-	-	4	no
Main St/Damon Mill	Westvale	18th-20th C	*	*	*	*	3	no
Route 2/Comm Ave	Reformatory area	18th-20th C	*	**	*	**	2	no/SC
Off 1024 Main St	Hosmer/Sheehan Farm	c1814/1910	-	*	*	*	3	no
1754-1908 Main/14-15 Harrington/74, 86 Hayward Ct		1820s-1915	-	*	-	*	3	no
Main St, Acton line	Site of Pratt's Powder Mill	1833	-	-	*	-	4	no

III. West Concord

1709 Main St	Damon Mill Tail Race	1835	-	*	-	*	2	no
1486-1596 Main St		1850s-1910	-	-	-	*	4	no
	Derby Addition	1870s-20th C	-	*	-	*	4	no
1448-1477 Lawsbrook Rd		mid19th C/1930	-	*	-	*	4	no
17 & 20 Beharrell St and 13-29 Commonwealth Ave		1860-1930s	-	*	*	*	3	no
1031-1065 Main St		1860s-1900	-	-	*	*	4	no
1286-1296;1282-1284 Damon and Conant Sts		1860s-1915	-	*	-	*	4	no
Main St	Harness Shop Hill	c1870-1910	-	*	-	*	4	no
1399, 1400, 1403-1422 Church and Highland Sts		1870-1920s	-	-	*	*	4	no
Commonwealth Ave	Prison burying ground	1870s	-	*	-	-	4	no/SO
1279-1405 Main St		1870s-1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
395-411 Comm Av	Double-hses for St Prison employees	1877-1902	-	*	-	**	3	SO/TO
303-343 Commonwealth Ave		c1879-89	-	*	-	*	4	no
20-46 Conant St	Six Conant St Cottages	c1880	-	-	-	*	4	no
1336-1450 Main St, north side		c1880-1920	-	-	*	*	4	no
875/877, 885/887 Elm St;19-41 Elm Place		1884	-	*	-	*	4	SO/TO
Main St	Derby's Bridge over Assabet River	1886	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO
7-49 Cottage St		1889-91	-	-	-	*	4	no
17-65 Crest St, east side		1889-99	-	-	-	*	4	no
15-27 Pine St, east side		early 1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
29-111 Assabet Ave		1892-99	-	*	-	*	3	no
Assabet Av-Barrett	Riverside Park	1892-1910	-	*	-	*	4	no
11-45 Derby St, east side		1890s	-	-	*	*	4	no
845-869 Barrett's Mill Rd		late 1890s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1415-1515 Main St, south side		1890s-1916	-	*	-	*	4	no
12-65 Central St, 45,51 Pine St		c1899	-	-	-	*	4	no
21-39 Winthrop St		1899-1900	-	-	*	*	3	no
86-150 Central St		1900s-1920s	-	-	-	*	4	no
23-43 Bradford St		1906	-	*	*	*	3	no
Bradford St	Powerhouse and Smokestack	c1906?	-	*	-	*	3	no
76-96 Prairie St		c1906-08	-	*	-	*	4	no
Comm Ave/Nashoba	"Pail Factory Bridge" over Nashoba R	1909	-	*	-	*	3	no/TC
Pine St	Pine St Bridge over Assabet River	1927	-	*	-	-	4	no/TO
Rte 2/Warner's Pond	Wright Farm		-	*	-	-	4	no

IV. Concord's Countryside

STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC RESOURCE	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCE				PROTECTION		
		DATE	Early date	Role played	Noted resident	Architecture	Priority	Existing
A. HISTORIC HOUSES								
158 Spencer Brook	Clarke/Mansfield House	c1680	*	-	-	**	2	no
775 Monument St	Barrett/Hutchins Farmhouse	1680/1890	*	*	*	*	1	no
265 Ball's Hill Road	Old Ball House	c1685	*	-	-	*	2	no
34 Old Bedford Rd	John Meriam House	poss late 17th C	*	***	-	*	1	NL/NR/LD/FO
477 Virginia Rd	Wheeler-Merriam H (HDT Birthsite)	1692	*	-	-	*	2	NR
110 Spencer Brook	Jones/Farrar H (L. Wetherbee H)	pre-1697	*	-	-	*	2	no
344 Westford Rd	John Melvin House (Wm Melvin H)	c1697-1710	*	-	***	*	2	no
383 Cambridge Tpk	Fletcher/Cuming House	pre1700/18t	*	*	*	-	2	no
505 Old Bedford Rd	Samuel Fox House	c1702	*	-	-	*	3	no
448 Barrett's Mill Rd	Col. James Barrett Farm	1705	*	-	***	*	1	NR/LD
216 Westford Rd	Peter/Hiram Jones House	c1710	*	-	*	**	2	no
138 Baker Ave	Hosmer Homestead/George Baker H	c1710/mid18	*	-	*	-	3	NR/SR
455 Cambridge Tpk	Eliphalet Fox House	pre-1711	*	-	*	-	3	no
472/474 Old Bedford	Benoni and Thomas Fox House	c1711	*	-	-	-	3	no
1710 Lowell Rd	Adams/Chandler/Melvin House	early 18th C	*	*	*	*	2	no
341 Virginia Rd	John Wheeler H (Thoreau Birth House)	early 18th C	*	*	***	*	1	TO
71 Barrett's Mill Rd	Abishai Brown House/Tavern	1719-50	*	*	*	-	3	LD
663 Lexington Rd	Daniel Taylor House	early18th-19th	*	-	-	-	3	NL/NR/LD/FO
761 Lowell Rd	Brown/Farmer House	c1720s	*	-	*	-	3	no
299 Estabrook Rd	Benjamin Clark House	c1724	*	-	*	*	3	no
158 Fairhaven Rd	Ephraim Potter House/Pest House	1725	*	*	-	-	3	NR
82 Sandy Pond Rd	Prescott/Hosmer H (So Margin Farm)	c1730s/1906	*	***	***	*	2	no
1175 Lexington Rd	Samuel Brooks House	c1733-55	*	-	-	*	3	NL/NR/FO
429 Williams Rd	Capt. Charles Miles House	c1737	*	*	***	*	2	no
321 Williams Rd	Ezekiel Miles House	c1741	*	-	*	*	3	no
1024 Monument St	Samuel Buttrick H (Jonathan/Abner)	c1744	*	-	*	*	3	no
1360 Monument St	Barrett House/"October Farm"	c1744	*	*	***	*	2	no
1100 Monument St	Joseph Buttrick H ("Kingston Farm")	mid-18th	*	-	-	-	4	no
8 Barrett's Mill Rd	Jonathan Hildreth House	1750	*	-	-	*	3	NR/LD
702 Lowell Rd	Charles Flint House	c1750	*	-	-	*	3	no
736 Lowell Rd	Cole/Cargill/Clark House	18th C	*	-	*	-	4	no
656 Barrett's Mill Rd	Brooks/Hayward House	1700s/1820	*	-	-	-	4	LD
612 Barrett's Mill Rd	James Barrett, Esq. House	c1758	*	*	**	*	2	LD
965 Lexington Rd	Olive Stow House	pre 1775	*	-	-	*	3	NL/NR/FO
631 Main St	Amos Wood House	1763	*	*	-	-	3	no
509 Garfield Rd	Woodis/Isaac Lee Farmhouse	1764	*	*	-	-	3	no
35 Old Marlboro Rd	John Hosmer House	1760s	*	-	-	-	4	no
550 Old Bedford Rd	Enos Fox House	1770	*	**	-	*	3	no

IV. Concord's Countryside

350 Fitchburg Tpk	Francis & Noah Wheeler House	c1770s	*	-	*	-	3	no
1323 Lowell Rd	Daniel Wood H (Musketaquid Farm)	c1789	*	-	-	*	3	no
107 Westford Rd	Stephen Barrett House	c1790	*	*	*	*	2	no
82 Fitchburg Tpk	Lee/Rice/Brigham House	1790s	*	-	-	-	4	no
685 Lowell Rd	Ephraim Farrar House	c1792	*	-	-	-	4	no
1199 Monument St	David Buttrick H (William Holden H)	c1797	*	-	**	-	3	no
1367 Sudbury Rd	Hosmer/Conant House	late 18th	*	-	-	-	4	no
575 Lexington Rd	House	1800	-	-	-	*	4	LD
1586 Monument St	Blood/Mason House	c1800-10	-	*	-	*	3	no
475 Monument St	J. Monroe Hse (Darby Ferguson Hse)	early 19th	-	*	-	*	4	no
498 Strawberry Hill	Joseph Smith House	early 19th	-	-	*	*	3	no
535 Sudbury Rd	House	early 19th	-	-	-	*	4	no
212 Williams Rd	Snow/Dugan House	early 19th	-	-	*	-	4	no
577 Monument St	J./E. Wright H (Shattuck/Barrett H)	c/1810-17	-	*	***	*	3	no
392-396 Plainfield Rd	Wheeler Homestead	1816	-	**	*	*	3	no
170 Fitchburg Tpk	Joseph Miles, Jr. House	c1820s	-	-	-	*	4	no
23 Garfield Rd	Daniel Garfield House	pre 1830	-	-	-	*	4	no
393 Estabrook Rd	John Brooks Clark House	c1830	-	*	-	-	4	no
616 Lowell Rd	F. and A.B.C. Dakin House	c1830	-	-	*	*	4	LD
153 Fairhaven Rd	Asa Hayden Hse (Arvidia Polland Hse)	c1830s	-	-	-	*	4	no
1266 Lowell Rd	Nathaniel Hutchinson House	c1830-35	-	-	-	*	4	no
415 Plainfield Rd	Joel and Alvah Wheeler House	c1835	-	*	-	*	3	no
396 Cambridge Tpk	House	c1840s	-	-	-	*	4	no
635 Monument St	Minot Pratt Farm	c1845/20th	-	***	*	*	3	no
601 Lexington Rd	Michael Brennan H (Wright/Appleton)	mid 19th	-	-	-	*	4	LD
955 Lexington Rd	Farwell-Jones House	c1876-77	-	*	-	-	4	NL/NR/FO
268 Barrett's Mill Rd	House	1850	-	*	-	-	4	LD
480 Monument St	Stedman Buttrick House	1850	-	-	**	*	4	no
388 Sudbury Rd	Heath Farm	c1853	-	*	-	*	3	no
645 Lexington Rd	Sampson Mason House	1862-63	-	*	-	*	4	NL/NR/FO
831 Lexington Rd	George Minot House	c1865	-	-	-	*	4	NL/NR/FO
275 Walden St	William Costello House	c early 1870s	-	-	-	*	4	no
587 Bedford St	Patrick McGrath House	c1870s	-	-	-	*	4	no
582 Lexington Rd	Michael O'Connor House	1874	-	-	-	*	4	LD
490 Cambridge Tpk	Karen (Karin) House	c1875	-	*	-	-	4	no
299 Strawberry Hill Rd	Keefe/Macone Farm	c1876	-	-	-	*	4	no
215 (217) Virginia	William Tebbets H (Thoreau Birthplace)	c1878	-	-	***	-	4	no
44 Barrett's Mill Rd	William G. Barrett House	1880	-	-	-	*	4	LD
857 Lowell Rd	C.A. Barker House	c1880-85	-	-	**	-	4	no
23 Lewis Rd	A.P. Chamberlaine House	1884	-	-	*	-	4	no
148/154 Fitchburg	Anderson/Wheeler Homestead	1890	-	*	*	-	4	no
430 Old Bedford Rd	Waldo Flint House	1890	-	-	-	*	4	no
1087 Lexington Rd	House	c1890-1940	-	*	-	-	4	NL/NR/LD/FO
540 Thoreau St	House	1894	-	-	-	*	4	no
520 Lexington Rd	Francis McManus II House	1895	-	-	-	*	4	LD
625 Lowell Rd	Theophilus Mason House	c1895	-	-	-	*	4	LD
45 Williams Rd	Richard Williams House	c1895	-	-	-	*	4	no
240 Fairhaven Hill Rd	Charles Francis Adams III House	1899	-	-	***	*	2	no

IV. Concord's Countryside

900 (438) Tanglew	Elizabeth & Emma Williams House	1899	-	-	-	*	4	no	
585 Lexington Rd	Benjamin Brown House	1900	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
525 Lexington Rd	Pepper/Haskell Hse	c1900	-	-	*	*	4	LD	
648 Lowell Rd	Hiram Worthley House	c1900	-	-	*	*	4	LD	
755 Monument St	Log cabin	c1900-02	-	-	-	*	2	no	
846 Sudbury Rd	House	1901-05	-	-	-	*	4	no	
709 Monument St	Russell Robb residence	1902	-	-	***	-	3	no	
555 Lexington Rd	Maker/Tuttle House	c1902	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
675 Sudbury Rd	Abbott Estate ("Holderness")	c1902	-	-	-	*	4	no	
55 Old Bedford Rd	Burke House	1904	-	-	-	*	4	NL/NR/LD/FO	
1764 Lowell Rd	House	c1900-10	-	-	-	*	4	no	
100 Garfield Rd	Dumaine gardener's h (R. Metcalf H)	c1906	-	-	-	*	4	no	
728 Sudbury Rd	Henry Bigelow House	c1908	-	*	***	*	3	no	
279 Garfield Rd	Shaw employee's residence	c1909	-	-	-	*	4	no	
345 Garfield Rd	Isabel & Frederick Lowell Hse	1909-10	-	-	-	*	4	no	
317 Garfield Rd	Thomas Mott Shaw Estate	1910	-	-	***	*	3	NR	
263 Simon Willard R	"Littleholme" (Harry Little House)	1914	-	-	***	***	2	no	
561 Lexington Rd	House	1920	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
851-855 Lexington	Twin Ash Farm	c1915-20	-	-	-	*	4	NL/NR/LD/FO	
1284 Sudbury Rd	Alfred Uhler H (Wm & Maude Ellis H)	c1920	-	*	-	*	4	no	
12 Seven Star Lane	Andrew J. Raymond House	1924	-	-	-	*	4	no	
256 Simon Willard R	Berkeley Wheeler House	1927	-	-	-	***	3	no	
495 Monument St	House	c1931	-	-	-	*	4	no	
622 Monument St	Horace Williams House	c1933	-	-	-	*	4	no	
75 Barrett's Mill Rd	Cameron House	c1934	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
503 Lexington Rd	House	1935	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
1075 Lowell Rd	Brooks Stevens, Jr. Estate	1936	-	-	-	*	4	no	
199 Simon Willard R	Horace Arnold House	1936	-	-	-	*	4	no	
712 Monument St	William A Buttrick House	1936-37	-	-	*	*	4	no	
71 Spencer Brook R	McMillan House	1936-37	-	-	-	*	4	no	
536 Lowell Rd	House	1937	-	-	-	*	4	LD	
1077 Monument St	Log house	1939	-	-	-	*	4	no	
1510 Monument St	Henry Laughlin House	1939-41	-	-	***	*	3	no	
B. HISTORIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN HOUSES (ORIGINAL USE)									
20 Powder Mill Rd	Parkman Tavern	1659	*	*	*	*	1	NR	
265 Ball's Hill Rd	Barn (English type)	c18th C	*	-	-	*	1	no	
107 Spencer Brook	Barn	1817	-	-	-	*	2	no	
1453 Lowell Rd	District 6 "Bateman's Pond" Schoolh	1848	-	*	-	*	4	no	
268 Barrett's Mill Rd	District 5 Schoolhouse	c1850	-	*	-	-	4	LD	
1234 Monument St	District 7 Schoolhouse	c1850	-	*	-	*	3	no	
? Spencer Brk Rd/Pope Rd	Barn and two silos	mid 19th	-	-	-	*	1	no	
107 Westford Rd	Barn	19th C	-	-	-	*	3	no	
775 Monument St	Barn	19th C	-	-	-	*	3	no	
737/739 Lexington	District 2 "East Quarter" Schoolhou	1853-54	-	*	-	-	4	NL/NR/FO	
1024 Monument St	Barn	pre-1881	-	-	-	*	3	no	
825 Monument St	Barn	c1890	-	-	-	*	3	no	

IV. Concord's Countryside

490 Cambridge Tpk	Barn	c1890s	-	-	-	*	3	no
1106 Monument St	Barn	c1890s	-	-	-	*	3	no
321 Williams Rd	Barn and silo	1890s/1900s	-	-	-	*	2	no
594 Strawberry Hill	Barn	1893	-	-	-	*	2	no
opp. 1455 Monument St	Barn	c1898	-	-	-	*	3	no
509 Garfield Rd	Barn	post-1899?	-	-	-	*	3	no
816 Lowell Rd	Barn	late 19th	-	-	-	*	3	no
1101 Lowell Rd	Shoemaker's Shop	late 19th	-	-	-	*	4	no
846 Sudbury Rd	Barn	late 19th	-	-	-	*	4	no
216 Westford Rd	Barn	late 19th	-	-	-	*	4	no
250 Old Rd to Nine Acre Crnr	Golf clubhouse	late 19th/1913	-	*	-	*	3	no
1199 Monument St	Barn	c1900	-	-	-	*	4	no
1392 Monument St	Barn and foreman's residence	c1900	-	-	***	*	3	no
1360 Monument St	Stone boathouses	c1900	-	*	***	*	2	no
1400 Lowell Rd	Bryant-Paine House, Middlesex School	1901	-	*	-	-	3	no/IO
657-675 Sudbury Rd	Cluster of outbuildings	c1902	-	-	-	*	3	no
665 Sudbury Rd	Squash court	1904	-	-	-	*	3	no
728 Sudbury Rd	Cluster of outbuildings	1908	-	-	-	*	3	no
755 Monument St	Water tank	early 20th C	-	-	-	*	2	no
36 Carr Rd	Boathouse	early 20th C	-	*	-	*	3	no
415 Plainfield Rd/167 Wheeler Rd	Garage	c1910-15	-	-	-	*	4	no
1400 Lowell Rd	Memorial Chapel, Middlesex School	1924	-	*	-	*	3	no/IO
972 Monument St	Garage	1920s-30s	-	-	-	*	4	no
751 Lexington Rd	Willow Pond Kitchen	1927	-	*	-	***	3	NL/NR/FO/TD
747 Main St	Edison Light Plant	1934	-	*	-	*	3	no/TO
1079 Lowell Rd	Gatehouse	1936	-	-	-	*	4	no
637(677) Old Rd to Fairhaven Bay	Nine Acre Crnr Water tank		-	-	-	*	2	no
	Boathouse		-	-	-	*	3	no/IO
1571 Sudbury Rd	Windmill		-	-	-	*	3	no
81 Estabrook Rd	Barn		-	-	-	*	4	no
1487 Monument St	Garage/Carriage Hse		-	-	-	*	4	no
430 Old Bedford Rd	Barn		-	-	-	*	4	no

C. HISTORIC STRUCTURES, OBJECTS, BURIAL GROUNDS, SITES, CORRIDORS, AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Grt Meadows/Bedford	Pioneer/Settler/Farmer Archaeological	12,000 yr	*	*	*	*	1	no
Barrett's Mill Rd/Lowell	Pioneer/Settler/Farmer Archaeological	12,000 yr	*	*	*	*	1	no
Nashawtuch/OakRd	Pioneer/Settler/Farmer Archaeological	10,000 yr	*	*	*	*	1	no
Monument St/Liberty	Settler/Farmer Archaeological Area	8,000 yr	*	*	*	*	2	no
White Pond/Plainfield	Settler Archaeological Area	8,000 yr	*	*	*	*	2	no
Bedford St/Concord	Great Meadows	17th-20th C	*	***	*	**	1	no/FO
Lexington Rd	Minute Man NHP, Battle Road Unit	17th-20th C	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/FO
Sudbury Rd/Fitchburg	Nine Acre Corner	17th-20th C	*	*	-	*	2	no
Westford Rd/Spencer	Landscape of Old Farms	17th-20th C	*	*	*	***	1	no
775 Monument St	Barrett/Hutchins Farm (Punkatasset)	17th-20th C	*	*	*	*	1	no
Monument St	Punkatasset Hill	17th-20th C	*	***	-	-	2	no/TO
100-363 Barrett's Mill Rd		17th-20th C	*	*	-	*	4	LD
Lexington Rd	American Mile Historic District	17th-20th C	*	***	***	*	1	NL/NR/FO

IV. Concord's Countryside

Strawberry Hill Rd to Liberty St	Isaac Davis Trail	1775	*	*	*	-	2	no
Barrett's Mill Rd	Barrett Farm Historic District	18th-20th C	*	*	***	*	1	LD
Strawberry H Rd to Liberty St	Isaac Davis Trail	1775						
Estabrook Rd/Monument St	Estabrook Woods	18th-20th C	*	*	***	*	1	no/IO
Lowell Rd	Bateman's Pond area	18th-20th C	*	***	*	**	3	no
Bateman's Pond	Ephraim/Joshua/Joseph Brown Farm	mid 18th-20th	*	-	-	-	4	no
Fairhaven Rd south of Rte 2	Smallpox Cemetery	1792	*	*	-	*	2	no/TO
1549-1743 Monument St		c1800-20th	-	-	-	*	4	no
Fairhaven Hill Rd	Fairhaven Hill	1840s-1910	-	***	***	*	2	no/IO
Route 126	Walden Woods	1840s-20thC	-	***	***	-	1	SO/IO
Route 126	Walden Pond	19th C	-	***	***	-	1	NR/SO
Westford Rd	Spencer Brook Bridge	mid 19th?	-	*	-	*	2	no/TO
1455-1487 Monument St	Lawrence Farm	mid 19th/20th	*	*	-	*	2	no
478 Bedford St	St. Bernard's Cemetery	1865	-	*	-	*	3	no/IO
Bedford Rd-Reformatory	Middlesex Central Railroad	1871-72/1879	-	*	-	*	4	no
515-595 Old Bedford Rd		c1873-1930	-	*	-	-	4	no
Lower Old Bedford Rd and Virginia Rd		1870s-1930	-	-	-	*	3	NL/NR
opp. 1689 Monument St	Monument	1887	-	-	-	*	4	no
Lexington Rd and Shadyside Ave		1890-1940	-	***	-	-	3	no
909-1048 Lowell Rd		late19th/early20	-	-	-	*	4	no
Old Rd to Nine Acre	Concord Country Club	late19th/20th	-	*	-	*	3	no
517-557 Bedford St		c1900-10	-	-	-	*	4	no
1400 Lowell Rd	Middlesex School	1901/mid20th	-	***	*	*	3	no/IO
268-240 Elm St		c1905-20s	-	-	*	*	4	no
Spencer Brk Rd/Pope Rd	Triangle Farm	early 20th	-	-	-	*	3	no
Hawthorne Lane		early 20th	-	*	-	*	3	no
Monument St	Fenn School	1929/20th C	-	*	-	*	4	no/IO
Plainfield Rd/Powder Mill Rd	White Pond area	1931-40	-	-	-	*	4	no

Summary of Priority Resources

Historic resources based on the preceding analysis and Significance list are:

41	HIGHEST PRIORITY
66	HIGH PRIORITY
152	MEDIUM-HIGH PRIORITY
405	OTHER PRIORITY

The highest and high priority resources are listed below and mapped (Map 7). Of these top 107 historic resources in Concord, 65 have no local historic district protection. Only 10 of the 65 unprotected resources in town are listed on the National Register.

In addition, of the 152 medium-high priority resources (see Significance list), 103 are without local historic district protection. Six of the 103 have national register designation. In short, about 40% of Concord's most valuable historic resources have reasonable protection, but 60% have no official protection and are subject to permanent alteration or destruction at any time.

Protection status and ownership are indicated as follows:

NL = National Historic Landmark;	NR = National Register;
SR = State Register;	LD = Local Historic District;
FO = Federally owned;	SO = State owned; TO = Town owned;
IO = Institution owned.	

HIGHEST PRIORITY

Historic Houses

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

47 Lexington Rd.	THOMAS DANE HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
572 Main St.	JOSEPH HOSMER HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
57 Lowell Rd.	BLOCK HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
19 Church Green	WILLIAM MUNROE/JOSEPH WHITE COTTAGE (NR/SR/LD/IO)
455 Lexington Rd.	THE WAYSIDE (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
491 Lexington Rd.	EPHRAIM BULL/GRAPEVINE COTTAGE (SR/LD)
399 Lexington Rd.	ORCHARD HOUSE (NR/SR/LD/IO)
269 Monument St.	OLD MANSE (NL/NR/SR/LD/IO)
28 Cambridge Tpk.	RALPH WALDO EMERSON HOUSE (NL/NR/SR/LD/IO)

[Concord Center Not on Register]

92 Sudbury Rd.	EDWARD BULKELEY HOUSE
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[Concord's Countryside]

34 Old Bedford Rd. JOHN MERIAM HOUSE (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
775 Monument St. BARRETT/HUTCHINS FARMHOUSE
341 Virginia Rd. JOHN WHEELER HOUSE (HOUSE OF THOREAU'S BIRTH)
(NR/SR/TO)
448 Barrett's Mill Rd. COL. JAMES BARRETT FARM (NR/SR/LD)

Historic Buildings Other Than Houses (Original Use)

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

8 Lexington Rd. WRIGHT TAVERN (NL/NR/SR/LD/IO)
320 Lowell Rd. HUNT/HOSMER BARN (SR/LD)

[Concord's Countryside]

20 Powder Mill Rd. PARKMAN TAVERN (NR/SR)
265 Ball's Hill Rd. JOHN BALL BARN
Spencer Brook Rd/Pope Rd. BARN AND TWO SILOS

**Historic Structures, Objects, Burial Grounds, Sites,
Corridors, and Cultural Landscapes**

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

Monument Square (OLD) HILL BURYING GROUND (NR/SR/LD/TO)
Main St. SOUTH BURYING PLACE/MAIN STREET BURYING
GROUND (SR/LD/TO)
Monument St./Liberty St. MINUTEMAN STATUE (NL/NR/SR/LD/TO)
Monument St. NORTH BRIDGE (NL/NR/SR/LD/TO)
Main St. MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (SR/LD)
Liberty St. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, NORTH
BRIDGE UNIT (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
Lexington Rd. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
WAYSIDE UNIT (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
Monument St. NORTH BRIDGE-MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC
DISTRICT (SR/LD)
Lexington Rd. MONUMENT SQUARE-LEXINGTON ROAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT (NR/SR/LD)
Bedford St. SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY (TO/NR/SR)

[Concord's Countryside]

Great Meadows/Bedford St. PIONEER/SETTLER/FARMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Nashawtuc Hill/Oak Rd./
Jennie Dugan Brook PIONEER/SETTLER/FARMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Barrett's Mill Rd./Lowell Rd. PIONEER/SETTLER/FARMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Bedford St./Concord River GREAT MEADOWS
Lexington Rd. MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
BATTLE ROAD UNIT (NR/SR/FO)

Westford Rd./Spencer Brook Rd.	LANDSCAPE OF OLD FARMS
775 Monument St.	BARRETT/HUTCHINS FARM (PUNKATASSET FARM)
Lexington Rd.	AMERICAN MILE HISTORIC DISTRICT (SR/LD)
Barrett's Mill Rd.	BARRETT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT (SR/LD)
Estabrook Rd./Monument St.	ESTABROOK WOODS (IO)
Route 126/Route 2	WALDEN WOODS (SO/IO)
Route 126	WALDEN POND (NHL/NR/SO)

HIGH PRIORITY

Historic Houses

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

5/7;13/15 Lexington Rd.	PELLET/BARRETT HOUSE; EZEKIEL BROWN/ ELISHA TOLMAN HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
201 Lexington Rd.	WHEELER/HUTTMAN/SCHUREMAN HOUSE (SR/LD)
105 Lexington Rd.	BROWN/BEATON HOUSE; FAY/HEYWOOD HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
77 Lexington Rd.	REUBEN BROWN HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
110 Walden St.	T. WHEELER/CYRUS STOW HOUSE (SR/LD)
41 Wood St.	EPHRAIM WOOD, JR. HOUSE/CONCORD HOME SCHOOL (SR/LD)
242 Monument St.	ELISHA JONES/BULLETHOLE HOUSE (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
586 Main St.	THE DOVECOTE (HOSMER COTTAGE) (SR/LD)
57 Lexington Rd.	CAPT. JOHN ADAMS HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
255 Main St.	THOREAU-ALCOTT HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)
99 Sudbury Rd.	SCOTCHFORD/WHEELER HOUSE (NR/SR)

[Concord Center Not on Register]

324 Bedford St.	CAESAR ROBBINS (P. HUTCHINSON) HOUSE
106 Elm St.	FRANKLIN SANBORN HOUSE

[West Concord]

249 Harrington Rd.	WHEELER/HARRINGTON HOUSE (TO)
998 Elm St./Route 2	JOHN CUMING HOUSE (NR/SR/SO)
1694 Main St.	ROGER BROWN HOUSE (NR/SR)

[Concord's Countryside]

158 Fairhaven Rd.	EPHRAIM POTTER HOUSE/PEST HOUSE (NR/SR)
222 Barrett's Mill Rd.	TEMPLE/STONE/MUNROE HOUSE (SR/LD)
158 Spencer Brk Rd.	CLARKE/MANSFIELD HOUSE
265 Ball's Hill Rd.	OLD BALL HOUSE
477 Virginia Rd.	WHEELER-MERRIAM HOUSE (NR/SR)
110 Spencer Brk Rd.	JONES/FARRAR HOUSE (L. WETHERBEE HOUSE)
344 Westford Rd.	JOHN MELVIN HOUSE (WILLIAM MELVIN HOUSE)
383 Cambridge Tpk.	FLETCHER/CUMING HOUSE
216 Westford Rd.	PETER/HIRAM JONES HOUSE

1710 Lowell Rd.	ADAMS/CHANDLER/MELVIN HOUSE
82 Sandy Pond Rd.	PRESCOTT/HOSMER HOUSE (SOUTH MARGIN FARM)
429 Williams Rd.	CAPT. CHARLES MILES HOUSE
1360 Monument St.	BARRETT HOUSE/OCTOBER FARM
612 Barrett's Mill Rd.	JAMES BARRETT, ESQ. HOUSE (SR/LD)
107 Westford Rd.	STEPHEN BARRETT HOUSE
240 Fairhaven Hill Rd.	CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS II HOUSE
755 Monument St.	LOG CABIN
317 Garfield Rd.	THOMAS MOTT SHAW ESTATE (NR/SR)
263 Simon Willard Rd.	LITTLEHOLME (HARRY LITTLE HOUSE)

Historic Buildings Other Than Houses (Original Use)

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

11 Monument Square	THE COLONIAL INN (NR/SR/LD)
455 Lexington Rd.	THE WAYSIDE BARN (NHL/NR/SR/LD)
572 Main St.	JOSEPH HOSMER BARN/CARRIAGE HOUSE (NR/SR/LD)

[Concord Center Not on Register]

45 Hubbard St.	BLACK HORSE TAVERN (J. HOLDEN/NATHANIEL BROOKS HOUSE)
25 Middle St.	THE OLD ACADEMY
49 Sudbury Rd.	FRANKLIN SANBORN HOUSE AND SCHOOLROOM
324 Sudbury Rd.	DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH ARTIST STUDIO (LD)

[West Concord]

1700 Main St./9 Pond La.	THE DAMON MILL (NR/SR)
965 Elm St./Route 2	WARDEN'S HOUSE AND REFORMATORY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (SO)
20 Commonwealth Ave.	CONCORD JUNCTION DEPOT/UNION STATION (NR/SR)

[Concord's Countryside]

107 Spencer Brk Rd.	BARN
321 Williams Rd.	BARN AND SILO
606 Strawberry Hill Rd.	BARN
1360 Monument St./Concord River	STONE BOATHOUSES
755 Monument St.	WOODEN STAVE WATER TANK
637(677) Old Road to Nine Acre Corner	WOODEN STAVE WATER TANK TO

Historic Structures, Objects, Burial Grounds, Sites, Corridors, and Cultural Landscapes

[Concord Center on National or State Register]

Lowell Rd. East of River	OLD CALF PASTURE (SR/LD/TO)
Liberty St.	REVOLUTIONARY MUSTERFIELD (NL/NR/SR/LD/FO)
Monument St.	BATTLE MONUMENT (NL/NR/SR/LD/TO)

[Concord Center Not on Register]

Concord River/Martin Rd. SETTLER/FARMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Off Squaw Sachem Trail EGG ROCK

[West Concord]

1709 Main St. DAMON MILL TAIL RACE

[Concord's Countryside]

Monument St./Liberty St./Hutchins Pond	SETTLER/FARMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
White Pond/Plainfield Rd./Powder Mill Rd.	SETTLER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Sudbury Rd./Fitchburg Tpk.	NINE ACRE CORNER
Monument St.	PUNKATASSET HILL (TO)
Old Road to Nine Acre Corner	LANDSCAPE OF OLD FARMS
Strawberry Hill Rd. to Revolutionary Musterfield	ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL (NR/SR)
Fairhaven Rd./Route 2	SMALLPOX CEMETERY (TO)
Westford Rd.	SPENCER BROOK BRIDGE (TO)
1455-1487 Monument St.	LAWRENCE FARM

MEDIUM-HIGH PRIORITY

152 historic resources identified in the preceding section, "Significance of Historic Resources"

OTHER PRIORITY

405 historic resources identified in the preceding section, "Significance of Historic Resources"

Recommendations for Action

Introduction

Because of its remarkable age as an American town and the continuous vigilance of concerned townspeople and government, Concord is extraordinarily fortunate in the number, nature, and setting of its historic and cultural built or structural resources. These resources, and the landscapes which still surround many of them, remind residents and visitors of our Town's rural roots. But do we or visitors to Concord know or appreciate the stewardship that is necessary to maintain these historic resources?

Due to constant economic pressure for more and more development, these visual reminders of our heritage — and the vital context of open space in which many exist — are in danger of being lost, eradicated, or changed beyond recognition. Many of these historic resources do not benefit from sufficiently effective preservation protection. This *Historic Resources Masterplan* presents a listing of the resources in greatest need of protection for the future.

Today, much is made of the value of our natural and built environment: property values, the value of the Town's tax base, the development value of land, and so on. But we must not forget the shared value of the quality of life which is conveyed visually as we look around our town today. Much of that quality emanates from the historic and cultural resources, and their settings, that we continue to enjoy.

But, if we do not protect and preserve our historic and cultural resources, as we work to protect our open space, we will not have these resources at all. The quality of our lives and the character of our community will change, and not necessarily for the better. Questions demanding answers confront us: To what extent should current historic resources be protected? Which ones deserve the strongest protection and why? How does protection of historic resources help the value of property or the character of our community? When should the common good override personal wishes?

The time to discuss and debate these questions is now while the resources exist, not after they are gone. As the section entitled "Lost Resources" so clearly indicates, resources that disappear do not return. If resources disappear due to conscious planning and decision-making, that is one thing; disappearance of historic resources due to indifference, indecision, or inaction is quite another. Which path do we as a Town wish to take?

This *Masterplan* sets out compelling information, describing the number and nature of our historic resources including their preservation protection status, or lack of it. This *Masterplan* makes the case for positive action — conscious planning and decision-making — by townspeople and Town government. It stresses the need for proactive strategies by Town agencies and boards, as well as private citizens, in the area of historic preservation. The Historical Commission believes that our quality of life as a community links directly to those structures whose historical and architectural character connects us with our past, and

with those townspeople whose preservation efforts have given us the Town we have today. This sense of place enriches all our lives, and should stimulate informed citizen and Town government action in the service of historical preservation.

The Concord Historical Commission, whose mandate is to bring historic preservation issues to the attention of the Town, has developed six broad Recommendations for Action. These are described below, with specific steps under each. Many of these proposals are directed at particular Town departments and boards; others call for active citizen involvement and participation. A major purpose of the Concord Historical Commission in preparing this *Masterplan* has been to alert Town officials and citizens alike to what needs to be done. Effective historic planning and preservation need not begin, nor even continue, only under the leadership of the Historical Commission. The task of protecting our historic resources requires the participation of all — individuals, community organizations and business firms, as well as public officials.

Agencies and Groups Mentioned in the Recommendations

ACE	Adult and Community Education
BOA	Board of Appeals
BOS	Board of Selectmen
CC	Cemetery Commission
CHC	Concord Historical Commission
CJ	Concord Journal
CLCT	Concord Land Conservation Trust
CM	Concord Museum
COC	Chamber of Commerce
CPL	Concord Public Library
CSC	Concord School Committee
DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction
DPLM	Department of Planning and Land Management
FD	Finance Department/Committee
HC	Historical Collaborative
HDC	Historic Districts Commission
HU	Harvard University
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MNHP	Minute Man National Historical Park
NRC	Natural Resources Commission
PB	Planning Board
PO	Property Owners
PWC	Public Works Commission
TCCA	Thoreau Country Conservation Alliance
TM	Town Manager
TOA	Town of Acton
TOC	Town of Carlisle
TPL	Trust for Public Land
TS	Thoreau Society

TTOR The Trustees of Reservations
WADN WADN Radio
WWP Walden Woods Project

RECOMMENDATION 1: SECURE OPTIMUM PROTECTION FOR MOST SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES.

"We cannot preserve our community merely by preserving its most prominent landmarks." (Brenge, *A Preservation Master Plan for the City of Salem, Massachusetts*, 1991, p.1.)

Responsible Agency

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>CHC
 DPLM
 MHC
 PO</p> | <p>1.1 Work with property owners to prepare nominations for properties eligible to be included in the National Register of Historic Places (see preceding section, Summary of Priority Resources; also see A. M. Forbes list in 1994 <i>Survey</i>).</p> |
| <p>CHC
 HC
 MHC</p> | <p>1.2 Investigate steps needed to place properties owned by the Town or non-profit organizations on the State Register of Historic Places (e.g., Town House). Such properties then may qualify for matching grants under the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (see Recommendation 6, 6.4, below).</p> |
| <p>CHC
 HDC
 MNHP
 PO</p> | <p>1.3 Examine the list of properties in greatest need of preservation protection (<i>Masterplan</i>, 1995) and develop strategies for protection in conjunction with property owners or Town (e.g., Smallpox Cemetery, 17th C. structures, Barrett/Hutchins Farm).</p> |
| <p>BOS
 DPLM
 SC</p> | <p>1.4 Investigate preservation strategies for land adjacent to historic resources (such as Town-owned fields next to the Col. James Barrett homestead).</p> |
| <p>CHC
 DOC
 DPLM
 MHC
 TM</p> | <p>1.5 Work with the Department of to develop a preservation strategy for prison area, with resources such as the John Cuming House, brick Reformatory building, cast-iron fountain, white and green row houses, prison cemetery, and surrounding open land.</p> |
| <p>TCCA
 TS
 WWP</p> | <p>1.6 Investigate preservation protection for house of Thoreau's birth on Virginia.</p> |

CC CHC PWC TM	1.7 Protect and restore Town-owned historic resources (e.g., Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, the Melvin Memorial, Spencer Brook Bridge on Westford Road).
CLCT HU PO	1.8 Work to protect historic Estabrook Woods.
CHC DPLM HDC PO	1.9 Work with the Historic Districts Commission and property owners to investigate the establishment of other Historic Districts (e.g., part of Sudbury Road, Westford Rd./Spencer Brook Rd. Area).
CHC DPLM TOA TOC	1.10 Work with Carlisle and Acton to investigate ways of protecting the Westford Rd./Spencer Brook Rd. Area.
CHC	1.11 Identify and protect historic areas shared with other adjoining towns.
CHC DPLM	1.12 Determine how the Town should use prehistoric archaeological survey information, such as including it in all site plan, subdivision, and public works project development reviews, and secure protection for key archaeological areas.
CHC MCH	1.13 Nominate significant historic resources and projects for Massachusetts Historical Commission and National Trust awards.
HDC	1.14 Investigate and propose new and/or enlarged National Register Districts.
CHC DPLM	1.15 Explore usefulness of preservation protection strategies (e.g., Conservation Districts) that rely on citizen initiation and/or informed participation.
CLCT DPLM NRC	1.16 Develop a plan to preserve historic viewsheds and scenic landscapes that are in private or public ownership (see Recommendation 6, 6.2, below).
CHC TCCA	1.17 Help preserve historic Walden Woods.

RECOMMENDATION 2: DEVELOP CITIZEN KNOWLEDGE OF AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR HISTORIC RESOURCES.

"Too often the general public perceives historic preservation as at best an obscure, esoteric, or perhaps even elitist endeavor that has little or no relevance to their daily lives. The image of historic preservation as concerning itself only with the oldest, the finest, and the most historic, or being incompatible with growth and change, unfortunately persists. . . . [We need to begin] a campaign [that] could focus on such topics as the role preservation plays in economic development, fostering civic pride, and retaining community character." (Special Commission on Historic Preservation, *Final Report*, 1994, p.82)

Responsible Agency

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| CHC
PO | 2.1 Prepare a booklet for residents which introduces the need for historic resources preservation, emphasizes the importance of citizen understanding of and responsibility for such preservation, explains appropriate financial incentives, and outlines various strategies and steps residents can take to initiate or become involved in preservation, such as requesting a Conservation District (see Recommendations 3 and 6 below). Send the booklet to all residents; promote the inclusion of such a booklet in welcome wagon and newcomers' materials, and as gifts by realtors to new property owners. |
| CHC | 2.2 Inform all property owners whose properties are listed in the 1995 <i>Masterplan</i> , and provide them with information describing the historic nature of their properties. |
| CHC | 2.3 Every five years, invite community review and revision of the <i>Masterplan</i> listing of significant properties needing preservation protection; advise property as in 2.2 above. |
| CHC
HDC | 2.4 Hold neighborhood or area community coffees in which preservation protection options and strategies are discussed and explained. Encourage citizen initiation of appropriate preservation protection. |
| ACE
CHC | 2.5 Design and teach an Adult and Community Education course that prepares citizens to be participants in the annual CHC-sponsored survey of historic resources, and also explains the need for and variety of preservation protection strategies available to townspeople. |

- CHC
CH
HDC** **2.6** In conjunction with other historical groups (e.g., Historical Collaborative, Historic Districts Commission), sponsor a series of speakers on preservation issues.
- CHC
CJ
WADN** **2.7** Expand press coverage of historic resources and preservation issues, including promoting a regular column in the local newspaper, and seek coverage from the local radio station.
- CHC
CPL** **2.8** Work with both Free Public Libraries to establish a shelf devoted to historic resources, including architectural and preservation information (e.g., the 1994 *Survey* and subsequent supplements, the 1995 *Masterplan* and subsequent updates, the *Highlights of Concord's Historic Resources*, videos and other information sponsored by the Concord Historical Commission and other groups).
- ACE
CHC
CPL
HDC** **2.9** Develop or sponsor walking tours and neighborhood-based public education programs, such as "How to Research Your House" and neighborhood histories.
- CHC
COC
HDC** **2.10** Launch an aggressive public information program, with the help and participation of the Chamber of Commerce and other groups, to educate property owners, merchants, contractors, architects, real estate agents, developers, Town government officials, and others about the benefits of historic preservation as a means of maintaining and enhancing Concord's unique character.
- BOS
CHC** **2.11** Recruit and develop a group of citizens as potential members of the CHC; increase the number of Associate Members on the CHC; form a category of Junior Associate Members which would include middle and high school students.
- ACE
CHC
CSC** **2.12** Encourage the establishment of a local school curriculum that focuses on historic resources identification and preservation; develop and offer such a course after school or through the Adult and Community Education program.
- CHC
NRC** **2.13** Recruit and establish neighborhood combined historic and natural resources groups as adjuncts to the CHC and natural resources committees, in order to advance understanding and advocacy of protection of these important resources.

- CHC
CM** **2.14** Prepare a video for new and current residents that describes Concord's historic resources and promotes stewardship of those resources, including where to find relevant information and what preservation protection strategies are appropriate.
- CHC** **2.15** Inform townspeople when *Survey* and *Masterplan* data are transferred to a computer database so that citizens may have ready access to those data through computers.
- CHC
CPL
CSC
MHC** **2.16** Investigate linking Town, Public Library, and school libraries through computers to the Massachusetts Historical Commission's computer database of historic resources.
- CHC** **2.17** Prepare a fact sheet on historic resources and preservation protection in Concord for distribution to the public and Town government.

RECOMMENDATION 3: PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION AND PRESERVATION STRATEGIES INTO TOWN GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.

"With the double incentive of maintaining our quality of life and promoting a healthy economy, it is clearly in the best interest of the [Town], and its governing bodies, to do all in their power to encourage historic preservation throughout the community." (Bregle, *A Preservation Master Plan for the City of Salem, Massachusetts*, 1991, p. 1.)

Responsible Agency

- DPLM** **3.1** Pursue Concord's application to the Massachusetts Historical Commission to become a Certified Local Government, which would make certain preservation planning funds available to the Town (see Recommendation 6, 6.4, below).
- BOS
CHC** **3.2** Work with the Board of Selectmen to establish a Demolition Delay Bylaw advisory task force to establish need for and to investigate ways of promoting passage of such a bylaw at the next Town Meeting.

**BOA
CHC
DPLM
NRC
PB
PWC**

3.3 Request that all relevant Town officials, boards, and committees (e.g., Planning Board, BOA, Natural Resources Commission, Department of Planning and Land Management, Department of Public Works) insert specific language into their policies and procedures which, when they are reviewing site plans and subdivision proposals, alerts them to historic resources and preservation impact analysis information in the *Masterplan* and *Survey*, and potential review by the CHC of those plans which may threaten significant historic resources.

BOS

3.4 Include the implications or impact on historic resources in every charge by the Board of Selectmen to committees addressing planning or land use issues (e.g., Housing Plan Task Force, Bikeways Task Force, Route 2 Study Committee, etc.).

**BOS
DPLM**

3.5 Incorporate all historic resources data from the *Masterplan* and *Survey* into a Town computerized database. Those data should be included in any forthcoming geographic information (GIS) mapping system.

CHC

3.6 Plan and conduct an historic resources information and preservation strategies tour and workshop for Town officials and chairs of appropriate boards and committees.

**CHC
DPLM
PB**

3.7 Conduct a study of zoning regulations in the Town to determine the desirability of various preservation protection strategies, such as bylaws and special districts.

**CHC
DPLM
HDC
PB**

3.8 Study the benefits and any costs of the following preservation protection strategies, and propose for adoption those which appear desirable and justified:

3.8.1 Conservation District. "Conservation districts can be used to protect neighborhoods or districts that have significant architectural and historic merit and a distinct character but that do not qualify for historic district status or have lost some of their integrity through incompatible additions and new development." (Morris, *Innovative Tools for Historic Preservation*, 1992, p. 13.). Rules and regulations can be tailored to the particular needs and interests of each individual conservation district. Active citizen participation in initiating conservation district status and in developing these rules and regulations is a hallmark of conservation districts (e.g., Westvale, Hubbard St.).

3.8.2 Local Landmark Bylaw. A local town meeting may enact a local Landmark bylaw to protect any individual historic landmark outside an historic district. The CHC could recommend potential Landmarks to the Board of Selectmen for action. Citizens may also petition for the establishment of particular Landmarks. Once a Landmark has been designated, a review process is established for any demolition or alterations of that property.

3.8.3 Historic Overlay District. This amendment to the zoning bylaw would be similar to a wetlands protection district and would protect a pre-determined area by controlling land use changes through requiring a special permit for alterations to current usage.

3.8.4 Historic Open Space Protection Overlay District. The intent of this district is to cluster development and preserve historic open spaces that are typical of earlier times (e.g., a farming landscape as at the Old Road to Nine-Acre Corner Area). Since woods and fields that historically have been undeveloped essentially can never be regained once built upon, this protection strategy serves to preserve historic open space and reduce certain development costs through clustering.

3.8.5 Downzoning. Downzoning changes the zoning classification of an area or neighborhood so that the allowable density of development is lowered, or usage is limited, in order to protect the architectural or historic nature of the neighborhood against inappropriate development. Downzoning could be initiated by affected property owners, a neighborhood group, or the Planning Board.

3.8.6 Facade Improvement Programs. These programs would include design guidelines.

3.8.7 Preservation Restrictions. A preservation restriction was enacted by Massachusetts General Laws to provide an individual property owner the means to restrict future alteration or development of property; such property must be significant for its architectural, archaeological, or historical associations. This restriction is a legal agreement between the property owner and another party, usually a non-profit entity with the power to acquire land and whose purposes include historic preservation, or a government body such as the Historical Commission. Restrictions can be conveyed in a will or deed, and can qualify the owner or estate for a variety of federal and state tax deductions.

CHC

3.9 Appoint CHC members to liaison positions with various Town boards and committees, private historic organizations, and the Minuteman National Historic Park, whose activities may have an impact on historic resources.

**DPLM
TPL
TTOR**

3.10 Develop a more proactive historic open space protection plan for the Town, using agencies such as the Trust for Public Land and the Trustees of Reservations.

**BOS
CHC**

3.11 Notify the CHC whenever the Board of Selectmen is given a right of first refusal to purchase a parcel of land under Chapter 61 and 61A so that the CHC may review the potential historic significance of the site.

RECOMMENDATION 4: CONTINUE THE 1994 SURVEY AND EXPAND THE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE TOWN.

"Heritage education is a celebration of the way people are, a way of learning from our successes and our failures. The main purpose of heritage education should be to help us to understand people. By looking at the material culture of the past, we come to know the human reality of the people who created it." (Massachusetts Heritage Education Task Force, *Final Report*, 1989, p. 10.)

Responsible Agency	
CHC DPLM	4.1 Continue the annual survey of historic resources. Expand the survey to include resources since 1940, such as areas or neighborhoods created as a whole (e.g., Conantum), and all public property.
CHC DPLM NRC	4.2 Identify historic viewsheds and scenic landscapes that connect with historic resources, and evaluate the desirability of a scenic roads bylaw.
CHC MHC	4.3 Conduct a prehistoric archaeological survey of the Town, in conjunction with the MHC, so that all archaeological sites will be on MHC's database for review during future development (see Recommendation 1, 1.12, above).
CHC DPLM	4.4 Identify post-1635 historical period cultural resources, such as unusual stone walls, stonewall networks, cellarholes, wagon roads, fieldstone bridges, road beds, trails and corridors, garages, pipelines, etc.
CHC HDC PO	4.5 Evaluate the need for an historic house sign program, with citizen involvement. Criteria and procedures should be developed in conjunction with the Historic Districts Commission, since some properties for potential historic signs lie in the Districts.
CHC CLCT	4.6 Work with the Concord Land Conservation Trust and other organizations to document and protect historic resources on protected land, such as stone walls, cellar holes, lime kilns, and mill sites.
CHC DPLM	4.7 Work with the Department of Planning and Land Management to prepare overlay maps of historic and cultural resources. Such maps can be used in conjunction with open space overlay maps to pinpoint areas of significant importance in need of preservation protection.
CHC	4.8 Expand ongoing historic street sign marker program to include bridges, cemeteries, monuments, railroad beds, and open spaces of historic importance.

RECOMMENDATION 5: FORM ALLIANCES AND CREATE STUDY/ADVOCACY GROUPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

"Like the natural environment, preservation of the built environment is a delicate balance dependent on the interactions of many forces." (Brengele, *A Preservation Master Plan for the City of Salem, Massachusetts*, 1991, p. 1.)

Responsible Agency	
CHC COC	5.1 Establish study/advocacy citizen groups as adjuncts to the CHC to focus on such historic resource issues as barns, silos, and carriage houses; garages and early automobiles; railroads; historic corridors; archaeological sites; specific preservation protection strategies, such as a Demolition Delay Bylaw; business benefits from historic preservation efforts.
CHC	5.2 Draw from such study/advocacy citizen groups in part for Associate Membership on the CHC.
CHC	5.3 Develop strong working relationships with Town boards and committees, and private historic organizations, through liaisons.
CHC HDC	5.4 Work with the Historic Districts Commission to better differentiate HDC from the Concord Historical Commission in the eyes of the public and Town government.
CHC CM CPL HC	5.5 Develop occasional public education programs with study/advocacy groups, other historic organizations, or governmental agencies to promote knowledge of historic resources and historic preservation.
CHC DPLM NRC	5.6 Form a strategic planning group, in conjunction with the Department of Planning and Land Management, to study the integration of historic and natural resources for future planning purposes.

RECOMMENDATION 6: EXPLORE FUNDING MECHANISMS AND PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRESERVATION PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

"Each historic building and structure represents a community investment that should not be discarded lightly; maintaining and rehabilitating older buildings and neighborhoods can mean savings in time, money, and raw materials. The preservation of a community's historical resources will enrich the lives of its inhabitants now and in the future." (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Certified Local Governments in the National Historic Preservation Program" (brochure), p. 6.)

Responsible Agency	
CHC CLCT	6.1 Investigate the benefits of creating a Concord Historic Resources Trust, modelled on the Concord Land Conservation Trust, whose purpose would be to acquire and hold preservation restrictions on historic property.
BOS CHC	6.2 Investigate the possibility of creating a Chapter 61-type program for owners of private property comprising an historic viewshed or scenic vista.
CHC FD	6.3 Create a study/advocacy group that would prepare information relating to tax and other financial benefits deriving from rehabilitation and preservation of historic property. A study of the Town tax base is relevant here, plus awareness of equity issues for special citizen groups such as the elderly.
CHC DPLM	6.4 Work with the Department of Planning and Land Management to aggressively pursue preservation planning and preservation funding, such as Certified Local Government status, Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund, MHC Survey and Planning Grants, tax abatements, industry matching grants, foundation contributions, and low-interest loan programs.
CHC DPLM NRC	6.5 Preserve historic landscapes and open space of especially significant historical value by promoting the purchase of agricultural preservation restrictions on agricultural fields and open space.

**BOS
CHC
DPLM**

6.6 Secure permanent staffing support for the Concord Historical Commission, including office and file cabinet space.

Conclusion

This section proposes a number of specific steps to be taken to protect and preserve the Town's historic resources. These measures are grouped under six major Recommendations for Action. Town officials, boards, and committees, private organizations, businesses, and townspeople who read this *Masterplan*, and in particular this section, should take it upon themselves to incorporate heightened knowledge of our historic resources into their planning and decision-making. Responsibility for the effective preservation of these resources lies with everyone — Town leaders, staff, and citizens.

Why is community and local government involvement so vital to historic planning and preservation? In the words of the 1987 *Long Range Plan*, "Our understanding of Concord's past sets a stage for our aspirations as a community. . . . Pride in Concord's past has spurred continuous efforts to safeguard its special qualities. Concord is not only attractive because of its history, but also because of the *visible evidence of care which those efforts have produced.*" (page 6-1, emphasis added). That "visible evidence of care" is all around us, a legacy from those Concordians who have gone before us. Will we, the townspeople of today, continue to act as caring stewards to effectively plan for and preserve these remaining historic resources? That decision is in all our hands.



Appendix

A. Chronology of Historic Preservation in Concord

Historic awareness and a resultant interest in the conservation and preservation of historic resources are integral to the character of Concord. Even before the creation of the Historic Districts Commission and the Historical Commission in the latter half of the twentieth century, Concordians had many methods of preserving their history. In the effort to preserve history and guarantee memory of the past, historical conservation began with an emphasis on commemorating events. Later, the focus of conservation gradually centered on structural preservation. Zoning, sub-division standards, and natural resource protection also contribute to historic preservation in Concord.

Nineteenth-century commemorative efforts included (in addition to the annual galas) writings, trees and plantings, and the erection of monuments. In each of these activities, it is evident that residents did not regard their heritage only with a view towards conservation. Concordians considered past people and events to be an important part of the present.

Writing

The Concordians' sense of their link to the past is clearly displayed by the writings of 19th C. Concord authors. This can be seen in the example of two guide books. George Bartlett, in his *Concord Guide Book* (1880), not only describes the history of local areas and houses, but asserts that circumstances and characteristics of the "Concord Fight" were replayed or reflected by other historic events, including the Civil War. Margaret Sydney's *Old Concord, Her Highways and Byways* (1892) is an unconventional guidebook that walks the reader through contemporary Concord, but describes the town as it was in the years prior to 1890. This highly personalized narrative is best described as a literary living-history museum.

Trees and Plantings

Trees, growing through generations, represented a connection between past and present; they were valued by 19th C. Concordians as living monuments. Elisha Jones, for instance, planted a willow tree next to his house reportedly to commemorate the day a member of the British forces shot a hole through the wall of his shed. In 1870, when the tree was considered unsafe to be close to a home and children, it was transplanted instead of being destroyed. In 1875, during the Centennial Celebration, the tree was marked with a plaque bearing the date of its planting and a verse. Victorians guaranteed their own living monuments when they participated in a "tree bee" at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. They also enjoyed walking through an avenue of pines on the Battleground, and identifying which were planted by an ancestor.

Monuments

Countless stone and metal monuments were dedicated during the 19th C. The Battle Monument was erected in 1836. The site chosen for the Civil War monument (erected on April 19, 1867) was close to an historic elm. According to town lore, Reverend William Emerson had delivered his speech under this elm on the morning of the confrontation with the British. At the dedication ceremony for the Civil War monument, his grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, delivered a commemorative address. Concord's most well-known monument, the Minuteman Statue, was erected in 1875.

Commemoratory celebrations were themselves honored. In 1825, at the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Concord Fight, townspeople buried a time capsule as part of the festivities. The capsule included samples of Continental currency and U.S. coin, descriptions of contemporary national and local government, a list of Concord municipal officers, a description of the 50th Anniversary celebration, newspapers, and an engraved plate.

In the late 19th C. the Concord Antiquarian Society was established, and historical artifacts were displayed and "period" rooms developed. However, the conservation of the authenticity of historic sites and structures, one of the main preservation concerns of today, did not play a large part in 19th C. historical consciousness. "Old" houses were valued, in that they stood at the time of the Revolution, and were thus deeply ingrained with the history of the town. Yet any change to their structure, any "modernization", was usually seen as being an improvement to the building. During the 20th C. a new emphasis was placed on the preservation of structures and sites, as these were increasingly threatened by new development. Structural preservation, instead of commemoration, became a way of preserving the past.

Sites and Structures

An early example of the journey away from a Victorian zeal for monument erection towards site preservation was the decision of a 1901 committee commissioned to establish a "permanent monument" in memory of the 125th Anniversary of the Concord Fight. The committee did not erect a monolith, place another plaque on a centrally-located stone, or commission a statue. Rather it voted to purchase land in the center of Concord, tear down the Middlesex Hotel (which was a crumbling eyesore), and reserve the land for a public park or municipal offices, thus preventing further "unsightly" construction.

Another early example of structural preservation is the 1923 opening of the Concord Art Association in a colonial home on Lexington Road. In redesigning the interior of the house for the Association, architects made the new construction appear "consistent" with the original design of the building.

Beginning in the mid-20th C., during the advent of rapid increases in development, even more concern over the preservation of sites and structures was evident. Citizen groups rallied to save Walden Pond from development. In 1960, Historic Districts in Concord Center and

the Historic Districts Commission were created. To preserve and protect historic sites, the Historic Districts Commission was given the power to restrict alterations to existing structures, and determine what new structures could be erected within the Districts.

Finally, in 1973, the Concord Historical Commission was created by Concord residents at Town Meeting to focus on the whole town. The Commission was intended "to identify and safeguard for posterity the unique physical attributes of the town, as exemplified by the various sites, buildings, and other edifices of historic, literary, architectural, or archaeological significance to Concord." This level of citizen activity for historic preservation again demonstrates Concord's characteristic high level of historic awareness. It also reflects the Town's timeless concern over the best methods of preserving, protecting, and celebrating Concord's history.

Major Activities of the Concord Historical Commission

(Years indicate date of Town Report)

1973

- Ruth Wheeler's survey of Concord's historic sites, begun at the inception of the Commission, is submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission.
- The Commission attends Route 2 Environmental Impact Committee meetings to ensure the safety of town landmarks.
- Barrett Farm on Barrett's Mill Road is successfully recommended for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Work is begun on the creation of a map (including sites, buildings, and monuments) for use by visitors and townspeople.
- The Commission studies proposals for the conduct of tour guides to promote an understanding of Concord history.

1974

- Plans are undertaken to preserve and rent the Wheeler/ Harrington House (LeBallister House) at 249 Harrington Ave. The house, in danger of demolition, is one of the three oldest buildings remaining in West Concord.
- The Commission aids in an application for a Massachusetts Historical Commission grant for renovation of the structures on the National Register of Historic Buildings.
- The Junior League and the Commission begin to work together to create a Souvenir Guide Map of Historical and Literary Concord. (The map is completed in 1975.)
- Endorsement is given to a grant request for an oral history project, in which histories would be collected from residents, and made available to the public at the library.
- The Commission helps the Town Archives Committee recatalog town records.

1975

- The Wheeler/Harrington House is renovated and rented.
- The Commission works with the League of Women Voters in updating a map of town landmarks.

1976

- An oral history subcommittee is created.
- The Commission discusses ways to simplify and unify town signs to aid tourists (the project is completed in 1979).
- The Historic Districts are proposed to the National Park Service for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites (The Monument Square/Lexington Road Historic District is accepted in 1977).
- The Commission aids the Concord Preservation Association, Inc.'s attempt to preserve Barrett Farm.

1977

- The Concord oral history program begins, and Renee Garrelick records oral histories from thirty residents.
- The Commission supports the effort to place Damon Mill on the National Register.
- A project inventorying certain of Concord's historic structures is completed.

1978

- The Eleanor B. Fenn Memorial Fund for Oral History is established, and 37 oral history tapes are deposited in the library. Material from the project is used in an exhibit and lecture, "Strawberries and Streetcars."
- Research begins on Main St. houses for possible inclusion on the National Register.

1979

- The Damon Mill and Parkman Tavern are added to the National Register.
- The Commission applies for a federal grant to "update and extend the Massachusetts Historical Commission's inventory of pre-contact archaeological sites and collections in Concord."
- The inventory of Main Street houses is completed.

1980

- A Massachusetts Historical Commission federal matching grant for study of pre-contact sites is approved. The study was conducted by Concord archaeologist, Shirley Blancke.
- The oral history project continues and expands.

1981

- Working with the Historic Districts Commission, the Commission attempts to have the Main Street Historic District certified by the Secretary of the Interior, so that tax benefits are available to business owners for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- The database of pre-contact sites in Concord is expanded.
- Research on a possible Main Street District continues.

1982

- The survey of pre-contact sites is completed. Shirley Blancke and the Commission address the importance of conducting more precise property surveys before new construction is begun.

- Commission member William Bailey begins a study of Concord's ethnic history.
- Research and mapping of 140 buildings continues in the area of Main and Walden Streets as a potential historic district.

1983

- Commission members speak in a lecture series on "the diversity of ethnic populations and their assimilation into the community."
- The Commission and the State work to develop an archaeological inventory of Concord's technical and industrial history.
- For Concord's 350th birthday the Commission recommends a town history book based on the oral history program.

1984

- With a state grant the oral history program is brought into the public schools.
- The inventory of Main and Walden streets continues.
- A historical inventory of West Concord is undertaken by Louis Hills and Judith Stokey.

1985

- *Concord in the Days of Strawberries and Streetcars* by Commission members Renee Garrelick and William Bailey is completed, a history of Concord based on the oral histories.
- The inventory of West Concord continues, and involves approximately 275 sites.

1986

- The Commission joins citizens attempting to preserve the West Concord Depot, and supports a proposal for town acquisition and preservation, plus nomination for the National Register.
- West Concord inventory and photography project is completed.

1987

- Architectural history consultant, Anne M. Forbes, is commissioned to expand the inventory of West Concord's houses, streets, businesses, public buildings, and other sites.
- The prison employee housing on Commonwealth Ave. is nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Historical Commission emphasizes the importance of being "directly informed in the future when change is proposed in historically sensitive areas."
- The Commission supports the attempt to preserve Concord Sanitary Landfill property as public land, and continues to work for the preservation of the Concord Depot.
- Local residents protesting a plan to widen and straighten the historic Barrett's Mill Road are joined by the Commission.
- The Commission works to have Lime Kiln in Estabrook Woods declared a historic site.

1988

- The Commission notifies state agencies that it wants a review of the implications of constructing an office complex on the corner of Routes 2 and 126; a report of the full environmental impact of the project is ordered by the State. The Commission also opposes a planned housing development in Walden Woods near Sudbury Road due to the impact of uncontrolled access on the historic Pond and Woods.
- The Commission reviews National Park Service plans for the Minute Man National Historic Park.
- The West Concord inventory of historic resources is completed.
- The Commission is one of the sponsors of Renee Garrellick's *Clothier of the Assabet: The Mill and Town of Edward Carver Damon*.

1989

- The West Concord inventory is printed and distributed.
- As suggested by Concord's 1987 Long Range Plan, the Commission embarks on a systematic inventory of the entire Town's historic structures. Anne Forbes, in consultation with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, is commissioned to complete the survey and inventory of an estimated 1300 historic resources in phases. Information about the period, theme, property type, architectural style, location, and former owners and residents is recorded, and photos included. Volunteers aid in compiling the survey. The inventory permits the Commission and Town agencies to fulfill and maintain preservation goals and standards, and nominate properties for the National Register or Historic District status.
- The Commission supports efforts by the Thoreau Country Conservation Alliance and other citizens to stop construction in Walden Woods. A study committee chaired by Commission member Susan Dean is appointed by the Selectmen to "examine preservation options and land use possibilities within Walden Woods."
- The West Concord Depot is added to the National Register.
- The Commission opposes the planned razing of the Commonwealth Ave. prison employee houses built in 1878, and recommends that they be used as affordable housing.
- The oral history program focuses on histories during World War II, and becomes independent of the Historical Commission.

1990

- Phase II of the Survey and Inventory of Historic Places is completed, with 80 buildings inventoried near the town center but outside the historic districts. Phase III of the project begins.
- The Commission submits a preapplication for a state grant to support the survey.
- Because of citizen and Commission action the Commonwealth Ave. prison houses are saved from demolition and slated for housing.
- The Commission aids in public awareness efforts for Walden Pond conservation, highlighting the possible adverse results of private, instead of public, ownership of the land.

1991

- The Commission is awarded a matching \$4500 Survey and Planning Grant by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the completion of the Town inventory. The Town report states that "the proposal was cited by MHC as a unique collaborative approach involving a town commission, a professional preservation consultant, and many town volunteers."
- Phase III of the inventory is completed, and includes approximately 275 inventory forms covering 800 properties.
- Phase IV of the Inventory begins, and public access to the inventory is facilitated.
- Commission member Susan Hollis serves on the White Row Task Force to research options for preservation and possible uses of the White Row and Green Row (prison employee) houses.
- The Commission supports feasibility studies for preservation of the birthplace of Henry David Thoreau.
- Possible historic or archaeological sites on two parcels of school owned land are researched for the Housing Authority.
- The Commission is asked to advise the Planning Board on new street names, and works on criteria and guidelines for this.

1992

- The Survey and Inventory of Historic Places is completed, and the forms sent to the Mass. Historical Commission for indexing.
- The Commission hosts "Living With History: The Concord Community as Seen Through the Concord Historic Survey," a public slide presentation by Anne M. Forbes, which is later videotaped and broadcast on local television.
- The Commission initiates a project to erect street sign markers, which would provide concise information about the history of a street or its name.
- The Commission cosponsors two symposia: "Why Concord?", which is part of the Concord Museum's National Endowment for the Humanities Planning Grant; and Historic Massachusetts, Inc.'s annual leadership and preservation workshop.
- Commission member Susan Curtin advises Conantum residents on ways to record their history.
- The Commission opposes the request of the Army National Guard to duplicate the Minuteman Statue, and during alterations to the early Howard Johnson's Restaurant on Route 2, the Commission investigates options for protecting the building and weathervane.
- The Commission initiates a proposal to develop a Historic Resources Masterplan to highlight the key historic resources of the Inventory as an educational tool, and help prioritize the resources for protection efforts in the Town.

1993

- The Survey and Inventory of Historic Places is deposited in the Concord Free Public Library.

- Commission member Frances Benjamin serves as liason for the West Concord Study Committee, and with the particular aid of Marian Wheeler, coordinates production of the Commission's brochure, *Walking Tour of West Concord*.
- Led by member Tedd Osgood the Commission works on a historic street sign marker program.
- Following two building demolitions in town, the Commission considers the need for a demolition delay bylaw, and member Julyann Allen develops a draft bylaw.
- Considerable headway is made on the *Historic Resources Masterplan of Concord, Massachusetts*, plus a shorter version for the public, *Highlights of Concord's Historic Resources*, spearheaded by Commission member Richard Forman.

B. Lost Concord

Many of Concord's historic resources have disappeared over the years, and therefore are no longer a part of the Town's historic fabric. Some losses were deliberate, others inadvertent; some were inevitable, others avoidable. Structures have burned, been demolished, crumbled from neglect, or been moved to a new site.

The following list pinpoints a few of the structures, some of which were historically very significant. These lost resources are listed in three categories (see map in Significance of Historic Resources section), with references indicated in brackets:

Concord Center

West Concord

Concord's Countryside

Concord Center

1. A cast iron, triple-decked fountain (horse watering trough) located in the center of Flagpole Green was removed in 1906. This fountain may presently grace the entrance to the brick Wardens' and Administration Building of the state prison. [Joslin].
2. Six different bridges have spanned the Concord River near the site of the current reproduction of the original North Bridge. Perhaps the most interesting was an ornamental bridge constructed in 1874 and appearing in the centennial pictures of 1875. It was destroyed by ice in 1887. [Library Photofile].
3. A jail was constructed near Bedford St. behind the South Burying Ground. It was a two-story wooden structure housing eight cells, four on each floor, with an outside staircase. A stockaded yard provided exercise and sanitary facilities. Conveniently, the prisoners were fed from Hartwell Bigelow's tavern located next door. [Wheeler, p. 83; Drake, p. 381].
4. Lowell Road Railway Station was located near the present site of Concord Lumber. In 1871-72 the Middlesex Central Railroad was extended from Bedford to Concord, with its first terminus at Lowell Road, where a depot, small railway yard, and engine turntable were built. [Forbes 1993].
5. Middlesex Hotel near the present Concord Park. Fire destroyed the first in 1845, and the rebuilt structure was torn down in 1901. [Wheeler, p. 172; J. W. Barber print of the central part of Concord].
6. Whipping post elm. A large elm tree in front of the new courthouse built in 1794 was used as a whipping post. Today it would stand somewhere in front of the present Town House. [Special Collections Scrapbook, vol. 6, p. 69].

7. Many canoe club boathouses existed at various locations along the Concord River. One of the most elaborate of these structures with "winding walks and rustic seats" was located just below the Red Bridge (Lowell Rd. bridge). [Library photofile].
8. Old Minot house located on Lexington Rd., on the hill opposite the juncture with Cambridge Turnpike. The original frame of the house was a stockade built by John Hoar to house 56 Christian Indians from Nashoba during King Philip's War (17th C.). [Wheeler, p. 54; painting by Stacy Tolman now located in the Concord Free Public Library; Sidney, p. 59].
9. Old Town House with weathervane (standing 1775) became Deacon White's barn in 1794, and was moved behind his store (approximately behind the present Colonial Inn). The weathervane dated 1673 was donated to the Concord Free Public Library in 1882-83 [Shattuck, p. 207; Wheeler, p. 172; Annual Reports, Town of Concord, 1882-83].
10. Bigelow's Tavern of Concord, formerly run by Nathan Patch, was located on Main Street next to the jail behind the Old Burying Ground. It was kept by Captain Ephraim Jones who was also in charge of the jail. [Drake, pp. 381-2; Shattuck, pp. 207-8].
11. Old Grammar School House on Monument Square at the site of the present Masonic Hall was Concord's upper school. When the original wooden structure burned in 1820, a new brick school was built on the site and housed one small schoolroom downstairs, while the Masons occupied the second floor. [Wheeler, pp. 77, 149].
12. Willard/Lee Farm at the foot of Lee's or Hind's Hill (Nashawtuc). Many Harvard students boarded there when Harvard College relocated to Concord during the winter of 1775. Destroyed by fire around 1857, the house was said to be of an unusual or exemplary design. [Reynolds].
13. Octagonal windmill, 40 ft. high on Monument St. (Windmill Hill). Built in 1835 by Nathaniel Rice to grind grain for Concord farmers, it was a landmark for miles around, but was a "huge failure" as it "never ground but little grist." A couple of years later the huge fans broke from their fastenings in a spring gale, and sailed off toward Bedford, and the mill was ruined. The Garrisons bought it and occupied the lower story until it became uninhabitable and was torn down. [Keyes, Vol. I, pp. 54-55].
14. Tavern House on Lowell Rd., owned and occupied by Abel D. Clark. Destroyed by fire between 1885 and 1915? [Keyes, Vol. I, p. 91].
15. Streetcar lines (1901-1923). A waiting room was present in Concord Center, and connections were made at Monument Square with the Bedford-Concord branch of the Lexington and Boston Street Railway for Bedford, Lexington, and Arlington Heights. [Garrelick & Bailey, p. 103].
16. John Hunt House (Hunt/Hosmer House) built on the Winthrop brothers' land grant at the present corner of Lowell Rd. and Liberty St. This old 17th c. house, the only one in

Concord known to have had a second-story overhang, was torn down by Edmund Hosmer in 1859. [Sidney, p. 113; painting in the Concord Free Public Library Collection].

17. Original John Flint House of the 17th c. stood near Flint's Bridge on the knoll beside the present maintenance buildings of the North Bridge Visitor's Center. [Keyes, Vol. I, p. 34].
18. Several 17th C. First-Period buildings of the original settlement in the Revolutionary Ridge and Mill Brook area. [Forbes 1993].
19. Middlesex Central Railroad from Bedford to a station on Lowell Rd. by the present Concord Lumber. In 1879 a railroad bridge over the Sudbury River near the present Keyes Rd. was built, and then a bridge over the Assabet River connected the line with the Reformatory station near the present Route 2 circle, and hence with three railway lines serving Concord Junction. [Forbes 1989, 1993].
20. Railroad freight building, perhaps the last one in town, was across the tracks from the Concord Center Depot and razed in 1994. [Forbes 1993; recent observation].
21. Concord grain elevator of F. L. Hastings & Co. located near Belknap St. at Concord Center Depot. [Special Collections: Concord Directory 1886, Concord Pamphlets].
22. Saw and grist mills at Barrett's Mill Road and Spencer Brook. [Garrelick & Bailey; Forbes 1993].
23. The General Store and Cobbler Shop at Hildreth's Corner at the intersection of Lowell Rd. and Barrett's Mill Rd. This was a self-contained community which centered around Hildreth's brick house and the general store behind or attached to his house, which had "everything" nearby residents needed, and served as a local gathering place. [Garrelick & Bailey, pp. 38-39; Forbes 1993].

West Concord

1. Concord Ironworks established 1658. Subsequent early mills at the Assabet River site in Westvale, e.g., the 1808 early cotton spinning mill. Calvin Damon's large wooden mill that burned in 1862. Dams and raceways. [Garrelick 1988; Forbes 1989].
2. Powder mills established 1835 one mile upriver from the Ironworks site. Dams, raceways. [Forbes 1989].
3. Hayward family sawmill downriver from Ironworks site. [Forbes 1989].
4. Eighteenth-century Derby farm located at present West Concord shopping center. [Forbes 1989].

5. Railroad bridge over Assabet River above Derby's Bridge on Main St. [Forbes 1989].
6. Boston Harness Co., 1890, by present stoplight on Main St. just east of Derby's Bridge. [Garrelick 1988; Forbes 1989].
7. West Concord School, Queen Anne structure, 1886 to 1952. [Forbes 1989].
8. Warner's Pond ice houses that burned in 1890. Also wooden bridge to Isle of Pines in Warner's Pond was demolished. [Forbes 1989].
9. Edward Wright's fulling mill established by 1700 on Nashoba brook near the present Commonwealth Ave. Subsequent mills at the site, including David Loring's lead pipe mill established in 1819. Also Ralph Warner's wooden tub and pail factory established 1855-57 that burned in 1885 and/or 1894. [Garrelick 1988; Forbes 1989; Library Special Collections safe shelf].
10. Eighteenth-century Wright farm in the present Route 2 and Warner's Pond area. [Forbes 1989].
11. Westvale Post Office, 1871. [Garrelick 1988; Forbes 1989].
12. Framingham and Lowell Railroad, 1871-72. [Forbes 1989].
13. Acton, Nashua and Boston Railroad, 1876. [Forbes 1989].
14. Engine turntable at Concord Junction, 1870's. [Forbes 1989].
15. Freight operation buildings of railroads. [Forbes 1989].
16. Reformatory Station demolished in the 1930's during construction of the present Route 2 circle. In 1879 this connected the Framingham and Lowell Railroad tracks (to Concord Junction) with the new Middlesex Central Railroad line (to Concord Center depot on Lowell Rd. and on to Bedford). Depot/hotel, engine house, and turntable at prison entrance, 1879, near southwest end of Barrett's Mill Rd. [Garrelick and Bailey 1985; Forbes 1989].
17. Westvale Congregational Church meeting place before 1891-93. [Forbes 1989].
18. Whitney Coal and Grain Co., 1896. [Forbes 1989].
19. Home of John F. Fitzgerald, Boston Congressman and grandfather of President John F. Kennedy, and summer residence beginning in 1897. [Forbes 1989].
20. Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway Co. streetcar service, 1899-1923. Down Main St., with short jog on Commonwealth Ave. to Church St., and on to Maynard. Tracks and buildings. [Garrelick and Bailey 1985; Forbes 1989].

Concord's Countryside

1. Henry Thoreau's cabin at Walden Pond was moved in 1849 to 393 Estabrook Rd., and placed in a field northeast of the house. It eventually fell down, and some of the boards may have been reused in the barn. [Forbes 1993].
2. Samuel Buttrick farm on Monument St. at Punkatasset Hill burned prior to 1915. The Town refused to exchange this property for the Poor Farm, as it was deemed "not good enough for paupers." [Jarvis, p. 24].
3. Nehemiah Hunt house near the site of the preceding Buttrick farm and the early 20th c. Robb estate. Dr. Howe and F. B. Sanborn hid here from Senator Mason who was searching for evidence on the John Brown raid. The oldest part of the house built by William Hunt and his sons Nehemiah and Isaac was possibly 17th C.; demolished after 1885. [Keyes, pp. 18-24].
4. Old 17th c. Lawrence House beyond Punkatasset taken down in 1883. [Keyes, Vol. I, p. 8].
5. Soap factory located at the end of Farmer's Cliff Rd. off Lowell Rd. [Reminiscences of Gladys Clark in Garrelick & Bailey, p. 41].
6. Late 19th c. railroad depot, dance pavilion, and amusement facility at west end of Walden Pond. By 1900 it had been destroyed by forest fire. [Library photofile].
7. Ice House on Crosby's Pond by 490 Cambridge Turnpike. Built ca. 1900 by Ivory A. Wheeler and burned ca. 1920. [Forbes 1993].
8. Old Edmund Hosmer Farmhouse built in 1828 on Sandy Pond Rd. and since burned. Near the present Prescott/Root portion of the old Prescott House. [Keyes, Vol. I, p. 276; Forbes 1993].
9. A mid-17th C. brick kiln was located on Brick Kiln Lane at the present intersection of Lexington Rd. and Route 2A. [Walcott, p. 45].
10. First water distribution system in Concord brought water from Sandy (Flint's) Pond in Lincoln. [Forbes 1993].
11. George Hayward's sawmill established in 1658 on Second Division Brook. Series of subsequent mills. Dams, raceways, and ponds. [Forbes 1989].
12. Nashawtuc Lighthouse on the Sudbury River was built in 1930 by Hans Miller as boats scraped bottom during low water periods. A bulletin board displayed water level, wind velocity, temperature, time and current advice to boaters. The lighthouse stood 15 ft. tall and was a well-known Concord landmark when toppled by ice flows in 1936. [Garrelick 1988; Library photofiles].

2001 Additions. Marked with "TD" on the priorities pages.

In the intervening years since the first Masterplan was published further Concord sites have been demolished. Following is a list organized as follows: Concord Center, Concord Country-side and West Concord.

Concord Center

1. 45 Estabrook Rd. Meek House (Alice Keyes Rental Cottage, ca. 1850). Torn down, except for a portion of the front and east walls, 2000. A large house is being built, incorporating the "room" once within these walls.

Concord Countryside

1. 100 Barrett's Mill Road. House, (ca. 1900-1910) Torn down , ca. 1997.
2. 751 Lexington Road. Willow Pond Kitchen (1927) First a clam shack and later a true roadhouse functioning as a restaurant and barroom Built to serve the early automobile trade. NL/NRDIS/SR. Torn down in 2000 by the National Park Service.
3. 26 Old Mill Rd. House, (ca. 1890) Tall cross-gabled farm house torn down, ca. 1998.
4. Old Road to Nine Acre Corner. Long gable-end barn behind a ca. 1870 farmhouse. Torn down in 1998. Wooden stave water tank remains.
5. 212 Williams Road. The Snow Dugan House, (early 19th c).
6. It was the home of the son of Thomas, a former slave, and Jenny Dugan, for whom the Jenny Dugan Brook is named. Torn down in 1997.

West Concord

1. 395-441 Commonwealth Ave. Double houses for state prison, Concord Reformatory employees. (1877-1902) Probably the earliest intact group of state-financed housing of this type in the state. Five two-family houses. Torn down by the Commonwealth in 1998, except for #431, still in use.
2. 875-877 and 885-887 Elm Street and 19-41. (1884) Built for Reformatory employees. Was one of the most visually consistent street scapes in Concord. Torn down by Commonwealth, 1998.

C. Directory of Historical Agencies, Societies, and Commissions

Federal

Minute Man National Historical Park
U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Concord/Lincoln/Lexington: Battle Road Unit
North Bridge Unit
Wayside Unit

State

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)
State Archives Building
200 Morrissy Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

The Massachusetts Historical Commission, a division of the Office of the Secretary of State, was established in 1963 to encourage the preservation of important historical resources in the 351 cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Each town has its own unique features - buildings, structures, sites, objects, bridges, burial grounds, parks and landscapes - and these are what give each town its character and sense of identity. The MHC provides preservation guidance to local historical commissions and town planners. The basic tool for their use is the *Preservation Planning Manual*, which covers many aspects of local Commission work. In addition, their *Properties Survey Manual* gives local volunteers a standard survey-form for gathering needed resource information into a comprehensive town-wide inventory.

When finished, a properties survey becomes a basis for local protection mechanisms such as local historic districts and demolition delay ordinances. With a full roster of information, areas of concern become a more visible alert for planners. Also a town's completed inventory is incorporated into one or more of MHC's computerized data systems, and thus can be used as a basis for all local, state and federal designations of historic, architectural and archaeological significance.

The State Register of Historic Places, created in 1982, further enhances the MHC's efforts by creating a single master list of properties, using eight different types of local, state and federal designations. The state Register list is arranged alphabetically by community and an annual edition keeps new town listings up-to-date.

Concord

Historic Districts Commission.

This Commission was created by an Act of Town Meeting, 1960, for the purpose of "preservation and protection of buildings, places and districts of historic or literary significance..." The same Act also created four local Historic Districts:

- The American Mile District
- Barrett Farm District
- Main Street District
- North Bridge - Monument Square District

Historical Commission.

The Historical Commission was created by an Act of the 1973 Town Meeting to "identify and safeguard for posterity the unique physical attributes of the town, as exemplified by the various sites, buildings, and other edifices of historic, literary, architectural, or archaeological significance to Concord."

Neighboring Towns

(LHD = Local Historic District)

ACTON	Historical Commission Historic Districts Commission LHD's: Acton Centre Exchange Hall South Acton Village Faulkner Homestead Acton Village Jones Tavern Acton Historical Society
BEDFORD	Historical Commission Historic Districts Commission LHD: The Great Road, from Bacon Steet around Chuch Green to Concord and North roads
CARLISLE	Historical Commission Historic Districts Commission LHD: Lowell, Westford, Bedford and Concord roads (Town Center) Carlisle Historical Society

LEXINGTON Historical Commission
Historic Districts Commission
LHD's: Battle Green
East Village
Hancock - Clark
Munroe Tavern
Lexington Historical Society

LINCOLN Historical Commission
Historic Districts Commission
LHD's: The Grange Complex - Codman Estate
Lincoln Center
Walter Gropius House
Woods End Road
Town Historian
Lincoln Historical Society

MAYNARD Historical Commission
Town Historian
Maynard Historical Society

SUDBURY Historical Commission
Historic Districts Commission
LHD's: King Philip Road
Old Sudbury (Hudson, Concord, and Old Sudbury roads)
Wayside Inn (Old Boston Post Road)
Town Historian
Sudbury Historical Society

Private Agencies

(State affiliated)

Historic Massachusetts, Inc.
Old City Hall
45 School Street
Boston, MA 02108

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Regional Office
7 Faneuil Hall Marketplace
Boston, MA 02109

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
141 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02114

**CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS
TO DOCUMENTATION OF CONCORD'S HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Concord Historical Commission
Planning Office, Keyes Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

Today's date _____

Street address of historic resource _____

Historic name of resource (if known) _____

_____ MHC/Map number (if known) _____

Respondent: Name _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

A brief summary of the recommended correction(s) or addition(s) to the Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory form, or to other material of the Concord Historical Commission, is helpful.

Historical documentation of information is especially valuable. Please indicate the source of information as best it is known.

Written document, letter, family records, etc. as follows:

Copy of relevant page(s) attached: Yes/No _____ No. of pages _____

Verbal/oral information as follows:

Name of source _____

Address & telephone (if appropriate) _____

Relationship of source to historic resource _____

Approximate year information was received by respondent _____

E. References

Subjects in the following sections are indicated with parentheses or brackets, respectively:
(Brief History). [List of Highlights].

References for particular sections are indicated as follows: {Maps}. ((Recommendations)).
[[Lost Concord]]. {{Chronology of Preservation}}.

Bartlett, G. B. 1880, 1895. *The Concord Guide Book*. 2nd rev. ed., 15th rev. ed. D. Lothrop and Company, Boston. {{Chronology of Preservation}}.

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Blancke, S. 1993. The archaeology of Walden Woods. In *Thoreau's World and Ours: A Natural Legacy*. Schofield, E. A. and R. C. Baron, eds. North American Press, Golden, Colorado. Pp. 242-253. (Archaeology, rare turtle species). {Maps}.

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Clifford, E. G. 1988. *Town of Milton Preservation Plan. Executive Summary*. Milton Historical Commission, Milton, Massachusetts. ((Recommendations)).

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Concord Free Public Library Special Collections: Concord Town Reports; Newspaper Files; Scrapbooks; "Fact Drawer"; Keyes- Tolman Survey of Houses (1885, annotated 1915). {{Chronology of Preservation}}.

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Eaton, R. J. 1974. *A Flora of Concord from Thoreau's Time to the Present Day*. Special Publication 4, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 236 pp. (Geology, distribution of vegetation).

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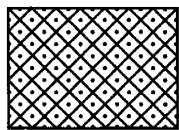


Map 1

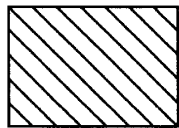
Ice Age to 1635

Native Peoples use of the land between the Ice Age and 1635.

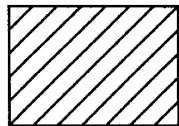
Streams and swamps appeared and disappeared as climate varied from cool moist to warm dry over these millennia. Area shown is the six-mile-square grant of 1635 which established Concord in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.



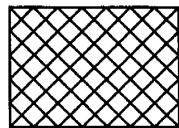
“Pioneer” camps between 12,500 and 8,000 years ago (Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic People), and later used by both “Settlers” and “Farmers”



Major areas of “Settler” hunting camps and base camps between 8,000 and 1,000 years ago (Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland People)



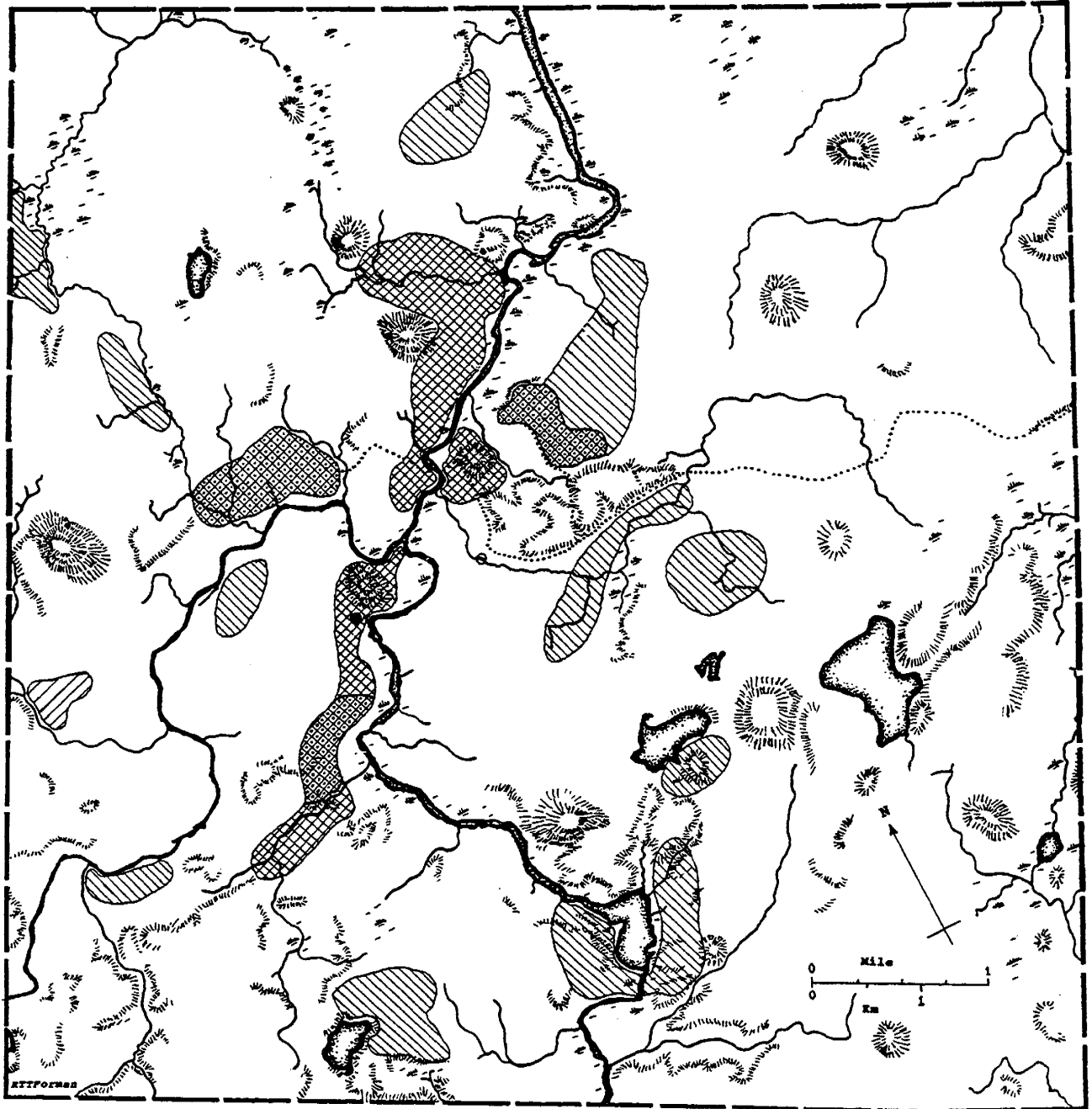
“Farmer” camps and probable small planting fields between 1,000 and 350 years ago (Late Woodland People)



Both “Settlers” and “Farmers”

Solid circle to left of center indicates possible location of small native Musketaquid community in spring of 1635. Open circle on brook in center indicates a likely position of fish weir, and dotted lines represent probable trails. Important known archaeological sites are within each “blob” mapped; less important “Settler” and “Farmer” sites are scattered across the town. Archaeological information from Blancke and Robinson (1985), Blancke (1993), and courtesy of Shirley Blancke. Archaeological information absent along the right edge and at top.

Ice Age to 1635



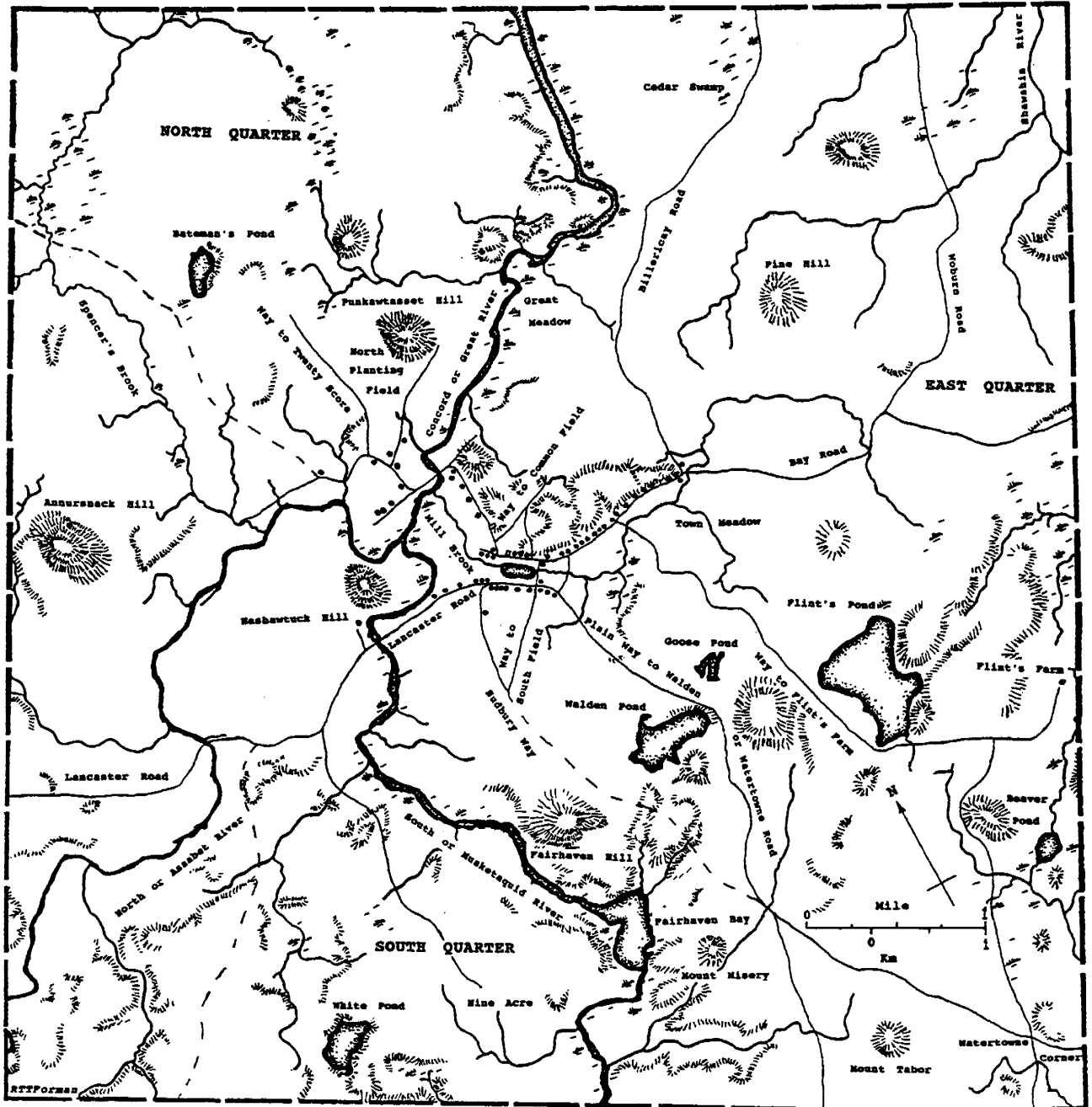
Map 2

Concord in 1655

Concord in 1655 immediately after the “Second Division” of land.

An initial period of building occurred in the town center after the 1635 founding of Concord. The 1655 Second Division established three sections approximately as follows: North Quarter west of the Concord River and north of the North River; East Quarter east of the Concord River and north of Mill Brook and Flint’s Pond; and South Quarter south of the North River, Mill Brook, and Flint’s Pond. Following the Second Division, a second spurt of building occurred in the 1660’s, especially farmhouses in outlying areas. Dots indicate houses in 1655, and thin lines are roads. Mill Pond with mill is shown on Mill Brook. Small square north of pond indicates Meeting House and Hill Burying Ground. Training Place or Field was above the northwest end of Mill Pond. Locations of features are approximate and some are poorly known. Dates of establishment of neighboring towns are: Newtowne (Cambridge) 1630; Watertowne 1630; Sudbury 1639; Woburn 1642; Lancaster 1653; Chelmsford 1655; Groton 1655; Billericay 1655-56; Marlborough 1660. In addition, communities (e.g., Wamesit and Nashoba) of Native People were located to the north, west, and south of Concord in 1655. Adapted from Walcott’s map “Concord in the Colonial Period” revised by H. B. Kane (Wheeler 1967), Blancke and Robinson (1985), Payne (1988), and R. Wheeler’s maps, archive number 117 (Wheeler 1957) and 82 (Wheeler 1967) in the Concord Free Public Library.

Concord in 1655



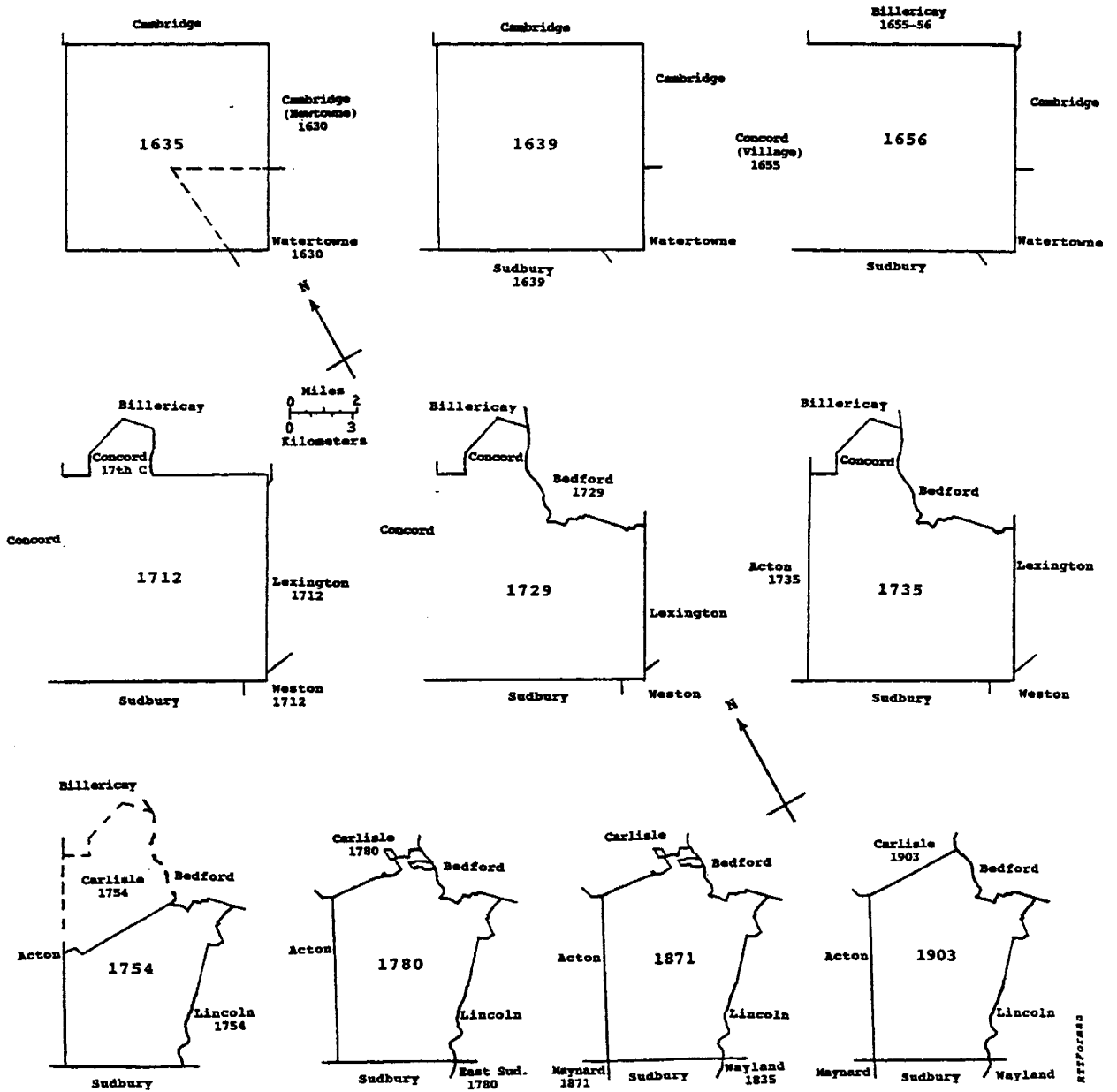
Map 3

Changes 1635 to 1903

Changes 1635 to 1903: Concord and Its Neighbors.

(1635 map): Cambridge was known as Newtowne. Wedge-shaped area is land claimed by both Watertowne and Concord from 1635 to 1638. [1655 map]: Concord was granted land to the west, but it was not settled until later. Billerica was granted land east of the Concord River in 1655, and west of the river in 1656. [1712 map]: Concord expands northward, including the Blood (family) Farms. [1754 map]: Carlisle was established by grant, but only within the northern part of Concord including Blood Farms area. Two years later in 1756 the district of Carlisle was returned to the town of Concord (dashed line indicates Concord boundary from 1756 on). Adapted from Walcott's map "Concord in the Colonial Period" revised by H. B. Kane (Wheeler 1967), Wilkins (1976), and Payne (1988).

Changes 1635 to 1903



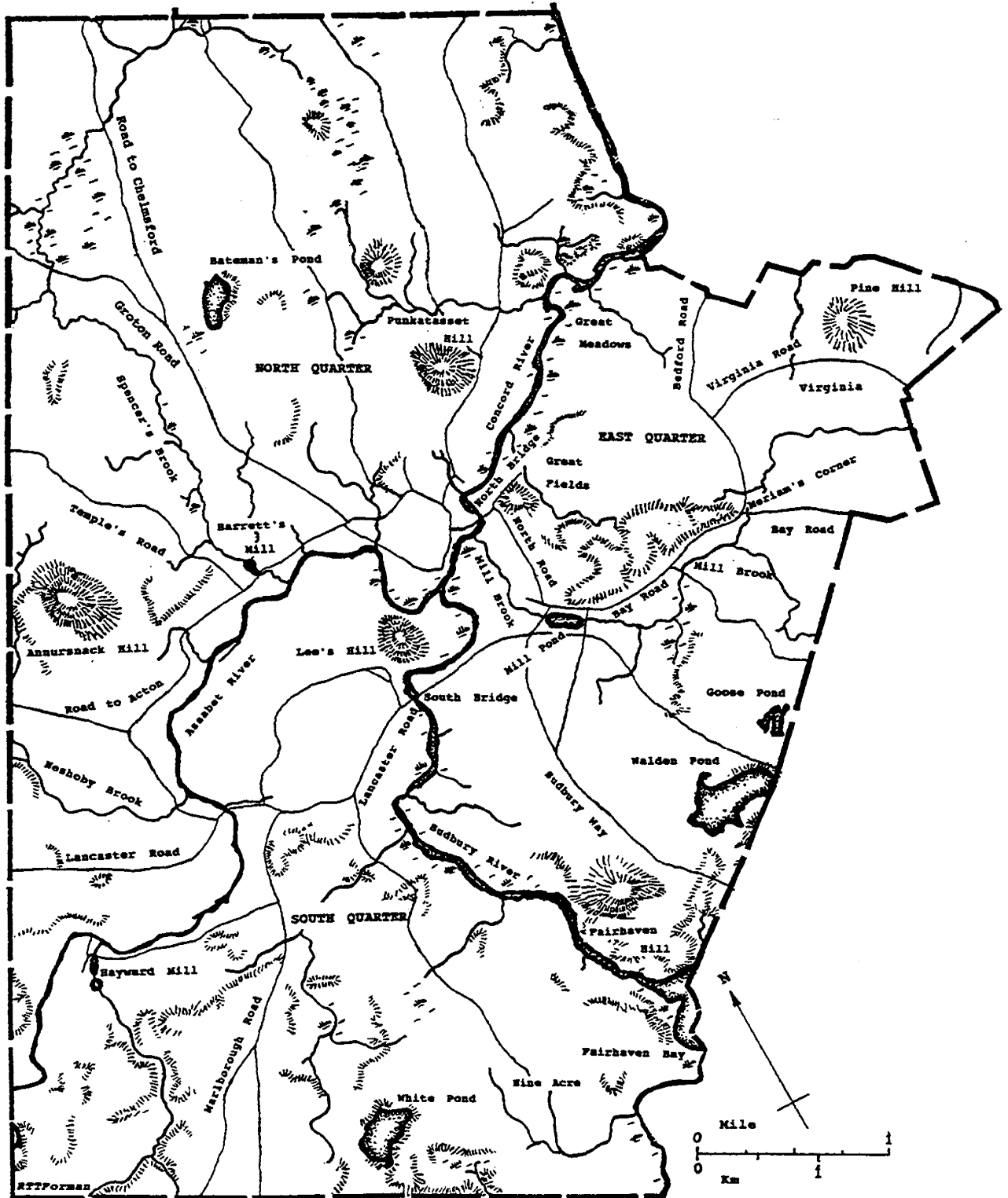
Map 4

Concord in 1775

Concord in 1775 at the time of the Minute Men and British skirmish.

The northern boundary shown is that of the original 1635 Concord grant (1775 is after Carlisle's first phase of 1754-56, and before its reestablishment in 1780). In addition, Blood Family Farms area which project further northward into Billerica are a part of Concord in 1775. Locations of features are approximate. Adapted from Walcott's map "Concord in the Colonial Period" revised by H. B. Kane (Wheeler 1967) and revise4Concord in 1775Concord in 1775 at the time of the Minute Men and British skirmish.

Concord in 1775

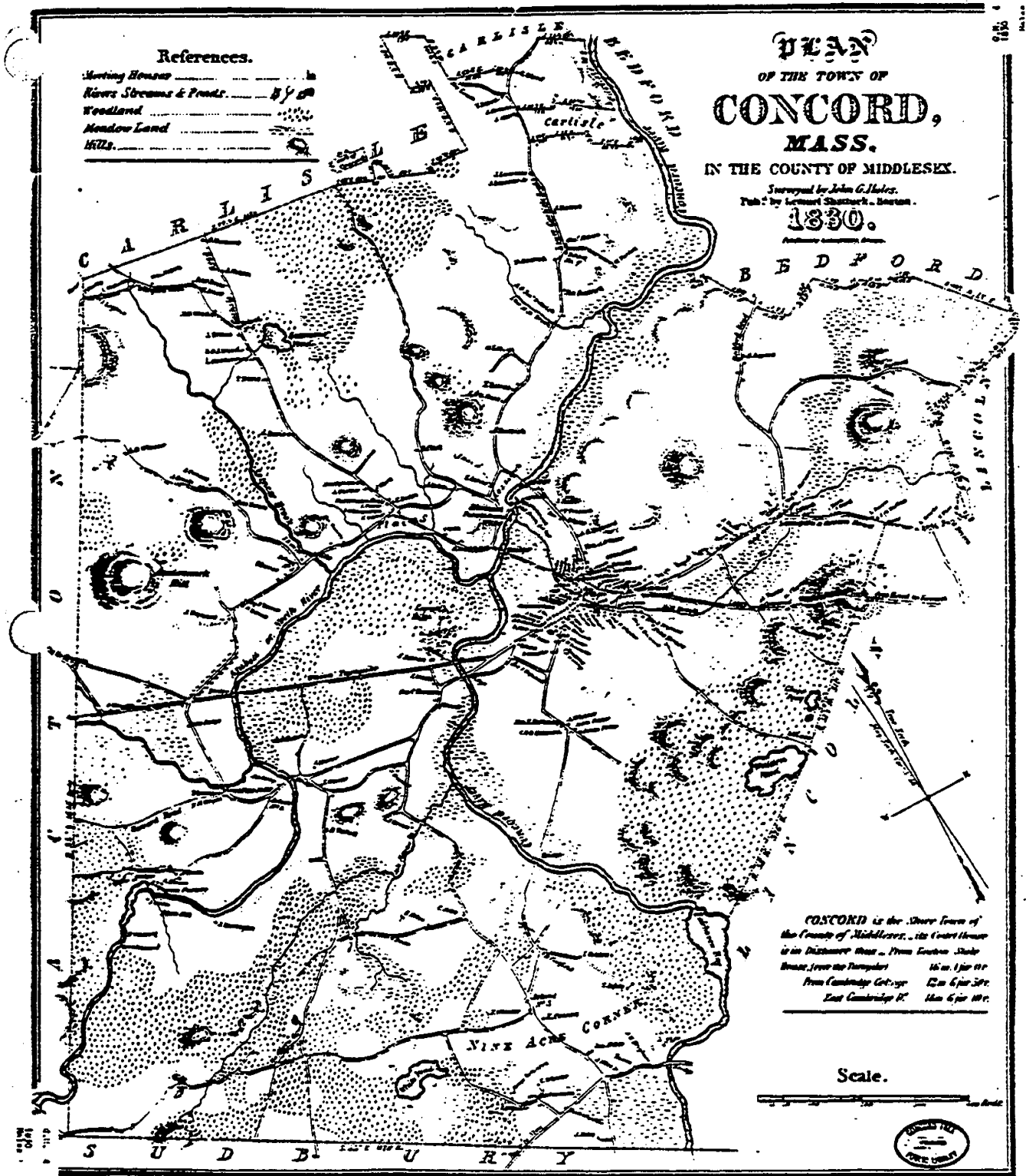


Map 5

Concord in 1830

Concord in 1830 in an Era of Rapid Transition.

Forest patches remain near Walden Pond, in the town's southwest corner, near the end of the Assabet River, and next to Carlisle, but will continue to shrink for two more decades. Eight wooden bridges now span the rivers, and interconnecting roads penetrate the town. The town center is temporarily a bustling courthouse center, and the Mill Pond has just been drained and Main Street begun. Water power and mills make western Concord a vibrant center of industry. Yet most farms have become tiny, as the town's population approaches 2000. Local economic resources and environmental conditions are fast becoming inadequate for the population. J. G. Hales' 1830 "Survey of the Town of Concord" (Shattuck 1835) in the Concord Free Public Library.



Map 6

Concord in 1875

Concord in 1875 in the Era of Railroads and Building Projects.

Stone-arch bridges, a state prison, housing developments, and a diversity of house styles appear. J.B. Beer's 1875 "County Atlas of Middlesex" (reprinted by The Barrow Bookstore) in the Concord Free Public Library.

DEMOLITION DELAY BYLAW

Section 1. Intent and Purpose

The purpose of this article is to establish a predictable process for preserving and protecting significant buildings and other structures within the Town of Concord (the "Town") which constitute or reflect distinctive features of the cultural, political, architectural or social history of the Town; to encourage owners of such buildings and other structures to seek out persons or groups of people who might be willing to purchase, preserve, rehabilitate, or restore such buildings or other structures rather than demolish them; or, barring that, to create a record, including a photo/video history of such buildings or other structures; and to provide a reasonable time period for public notice and discussion by interested groups and individuals of means by which to preserve such buildings and other structures.

Section 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this bylaw the following words and phrases shall have the meanings set forth below:

- 2.1 "CHC" - the Concord Historical Commission
- 2.2 "Building Commissioner"- the Building Commissioner of the Town of Concord, or other person authorized by state law or local bylaw to issue demolition permits in the Town.
- 2.3 "Building or other Structure" - any combination of materials forming a shelter for persons, animals, or property, and/or such other walls, fences, paths, statues, monuments, bridges, burial grounds or other combinations of building materials.
- 2.4 "Demolition" - any act of pulling down, destroying, removing or razing any building or other structure or any substantial portion thereof, or commencing the work of total or substantial destruction with the intent of completing the same. A "substantial" portion or "substantial" destruction of a building or other structure is defined as either half the volume of the building or other structure or half its value, as determined by the Building Commissioner.
- 2.5 "Significant listed building or other structure" - a building or other structure placed on the attached list by virtue of its inclusion in the Historic Resources Masterplan of Concord, MA of 1995* or its having been designated a "significant listed building or other structure" by the procedures laid out in section 8 of this bylaw, and by its location outside of a Local Historic District, or LHD. (LHD buildings are already protected by the LHD designation.) *Available at the Public Library.
- 2.6 "Demolition Permit" - a written approval for demolition of a building or other structure, issued by the Building Commissioner in response to an application for such a permit, as required by the State Building Code.
- 2.7 "6 Month Delay period" - the 6 month period, dated from the stamped receipt by the Building Commissioner of the application for a demolition permit.

Section 3. Procedure

3.1 When the Building Commissioner receives a demolition permit application for a “significant listed building or other structure”, he will within 15 days inform both the applicant and the CHC in writing by certified mail that a demolition permit application has been received, that the Demolition Review Bylaw is in effect, and whether s/he has determined to grant or deny such permit.

If the Building Commissioner determines to grant the demolition permit, the CHC will then have up to 15 days to appeal the Building Commissioner's decision to the Board of before a demolition permit is issued.

If the Building Commissioner determines not to grant the demolition permit, the permit applicant may in a similar manner as above appeal the decision to the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals will handle appeals under this bylaw in the same manner in which it handles all other appeals. No demolition permit may actually be issued until the expiration of the appeal period. The filing of an appeal will stay the issuance of a demolition permit until final disposition of the appeal. In any case, at the end of the 6 Month Delay period, all appeals by either the CHC or the applicant or any abutter shall be moot, and a demolition permit shall be issued if no alternative method of saving the significant listed building or other structure has been agreed upon.

If the applicant does not choose to appeal, the 6 Month Delay period will go into effect and no demolition permit will be issued until 6 months after the date of the initial application to the Building Commissioner.

3.2 During the 6 Month Delay period, the applicant, the CHC and any other interested parties are encouraged to work to seek an alternative to the proposed demolition. (See Sec. 1, Intent and Purpose). The Building Commissioner will not issue a permit for any construction or alteration on the site of the significant listed building or other structure during this 6 months.

3.3 Upon notification of the 6 Month Delay period in the issuance of the demolition permit, an applicant may request a waiver of the demolition delay bylaw by applying directly to the Concord Historical Commission for a demolition plan review.

3.4 Demolition Plan Review

(a) After the Building Commissioner's initial determination that a demolition application involves a demolition of a significant listed building or other structure which is subject to the 6 month delay period, the applicant for the demolition permit may submit to the CHC a demolition plan which shall include the following information: (i) a lot plan showing the location of the building or other structure to be demolished on the property and with reference to neighboring properties; (ii) a brief description of the type of building or other structure and the reason for the proposed demolition with supporting data; (iii) and optionally may include a brief description of the proposed reuse of the premises upon which the building or other structure is located.

(b) After giving public notice the CHC shall hold a public hearing within 30 days from receipt of the demolition plan. At the close of this hearing a vote of the majority of the CHC members shall determine whether to issue a waiver. Within 15 days from the date of the public hearing the CHC shall file a written report of its decision with the Building Commissioner, which shall include the following: (i) a description of the age, architectural style, historical associations and importance of the building or other

structure to be demolished; (ii) a determination as to whether the building or other structure should be preserved and remain subject to the demolition delay.

(c) Upon a determination by the CHC that any building or other structure which is the subject of an application for demolition is a significant building or other structure which should be preserved, the CHC shall advise the applicant and the Building Commissioner that the 6 Month Delay period remains in force, and no demolition permit shall be issued until 6 months after the date of the original application to the Building Commissioner.

3.5 The Building Commissioner may issue a demolition permit for a significant listed building or other structure at any time after receipt of written opinion from the CHC to the effect that either: (i) the building or other structure is determined not to warrant preservation, or (ii) the CHC is satisfied that there is no reasonable likelihood that either the owner or some other person or group is willing to purchase, preserve, rehabilitate or restore such building or other structure.

Section 4. Emergency Demolition

Nothing in this bylaw shall restrict the Building Commissioner from immediately ordering the demolition of any building or other structure in the event of an imminent danger to the safety of the public.

Section 5. Enforcement and Remedies

5.1 The CHC and/or the Building Commissioner are each specifically authorized to request that the Town Manager, with the approval of the Selectmen, institute any and all actions and proceedings, in law or in equity, as they may deem necessary and appropriate to obtain compliance with the requirements of this bylaw or to prevent a threatened violation thereof.

5.2 Anyone who demolishes a significant listed building or other structure without first obtaining and complying fully with the provisions of a demolition permit in accordance with this bylaw shall be subject to a fine as specified in Appendix A of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Town Bylaws under M.G.L. Chapter 40, §21D and the Bylaw for Non-Criminal Disposition of Violations adopted under Article 47 of the 1984 Town Meeting, as amended.

5.3 No building permit for a new building or other structure shall be issued with respect to any premises upon which a significant listed building or other structure has been voluntarily demolished in violation of this bylaw for a period of two (2) years after the date of the completion of the demolition. As used herein "premises" includes the parcel of land upon which the demolished significant listed building or other structure was located, and all adjoining parcels of land under common ownership or control.

5.4 Upon application for a demolition permit for a significant listed building or other structure the owner shall be responsible for properly securing the building or other structure, if vacant, to the satisfaction of the Building Commissioner. Should the owner fail to secure the building or other structure, the loss of such building or other structure through fire or other cause may be considered voluntary demolition for the purposes of section 5.2 and/or section 5.3.

5.5 Nothing in this bylaw shall be deemed to exempt applicants from any requirements of the state Building Code.

Section 6. Local Historic Districts

Nothing in this bylaw shall be deemed to conflict with the provisions of Chapter 345 of the Acts of 1960 as amended (the Historic Districts Act). This bylaw shall not apply to any proposed demolition of a building or other structure which is located within a Local Historic District established under the Local Historic District Bylaw. The Historic Districts Commission shall have jurisdiction over any demolition proposals within a Local Historic District pursuant to all procedures, standards and requirements set forth therein.

Section 7. Severability

In case any section, paragraph or part of this bylaw be for any reason declared invalid or unconstitutional by any court, every other section, paragraph and part shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 8. Addition of other significant buildings and/or other structures to this Bylaw's list

Further significant buildings and other structures may be added to the list covered by this Bylaw when there is a future revision of the Historic Resources Masterplan. Such additions will be pursuant to a Town Meeting vote modifying the significant listed buildings or other structures based on a report from the CHC, following the public hearings required for all warrant articles.

Demolition Review: Buildings and other structures deemed Historically valuable, but not protected by Local Historic District designation:

NL = National Landmark
NR = National Register

LD = Local Historic District
SR = State Register

SO = State Owned
TO = Town Owned

		Pri- ority	N R	S R	L D	S O	T O	Comments
138 Baker Ave	Hosmer Homestead	3	Y	Y				House
265 Ball's Hill Road	Old Ball House	2						
265 Ball's Hill Road	Ball Barn	1						Barn
612 Barrett's Mill Rd	James Barrett House	2						House
324 Bedford Street	Caesar Robbins	2						
50-52 Belknap Street	Josiah Davis Store	3						House
383 Cambridge Turnpike	Fletch/Cuming	2						
455 Cambridge Tpke	Eliphalet, Nathaniel & John Fox House	3						House
20 Commonwealth Avenue	Concord Junction Depot	2	Y	Y				Depot
106 Elm Street	Franklin Sanborn	2						
965 Elm Street	Warden's House	2				Y		
998 Elm Street	John Cuming House	2	Y	Y		Y		
299 Estabrook Road	Benj. Clark House	3						"Antietam"
Fairhaven Road	Smallpox Cemetery	2					Y	Cemetery

NL = National Landmark
 NR = National Register

LD = Local Historic District
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SO = State Owned
 TO = Town Owned

		Pri- ority	N R	S R	L D	S O	T O	Comments
158 Fairhaven Road	Ephraim Potter/Pest	2	Y	Y				Smallpox Hospital
240 Fairhaven Road	Chas Francis Adams	2						
350 Fitchburg Tpke	Francis & Noah Wheeler House	3						House
317 Garfield Road	Thorn Mott Shaw	2	Y	Y				
112 Great Meadows Road	Samuel Hoar House	3						Gave Gt. Meadows
249 Harrington Ave	Wheeler/Harrington	2					Y	
45 Hubbard Street	Black Horse Tavern	2						
702 Lowell Road	Charles Flint House	3						House
761 Lowell Road	Brown House	3						House
1325 Lowell Road	Daniel Wood House	3						Musket. Farm
1710 Lowell Road	Adams/Chandler/Mel	2						
631 Main Street	Amos Wood House	3						House
1646 Main Street	Capt John Brown House	3						House
1694 Main Street	Roger Brown	2	Y	Y				
1700 Main Street	Damon Mill	2	Y	Y				Mill
1709 Main Street	Damon Mill Tail Race	2						Tail Race
25 Middle Street	Old Academy	2						HDT Taught
577 Monument Street	J.E. Wright (Shat- tuck/Barr)	3						
635 Monument Street	Minot Pratt Farm	3						
755 Monument Street	Log Cabin/Water Tank	2						
775 Monument Street	Barrett/Hutchins House	1						
1024 Monument Street	Barn	3						Barn
1024 Monument St	Samuel Buttrick House	3						
1360 Monument Street	Barrett House/Boathouses	2						Oct. Farm
1455 Monument Street	Lawrence Farm/Barn	3						Farm Bldgs.
1586 Monument Street	Blood/Mason House	3						
190 Nashawtuc Road	Wm. Wheeler/Maru- Yama	3						
505 Old Bedford Road	Samuel Fox House	3						
550 Old Bedford Road	Enos Fox House	3						

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 NR = National Register

LD = Local Historic District
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SO = State Owned
 TO = Town Owned

		Priority	NR	SR	LD	SO	TO	Comments
637 ORNAC	Wood Stave Water Tank	2					Y	Water Tank
20 Powdermill Road	Parkman Tavern	1	Y	Y				
82 Sandy Pond Road	Prescott/Hosmer	2						
256 Simon Willard Road	Berkeley Wheeler House	3						H. Little, Arch.
263 Simon Willard Road	Little Home	2						H. Little, Home
Opp 110 Spencer Brook Rd.	Barn & 2 Silos	1						Barn/Silos
107 Spencer Brook Road	Barn, Now house	2						Barn
110 Spencer Brook Road	Jones/Farrar	2						
158 Spencer Brook Road	Clarke/Mansfield	2						
606 Strawberry Hill Road	Barn	2						Barn
49 Sudbury Road	Sanborn House/School	2						
92 Sudbury Road	Edward Bulkeley	1						
99 Sudbury Road	Scotchford/Wheeler	2						
120 Sudbury Road	Henry & Caleb Wheeler House	3						House
387 Sudbury Road	Abiel Wheeler House	3						
728 Sudbury Road	Henry Bigelow House	3						
1571 Sudbury Road	Windmill	3						Windmill
19 Thoreau Court	Burke-Brennan House	3						House
341 Virginia Road	John Wheeler/Thoreau	1					Y	Thoreau Birthplace
477 Virginia Road	Wheeler/Merriam	2	Y	Y				
711 Virginia Road	Hangar 24	3		Y		Y		
170 Walden Street	Asa Heywood House	3						House
107 Westford Road	Stephen Barrett	2						
216 Westford Road	Peter/Hiram	2						
344 Westford Road	John Melvin	2						
Westford/Pope Roads	Spencer Brook Bridge	2					Y	Bridge
321 Williams Road	Barn & Silo	2						Barn/Silo
321 Williams Road	Ezekiel Miles House	3						
429 Williams Road	Charles Miles	2						

Article 53, Annual Town Meeting, May 3, 1999

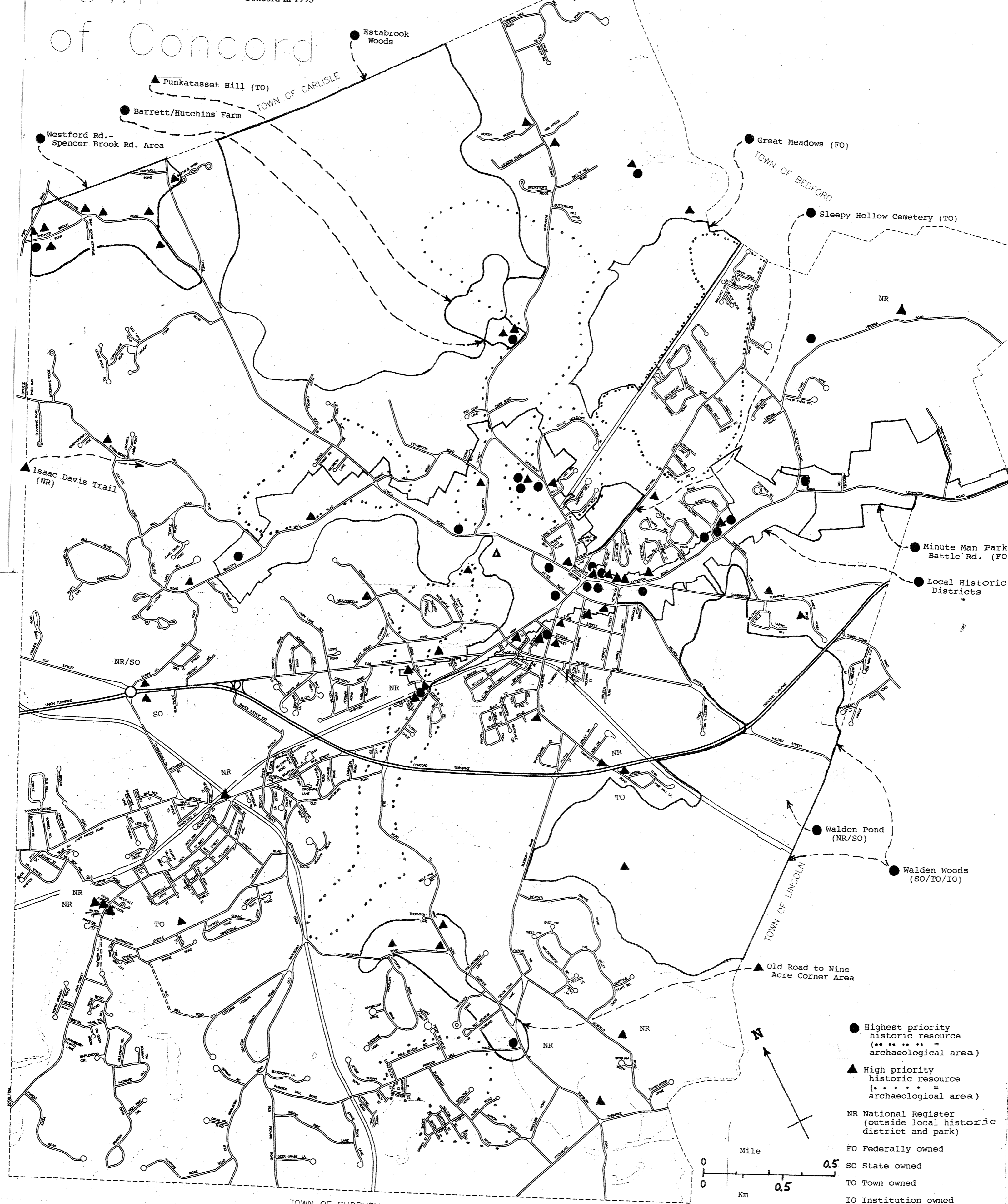
Article 64, Annual Town Meeting, April 2006

Article 8, Special Town Meeting, November 2007

Article 45, Annual Town Meeting, April 2008 (Corrected & Revised October 2011)

Town of Concord

Concord in 1995



- Highest priority historic resource (..... = archaeological area)
- ▲ High priority historic resource (..... = archaeological area)
- NR National Register (outside local historic district and park)
- FO Federally owned
- SO State owned
- TO Town owned
- IO Institution owned

