

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY

TOWN OF SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, 01776

PHASE ONE

JUNE 1996

FUNDED BY:

THE SUDBURY FOUNDATION

THE TOWN OF SUDBURY

THE SUDBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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MURIEL C. PLONKO

SUDBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TOWN OF SUDBURY, MA. 01776

PHOTOGRAPHS BY:

GRETCHEN G. SCHULER

MURIEL C. PLONKO

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THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PROJECT SUPERVISOR: MURIEL C. PLONKO

CONSULTANT: GRETCHEN G. SCHULER

SUDBURY VOLUNTEERS:

CATHY HALL

KATHY HEPTING

FRANK KELLY

DEBRA KLEEMAN

LYN KOPF

DOROTHY NOYES

MURIEL C. PLONKO

JANET SMITH

LEONA JOHNSON

Dedicated to all the historic property owners of
Sudbury who have lovingly maintained and restored their beautiful
old homes so that we may all enjoy and remember those who have
gone before us.

SDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY # STREET ADDRESS DATE HISTORIC NAME ASSESSOR'S #

Boston Post Road

19	174 Boston Post Rd.	ca.1825	Asher Goodnow	K10-016
18	189 Boston Post Rd.	ca.1750	Timothy Johnson	K10-012
235	339 Boston Post Rd.	ca.1840	A. & W. Bowen	K09-054
234	345 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1840	Charles Hunt	K09-053
16	353 Boston Post Rd.	early 1700s	Richardson/Tooker	K09-051
15	357 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1820	Abel Richardson	K09-050
14	361 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1820	E. Kidder Shoe	K08-026
13	367 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1814	Enoch Kidder	K08-026
233	372 Boston Post Rd.	ca.1866	Martin Goodnow	K08-036
12	394 Boston Post Rd.	ca.1840	S.D. Hunt	K08-082
11	400 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1840	Samuel Rogers	K08-081
9	554 Boston Post Rd.	ca. 1757	Stone Tavern Farm	K06-600

Candy Hill Road

127 (A&J)	38 Candy Hill Rd.	1830	Candy House	G10-209
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Church Street

226	9 Church St.	1905	Clifford Burr	K09-023
227	11 Church St.	1904	Howard Burr	K09-022
228	19 Church St.	1905	Geo. P. Oviatt	K09-021

SUDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

<u>SURVEY #</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ASSESSOR'S #</u>
229	24 Church St.	1873	Rufus H. Hurlbut	K09-020
230	28 Church St.	1892	Harry S. Whitney	K09-019
231	34 Church St.	1865	Samuel B. Rogers	K09-010
 <u>Concord Road</u>				
923	Corner of BPR	1891	Water Trough	
232	10 Concord Rd.	ca.1905	Archer H. Townes	K09-027
77	16 Concord Rd.	ca. 1850	Hiram G. Burr	K09-026
79	20 Concord Rd.	1830s	George Parmenter	K09-024
78	21 Concord Rd.	1862	Goodnow Library	K08-033
82	25 Concord Rd.	ca.1840	Edwin Arnold	K08-032
80	32 Concord Rd.	1889-1891	Mem. Congreg. Ch.	K09-017
225	35 Concord Rd.	ca. 1870	H. Brown	K08-028
224	36 Concord Rd.	ca. 1840	Arthur Bowen	K09-016
223	40 Concord Rd.	ca. 1840	J.P. Allen	K09-015
222	41 Concord Rd.	ca. 1855	Dexter R. Puffer	K09-001
221	44 Concord Rd.	ca. 1860	James McClaren	K09-013
84	47 Concord Rd.	ca. 1850	Richard Horr	K09-002
220	52 Concord Rd.	1876	Chas. O. Parmenter	K09-008
219	58 Concord Rd.	ca. 1860	William P. Jones	K09-007
803	Concord Rd.	1833	Wadsworth Cem.	J09-008
906	off Concord Rd.	1852	Wadsworth Monument	J09-008
218	67 Concord Rd.	ca. 1880	F. Garfield	J09-006
85	71 Concord Rd.	1725	Israel How	J09-005
217	83 Concord Rd.	1901	Frank Howe	J09-004

SUDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY #	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ASSESSOR'S #
216	98 Concord Rd.	1856-1874	Mrs. Clark	J09-011
87	102 Concord Rd.	18th c.	Bailey/Smith	J09-012
215	121 Concord Rd.	ca. 1890	Lumen Parmenter	J09-604
88	150 Concord Rd.	ca. 1730	Osborn-Clark Farm	J09-015
90	199 Concord Rd.	ca. 1839	Curtis Moore	H08-302
91 (A&J)	233 Concord Rd.	1817	Rufus Hurlbut	H09-016
153 (A&J)	236 Concord Rd.	1840	Hon. C.F. Gerry	H09-019
92 (A&J)	253 Concord Rd.	1800	L. Moore	H09-015
179 (A&J)	257 Concord Rd.	1850	Parsonage Estate	H09-014
93 (A&J)	265 Concord Rd.	1850	Noyes House	H09-013
94 (A&J)	269 Concord Rd.	1723	Penny Meadow Farm	H09-011
183 (A&J)	289 Concord Rd.	1850	Hunt-A.Powers	H09-008
250 (A&J)	293 Concord Rd.	ca. 1800	Hearse House	H09-007
97 (A&J)	293 Concord Rd.	1850	John B. Goodnow	H09-007
99 (A&J)	295 Concord Rd.	1830	-	H09-006
98 (A&J)	308 Concord Rd.	1792-1798	Hadley House	H09-049
105 (A&J)	330 Concord Rd.	1836	Sud. Methodist Ch.	G09-017
108 (A&J)	435 Concord Rd.	1914	Cram Chapel	G10-001
110	497 Concord Rd.	1780	Featherland Farm	F10-002
112	605 Concord Rd.	ca. 1783	William Hunt	F10-100
113	623 Concord Rd.	1870	Concord Rd School	E10-001
114	627 Concord Rd.	ca. 1830	Hunt	E10-002
115	667 Concord Rd.	ca. 1825	Aaron Hunt	E10-200
116	787 Concord Rd.	ca. 1850	Widow Haynes	D10-020

SDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

<u>SURVEY #</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ASSESSOR'S #</u>
<u>Dakin Road</u>				
203	72 Dakin Rd.	ca. 1800	J. Sawyer	C10-029
151	123 Dakin Rd.	1732/1800s	Dakin Place	B10-211
<u>Dutton Road</u>				
F20	182 Dutton Rd.	1812	Solomon Dutton	J03-011
51	520 Dutton Rd.	ca. 1848	Moore-Pratt	G05-025
52	558 Dutton Rd.	ca. 1810	Obadiah Perry	G05-028
207	611 Dutton Rd.	ca. 1885	Sylvester Perry	F05-004
<u>Garrison House Road</u>				
F 6	7 Garrison House Rd.	pre-1850	Abel Parmenter	K03-014
<u>Goodman's Hill Road</u>				
41	280 Goodman Hill	ca. 1850	George Harrington	H09-039
42	304 Goodman Hill	ca. 1780	J. Jones	H09-042
43	316 Goodman Hill	1811	Howland Property	H09-044
44 (A&J)	328 Goodman's Hill	1830	Henry Rice	H09-045
<u>Goodnow Road</u>				
59	80 Goodnow Rd.	1790	Old Brigham Ho.	F07-00600
58	92 Goodnow Rd.	1790	Brigham Homestead	F07-501

SUBBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY # STREET ADDRESS DATE HISTORIC NAME ASSESSOR'S #

Haynes Road

204	at Pantry Rd.	ca. 1920	E. Bowker's Store	D10-002
138	98 Haynes Rd.	ca. 1817	John Haynes, Jr.	D09-400
139	113 Haynes Rd.	ca. 1840	Leander Haynes	D09-300
140	177 Haynes Rd.	1770	Haynes Farmhouse	C09-003

Highland Avenue

236	27 Highland Ave.	ca.1889	James Tulis	L07-303
237	35 Highland Ave.	ca.1885	Fred. Fisher	L07-005
238	53 Highland Ave.	ca.1860	Chas. L. Goodnow	K07-004

Hudson Road

65 (A&J)	10 Hudson Rd.	1807	Joel Moore	H09-066
206	96 Hudson Rd.	1924	unknown	G08-036
61	136 Hudson Rd.	ca. 1850	Moses C. Hurlbut	G08-700
60	170 Hudson Rd	1790	Asa Jones	G07-401
57	237 Hudson Rd.	ca. 1750	A. Gleason(1831)	G07-007
208	521 Hudson Rd.	ca. 1800s	W. Moore(1831)	F04-006
209	524 Hudson Rd.	1930	unknown	F04-615
56	587 Hudson Rd.	1800s	Parmenter	F04-001

Landham Road

241	141 Landham Rd.	ca. 1910	Mary G. Cutler	L10-008
23	163 Landham Rd.	1884-1886	Nahum Goodnow	L10-012

SODDURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

<u>SURVEY #</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ASSESSOR'S #</u>
24	175 Landham Rd.	ca. 1770	John Goodnow	L10-013
240	189 Landham Rd.	ca. 1830	Arthur Larkin	L10-500
<u>Lincoln Road</u>				
119	136 Lincoln Rd.	1749	Jones-Wheeler	F13-014
120	306 Lincoln Rd.	ca. 1750	Edward Parmenter	F11-005
<u>Maple Avenue</u>				
30	7 Maple Avenue	ca. 1800	C. Cutler	K08-014
<u>Marlborough Road</u>				
134	115 Marlborough	1843	Town Farm	E08-600
136	285 Marlborough	ca. 1818	Israel Hunt	D09-001
201	270 Marlborough	ca. 1850	Barton Barns	D09-202
<u>Massasoit Avenue</u>				
251 I	11 Massasoit Ave.	1891	Ianham School	K09-402
<u>Maynard Road</u>				
128	92 Maynard Rd.	ca. 1850	Francis Haynes	F08-017
129	138 Maynard Rd.	ca. 1849	George Willis	F08-014
130	278 Maynard Rd.	ca. 1800	Parmenter/Moore	E07-400
131	333 Maynard Rd.	1704	Willis Place	E06-004
132	381 Maynard Rd.	1790-1800	Cutting Place	E06-010

SDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY #	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ASSESSOR'S #
<u>Moore Road</u>				
53	54 Moore Rd.	ca. 1840	Dan. W. Moore	G04-009
54	96 Moore Rd.	ca. 1747	Daniel Woodward	G04-005
<u>Morse Road</u>				
246	275 Morse Road	1770-1775	David Haynes	E08-011
<u>Mossman Road</u>				
141	199 Mossman Rd.	1730	Bowker Place	C07-005
<u>Nobscot Road</u>				
33	79 Nobscot Rd.	ca. 1780	John Brown	L07-026
31	118 Nobscot Rd.	ca. 1850	Brown/Smith	L07-200
<u>North Road</u>				
150	196 North Rd.	ca. 1750 (1800s)	Reuben Haynes	C10-008
247	206 North Rd.	early 1800s	Josiah Haynes	C10-400
147	272 North Rd.	ca 1830	warren	C09-023
145	275 North Rd.	ca. 1840	Henry Robinson	C09-019
146	284 North Rd.	1750	N. Thompson/Store	C09-024
201	338 North Rd.	1910	R. & R. Haynes	C09-031
143	471 North Rd.	ca. 1870	Richardson Farm	C08-034
142	484 North Rd.	ca. 1750	Puffer/Adams	B08-014

SUDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY #	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ASSESSOR'S #
<u>Old Framingham Road</u>				
32	63 Old Framingham Rd.	ca. 1820	John Brown	L07-026
239	78 Old Framingham Rd.	ca. 1870	Edward E. Brown	L07-024
<u>Old Lancaster Road</u>				
154	286 Old Lancaster Rd.	ca. 1780	Curtis Moore	H08-004
214	301 Old Lancaster Rd.	1909	unknown	H08-037
213	317 Old Lancaster Rd.	ca. 1851	J.P. Willis	H08-001
<u>Old Sudbury Road</u>				
164 (A & J)	208 Old Sudbury Rd.	ca. 1730	Daniel Greenwood	H10-018
72 (A&J)	218 Old Sudbury Rd.	1850	Tilly Smith	H10-019
68 (A&J)	276 Old Sudbury Rd.	1840	-	H09-061
<u>Pantry Road</u>				
801	Pantry Rd.	1843	North Sudbury Cem.	D10-017
<u>Peakham Road</u>				
249	333 Peakham Rd.	early 1800s	Noyes Place	J06-803
46	541 Peakham Rd.	ca. 1780	D. Lincoln	H08-106
212	593 Peakham Rd.	1940	Alfred Grinnell	H08-039
211	601 Peakham Rd.	1920	unknown	H08-040
210	610 Peakham Rd.	1908	unknown	H08-018

SDBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY #	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ASSESSOR'S #
<u>Pelham Island Road</u>				
242	24 Pelham Island Rd.	ca. 1850	Edward E. Eaton	L11-012
20	36 Pelham Island Rd.	1790	Eaton	L11-404
21	112 Pelham Island Rd.	ca. 1750	Elisha Hunt	L10-019
22	125 Pelham Island Rd.	ca.1890	Reuben Hunt	L10-022
<u>Plympton Road</u>				
123	25 Plympton Rd.	1900	Chandler	H11-004
124	128 Plympton Rd.	pre 1830	Baldwin	G10-120
122	135 Plympton Rd.	ca. 1787	Haynes-Smith	G10-021
125	161 Plympton Rd.	1889	Aaron Hunt	G10-500
<u>Powers Road</u>				
152	125 Powers Rd.	ca. 1780	Maynard Farm	B09-441
<u>Pratts Mill Road</u>				
245	44 Pratts Mill Rd.	1925	unknown	H06-008
<u>Puffer Lane</u>				
144	66 Puffer Lane	1870	No. Sud. School	C09-016
<u>Raymond Road</u>				
27	80 Raymond Rd.	ca.1750/1906	Hunt	M08-003
28	85 Raymond Rd.	1826	Sewall Hunt	M08-005

SODBURY HISTORIC RESOURCE INDEX

SURVEY # STREET ADDRESS DATE HISTORIC NAME ASSESSOR'S #

Water Row

121 173 Water Row 1938 unknown G11-400

Willis Road

133 26 Willis Rd. ca. 1800 Willis Place F08-500

205 49 Willis Rd. 1840 C.E. Haynes F08-004

Wolbach Road

76 46 Wolbach Rd. ca. 1750/1914 - J11-00300

248 50 Wolbach Rd. 1914 Courtenay Crocker J11-001

Woodside Road

25 94 Woodside Rd. 1820 Woodside Farm M09-209

243 106 Woodside Rd 1888 Elmer Smith M09-208

26 155 Woodside Rd. ca. 1775 Albert Wright M09-500

Granite Road Markers

A letter after a survey map number indicates that a property is included in an Area Form (Massachusetts Historical Commission A-Form). Other types of forms include B: Building, C: Object, E: Burial Ground, F: Structure, G: Streetscape, H: Park or Landscape Feature.

SUDBURY - BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Conklin, Edwin P. ed. Middlesex County and Its People, 4 vols, 1927
- Federal Writers Project of WPA in Massachusetts. A Brief History of the Town of Sudbury in Massachusetts, 1639-1939, Rev. 1968.
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- _____. Annals of Sudbury, Wayland, and Maynard, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 1891.
- Old Sudbury, Pinkham Press, Boston, 1929.
- Powell, Sumner Chilton. Puritan Village.
- Scott, Laura. A Pictorial History of Sudbury, Sudbury Press, 1989.
- Temple, J.H. History of Framingham, Massachusetts, 1887.

ATLASES/MAPS

- 1830 Wood, William B. surveyor; Map of Sudbury, Pendleton's Lithography, Boston.
- 1856 Walling. Henry F. Massachusetts: Middlesex County, (Sudbury, Mill Village, Sudbury Center).
- 1875 Beers, F.W. Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, New York. "Sudbury", "South Sudbury", "Sudbury Center".
- 1889 Walker, George H. & Co. Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 1908 Walker, George H. & Co., Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Vol. III, Boston, Massachusetts.

TOWN RECORDS/DIRECTORIES/UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Directories: Hudson, 1909, 1911
Marlborough, 1913, 1915.

Garfield, Curtis F. and Alison R. Ridley. "As Ancient Is This History", Porcupine Enterprises, Sudbury, MA

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Historic Resource Survey, 1968.

Smith, Janet. "Historic Sites in Sudbury", Goodnow Public Library, 1976.

Town Reports: 1890-1930.

Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury, Massachusetts, New England
Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, MA.

Vital Records: Town Clerk's Office, card catalogue.

FORM A - AREA

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's Sheets

USGS Quad

Area Letter

Form Numbers in Area

K09, K10

B

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____
South Sudbury

Name of Area King Philip Historic District

Present Use mixed - residential
commercial

Construction Dates or Period late 1700s -
late 1900s

Overall Condition fair/good

Major Intrusions and Alterations gas station
some new construction

Acreage _____

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

Photograph

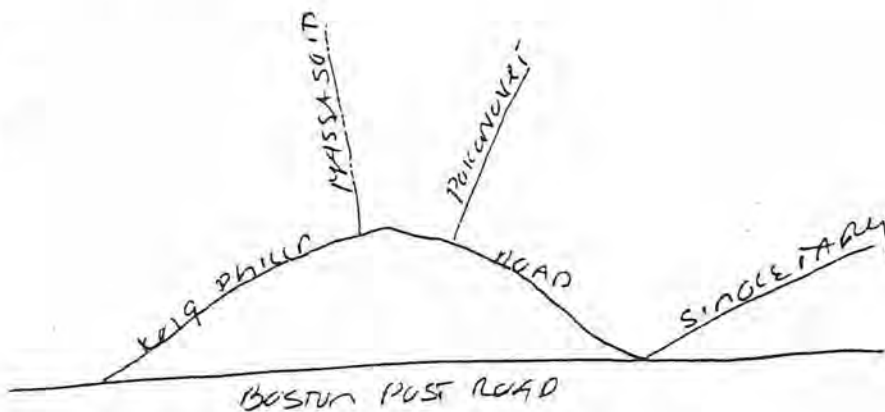
(3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5", black and white only)
Label photos on back with town and addresses for all buildings shown. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple 1-2 photos to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

roll negative(s)

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Sketch Map

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Circle and number properties for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.



AREA FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

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

The King Philips Historic District is characterized by late eighteenth century and nineteenth century dwellings lining a small road which has been a detour from the Boston Post Road since the late 1800s. It is a good continuum of architecture with one First Period house on the Post Road and a number of five-bay capes and five-bay two and one-half story Federal houses. Also there are at least three good examples of gable front Greek Revival houses, a few Italianate structures and one Queen Anne house with decorative shingles and projecting elements. There are several infill houses which are bungalows and new capes. On Boston Post Road are commercial properties including converted dwellings, a long two-story commercial block with full length porch of the early 1900s, and a mid twentieth century gas station.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this area relates to the historical development of the community.

The King Philips Historic District is located in South Sudbury which was a thriving nineteenth century mill village with an industrial and commercial center at the intersection of Boston Post Road and Concord Road. The collection of buildings in this district span the development of the area and are representative of periods of development. According to historic maps several Richardsons lived on King Philip Road and also the house of Enoch Kidder, important local shoe shop owner lived at the end of King Philip Road nearest the Center. Richardsons were descended from Major Josiah Richardson (b. 1701) in Woburn. He married the daughter of a Sudbury family. More information of the development of this area should be considered in the context of the history of South Sudbury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Recommended as a National Register District. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 King Philip Historic District

Area(s)	Form No.

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - KING PHILIP HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE/NAME	DATE	STATUS
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The following properties are included in the boundaries of the King Philip Historic District - only a few have been surveyed, however all are subject to the regulation by the Sudbury Historic District Commission. The column marked "Status" refers to whether the property contributes (C) or does not contribute (NC) to the architectural and historical development of the district.

Boston Post Road

	306 Boston Post	Greek Revival	ca. 1875	C
	316 Boston Post	modern/gas sta.	ca. 1950	NC
	320-324 BPR	commercial	ca. 1900	NC
	344 Boston Post	Queen Anne barn	ca. 1880 ca. 1870	C C
	346 Boston Post	Italianate	ca. 1860	C
17	348 Boston Post	First Period	ca. 1690	C

King Philip Road

38	4 King Philip	Cape/J. Goodnow barn	ca. 1770 ca. 1850	C C
	5 King Philip	barn	ca. 1870	C
	12 King Philip	Dutch Colonial	ca. 1950	NC
	14 King Philip	Garrison Colonial	ca. 1970	NC
	17 King Philip	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	NC
	20 King Philip	GR/converted barn	ca. 1900	C
37	22 King Philip	GR/ Richardson	ca. 1840	C

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

UDBURY

KING PHILIP HISTORIC DISTRICT

SSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 SSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 STON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
B	

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - KING PHILIP HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE/NAME	DATE	STATUS
	25 King Philip	Bungalow	ca. 1920	NC
	29 King Philip	Bungalow/altered	ca. 1920	NC
	33 King Philip	Cape	ca. 1950	NC
36	38 King Philip	Georgian/Gideon barn /Richardson	ca. 1800	C
35	48 King Philip	Cape	ca. 1800	C
	54 King Philip	Italianate	ca. 1870	C
	61 King Philip	GR/Italianate	ca. 1860	C
34	62 King Philip	Cape/B. Richarson garage	ca. 1800 ca. 1920	C NC
	68 King Philip	Cape/Italianate	ca. 1870	C
<u>Massassoit Ave.</u>				
	11 Massassoit	Bungalow/CR		
	14 Massassoit	Cape/Modern	ca. 1960	NC
	23 Massassoit	CR/School	ca. 1900	C
<u>Pokonoket Road</u>				
	9 Pokonoket	Cape	ca. 1920s	NC
	10 Pokonoket	Bungalow garage	ca. 1920s ca. 1920s	NC NC
<u>Singletary Road</u>				
	45 Singletary	ranch	mid 1900s	NC
	46 Singletary	no style	ca. 1960s	NC
	57 Singletary	Cape	ca. 1960s	NC

FORM A - AREA

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's Sheets	USGS Quad	Area Letter	Form Numbers in Area
	Maynard	C	

Photograph
(3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5", black and white only)
Label photos on back with town and addresses for all buildings shown. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple 1-2 photos to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

roll	negative(s)

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____
Sudbury Center

Name of Area Old Sudbury Center Historic Dist.

Present Use mixed - institutional (religious, civic, educational), residential, commercial

Construction Dates or Period 1700s - 1900s

Overall Condition good

Major Intrusions and Alterations some modern buildings although to scale and size of older properties

Acreage approximately 200

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

Sketch Map
Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Circle and number properties for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED DISTRICT MAP

AREA FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

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

The Sudbury Center Historic District is characterized by one and one-half and two and one-half story clapboard historic dwellings, several institutional buildings and the occasional modern structure. Most houses are on granite block foundations and display Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival detail. At the core is a greensward, the Sudbury Common, around which are situated two churches, the Town Hall, a former store, school, and residences. Development along the roads which radiate from the Center is typical of a New England village with little setback of dwellings. The most densely developed stretch is south on Concord Road which led to South Sudbury the nineteenth century industrial center or mill village of the Town.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this area relates to the historical development of the community.

The Sudbury Center Historic District is the Town's civic center with residential development radiating from the Center. The collection of well preserved dwellings and institutional buildings articulates the eighteenth and nineteenth century development of a New England town. It is the location of the first Sudbury settlement by 1640. Institutional buildings were built around the green or common which was the meeting place during the Revolutionary War. The first Sudbury church was located in what is now Wayland, however, by 1723 a meetinghouse was constructed at Sudbury Center to be central to those living in the West Precinct (Sudbury). This was replaced by the existing 1797 First Parish Church. The parson's house was at the Center and other properties were developed as the town expanded. The first burying grounds were at the center. The town hall built in 1846 was replaced in 1930. And Grange Hall was the district school from the mid 1800s. General stores were maintained in several local buildings and other residences had shops attached. The institutional uses have been maintained.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
MHC, National Register Nomination, 1976.

- Recommended as a National Register District. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

Sudbury Old Sudbury Center Historic District

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
C	

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

The numbers in the left columns correspond to the MHC # already assigned to individual properties. Most within this district have been surveyed in the 1960s and 1970s. Some will have new survey forms in 1995. Each listing shows address, historic name, date of construction, style, material, assessment of intact or altered, and C or NC (contributing or non-contributing to the historical and architectural integrity of the local historic district. NB - Most of the historic names have been taken from old survey forms and often are owners of the 1970s when district information compiled.

CANDY HILL ROAD

- 198 11 Candy Hill Lane - Jones House
ca. ?, Colonial Revival, painted stone block?,
- 126 31 Candy Hill Rd. - unknown
ca. 1850, Greek Revival,
- 127 38 Candy Hill Rd. - "Olde Candy House"
ca. 1850, Greek Revival Cape, clapboard, intact, C
- 170 39 Candy Hill Rd. - Linus Shaw
1850, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C

CONCORD ROAD

- 91 233 Concord Rd. - Rufus Hurlburt House
ca. 1818, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
- 153 236 Concord Rd. - C.F. Gerry House and barn
ca. 1850, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
- 178 248 Concord Rd. - St. Huberts House
1845, Greek Revival, clapboard and siding, partially
intact, C.
- Concord Rd. - none
1990s, French Provincial, brick, intact, NC.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

Old Sudbury Center Historic District

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
C	

C	
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OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

- 92 253 Concord Rd. - L. Moore House
1787, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
- 179 257 Concord Rd. - Rogers House
1865, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 180 260 Concord Rd. - Tallant House
early 1900s, shingles, intact, C.
- 93 265 Concord Rd. - Bautz House
ca. 1850, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 94 269 Concord Rd. - Jonas Tower House
1722, Georgian, clapboard, intact, C.
- 95 272 Concord Rd. - "Old Moore Place" Whitman House
1853, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
(large old contributing barn).
- 96 277 Concord Rd. - Ricker House
ca. 1790, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
- 181 284 Concord Rd. - Garfield House
ca. 1900s, Cape, clapboard, intact, C.
- 200 285 Concord Rd. - Spiller House
ca. 1920s, Bungalow, shingled, intact, C.
- 910 285 Concord Rd. - Jonas Tower Blacksmith Shop Site
intact site - landscape, C
- 183 289 Concord Rd. - Hill House
1850, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 97 293 Concord Rd. - John Goodnow House
ca. 1860, Greek Revival/Italianate, clapboard, intact,
C.
- 99 295 Concord Rd. - unknown
1840, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 100 301 Concord Rd. - Jonas Hunt House
ca. 1875, Mansard, shingles, intact, C.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	Old Sudbury Center Historic
Area(s)	District Form No.
C	

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

- 98 308 Concord Road - unknown
 1830, Federal/Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
 (connected barn)
- 104 324 Concord Rd. - Sudbury Center Grammar School/Grange
 ca. 1846, Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 101 Concord Rd. - First Parish Church
 1797, Federal, clapboard, intact, C
- 102 Concord Rd. - First Parish Carriage Sheds
 1799, Federal, clapboard, intact, C
- 105 Concord Rd. - Sudbury Methodist Church
 1896, Queen Anne, synthetic siding, altered, C.
- 802 Concord Rd. - Mount Pleasant Cemetery
 1840, historic landscape, C
- 804 Concord Rd. - New Cemetery
 ca. 1880, historic landscape, C
- 904 Concord Rd. - Town Pound
 ca. 1600s, historic landscape, C
- 106 379 Concord Rd. - Cauley House
 early 20th c., moved, clapboard, altered, NC
- 184 391 Concord Rd. - Chadsey House
 1840, Cape, clapboard, intact, C
- 185 394 Concord Rd. - Nurney House
 mid 1900s, Cape, clapboard, intact, NC
- 186 402 Concord Rd. - Marshall House
 mid 1900s, Cape, shingles, intact, NC
- 187 404 Concord Rd. - Joyce House
 mid 1900s, Cape, shingles, intact, NC
- 411 Concord Rd. - unknown
 late 1900s, Colonial Revival, clapboard, intact, NC

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY Old Sudbury Center Historic

Area(s)	District Form No.
C	

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

- 188 414 Concord Rd. - McDonough House
 mid 1900s, Cape, shingles, intact, NC
- 419 Concord Rd. - unknown
 late 1900s, Cape, shingles, intact, NC
- 189 424 Concord Rd. - Carpenter House
 mid 1900s, Cape, shingles, intact, NC
- 109 427 Concord Rd. - Whitehall
 1815, Federal/Federal Revival, clapboard, intact, C
- 191 434 Concord Rd. - O'Neil House
 20th c., Cape, clapboard, intact, NC.
- 108 435 Concord Rd. - St. Elizabeth Chapel
 1914, Colonial Revival, stone, intact, C.
- 192 438 Concord Rd. - Maher House
 20th c., Ranch, clapboard, intact, NC.
- 193 444 Concord Rd. - Warren House
 ca. 1920s, Bungalow, shingles, intact, C.
- 195 Concord Rd. - Howe Hall
 demolished, 1994
- 194 451 Concord Rd. - St. Elizabeth Parsonage
 ca. 1960s, Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact,
 NC.
- 196 Concord Rd. - St. Elisabeth Episcopal Church
 1960s, modern ecclesiastical, intact, NC
 Correct address is 1 Morse Road
- 107 452 Concord Rd. - Twin Ash Farm/Warren House
 ca. 1773, Georgian, clapboard, intact, C.
- 197 452 Concord Rd. - Warren Barn
 ca. 1850, utilitarian, clapboard, intact, C.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY Old Sudbury Center Historic District

Area(s)	Form No.

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

GOODMAN HILL ROAD

- 199 315 Goodman Hill Rd. - Gregor House
ca. 1950s, Colonial Revival repro, shingles, intact, NC
- 44 328 Goodman Hill Rd. - Henry Rice House
1828, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
(GR/Italianate barn - C)
- 169 332 Goodman Hill Rd. - Saint House
1825, Federal/Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C.

HUDSON ROAD

- 65 10 Hudson Rd. - Goodnow House
1825, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.
- 177 15 Hudson Rd. - Stone House
20th c., Cape repro, clapboard, intact, NC.
- 64 18 Hudson Rd. - Thomas Stearns House
ca. 1830, Federal/Greek Revival, clapboard, intact, C
- 176 24 Hudson Rd. - Hanow House
20th c., not visible from road
- 175 27 Hudson Rd. - Quirk
20th c. reproduction of First Period, Federal, three
buildings, clapboard, intact, NC.
- 174 30 Hudson Rd. - Schulte House
ca. 1920s, Colonial Revival, clapboard, intact, C.
- 63 40 Hudson Rd. - Framingham and Lowell RR Station
1890, Bungaloid, clapboard, intact, C.
- 173 51 Hudson Rd. - Mack House
1890, Italianate, clapboard, intact, C.
- 62 58 Hudson rd. - R. Moore House
1825, Federal, clapboard, intact, C.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: SUDBURY
 Property Address: Old Sudbury Center Historic District

Area(s)	Form No.
C	

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

- 172 68 Hudson Rd. - Hinlein House
 20th c., Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact, NC
- 77 Hudson Rd. - Sudbury Fire Department
 1980s, Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact, NC

MAYNARD ROAD

- 171 4 Maynard Road - Hoagland House
 ca. 1950s, Dutch Colonial repro, NC

OLD SUDBURY ROAD

Handwritten:
 1440

- 74 136 Old Sudbury Rd. - Fairbank
 1817, Federal, clapboard, intact, C
 mid to late 1800s barn on opposite side of road
- 145 Old Sudbury Rd. - unknown
 ca. 1970s, Cape repro, clapboard, intact, NC
- 167 173 Old Sudbury Rd. - Zapasnik
 20th c.
- 166 187 Old Sudbury Rd. - Mazzarese
 late 20th c., Colonial Revival repro, clapboard,
 intact, NC
- 165 197 Old Sudbury Rd. - Debye
 20th c., modern, vertical board, intact, NC
- 164 208 Old Sudbury Rd. - Hersey
 ca. 1730, Georgian, clapboard, intact, C.
- 163 213 Old Sudbury Rd. - Wooley
 20th c., Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact, NC
- 72 218 Old Sudbury Rd. - Tillie Smith
 1845, Greek Revival. clapboard, intact, C
- 162 230 Old Sudbury Rd. - Gelpke House
 20th c., Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact, NC

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY Old Sudbury Center Historic District

Area(s) Form No.

C

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

- 161 241 Old Sudbury Rd. - Davison
late 20th c., Garrison Colonial, siding, altered, NC
- 71 250 Old Sudbury Rd. - The Rev. Jacob Bigelow Parsonage
1773, Federal, clapboard, intact, C
- 70 Old Sudbury Rd. - Sudbury Methodist Church
1963, Colonial Revival repro, siding, altered, NC
- 160 Old Sudbury Rd. - Sudbury Methodist Parsonage
1963, Cape repro, sided, altered, NC
- 159 254 Old Sudbury Rd. - Gelpke
20th c. Colonial Revival repro, clapboard, intact, NC
- 158 262 Old Sudbury Rd. - Moynihan
1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, shingled, intact, C
- 157 268 Old Sudbury Rd. - Stearns Hosue
1880, Italianate/Colonial Revival, clapboard, intact, C
- 68 276 Old Sudbury Rd. - Haynes House
ca. 1840, Greek Revival,
- 69 277 Old Sudbury Rd. - Harrington
1890, Queen Anne, clapboard, intact, C
- 67 278 Old Sudbury Rd. - The Rev. Israel Loring Parsonage
ca. 1710, Georgian, clapboard, intact, C.
- 155 278 Old Sudbury Rd. - White Building
1900, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, clapboard, intact, C
- 156 279 Old Sudbury Rd. - Cossart
ca. 1900, Colonial Revival, clapboard, intact, C
- 66 299 Old Sudbury Rd. - Hosmer House
ca. 1780, Federal, brick & clapboard, intact, C.
- 103 322 Old Sudbury Rd. - Sudbury Town Hall
1932, Georgian Revival, brick, intact, C.
- 912 Old Sudbury and Concord Rd. - Sudbury Common

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	Old Sudbury Center Historic
Area(s)	District Form No.
C	

OLD SUDBURY CENTER LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - DATA SHEET

PEAKHAM ROAD

45 623 Peakham Road - Parmenter House and barn
 ca. 1850, Italianate, clapboard, intact, C

RICE ROAD

73 16 Rice Road - Florence Crane
 1760, Georgian, clapboard, intact, *Contributed*

22 Rice Road - unknown
 late 1900s, clapboard, NC *Non-C*

32 Rice Road - Sears
 ca. 1900, Colonial Revival?vernacular, stone house and
 garage and wood barn, intact, C

168 30 Rice Road - Piper House
 1930s, Dutch Colonial, stucco, intact, C

FORM A - AREA

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's Sheets

USGS Quad

Area Letter

Form Numbers in Area

J03, J04
J05, K03
K04, K05, L02
L03, L04

Framingham Maynard

D	
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Photograph

(3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5", black and white only)
Label photos on back with town and addresses for all buildings shown. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple 1-2 photos to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

roll	negative(s)

Sketch Map

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Circle and number properties for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____
Wayside Inn Historic District

Name of Area Peakham/Southwest District

Present Use mixed - residential,
commercial, educational, religious

Construction Dates or Period ca. 1716 - present

Overall Condition good

Major Intrusions and Alterations _____
modern subdivisions - residential

Acreage _____

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

SEE ATTACHED LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

AREA FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

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

The Wayside Inn Historic District was formed around the Wayside Inn and other buildings which were protected and reconstructed by Henry Ford from 1923. Other properties display the Greek Revival Style from the modest gable front cottage at 61 Dutton Road to the monumental columned temple front dwelling at 882 Boston Post Road. There are some Cape Cod cottages and Georgian Style gable roof dwellings. Properties moved to this location and constructed are representative of eighteenth and nineteenth century properties found in a New England village. The Inn was restored. The barn and schoolhouse were moved to their locations, and the chapel and gristmill are reproductions. All historic properties, with the exception of the Grist Mill, are of wood construction. Much of the large tract of land has been subdivided and many new houses in mixed eighteenth and nineteenth century styles have been built within the boundaries of the district.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this area relates to the historical development of the community.

The Wayside Inn Historic District is representative of a reconstructed area with scattered historic houses on their original sites. Located at the southwestern part of Sudbury near the Marlborough town line it is an area which was known as the "southwest district" or "Peakham". Although there was no village center or post office the area had its own school which has been reconstructed on its site at 11 Peakham Road. The area was dominated by three mills and Carding Mill Pond which is at the district's core. Howe's Mill was a grist mill and eventually manufactured shoe nails. The Howe family originally owned and ran the Wayside Inn also. Dutton's Mill was first established ca. 1780 and the third mill, Moore's or Pratt's Mill, was north of the boundaries of this district off Dutton Road. Also in the mid 1800s there were a number of cider mills in the district. In 1923, Henry Ford purchased nearly 3000 acres, represented by this district, including the Wayside Inn. By 1946 when the recreated village had not come to fruition, Ford put the property into an educational trust.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History, Lee Swanson, Archivist, Wayside Inn.

- Recommended as a National Register District. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

Wayside Inn Historic District

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 120 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
D	

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE/NAME	DATE	STATUS
<u>Boston Post Road</u>				
7	850 Boston Post	Cape/Hager Ho.	ca. 1730	C
5	882 Boston Post	GR/Howe	ca. 1830	C
	925 Boston Post	2/3 lot/		
<u>Dutton Road</u>				
	off Dutton Road	Carding's Mill Pond		C
3	Dutton Road	Redstone School	ca.1796/1927	C
	28 Dutton Rd.	Dutch Colonial	ca. 1920s	C
	35 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	50 Dutton Rd.	ranch	ca. 1950s	NC
	51 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	60 Dutton Rd.	Cape		NC
49	61 Dutton Rd.	GR/Parmenter barn	ca. 1840 ca. 1850	C C
	68 Dutton Rd.	CR/modern		NC
	71 Dutton Rd.	CR/modern		NC
	87 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	101 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	108 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 120 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

Wayside Inn Historic Distr

Area(s)

Form No.

D

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	STATUS
	116 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	123 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	133 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	137 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	145 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	153 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	161 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	171 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	181 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
50	182 Dutton Rd.	GR/moved	ca. 1850	C
	192 Dutton Rd.	ranch		NC
	193 Dutton Rd.	front of lot		NC
	199 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	201 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	232 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	258 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	276 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC
	290 Dutton Rd.	modern		NC

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 120 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 Wayside Inn Historic District

Area(s)	Form No.
D	

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	STATUS
<u>Garrison House Lane</u>				
	7 Garrison Ho.	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C
	10 Garrison Ho.		ca. 1850	C
6	12 Garrison Ho.	Georgian	ca. 1780	C
<u>Peakham Road</u>				
48	11 Peakham Rd.	GR/Southwest School barn	ca. 1930 modern	C NC
	84 Peakham Rd.	French Provincial	ca. 1990	NC
47	95 Peakham Rd.	Cape/Walker Ho.	ca. 1700	C
	118 Peakham Rd.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900	C
	232 Peakham Rd.	Bungalow	ca. 1930	C
<u>Wayside Inn Road</u>				
1	Wayside Inn Rd.	Grist Mill	1929	C
2	Wayside Inn Rd.	GR/Martha-Mary Chapel	1940	C
4	Wayside Inn Rd.	Georgian/Inn shed ice house	1702-1746 1800s ca. 1920	C C C
	Wayside Inn Rd.	Barn	ca. 1746/ 1828	C

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: SUDBURY
 Property Address: Wayside Inn Historic District

Area(s)	Form No.
D	

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS - WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICT

MHC #	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	STATUS
	Wayside Inn Rd.	First Period Reproduction	1906	C
	off Wayside Inn Rd.	cidermill	ca. 1900s	C

Also included in the boundaries of the Local Historic District # 1 are the following roads with modern houses:

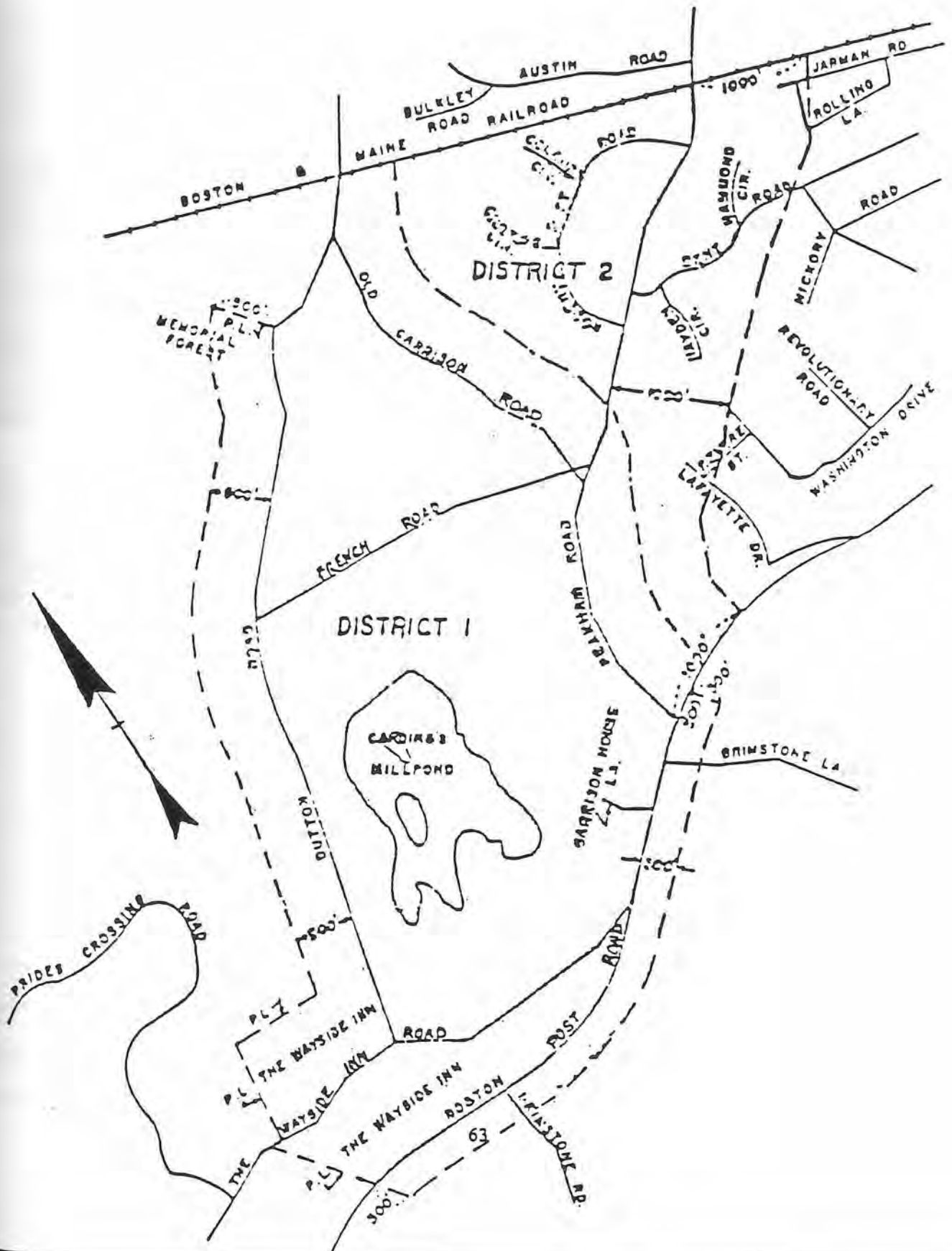
- Bowditch - (#25)
- Brimstone - (#6)
- Carding Mill Road (#6, 11, 16)
- Carriage Way
- French Road
- Henry's Mill Lane
- Old Garrison Road
- Peakham Road - from 96 to 230 (District 1 & 2)

Also included in the boundaries of the Local Historic District # 2 are the following roads with modern houses:

- Bent Road
- Colburn Circle
- Curtiss Circle
- Hammond Circle
- Hayden Circle
- Lafayette Drive
- Robert Best Road

HISTORIC DISTRICT

WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICTS NO. 1 & 2



FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K10-016

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

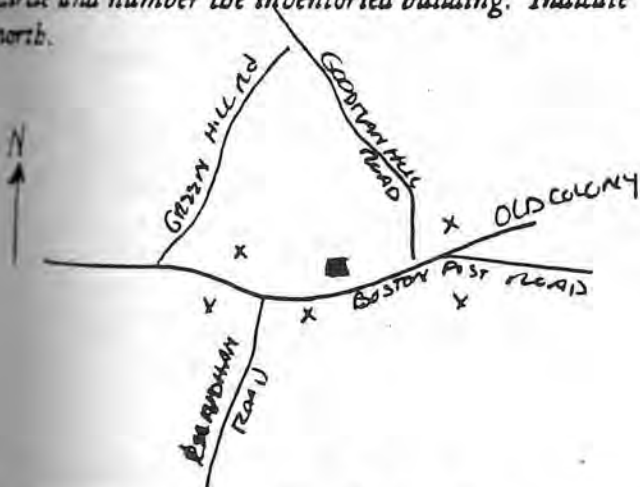
19



SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village)
Address 174 Boston Post Road
Historic Name Asher Goodnow
Present residential
Original residential
Date of Construction ca. 1825
Source map/visual
Style/Form Greek Revival
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
Date (month/year) May 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
Roof asphalt shingles
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none
attached converted barn

Major Alterations (with dates) converted barn
of mid to late 1900s, Colonial Revival
porch of early 1900s

Condition good
Moved no yes Date n/a
Acreage 1.19 acres

Setting North side of Post Road, tall fence
screens property from busy route, land
open and drops off behind, near new constructr

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built at the road edge is the two and one-half story gable front dwelling with two-story side ell and connecting barn. A Colonial Revival porch is added within the ell and screening the entrance which is in the side ell. The house has two bays on the gable front facade with one in the peak all with six-over-six sash and most with louvered shutters. There is a centered chimney on the main gable front block and one behind the ridge of the side ell. Two windows up and down mark the side ell and a corner post which defines the end of the ell and the beginning of the barn which has been converted to interior space with modern fenestration and garage doors on the gable end facing west.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built at a time when life along the Boston Post Road was expanding with commercial and industrial centers at Wayland Center and Mill Village/South Sudbury, this property was first the home of Asher and Fanny Sanger Goodnow and later of their daughter, Fanny, and son-in-law, Timothy Johnson (1800-1864). Asher Goodnow (1771-1858) is listed in the vital records as an esquire and a "gentleman". Johnson is listed as a farmer. The late nineteenth century resident was an Irish immigrant, Michael Keating (1826-1905) who married a woman from Ireland as well. The Lanham District #3 Schoolhouse had been located on the southeast corner of Landham and Boston Post Roads until 1868 when it was moved across the street. The 1875 map located the school west of this house and the 1889 reverses the two. In all likelihood the 1889 map is incorrect.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (A. Goodnow), 1856 (T. Johnson), 1875 (Keating), 1889 (?), 1908 (S.A. Wilson)
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K10-012

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

18

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury / Landham

Address 189 Boston Post Road

Historic Name 18th c. - unknown
19th c. - Timothy Johnson

Current Use: Present residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction ca. 1750

Source visual

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached
garage, dilapidated greenhouses

Major Alterations (with dates) shingle siding.

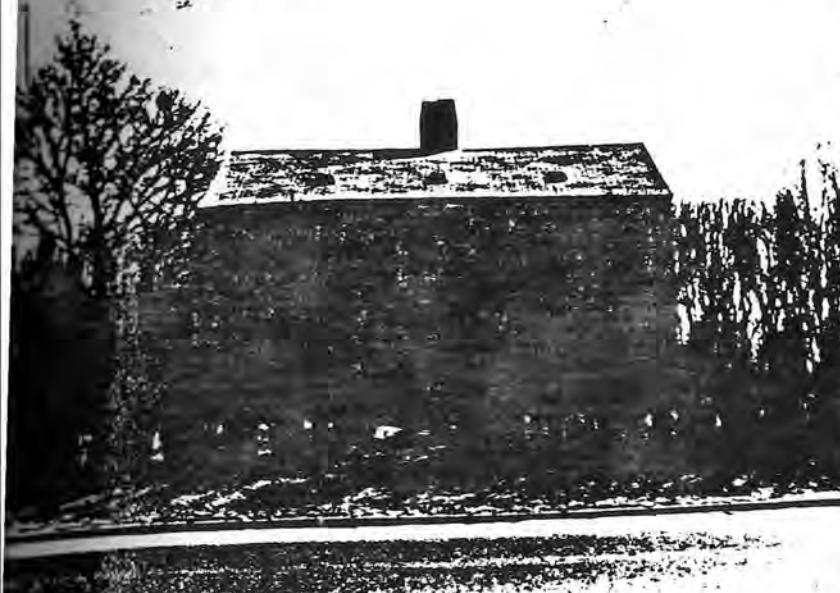
Italianate doorhood - late 1800s. deck at
rear - mid 1900s

Condition fair/good

Moved no yes Date n/a

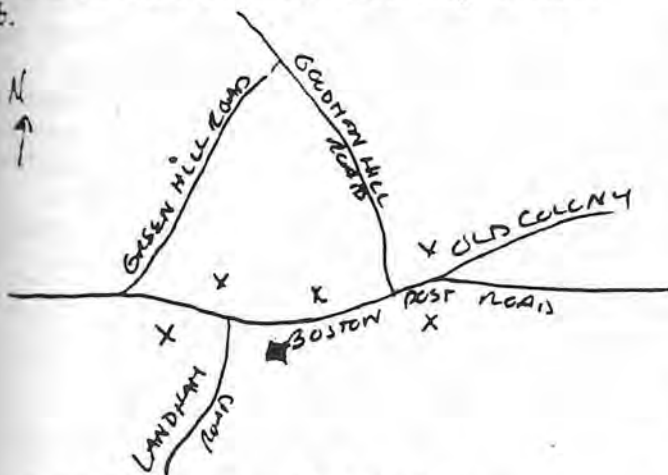
Acres 35.46 acres

Setting At intersection of Landham Road with
Boston Post Rd. near gas station. some
newer construction and a couple of historic
properties - tall privet in front



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The proportions of this five-bay, two and one-half story dwelling are reminiscent of an early to mid eighteenth century dwelling built around a central chimney. Windows have six-over-six sash with louvered shutters. The center entrance has a modern panelled door with small lights at the top. Late nineteenth century updating includes an Italianate doorhood with bold carved brackets and drop finials. The roof line displays an incorporated lean-to across the rear. A deck has been added at the rear on the west side. On the east side is a one-story side ell with attached garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The 1830 owner was Timothy Johnson (1800-1864), farmer, who married Fanny Goodnow in 1829. Fanny was the daughter of Asher and Fanny Sanger (m. 1799) who lived across the street at 174 Boston Post Road. By 1856 this was the dwelling of A. Goodnow, which may have referred to Johnson's father-in-law, Asher Goodnow Esq. (1771-1858). Until 1868 when moved across the street the Lanham Schoolhouse was located next to this house. Later residents, the Coolidges had a substantial greenhouse business started by George Coolidge's (1817-1883) heirs. A Boston and Maine Railroad stop was located directly behind the property, an asset for shipping of garden and greenhouse produce. Some of the old greenhouses remain as reminders of the development of this property and the hothouse industry so important to the development of South Sudbury. Further research is necessary to learn about eighteenth century owners. Former survey works indicates that a date of 1739 is found on the chimney. The structural massing could support this early date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (T. Johnson), 1856 (A. Goodnow), 1875 (G. Coolidge), 1889 (Coolidge Hrs.), 1908 (Coolidge Bros.)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-054

USGS Quad

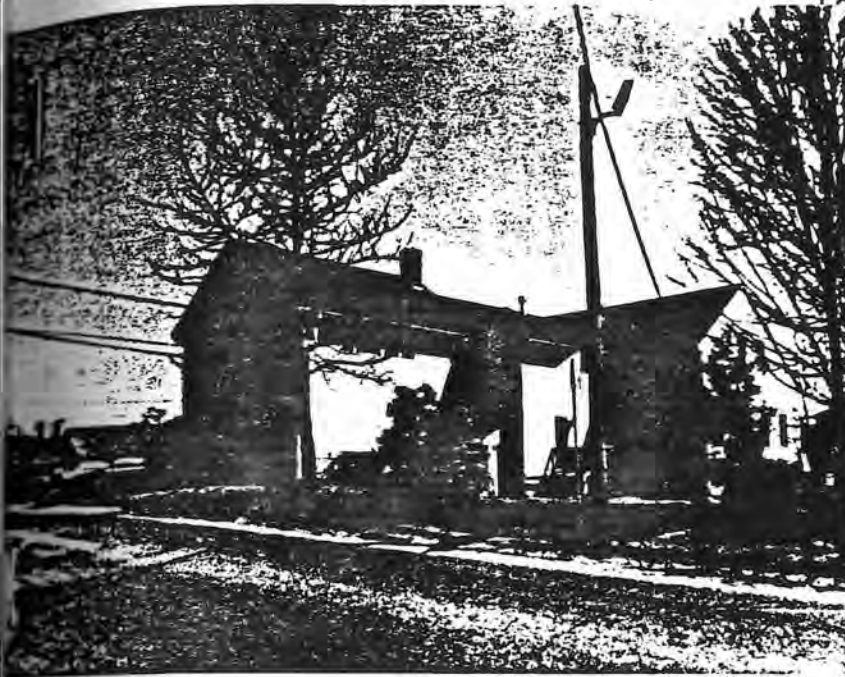
Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

235



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 339 Boston Post Road

Historic Name A. & W. Bowen

Uses: Present commercial

Original residential/commercial?

Date of Construction ca. 1850

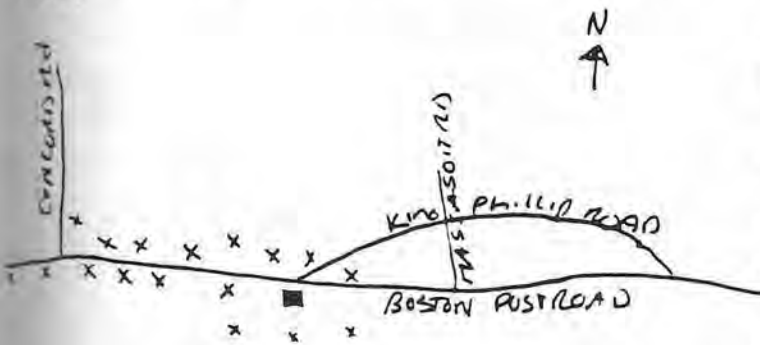
Source maps/visual analysis

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder Arthur Bowen ?

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/concrete/brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) Multi-light

bow window. enlarged rear ell. new rear ell

conversion to offices and store - mid to late 20th

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .6 acre

Setting On edge of commercial South Sudbury

Village, opposite King Philip Road, among

modern commercial buildings and converted

historic structures on State Road

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Greek Revival building is oriented with a gable end to the street. The building consists of a two and one-half story main block, a two story rear ell and a large two story addition which is perpendicular to and at the rear of the early house. The two bay main facade has been altered with the addition of a projecting multi-light bay window and eight-over-twelve sash in other windows. The earlier rear ell has been added to and expanded beyond the main block. The rear ell seen in the 1875 footprint and in the 1855 Hudson rendering of the village show a smaller rear ell set behind the main block. The gable front displays a templar gable pediment supported by corner posts with caps. One chimney pierces the roof of the main block near the rear of this part of the building.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1840 and 1856, the Greek Revival early part appears to have been a residence or a commercial enterprise on the fringe of Mill Village. On the south side of the Boston Post Road, then State Road or the road to Marlborough, were only a few utilitarian buildings and the road leading down to the mills behind. This property belonged to Arthur Bowen (1811-1885) who was a carpenter or housewright living in South Sudbury and who built Wadsworth Academy in 1857 on Concord Road. The Academy burned in 1879 and was replaced by a Congregational chapel in 1880. Hudson says that in about 1850 William Jones and Theodore Brown had a shoe manufactory at the Bowen place which may have referred to this property or to Arthur's carpenter shop next to his house on Concord Road. According to the 1856 map this property belonged to Arthur and Wilbur Bowen.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (A. & W. Bowen), 1875 (A. Bowen), 1889 (Mrs. E. Bowen), 1908.
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-53

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

234

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 345 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Charles Hunt

Present commercial

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1840

Source maps/visual/history

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/concrete

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures office

mall - new construction behind on same lot

Major Alterations (with dates) siding and

additions of mid to late 1900s

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .63 acre

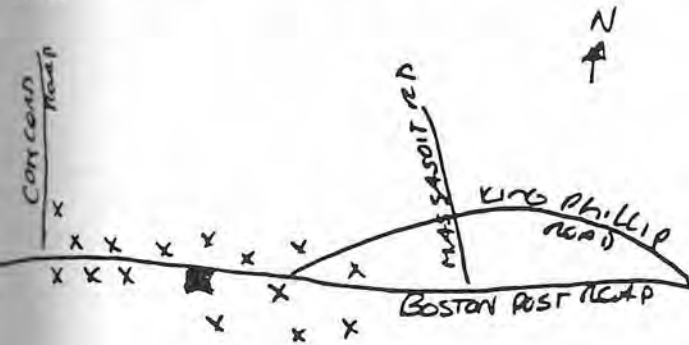
Setting At commercial village center

near other converted historic properties

with modern commercial buildings behind

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Greek Revival former residence displays a sidehall plan with a two and one-half story gable front block, a two-story side/rear ell and a large rear ell. The main block is three bays wide and four deep. The main facade has a templar gable pediment with narrow corner posts carrying the boxed cornice and full returns, six-over-six sash with synthetic shutters, and a recessed sidehall entrance. The entrance surround is decorated with fluted pilasters, corner blocks, a wide entablature with an applied panel, and a projecting lintel. Three-quarter side lights and transom lights enframe a reproduction panelled door. Within the pediment on the gable front is a pointed arched louvered fan over the single window. The east side has been altered substantially with a modern multi-light bow window and an entrance door. Two chimneys extend from the main block at the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

By the 1850s Mill Village was a thriving commercial and residential center as well as industrial site for mills along Hop Brook behind this dwelling. This property originally was built as a residence and converted in the mid to late 1900s. The recessed sidehall entry is an architectural feature with a high frequency in South Sudbury in the 1850s. Names associated with this property were those of locally prominent families. In the 1850s it was the residence of Charles Hunt, co-proprietor with his brother, Emory, of Hunt's Store on the northeast corner of Boston Post and Concord Roads. In the 1870 it was the residence of Stephen Moore. The 1889 map shows the property as part of the estate of Thomas Prentiss Hurlbut (1820-1882) whose wife was a daughter of Curtis Moore and whose son was Rufus Hurlbut, the machinist who started Rogers & Hurlbut down on Hop Brook behind this house in 1881.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (Chas. Hunt), 1875 (S. Moore Res.), 1889 (T.P. Hurlbut Est.), 1908 (Mrs. A. Cutter).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

K09-051

Framingham

B

16

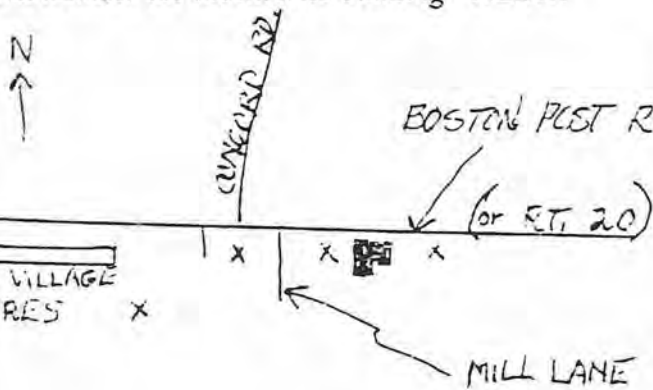
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116



Town SUDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) _____
 South Sudbury
 Address 353 Boston Post Road
 Historic Name Richardson / Tooker
 Use: Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction early 1700s ??
 Date of Purchase 1967 MHC Date of Sale 1790 (Assessors)
 Style/Form Greek Revival Cape Cod Cottage
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none
 (1889 and 1908 barn no longer extant)

Major Alterations (with dates) 1940s - closets
attached barn removed - early to mid 1900s
east ell added, bathroom added

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre

Setting Ten feet from the edge of Rt. 20 =
Boston Post Road, the main road from Boston
to the west since very early days

Recorded by Janet H. Smith and Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) November 1992, August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The colonial style home was built on a stone foundation and granite sills in the early 1700s. The front facade of the one and one-half storey house faces north, is on the Boston Post Road, and is five bays wide. The unornamented center entrance has a "Christian" designed panelled door flanked by four-pane half sidelights. The house is two bays deep. The front roof slope, on which there are three dormers, extends with a six foot overhang beyond the main facade and forms a porch roof. This design, very unusual in Sudbury of the 1700s, the overall proportions of the core house, and a noticeable break in the roof line that can be seen on the gable ends all suggest that the house was altered from a standard one and one-half story Federal Style cottage at some unknown date. The floor plan is the same up and down. There are two rooms on each side of a center hall. Downstairs, in an area between the two chimneys and in the center of the house, is a burning room.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house is located in South Sudbury on the Boston Post Road, one of the Town's three original population centers. It is very close to the Noyes (Parmenter) grist mill built in 1659. Old maps showed that J. Murray, an Irish immigrant in ca. 1850 who was fleeing the potato famine, was the owner of the house from 1875 to 1902. A Mrs. Turner owned it in 1908. In 1922 William Brown had an antique store in the house (Scott, p. 121). Mrs. Tooker had a bookstore and rented out the second floor as a residence until the 1980s. Now it is owned by her daughter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address	
SUDBURY	338 Boston Post Road	
	Area(s)	Form No.
	2	16

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The two chimneys, of different dimensions, are just behind the ridge line, and each one is near a gable end. There chimneys have flues for five existing fireplaces and a blocked one. On the main floor are two Rumford style fireplaces and one kitchen fireplace that contains a well used center opening, a bake oven and ash pit. There are two fireplaces upstairs in the front rooms.

Two ells have been added to the rear of the house. The east ell has one bay. It is used as a kitchen and has an outside porch. The larger west ell is three-bays long and has a small chimney, no longer used. The south end of this ell is enclosed for a storage shed and has a "one-holer" at the end.

There are a few other interesting features in this house including:

- 1) wainscoting on the ground floor northwest room which is approximately sixteen to eighteen inches wide,
- 2) floor boards throughout the house of varying width with some at least sixteen inches wide,
- 3) front first story windows with old shutters which the occupant believes are original to the house. Shutters for the other windows, which are equally as old, are stored.
- 4) millstones as front and side step,
- 5) interior northwest first story room served as chicken house,
- 6) neighboring house to the west (357 Boston Post Road) is similar in design and was built about the same time.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-050

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

15

Town SUDBURY

ce (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 357 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Abel Richardson

Use: Present commercial

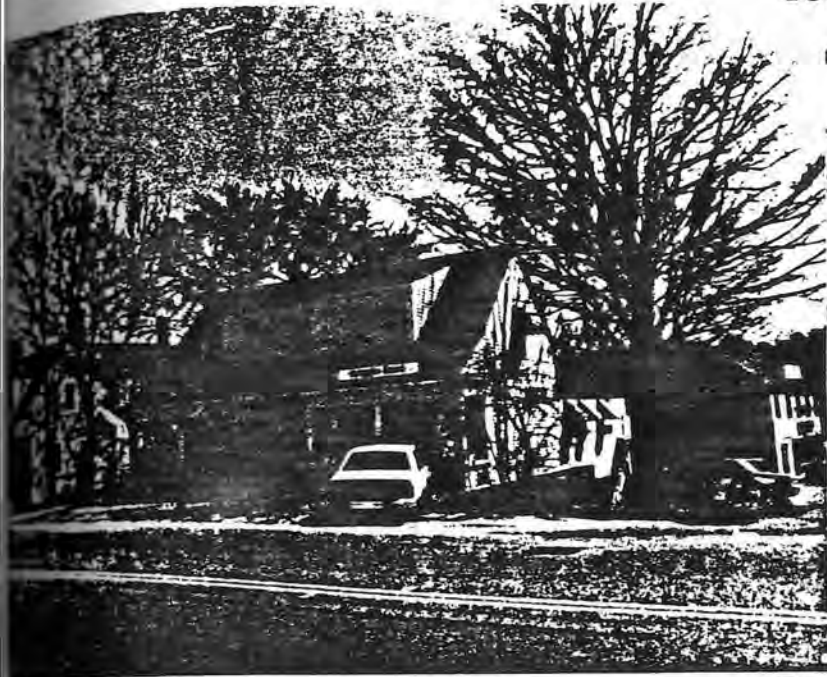
Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1820

Source Hudson

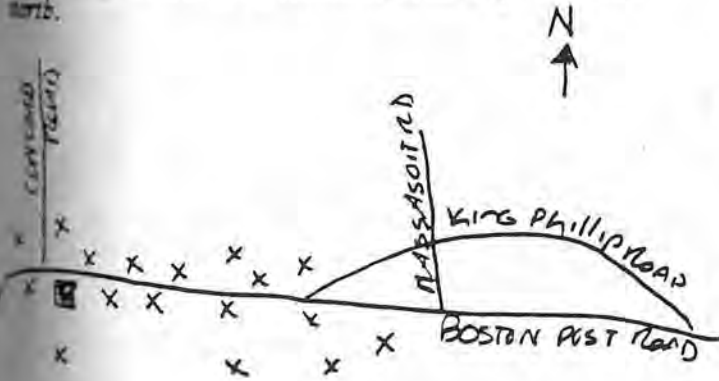
Style/Form Cape Cod Cottage/altered

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Wall/Trim synthetic siding

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) siding, dormer.

storefront windows - mid to late 1900s

Condition fair/good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage one acre

Setting At Village center, opposite Concord

Rd., at top of old Mill Road, among converted

historic buildings and many new commercial

structures

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The one and one-half story gable roof building with long rear ell has been altered with the two large multi-light store front windows added to the porch infill. Once similar to the dwelling next door at 353 Boston Post Road this building has undergone changes for commercial use in the mid 1900s. According to old photographs it was a five-bay Cape Cod cottage with two single dormers in the early 1900s. Today the main facade has been altered substantially with the store-front windows and the recessed centered entrance with oak panelled and oval light door. The dormers have been combined into a three window shed roof dormer. The gable room building is one bay deep with the rear ell, half of which is on the large granite block foundation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once a Cape Cod cottage this building was constructed between 1831 and 1856 according to map evidence. The history of Mill Village which was becoming a thriving industrial, commercial and residential center from the 1830s and the proportions of the main gable roof block and rear ell support the map evidence. First known owner of this dwelling was Abel Richardson (1794-1881) who owned the saw and grist mill at the end of Mill Lane just behind this dwelling. Histories indicate that Richardson lived next door with mill workers living here. Richardson was descended from Major Josiah Richardson who settled in Sudbury in the early 1700s and who willed his property to Josiah Jr., a name which was carried through to Abel Richardson's brother and son, Josiah. Most Richardsons lived in South Sudbury. Following Richardson's death and the sale of the mills which burned in 1886 and were rebuilt by Charles O. Parmenter, this property was owned by his son, Albert Blake Richardson (b. 1843). The early twentieth century owner, Asahel F. Ellms (1854-1928) was a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (A.B.Richardson), 1875 (A. B. Richardson), 1889 (A.B. Richardson), 1908 (A.F.Ellms)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K08-026

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

14

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 361 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Enoch Kidder Shoe Shop

Uses: Present commercial

Original commercial/industrial

Date of Construction ca. 1820

Source Hudson

Style/Form Greek Revival/altered

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/covered trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures several buildings on lot, mini malls, etc.

Major Alterations (with dates) siding, windows, porch - ca. 1992

Condition fair/good/altere

Moved no yes Date n/a

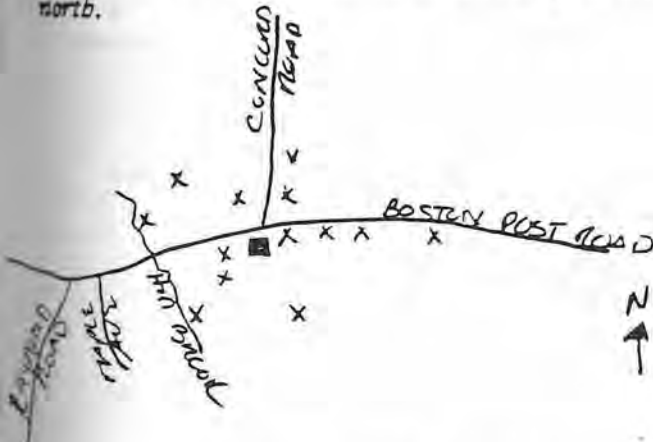
Acreage 6.3 acres (same lot as 365 BPR)

Setting At Village Center, opposite Concord Rd. surrounded by new and rehabed commercial space, at road edge with parking and additional shops behind.



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This commercial structure of domestic scale consists of a three-bay gable roof main block, a two bay tall and narrow gable front block on the same plane as the main block, a shed roof rear ell, and a rear ell with new Colonial Revival open wrap porch on the rear ell. There is also a Colonial Revival hipped roof porch across the front of the main block and a new switch back handicap access ramp on the side and front of the gable front section. The building has been substantially altered with synthetic fabrics including siding, windows, and porch columns. Those features which recall the earlier building are size and scale, granite block and brick foundation, fenestration pattern and two remaining older windows (six-over-six and two-over-two) in the gable peaks.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as the Kidder Shoe Shop, this was the location of Enoch Kidder's (1777-1865) shoe shop which he built next to his house sometime in the 1820s before 1831. Kidder had the most substantial shoe business in Sudbury and manufactured boots and shoes having learned tanning of leather before moving to Sudbury. Kidder's most prestigious customer was Faxon and Company of Boston, one of the older Boston shoe businesses. For many years there was a grocery store in the first story of this building and the shoe manufacturing took place upstairs. According to Hudson, Kidder's was a gathering place and had a certain ambience with walls covered with pictures of a patriotic and political nature. It was in this shop that Richard Horr (See 47 Concord Road) used the first sewing machine in Sudbury to sew the uppers of shoes and boots. In the 1880s the place was converted to a residence and was part of John B. Goodnow's property. (continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (E. Kidder's Shoe Mfg.) 1856 (Enoch Kidder),
1875 (D.E. Brooks), 1889 (J.B. Goodnow).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community Property Address
 Sudbury 361 Boston Post Road

Area(s) FormNo.

A	14
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Historical Statement - 361 Boston Post Road

Goodnow (1830-1904), the nephew of John Goodnow who was benefactor of the Library, contributed to life in South Sudbury and was active in local affairs. This John B. Goodnow was grandson of the centenarian, John Goodnow, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Nahum Goodnow and had John B. Goodnow as one of their children. He was also related to the Martin Goodnows at 372 Boston Post Road through his father, Nahum who was Martin Goodnow's (1809-1893) brother and who had also married a daughter of the Centenarian, named Elvira Goodnow. In the early 1900s this building was converted back to commercial use when Forest Bradshaw kept a store at this location. Early twentieth century photographs show six-over-six windows in the east end and two-over-two on the front windows. After 1922 when Hunt's Store, on the opposite corner, burned, this was the only remaining general store in South Sudbury. (See Photo in Scott, Sudbury, p.121).

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K08-026

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

13



TOWN SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 365-367 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Enoch Kidder

Uses: Present commercial

Original residential/commercial

Period of Construction 1813-1814

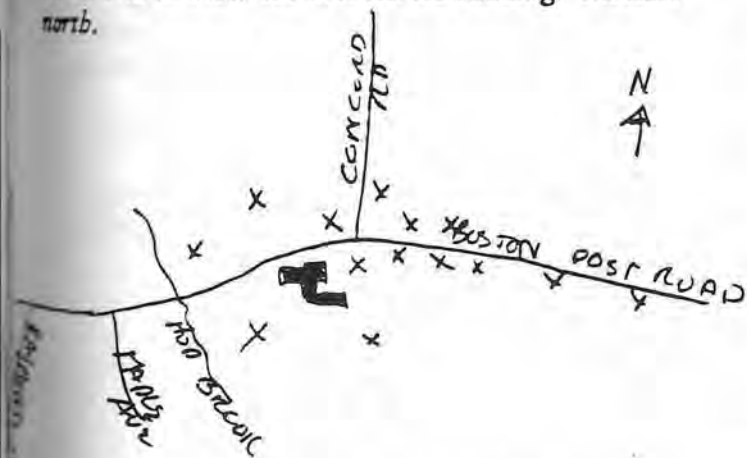
Source Hudson

Style/Form Federal converted to Second Empire

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim brick/wood trim

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures connecting side and rear ells for stores - other calls

Major Alterations (with dates) mansard roof/ca. 189 ells, conversion of barn and total commercial rehab - 1970s, 1980s

Condition fair/good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres 6.3 acres

Setting At village center, opposite Concord Rd surrounded by new and rehabed space for commercial use. On a state route which is heavily travelled

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The brick mansard building first had a hipped roof which was altered in the late 1800s. The five-bay, three-story building has a center entrance, three dormers on the main facade and is two bays deep. The building has been altered substantially with long two-story side and rear ells for a mini shop complex which also connect the nineteenth century barn with the main block, the former dwelling. Windows now have two-over-two sash and flanking synthetic shutters. The ells and former barn are of wood construction. The barn has a square cupola with paired blind roundheaded openings. In the gable peak of the barn is a roundheaded window with roundheaded louvered blinds. Other fenestration on the barn and rear and side ells are modern.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in the early days of the development of Mill Village as a commercial and industrial center, this is one of the only early nineteenth century brick buildings in South Sudbury. The mansard roof was added probably ca. 1890 because it is not mentioned by Hudson who painted the house as it appeared in 1855 with a hipped roof and who described changes in Mill Village by 1889. Tradition states that Enoch Kidder (1777-1865) built this house in 1814 and had his shoe shop in the east end until building a separate shop next door at 361 Boston Post Road. The location near Hunt's Store (burned 1922) and just in front of the mills on Hop Brook made this a prime location at the center of Mill Village. Enoch Kidder's wife, Hannah Newton of Marlborough, is said to have been a florist with many decorative plants and fruit trees growing on the property. The late nineteenth century owner, John Brooks Goodnow (1830-1904) was listed as a farmer in Civil War enlistment records. (Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (E. Kidder), 1856, 1875 (Homer Rogers), 1889
(J.B. Goodnow)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community

Sudbury

Property Address

367 Boston Post Road

Area(s) FormNo.

A	13
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Historical Statement - 367 Boston Post Road

He was nephew of the Goodnow Library benefactor, John Goodnow (1791-1861) who was an importer who had lived in Boston until his last years at which time he bought the old tavern stand on the corner of Concord and Boston Post Roads which included the three acres willed to the Library. Also John B. Goodnow was grandson of the Centenarian, John Goodnow (1762-1863), through the Centenarian's daughter and mother of this John B. Goodnow, Elizabeth, who had married her cousin, Nahum Goodnow. Goodnow served his community and was one of the incorporators of the Wadsworth Cemetery in 1887. Also he and Samuel B. Rogers provided the granite water trough on Concord Road at Boston Post Road - the northwest corner.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K03-036

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

233

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 372 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Martin Goodnow

Uses: Present commercial

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1866

Source family history

Style/Form Italianate/altered

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached

barn/converted

Major Alterations (with dates) siding/windows/

doors, side ell/barn conversion - mid to late

1900s

Condition fair/good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .63 acre - less than one acre

Setting At Village Center, on slight rise

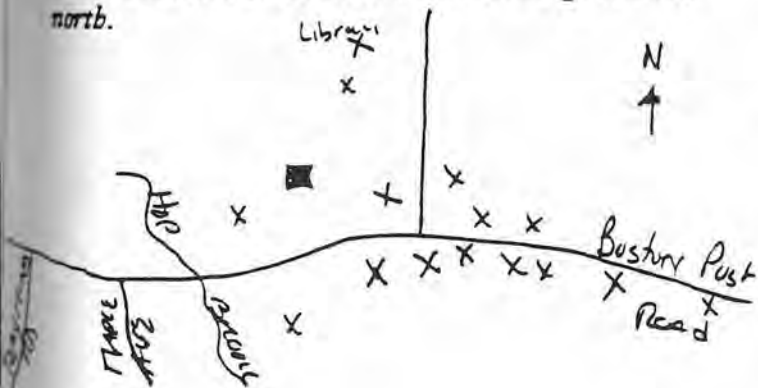
above street with mature trees in front.

surrounded by commercial structures old and

new

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The gable front block has cross gables and a long side ell which connects the former house with the former gable front barn. The property has been altered substantially with synthetic siding and vinyl windows. Some two-over-two windows remain in the side ell. The gable front facade has a roundheaded window in the gable peak, a common feature in many of the surrounding properties. The projecting polygonal bay with leaded light transom and the leaded oval light next to the bay on the gable front are late nineteenth century additions. There are entrances in each side ell. The second story of the right side ell appears to be an addition and hangs over the recessed entrance. On the left side there is an open porch with square posts and a projecting bay.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located on the site of the former "tavern stand" which is marked on the 1831 map as the J. Rice Tavern and the first South Sudbury Post Office, this building was constructed as a residence for Martin Goodnow (1809-1893) soon after 1864. Hudson states that the tavern buildings were torn down in 1864. This coincided with the settlement of the Centenarian's, John Goodnow's, estate of which Martin Goodnow was an executor. He had lived on his wife's family farm on Landham Road to care for his father-in-law until the old man's death after which he moved the South Sudbury Village. Martin's first wife, Elvira, had died so in 1866 Martin married a Boston lady, Lucretia Hersey. It is possible that this was built for her on land which had belonged to John Goodnow, Jr., the Library benefactor who was an importer living in Boston and who returned to Sudbury at the end of his life. He was single so it is likely that Martin inherited this property from his first wife's brother. It was the largest parcel at the Village center and extended to Hop Brook to the west.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Rice Tavern & P.O.), 1856 (John Goodnow, Jr.), 1875 (Martin Goodnow Res.), 1889 (Martin Goodnow), 1908 (Mrs. L.M. Turner).
Biographical Review
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K08-036

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

12

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 394 Boston Post Road

Historic Name S.D. Hunt

Use: Present commercial/restaurant

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1840

Source maps/visual

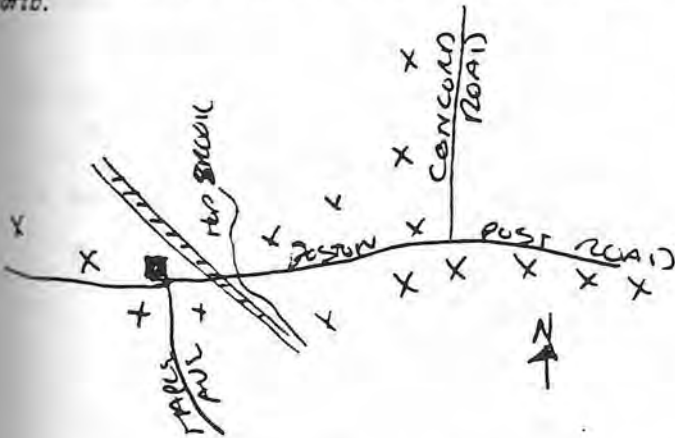
Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/parged/concrete block

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) conversion to restaurant in 1920s, additions in 1980s and 1990s including cinder block rear wing

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.65 acres

Setting Near brook and railroad tracks, on heavily travelled state road, surrounded by other commercial ventures in new construction and rehabed historic properties

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Once a residence the two and one-half story three-bay, gable front Greek Revival building consists of a main block, side ell and connecting barn on the right, a one-story side ell on granite on the left and large rear ells of wood and cinder block behind. The building has a new Colonial Revival porch and new entrance at the side ell. The original sidehall entrance with three-quarter side lights and a panelled door remain. Defining details of the early building include the wide corner posts carrying the boxed cornice and returns, the six-over-six sash and the slight pediment to the window lintels and the gable front massing of the Greek Revival house and attached barn. The conversion to restaurant use over the last seventy years has led to the many added ells, the porch with round columns and the complex and lengthy balustrade lining the porch and handicapped access.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in ca. 1840 probably at the same time as the adjacent property, 400 Boston Post Road, which has identical detail, this property is best known as the residence of Dr. George A. Oviatt (1849-1922), physician and son of the Rev. George Oviatt. Dr. Oviatt married Ella A. Hunt, granddaughter of Luther Hunt of the Hunt Store in South Sudbury. Prior to Dr. Oviatt's arrival in Sudbury in 1875, this was the home of Charles Hunt, co-proprietor of G. & L. Hunt's Store which had been run by Gardner and Luther Hunt before being taken over by Charles and Emory Hunt. And in the 1850s this was the residence of S.D. Hunt which may have been Samuel D. Hunt (1815-1873), farmer. This property was converted to a restaurant after Dr. Oviatt's death and began serving Swedish cuisine in 1924. Known as Svenks Kaffestuga, it was the first local restaurant to serve foreign style food with Paul H.C. Ecke as proprietor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (S.D. Hunt) 1875 (Chas. Hunt), 1889 (Dr. G.W. Oviatt), 1908 (Dr. G.A. Oviatt)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
K08-081	Framingham	A	11



City SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Address 400 Boston Post Road

Historic Name Samuel Rogers

Present Use commercial

Original Use residential

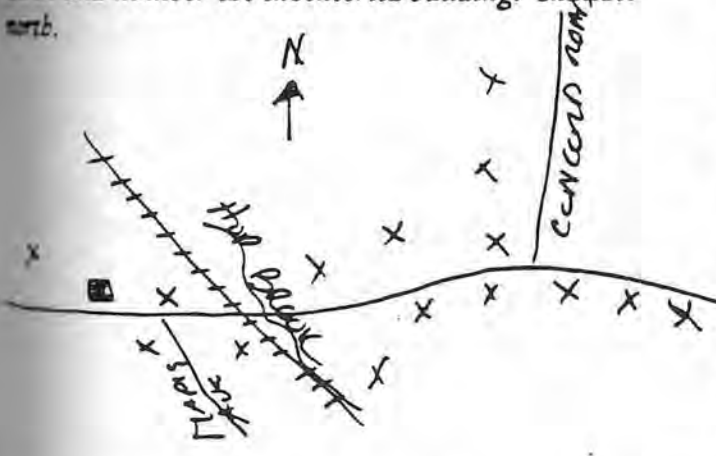
Date of Construction ca. 1840

Source maps/visual

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn

Major Alterations (with dates) vinyl windows, bow window, synthetic columns - mid to late 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .47 acre

Setting At commercial center on heavily travelled route, mature trees on lot, next to restaurant with large parking area.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The three-bay, two and one-half story gable front, Greek Revival building is similar in design detail to the adjacent property at 394 Boston Post Road. The property consists of the main gable front block with sidehall plan, a one-story side ell and an attached barn. Windows have been converted to vinyl sash with six-over-six clip-on mullions and flanking synthetic shutters. Window frames with a slight pitch to the lintel which is articulated with a rounded ovolo molding are exposed. A modern bow window replaced two double hung first-story windows. The open entrance porch in the Colonial Revival style is early twentieth century addition and has synthetic fluted columns. The side hall door has full side lights. Wide corner posts have caps which carry the boxed cornice and flat returns. The gable front barn which is attached has a board and batten facade with carriage doors. There are two chimneys at the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built by 1856 this was first the residence of Samuel B. Rogers (1813-1898) who was born of a blacksmith Walter Rogers (1769-1860). Rogers married Eliza Parmenter and they had four children. Rogers was an entrepreneur and manufactured leather braid until 1881 when he and Rufus H. Hurlbut opened a machine shop located on Hop Brook behind Kidder's shoe shop. Rogers built 34 Church Street in 1864 after which time this was the residence of a W. Hemingway about whom there is no information. The 1889 map shows C.L. Goodnow here which must refer to Charles L. Goodnow (1827-1890). However he was located at 118 Nobscot Road at that time. Next to this property was a butcher shop and slaughter house, so it is possible that Charles L. Goodnow simply owned the property. He was grandson of the Centenarian, John Goodnow (1762-1863), through his mother, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Nahum Goodnow. The property is the least altered of the residential turned commercial properties in this area of South Sudbury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (Sam Rogers), 1875 (W. Hemingway), 1889 (C.L. Goodnow), 1908 (Mrs. N.B. Hunt).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement forms.*



SGS Quad Amherst Area(s) 9 Form Number 9

City/Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury _____

Address 554 Boston Post Road

Historic Name William Stone Tavern

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1804

Source Histories/visual/Hudson

Form Georgian/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Foundation Material: _____

Foundation stone

Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roofing asphalt shingles

Buildings/Secondary Structures ca. 1850 barn

with cupola, several modern barns

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed entrance

porch. - early 1900s, greenhouse addition - late

1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 59.87 acres

Setting Amid barns, paddocks, and surrounded

by commercial development, shopping centers,

office park, etc.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay two and one-half story dwelling displays a center entrance plan built around a large central chimney which extends at the ridge. The house is one bay deep with single windows at the first and second story and a small six-over-six in the peak. Windows have six-over-six sash set in slightly projecting frames. An enclosed entrance portico has been added and has a panelled door and side windows. On the west side is a large modern greenhouse which is entered through a door in the west gable end of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as Stone's Tavern this dwelling was built by William Stone (1788-1862) who also farmed at this site. Stone's father, John Stone had been the tavern keeper at East Sudbury Centre, now Wayland, so it was fitting for William to move west on the Post Road in the early 1800s and establish his own tavern at this location when the road to Marlborough was a stage route and thus this was a stop enroute. The Old Farmer's Almanac of 1804 noted it as a tavern and mail stop. Possibly Stone had assistance from his father or others as he was only 16 years old in 1804 although this was always known as the William Stone Tavern. Stone's son, George W. Stone (1815-1871) farmed here followed by his son, George W. Stone, Jr. (1839-1925). Many outbuildings are testimony to the continued farm use. In the most recent years it has been a horse farm with surrounding fields as pasture land.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (William Stone's Tavern), 1856 (Wm. Stone), 1875 (G.W. Stone), 1889 (Mrs. G.W. Stone), 1908 (Wm. Stone).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
G10-109	Maynard	A & J	127



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) Sudbury Center - Candy Hill

Address 38 Candy Hill Road

Historic Name The Candy House

Use: Present residential

Original residential / commercial

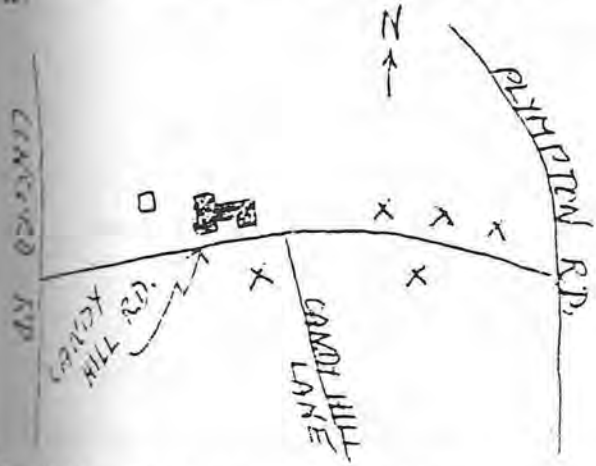
Year of Construction 1830

Assessor's Office Assessor's

Form Modified Creek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown addition = Charles May

Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asbestos shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small shed

Major Alterations (with dates) In 1839 an ell, second story to candy building and a separate apartment

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.24 acres

Setting House set on edge of narrow road among open fields and woods

Recorded by Katherine D. Heptina

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original structure was built in 1850 as a candy house. The front room of the house was the room where the candy was actually made. large marble slabs were used to make the candy, and they are now being used as benches at a neighbor's swimming pool. In 1939, architect, Charles Way, put an addition onto the Candy House to make it into a residence. He added the ell as well as the second story. The current apartment was also added where there had formerly been a barn.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In 1850 the Reverend Linus H. Shaw moved to Sudbury and built a house on Plympton Hill. In order to supplement his income as the minister of the First Parish Church in Sudbury, the Reverend Shaw built a candy house across the street from his house and made and sold candy. He made as much as fifteen tons of hard candy and peanut brittle a year. He was often seen around town with his horse and wagon peddling his candy. The Reverend Shaw died on January 5, 1866.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury
Massachusetts Historical Commission Sudbury Form # 127, 1967.
Oral History. Sheila Sliwowski, owner.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-023

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

226

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 9 Church Street

Historic Name Cliffor Burr

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction 1905-1908

Source oral family history - 1908 Walker map

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 2-car barn-like
clapboard garage with vertical board sides

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

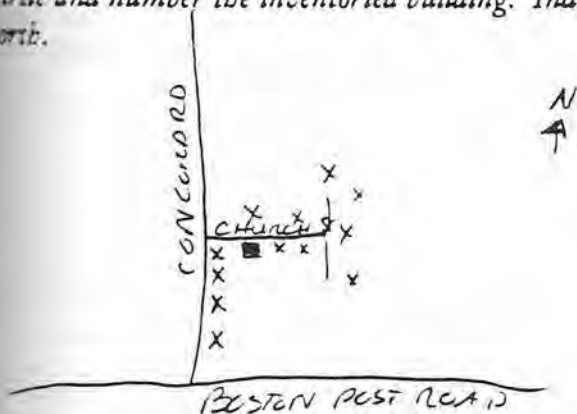
Acreage less than one acre - .32 acre

Setting Well matured landscaped lot opposite
church on south side of street among other
early twentieth century dwellings, near
commercial village center



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of several early twentieth century houses, the two and one half story Colonial Revival dwelling has a gable roof with chimney centered behind the wide pedimented dormer. The two-bay main facade has an off-center entrance with a stair hall window on the left side of the door surround. To the right of the door is a three-part window with two-over-one sash flanked by one-over-one. The house has a full width porch supported by round columns with a small trim detail at the top, a plain balustrade and diagonal lattice foundation screen. On the east side is a one-story side ell and on the west side a one-story shed roof projecting rectangular bay with a three-part window on the face of the bay and single one-over-one sash on the sides. All trim is flat and plain with the exception of the boxed cornice and returns in the gable ends and pedimented dormer.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Church Street was not laid out until the turn of the century when local land owners the Burrs and Hurlbuts subdivided land for family members to build the three houses opposite the church which had been constructed in 1880. This house was built by Howard C. and Clifford B. Burr for Clifford Burr (1873- 19??) and his family who lived here by 1908. Howard Burr lived next door at 11 Church Street which was first built for their mother, Nancy Dakin Burr. Howard and Clifford were sons of Hiram Burr (1827-1901) who came to South Sudbury in 1845 and lived at 16 Concord Road. The 1908 map shows the footprint of this house with the porch.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (C. Burr).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Oral History - Phyllis Burr Eaton

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number <u>Ko9-022</u>	USGS Quad <u>Framingham</u>	Area(s) <u>A</u>	Form Number <u>227</u>
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Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Address 11 Church Street

Historic Name Howard Burr

Use: Present residential

Original residential

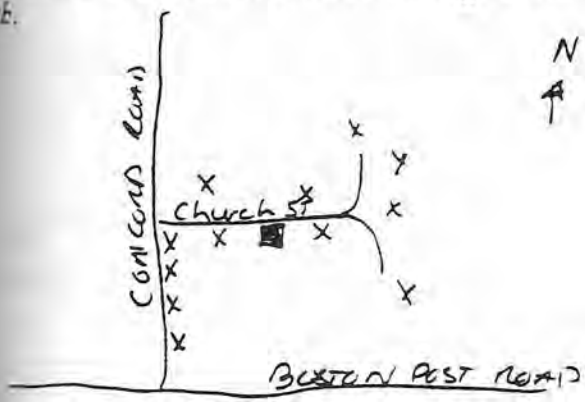
Date of Construction 1904-1905

Source daughter of first owner

Style/Form Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding - vinyl

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures gable roof barn - wood clapboard - 2-hole privy inside

Major Alterations (with dates) late 20th. c. siding

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .50 acre

Setting South side of small dead end street between houses of same date with late nineteenth century dwellings near by - open lot

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of three early twentieth century houses, this two-bay gable front dwelling is two and one-half stories with a two and one-half story projecting cross gable on the east side. The only defining features are the full width shed roof porch, the oak panelled entrance door with square light, and small carved brackets at the eave ends which do not return on the face of the gables. The porch has turned posts with small brackets and a plain balustrade. Porch foundation screen is a horizontal-vertical lattice pattern. Windows have six-over-one sash, no exposed frames and synthetic shutters. The east side cross gable has a second story roundheaded window. A single chimney extends at the ridge intersection of the main block and the cross gable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Church Street was not laid out until the early 1900s when the Burrs and Hurlbuts subdivided land to build houses for family members which accounts for the three properties opposite the church. The land for this house was part of the Burr property at 16 Concord Road. Howard C. Burr (1879-1932), son of Hiram Burr (1827-1901) grew up in South Sudbury and built this house in 1904 for his mother, Nancy Dakin Burr (1836-1913). Burr and his family lived in this house after his mother's death. Howard's brother, Clifford B. Burr, lived at 9 Church in a house built by Howard and Clifford at about the same time as construction of this dwelling. Oral tradition states that the house and barn were built at the same time. The barn retains a two-hole outhouse, a similar feature found in the rear enclosed porch of the house.

Phyllis Burr, daughter of Howard, was raised in this house and married Roland Hurlbut Eaton (1895-1980) who grew up at 24 Church Street where they raised their family. The Burrs were farmers and the Eatons were florists with a least two large family greenhouses one on Concord Road and one on Boston Post Road at Landham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (Mrs. M.J. Burr)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury. 1889.
Oral History: Phyllis Burr Eaton
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-021

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

228

Town SUDBURY

Location (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 19 Church Street

Historic Name George P. Oviatt

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction 1905

Source oral history - relative

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation field stone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) late 20th c. siding

mid 20th c. porch enclosure at rear

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres less than one acre - .27 acre

Setting South side of small dead end street

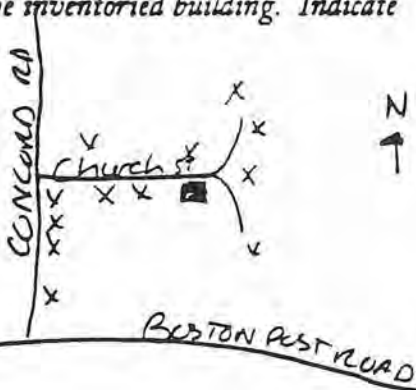
surrounded by late nineteenth and early

twentieth century dwellings



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuier

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The hipped roof, Colonial Revival dwelling is one of three houses built in the early 1900s opposite the church. Although this house has been altered with synthetic siding it retains its wrap porch with decorative shingles, part of the widows walk, and single hipped roof dormers on each side of the hipped roof. The house is two bays wide and three deep and has a late 1900s modern addition with garage under on the west side. The porch has a solid shingled railing with short rounded tapered columns supporting the hipped wrap roof. Leading to the porch are concrete steps and iron railing. The off-center entrance on the main facade has an oak panelled door with square light and a metal storm door. All windows are single and have two-over-two sash with no exposed frames. The dormers have three-over three sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Church Street was no more than a dirt road until the early 1900s when the Burrs and Hurlbuts subdivided some of the family land to build houses for family members. This house was built by Rufus Hurlbert (1842-1920) for his daughter Anza who married George Parker Oviatt, son of Dr. Oviatt, in 1905. Anza Hurlbut Oviatt was descended from the Reverend Rufus Hurlbut (1787-1839) minister of the First Parish Church at Sudbury Center for twenty-two years. Her father, Rufus, was a prominent figure in South Sudbury and part owner of Hurlbut & Rogers, Machinists. He also served in the House of Representatives in 1884. He married Catherine Tower in 1867 and had four children two of whom settled on Church Street in the early 1900s. Oviatt's family lived at 394 Boston Post Road and his father was the local physician. George Parker Oviatt worked as a clerk.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (R.Hurlbut)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Oral History: Phyllis Burr Eaton, Natalie Eaton
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-020

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

229



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 24 Church Street

Historic Name Rufus H. Hurlbut

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction 1873

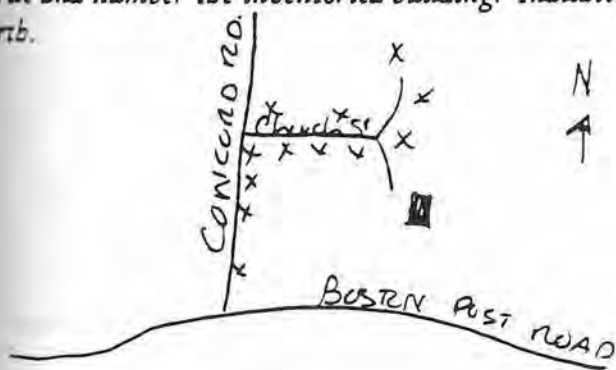
Source oral family history

Style/Form Italianate with Queen Anne update

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn on stone foundation - large barn door. 6/6 window sash

Major Alterations (with dates) tower and entrance reworked by 1889. siding - late 20th c.

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.48 acres

Setting Top of hill overlooking South Sudbury

Village commercial area - near early 20th c.

family houses. open lot with mature trees

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The large hipped roof Italianate house with Queen Anne tower is two stories and has two two-story rear ells. Built on a brick foundation the house has been covered with synthetic siding retaining some of the trim. The main three-bay facade displays a projecting entrance porch which is partially enclosed with double doors and a large one-over-one window on each side of the enclosure. Within the enclosed porch are the original double doors with round headed glass. The porch roof extends beyond the enclosure and is supported by wide fan-like brackets with drop finials at the outside corners. The cornice of the porch roof is decorated by a rosette design. Above the entrance porch is a turned balustrade with urn like finials on the end posts. The projecting octagonal tower rises from the porch roof. Most windows have two-over-two sash with flat frames partially covered by the siding. One of the front windows has six-over-six sash. There is a one-story projecting octagonal bay on each side elevation, each with two-over-two sash and flanking one-over-one and a lattice screening base. A rear porch is three bays wide with chamfered posts on square bases, thick brackets with drop finials.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The top part of Church Street was once known as Highland Avenue and ran from Boston Post Road north to Rogers house. The house, the second built on the hill above South Sudbury, was the home of Rufus H. Hurlbut (1842-1920) who was in business with Samuel B. Rogers (1813-1898), owner of 34 Church Street. Both men were prominent figures in South Sudbury and owners of Hurlbut & Rogers, Machinists. Hurlbut was the inventor and Rogers was the financier. The business was established in South Sudbury in 1881. Prior to that, Hurlbut designed and manufactured steam engine parts and built the first cutting-off lathe, and Rogers ran a leather manufacturing business. Family oral history states that Marion Hurlbut (b. 1870) moved into this house when she was three years old. She grew up here, and in 1894 married Henry Newell Eaton (1868-1926) whose family had a local florist business. The Eatons had five children one of whom was Roland Hurlbut Eaton, nicknamed Peter. Roland Eaton (1895-1980) married Phyllis Burr who lived at 11 Church Street and prior to Marion Hurlbut Eaton's death they returned to this house to raise their family. Members of the Eaton family still own and reside here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (R.Hurlbut), 1889 (R. Hurlbut), 1908 (R.H.Hurlbut)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Oral History: Phyllis Burr Eaton, Natalie Eaton.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-019

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

230

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

uth Sudbury _____

ss 28 Church Street

ic Name Harry S. Whitney

Present residential

Original residential

of Construction 1892

e Whitney's daughter - newspaper

Form Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

John McDonald - builder

itect/Builder S. Wallace Moore - architect

rior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim clapboard with wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shingles

hipped roof garage with panelled doors - 1922

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .50 acre

Setting At top of dead end street between two

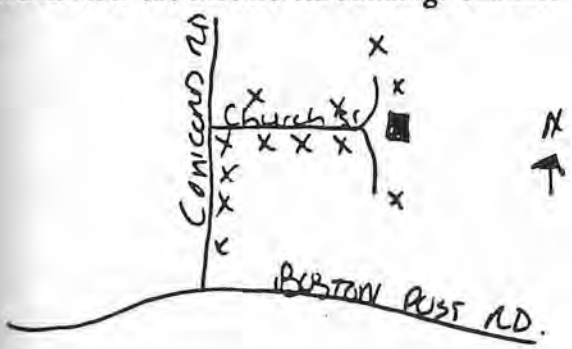
ca. 1860s/1870s houses with some infill

large open lot with some mature trees.



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built in 1892 the two and one-half story dwelling has much Colonial Revival detail. The house includes a large hipped roof block with gable roof section across the main facade which projects substantially on the south side and is supported by large cut brackets. Also there is a gable roof rear ell. The three-bay main facade has a center entrance with oak panelled door with square light and a large square hall window next to the door set in projecting molding. First-story windows have six-over-six sash. A nearly full width porch has a shingled base, plain balustrade and narrow tapered columns supporting the flat roof on which is a second-story balustrade. The two second-story windows have twelve-over-one sash. The two full templar pediment dormers have twelve-over-two sash set into a shingled surface and there are two chimneys at the ridge of the gable roof section of the roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The third house built on Church Street, known as Highland Avenue in the early 1900s, between Hurlbut's and Rogers' houses, is this elaborately detailed Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house which was designed by Wallace Moore who was connected with the Hurlbut & Rogers Machine Shop and who, after graduating from MIT as an architect, designed the 1895 addition to the Goodnow Library. John McDonald was the contractor for this dwelling. A newspaper article told of the foundation for a new house in 1892 and characterized the location as one of the finest in South Sudbury. In 1895 Wallace Moore and his wife moved to Colorada Springs but it was not until 1901 that the property was sold to Harry S. Whitney. The house was owned by Whitneys until 1990. One of Whitney's daughters tells of a windmill which was at the back of the property next to a big cistern. It burned in ca. 1905 when the owner was attempting to thaw pipes. The windmill was replaced by a gasoline tank and pump which Mr. Whitney used to pump water to the tank in the attic. In 1922 the building holding the gasoline tank and pump was enlarged for a car.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (H. Whitney)
Oral History - Hope Whitney Baldwin.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s)	FormNo.
A	230

Architectural Description - 28 Church Street (cont'd)

On the south side in the projecting gable roof piece is a wide horizontal Palladian-style window with sixteen-over-one sash and flanking four-over-one all set in a molded projecting surround with detailed pilasters. Under the projecting gable roof is a one-story projecting polygonal bay with twelve-over-one sash and flanking nine-over-one. The bay is topped with a second-story unadorned balustrade and two twelve-over-one windows. At the rear of the south side there is one window on each floor; each of eighteen-over-two sash and the first story one with flanking six-over-one sash. The north side of the dwelling displays the gable roof section which sits on the front of the hipped roof block and has a three-part window in the gable peak, two second-story twelve-over-one windows, and a centered stairhall window slightly below with sixteen-over-two and flanking oval lights all set in a well detailed projecting frame. First story windows include a three-part window of twelve-over-one and flanking six-over-one, two oval windows and a twelve-over-one sash at the rear of the block.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

KOC-010

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

231



Town SUDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) _____
 South Sudbury
 Address 34 Church Street
 Historic Name Samuel B. Rogers
 Use: Present residential
 Original residential
 Year of Construction 1365
 Significance Local history
 Style/Form Second Empire
 Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) 1901 removal of eills
late 20th c. enclosure of wrap porch. added
turret corner. new windows and doors

Condition good

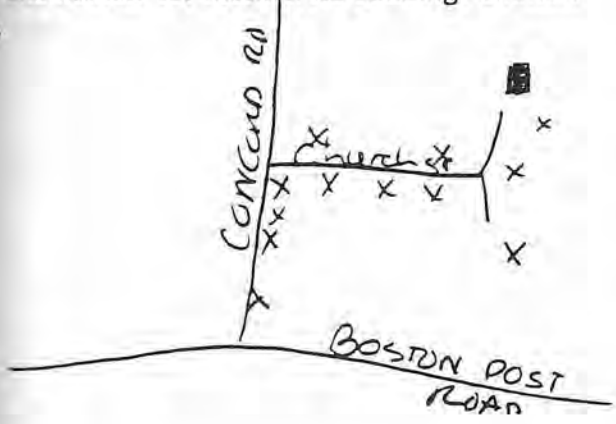
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.48 acres

Setting A top a hill overlooking Church St and
the church. long dirt drive. mature trees
rhododendrons. etc.

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The large Second Empire house situated on top of the hill overlooking South Sudbury has been substantially altered with the enclosure of the wrap porch. The house consists of a main four-bay square block with mansard roof and a two-bay, one-story rear ell. Each side of the roof has two dormers with segmental arched tops and two-over-two sash. There are also four chimneys extending from the hipped top of the mansard. The only detail includes plain corner posts with molded caps, slightly projecting frames with molded lintels surrounding the two-over-two sash, the boxed cornice at the eave overhang and an excellent rear doorhood with cut brackets and ball turnings on finial like projections. On the north side there is a remaining fluted square tapered porch column. The enclosure of the porch and addition of large one-over-one windows and the wide turret top corner porch projection alter the house and mask a proper main entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was the first to be built on top of the hill and commanded an elegant setting overlooking the mill village below in the late 1800s. Built in 1865 it was the home of Samuel B. Rogers, (1813-1898) successful businessman and entrepreneur. Rogers married Eliza, daughter of Noah Parmenter and had four children. He had manufactured leather braid in a local mill until 1881 when he established the machine shop of Hurlbut & Rogers with his neighbor and close friend Rufus H. Hurlbut (1842-1920). Rogers had grown up in Sudbury, the son of a blacksmith, Walter Rogers (1769-1860). He was an incorporator of the Wadsworth Cemetery over which his house looked to the northwest. His son Atherton W. Rogers lived here in the early 1900s. This house was constructed with twenty-two rooms and had a winding drive up from Concord Road. In 1901 two ells were removed to 83 Concord Road. A pre-1905 photograph of the property shows a large Italianate barn with windmill. The barn burned in ca. 1915.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (S.B. Rogers), 1889 (S.B. Rogers), 1908 (A.W. Rogers)
Hudson, Alfred S. The History of Sudbury 1889.
Oral History: Natalie Eaton, Hope Whitney Baldwin.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM C - OBJECT

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

n/a in row

USGS Quad

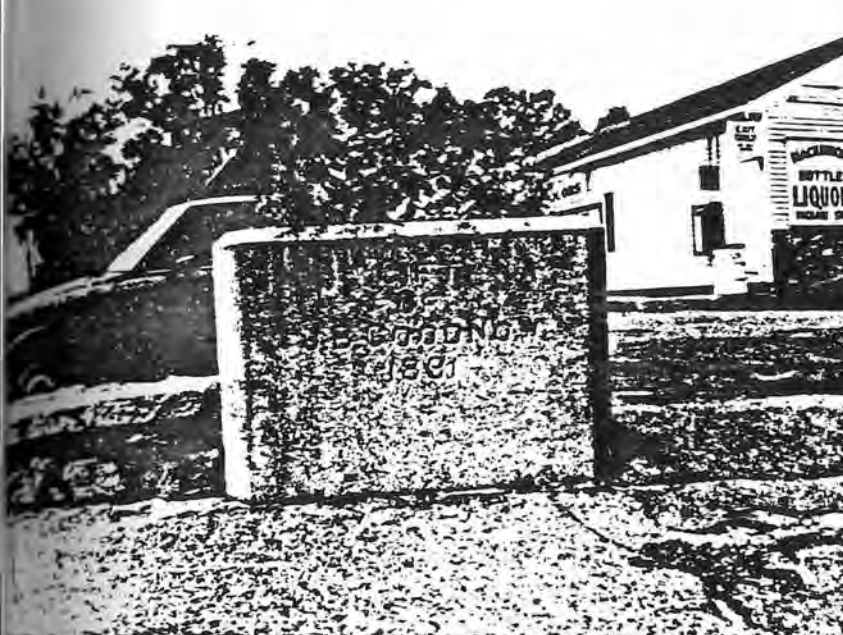
Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

923



City SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village _____

South Sudbury

Address or Location Corner of Concord Road at Boston Post Road

Name Goodnow Watering Trough

Ownership Public Private

Type of Object (check one):

statue monument

bust milestone

group composition marker

religious shrine

boundary marker

other (specify) watering trough

Date of Construction 1891

Source Carved on object

Designer/Sculptor unknown

Materials granite

Alterations (with dates) use - no water

now a planter - late 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage n/a

Setting Facing Concord Road, at edge near

corner of Boston Post Road, at end of

low stone wall which rounds corner - nw corner

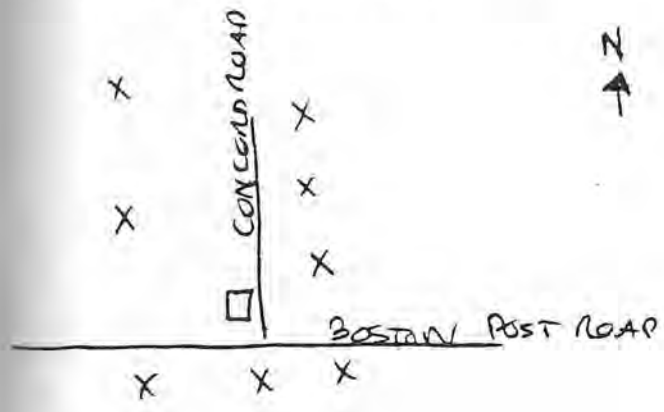
Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the object's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between object and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried object. Indicate north.



OBJECT FORM

DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe the design features of the object, and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

The large granite watering trough stands approximately three and one-half feet high and is three feet wide and two feet deep. It has a simple design with beveled corners and a beveled edge at the top. The trough is next to the stone wall which rounds the corner from Boston Post Road to Concord Road. It is engraved with date and name of donor. Presently it is used as a planter.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain the history of the object, and how it relates to the development of the community.

The watering trough was donated to the town in 1891 by John B. Goodnow (1830-1904) who lived across the street at 365 Boston Post Road and also owned the building which once housed Kidder's Shoe Shop (361 Boston Post Road). Forest Bradshaw frequently told the story of the watering trough which was that John Goodnow suggested locating a watering trough at the end of Concord Road to delay travelers who would stop at the general store. He volunteered to pay for the trough if others would pay for the pipe and trench to get the water to the trough. Samuel B. Rogers (1813-1898), who lived at 34 Church Street, paid for the pipe which was laid from a watering hole on the plateau behind his house and the Town dug the trench. The punch line of the story was that Rogers paid double the amount paid by Goodnow and only Goodnow was recognized as the donor with the inscription on the front and with the location in front of his property.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION *(if applicable)*:

GIFT
OF
J.B. GOODNOW
1891

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Oral History: Mr. Jerome McGonagle.

- Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-027

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

232

n SUDBURY

: (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

ress 8 Concord Road aka 10 Concord

oric Name Archer H. Townes

: Present office - commercial

Original residential

of Construction ca. 1905

ce visual analysis/maps

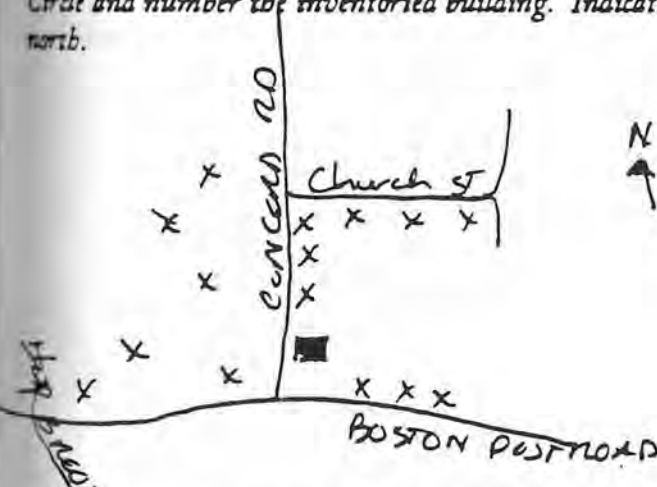
/Form Colonial Revival

itect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures long gable

roof mid 20th c. building - commercial use

Major Alterations (with dates) two-story rear ell

screening of porch, mid 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .57 acre

Setting At intersection of Rt 20 and Concord

Rd. busy commercial setting, opposite modern

shopping mall - small.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story gable roof building is three bays deep and two bays wide with a slightly projecting two and one-half story entrance bay on the main facade. Defining Colonial Revival features are the panelled entrance door with a fan, flanking full sidelights, paired six-over-six windows and the side porch with fluted columns and french doors within the porch which is now screened. A tall exterior chimney extends above the roof in the east gable end. The two-story rear ell has four sets of casement windows of eight lights each and three at the second story. On the west side of the building is an attached arbor entrance to the side and rear yard.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built at the commercial center of South Sudbury in the early 1900s the building was a residence for Archer H. Townes about which there is no information. The building was constructed at the village center directly behind the location of the old grocery store, formerly G. & L. Hunt, on the corner of Boston Post Road and Concord Road. It is one of the few Colonial Revival buildings in the area and was infill in the self-sufficient mill village. In the mid 1900s a second building was added to the property which was later converted to offices at which time the large dormer addition to the north end of this building was made.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (A. Townes)

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-026

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

77

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 16 Concord Road

Historic Name Hiram G. Burr

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1850

Source map and visual analysis

Style/Form Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn

Major Alterations (with dates) mid 20th c. door

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

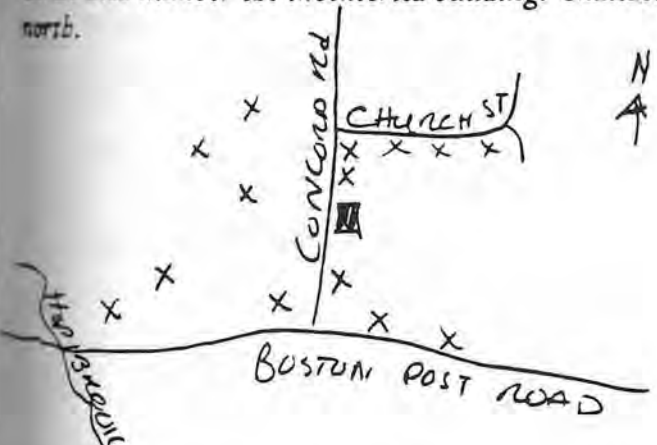
Acreage 2.07 acres

Setting At village center, opposite library among 19th c. residential and commercial buildings, narrow long lot with granite and fieldstone wall in front, tall picket fence on sides



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story gable front dwelling displays a sidehall plan with three bays on the main facade. Built on a granite block foundation the house is sheathed in wood clapboards and adorned with narrow corner posts which have simple caps carrying a raking boxed cornice. Greek Revival characteristics are the inset side hall entry, the long first-story windows and the boxed cornice. Italianate details include the roundheaded window in the gable peak flanked by half round blinds and the overall proportions in terms of height and width. Windows have two-over-two sash and flat unadorned frames. The recessed entrance door has been replaced. The surround included flat wide posts carrying a deep plain entablature. The house is four bays deep and has an attached barn at the rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The ca. 1850 dwelling was constructed in South Sudbury at a time when the small village had developed into an important industrial center for Sudbury with mills along Hop Brook. Known as the Hiram G. Burr House, it was the residence of a Hiram Burr (1827-1901), trader, who came to South Sudbury in 1845 from Derby Vermont. He married the daughter of Deacon Gardner Hunt and lived in and owned this house on the Gardner Hunt Farm. Gardner and his brother, Luther Hunt had purchased the first South Sudbury grocery store in the early 1800s and owned a large tract of land - a farm - on the northwest corner of Boston Post and Concord Roads. Burr's second wife was Nancy Dakin (1836-1913), daughter of Deacon Thomas Dakin. Burr was one of the witnesses signing the incorporation papers of the Mount Wadsworth Cemetery in 1887. In the early 1900s surrounding Burr land was subdivided for family members who built houses on Church Street. By 1908 this property was owned by Hubbard H. Brown (1839-1922) who is listed in the 1911 Street Directory as a real estate agent in South Sudbury although he had been a farmer and florist for most of his life and lived at 79 Nobscot Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856, 1875 (H.G.Burr Res.), 1889 (H.G.Burr Res.)
1908 (H.H Brown)
Hudson, Alfred. The History of Sudbury, 1889.
Street Directory, 1911.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
16 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	77

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Hiram G. Burr House is representative of a mid nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse near the industrial center of Mill Village and contributes to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style. The history of the Burr family also contributes to an understanding of the development of this community.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-024

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

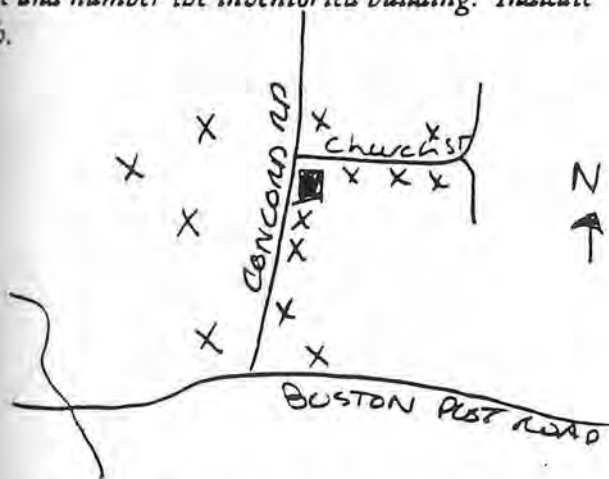
79



Town SUDBURY
 Location (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury
 Address 20 Concord Road
 Historic Name George Parmenter
 Present Use residential
 Original Use residential
 Date of Construction 1830s
 Source of Information map and visual analysis
 Style/Form Greek Revival Cape
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn/garage
 Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .25 acre

Setting Corner lot, near Library and opposite Church, among 19th c. residential and institutional buildings, privet and barberry hedge and brick path to door.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The modest five-bay, one and one-half story Cape Cod cottage is constructed on a granite foundation in the Greek Revival Style. The center entrance displays a bold entablature with projecting lintel supported by capped pilasters and the panelled door is flanked by three-quarter side-lights. Corner posts with caps carry a deep boxed cornice with returns. Windows have six-over-six sash. The gable ends have two first-story windows and one in the gable peak. The one-story rear ell is four bays deep and has two mini three-light windows over the two first-story windows closest to the main block. The house retains only one short chimney which is off-set from the center entrance. A barn with board and batten doors is attached to the rear ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built by 1856 the Greek Revival cottage belonged to George Parmenter who sold to Willard Wheeler (1804-1888) in 1858. Parmenter was descended from the early Sudbury settler, George Parmenter and was active in town affairs. He was an incorporator of Wadsworth Academy in 1856 and a selectman in the 1860s. The house is one of the few remaining mid nineteenth century Cape Cod cottages in South Sudbury. In this small village which was thriving in the mid 1800s there were a number of shoe shops in houses to augment the industrial developments along Hop Brook. The attached barn may have been used as a shoe shop. Following Wheeler's death, his widow, Mary Wheeler (1812-1889), lived here until her death in the following year. Hudson states that his wife Lydia R. Draper Hudson (1832-1907) used the first kerosene lamp in Sudbury at this house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (George Parmenter), 1875 (W. Wheeler), 1889
(Mary Wheeler), 1908 (Mrs. A. Walker)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book 789, Page 238.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Area(s)	Form No.
A	79

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The George Parmenter House is representative of an early to mid nineteenth century Cape Cod cottage and is one of only a few Capes near the industrial center of Mill Village. The dwelling and its context contribute to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style. The histories of Parmenters and later residents, Wheelers, also contribute to an understanding of the development of this community.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

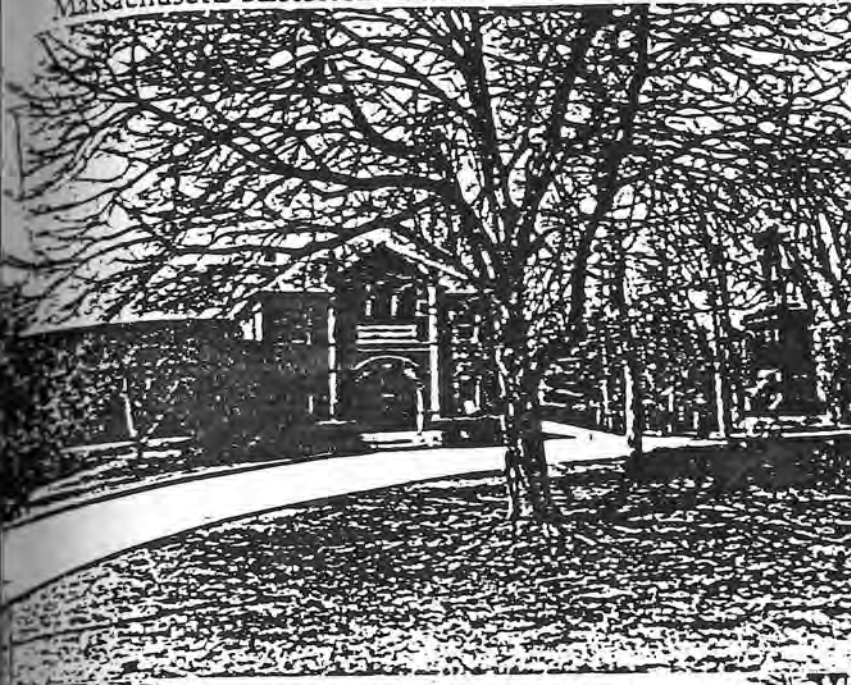
Massachusetts Historical Commission

WOS-033

Framingham

B

78



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

City South Sudbury

Address 21 Concord Road

Historic Name Goodnow Library

Use: Present institutional - library

Original institutional - library

Year of Construction 1862 - 1864

Source Date Plaque/Histories _____

Style/Form Richardsonian Romanesque

Wallace Moore - 1890

Architect/Builder Joseph R. Richardson - 1862

Exterior Material:

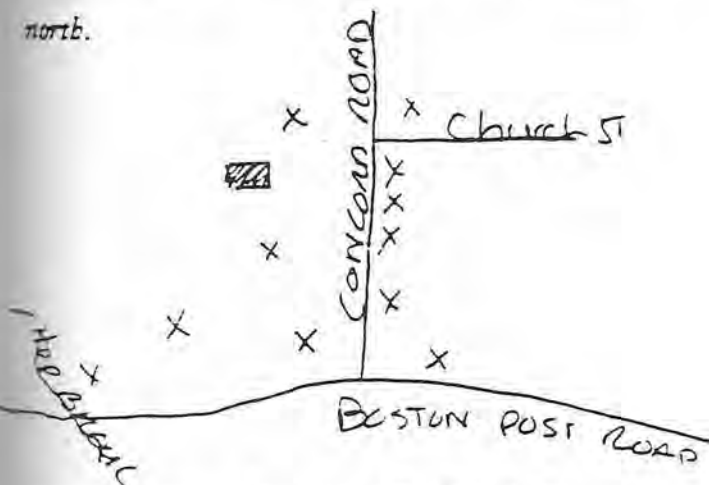
Foundation granite

Wall/Trim brick walls/brownstone and terra cotta trim

Roof of slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

north.



Major Alterations (with dates) Additions - pre

1889, 1895, 1970s

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres 3.03 acres

Setting At South Sudbury village center as

transition between commercial and residential

long narrow lot with semi-circular drive.

mature trees and Civil War Monument in front

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although the first library was constructed in 1862 the existing building represents the 1880 and 1895 reconstruction with its Romanesque design of a two-story hipped roof square block with rectangular hipped roof rear addition and modern 1970s one-story rear addition. The three-bay main facade, with granite plaque marking the 1862 date of construction, has a slightly projecting center pavillion with flanking terracotta round pilasters with bollard-like tops framing the wide roundheaded arched entrance punched into the exterior wall. Over the date plaque is a set of three roundheaded windows also punched into the brick facade and outlined by a raised brick course. The building is tied together with a brownstone string course which encircles the first two sections marking the top of the first story. Openings are punched into the brick and marked by brick and brownstone lintels which are tall on the first story windows of the front block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

John Goodnow (1791-1861), the library benefactor, was the son of John and Persis Howe Goodnow and grew up at Landham until moving to Boston where he worked as an importer. The bequest of Goodnow resulted in the 1862 octagonal library building with cupola in South Sudbury. The willed gift included three acres, \$2500 for erection of the building, and a \$20,000 library endowment. A committee of James Moore, John H. Dakin, and George Parmenter was instructed to carry out the terms of Goodnow's will. John Harriman was hired to build the library which cost \$2691.35 including the planting of shade trees to the brook behind. The first librarian was Samuel Puffer who started with 2300 volumes. A small addition was made to the rear of the octagonal shaped building in 1880 and by 1887 there were 9700 books. In 1895 a substantial addition costing \$5895 was designed by Wallace Moore, an MIT graduate and architect who had just built his house at 28 Church Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (Goodnow Library), 1889 (Goodnow Library), 1908 (Goodnow Library).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Pamphlet, "Goodnow Library", 1962.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 120 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

21 Concord Road

Area(s)

Form No.

B

78

Architectural Description - 21 Concord Road

The tops of the lintels are marked by slightly projecting rough faced brownstone pieces. Elaborate terracotta floral patterned triangles are located above the center arch and framed by the pilasters and the stringcourse. An access ramp runs from the circular drive to the main floor entrance on the north side. The low 1970s addition retains the brick facades with simple detailing. Part of the basement level is raised at the rear of the modern addition. The interior space clearly articulates the evolution of the building. The original octagonal building is maintained as a reading room at the front of the building and has an interior balcony with turned balustrade. The corner rooms at the front up and down and the second-story door at what was the rear of the original building show the late nineteenth century additions. Other rooms have little ornamentation. The 1860s stand of sugar maple trees, planted west of the library down to the brook, remain as a reminder of the importance of the total site design in 1862 when the library was designed and constructed.

Historical Statement - 21 Concord Road

The addition included a squared-off facade forming two small corner rooms up and down on the front of the octagon and a rear addition extending from the north rear edge of the octagon southerly to from the rear ell seen extending on the left side today. The major addition of the 1970s included the large main library room behind the main facade and the northerly entrance on the right side of the nineteenth century facade. The interior plan with octagonal reading room and balcony and other room divisions demonstrates the evolution of the library construction. At the 1995 Town Meeting the town recently approved a substantial library renovation and addition which has been designed by Anthony Tappe.

The original bequest of John Goodnow for the library was accepted on April 7, 1862 and the town pledged to carry out the benevolent intentions of the donor. Landscaping plans, which were part of the original design and which are itemized in the 1864 budget report of the Goodnow Library Building Committee, included grading of the land, building a fence in front, and setting out the shade trees. The cost of the trees was \$32.43. Those same trees can be seen behind the library even today.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
21 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
B	78

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Goodnow Library, built in 1862 to 1864, is a fine example of and the only local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture at a domestic scale consistent with the modest mid-nineteenth century industrial and residential center of Mill Village. The Library is representative of the development of the community, the philanthropy of John Goodnow member of a locally important and influential family, and a period and style of architecture. The construction of the library established Mill Village as an institutional center as well as the primary mid-nineteenth century industrial center of Sudbury.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K08-032

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

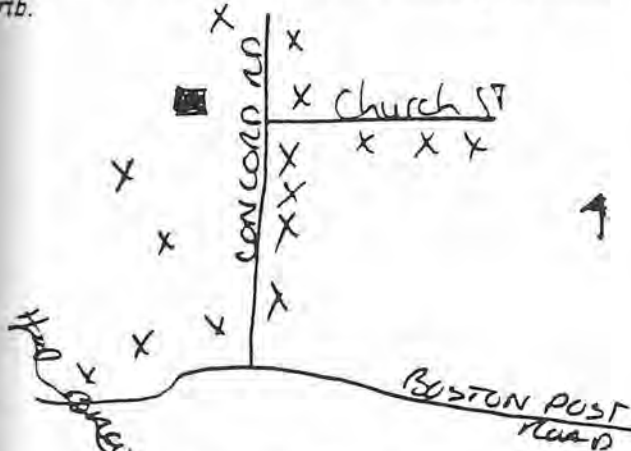
82



SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village)
South Sudbury
25 Concord Road
Historic Name Edwin Arnold
Present residential
Original residential
Date of Construction 1830-1856
Found on maps
Form Greek Revival Cape
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
Date (month/year) April 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures modest mid

20th c. two car garage

Major Alterations (with dates) late 19th c.

bracketed porch. 20th c. full width dormer

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .41 acre

Setting Opposite Church Street and next to

Library at village center, with open fields

on north side and behind

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay long Greek Revival cottage in the Cape Cod tradition is constructed on a fieldstone foundation and has wood clapboard sheathing. The front wall is tall forming a wide space between the top of the windows and the eave overhang. On the front slope of the roof is a nearly full length shallow shed roof dormer with four three-over-three windows. Other fenestration have two-over-two sash and reeded frames with plain corner blocks. The center entrance with three-quarter side lights is enframed by a wide shed roof porch with reeded columns and pilasters and a decorative cut balustrade. The house is one bay deep and has one low interior chimney on the east side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1830 and 1856 this was the home of Edwin Arnold (1817-1891) who was a carpenter and wheelwright. Arnold may have built the house and perhaps completed the late nineteenth century East Lakian-like porch detail. In the early 1900s it was the home of Mrs. Mary S. Brown, widow of Edward Everett Brown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856, 1875 (E. Arnold), 1889 (E. Arnold).
1908 (Mrs. M.S. Brown).

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
25 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	82

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Edwin Arnold House is representative of an early to mid nineteenth century Cape Cod cottage with late nineteenth century updating and is one of only a few Capes near the industrial center of Mill Village. The dwelling and its context contribute to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-017

USGS Quad

Framingham

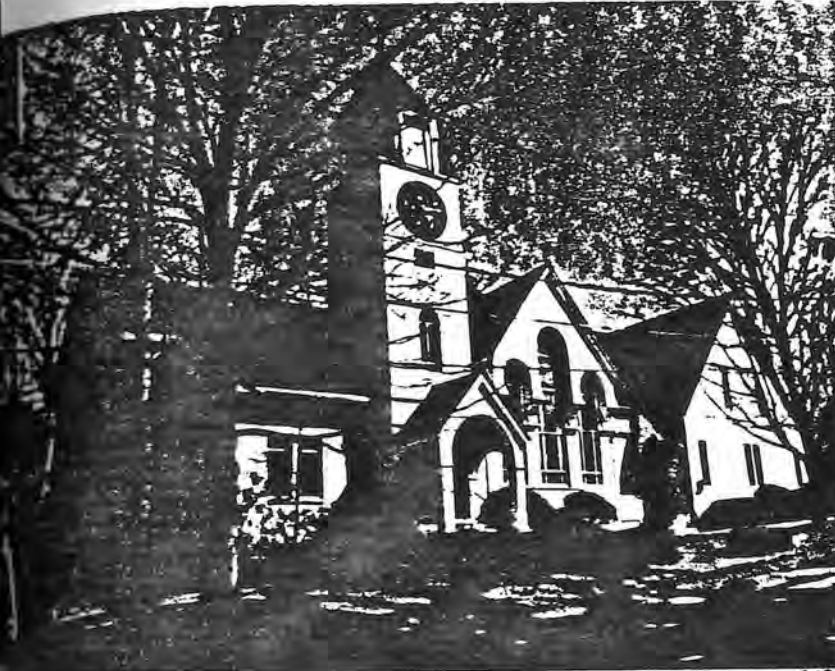
Area(s)

A

Form Number

80

Town SUDBURY



Location (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 32 Concord Road

Historic Name Memorial Congregational Church

Uses: Present religious and educational

Original religious

Date of Construction 1889

Source maps/histories

Style/Form Queen Anne

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone and concrete

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) several additions

Condition good/altere

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.68 acres

Setting NE corner of Concord and Church Sts.

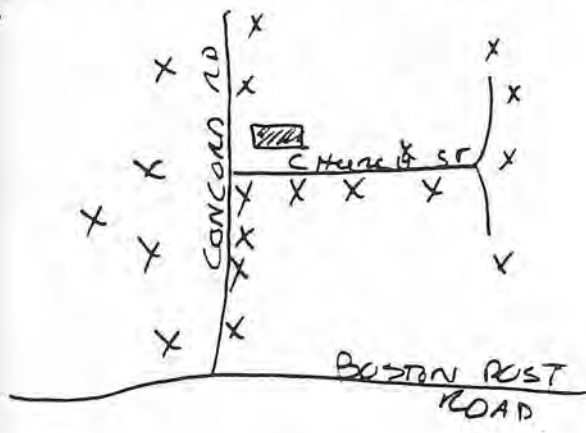
near village center in residential area

large parking lot behind. mature trees in

front

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Memorial Congregational Church, so named at its dedication in 1891, has been substantially altered from its 1889 construction with synthetic siding and additions. The irregular plan is retained but the sculptural quality of the 1889-1891 building has been lost with change in fabric and additions which square off and blend some of the units. The Church Street elevation most closely resembles the original church with two gable front elements and their fenestration pattern and the tall square clock and bell tower with a louvered octagonal top. The centered wide gable front element projects from a steeply pitched hipped roof main block and displays a tripartite roundheaded window which is leaded with some stained lights and some clear. Wide fluted brackets carry this gable peak. An open entrance porch has been added to the south side of the bell tower to accommodate the enclosure as a room of the former entrance porch which was on the west side of the tower.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Formerly the site of Wadsworth Academy which was built in 1856 as a private school, this became the location of a Congregational Chapel in 1880 and in 1889 the congregation, then called the Evangelical Union Society, moved here. When the Academy burned in 1879 those who travelled to Sudbury Center proposed a chapel for evening services at this location, which was built in 1880. In 1889 this church building was constructed through the assistance of many of the South Sudbury Congregationalists and in 1891 at the dedication of the new building the congregation's name was changed to Memorial Congregational Church to recognize the many local benefactors. The Congregational Church in Sudbury had its roots in the Unitarian Society and split in 1839, when the long term pastor, the Rev. Rufus Hurlbut (d. 1839) and his followers became the Evangelical Union Society, the Congregationalists. They built a new meetinghouse on Concord Road near Sudbury Center which became the Music Hall (burned in 1925) when this building was constructed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (Chapel),
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Community

Property Address

Sudbury

32 Concord Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s)	FormNo.
A	80

Architectural Description - Memorial Congregational Church

Square columns with applied panels rest on granite bases and support the pediment of the open entrance porch which had a rounded arch opening and vaulted interior roof all of which has been partially obscured by the siding. The entrance porch leads to a roundheaded door. The slight overhang of the attic level and second story fenestration of the larger gable front block east or to the right of the centered hipped and gabled block is retained. The elevation facing Concord Road has been altered with additions and a vertical stone panel with cross in place of a former wide roundheaded stained glass window. Also a rounded attenuated tower once on the northwest corner of the building has been removed. Two two-story modern additions have been constructed. The first of the mid 1900s is wood frame and covered with siding and extends from the northeast corner of the 1891 building. It has wide horizontal multi-light tilt windows wrapping around the block. The other addition of the 1970s, is brick with a neo-colonial entrance and is set back from Church Street. With the ridge running in a north-south direction this addition is set off from the northeast corner by a one-story side entrance addition with modern fenestration pattern which presents a glass facade with wide vertical mullions and a few short horizontal mullions.

The five-bay, two and one-half story Greek Revival dwelling is

Area(s)	Form No.
A	80

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Memorial Congregational Church, built in 1889, contributes to an understanding of the development of the nineteenth century industrial center at Mill Village. Although substantially altered with siding and modern additions the original form is evident and the location at the center of the residential part of Mill Village and close to the commercial and industrial center is important in linking all aspects of development of this vital center. The construction of the church also confirmed the development of Mill Village as an institutional center as well as the primary mid-nineteenth century industrial center of Sudbury.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 250 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K08-028

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

225



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

City/Town South Sudbury

Address 35 Concord Road

Historic Name H. Brown

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction ca. 1870

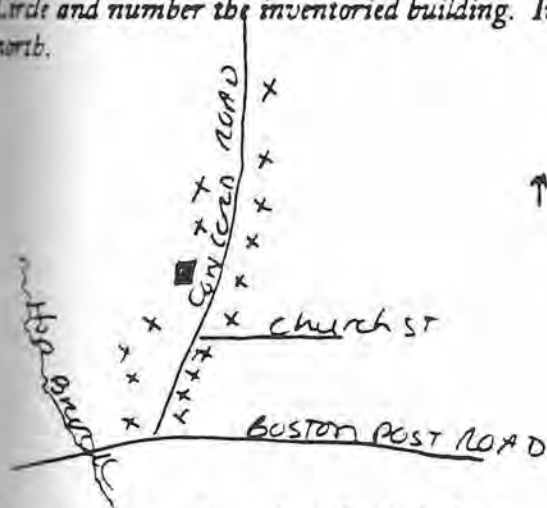
Method of Survey visual analysis

Architectural Form Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures ca. 1870s

gable front barn with vertical board siding

Major Alterations (with dates) shingle siding - mid

20th c., second story bay on stilts - mid

20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.4 acres

Setting West side of Concord Rd. among 19th c.

dwelling and opposite church school, mature

trees with open fields behind to brook

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story L-plan house rests on a brick foundation and has been sheathed in wood shingles. The gable front of the main block is two bays wide and three deep. First story windows have six-over-six sash and second story windows have one-over-one sash. A small single window in the gable peak has a tiny six-over-six window. At the eaves with boxed cornice are square modillion blocks. A shed roof porch within the L shields a side entrance with panelled door which has two rectangular lights. A second story room with flat roof and modillioned eave projects from the side ell and is carried by two plain columns. A side entrance in the gable end of the side ell has a steeply pitched shed roof porch and concrete steps. The house has four chimneys, two just below the ridge of each block, one exterior chimney on the north side and one extending from the rear addition behind the side ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once part of the farm of Israel Howe Brown (1791-1879) at 71 Concord Road, this land was subdivided and sold in 1856 to Samuel Puffer (1808-1864) who was the first librarian at the Goodnow Library nearly adjacent to this property and lived in North Sudbury. It is possible that Puffer built the house which did exist by 1865 when Martin Goodnow sold the property to Hopestill Brown (1801-1890). Martin Goodnow (1833-1893) lived at 376 Boston Post Road next to the Library and probably assumed the property from Puffer's estate and sold immediately to Brown who was a farmer. By 1908 the porch within the L of the main block and side ell is evident on the atlas footprint.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlase/Maps: 1875 (H. Brown), 1889 (Mrs H. Parmenter), 1908 (G. Smith).
Registry of Deeds, Book 736, Page 551 and Book 954, Page 401.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
35 Concord Road

Area(s)	FormNo.
A	225

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

This H. Brown House is an example of a mid to late nineteenth century farmhouse which has been altered with additions and modern shingles. The dwelling and its context display the continued subdivision of land near the village center where the activity of mills and commercial enterprises were centered.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-025

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

224

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 36 Concord Road

Historic Name Arthur Bowen

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1840

Source map analysis/histories

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown? Bowen?

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/parged concrete

Wall/Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large vertical board barn with 9/6 sash in gable peak

Major Alterations (with dates) shed roof addition within the L ca. 1940s-1960s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

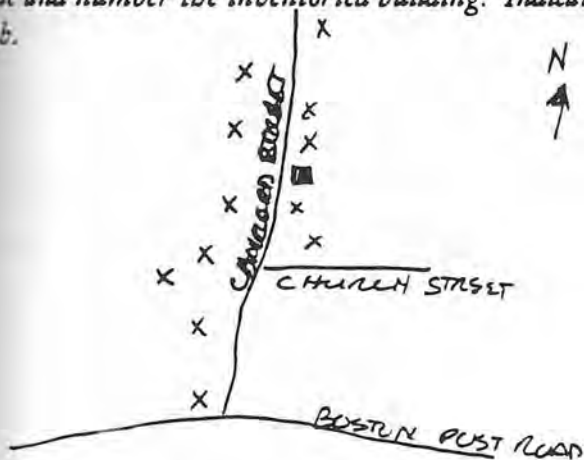
Acreage less than one acre - .25 acre

Setting East side of Concord Rd. near village center low stone wall in front with mature landscape and mid 19th c. dwellings surrounding



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This modest cottage has evolved into an L-plan dwelling with shed roof infill (within the L) in which there is an entrance and two windows. Each gable end of the L-plan, one facing the road and one facing south, has a single window up and down with simple trim of boxed cornice and returns. Windows have six-over-six sash. The east-west block has a chimney at the ridge and one pediment dormer on the south roof slope and shed roof dormer on the north slope. There is also a chimney at the ridge of the north-south block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the 1831 map the only properties on the road to Sudbury Center were the two or three eighteenth century farmsteads of Browns, Osborns and Goodnows. By the 1850s the mill village of South Sudbury had grown and at least seven dwellings appeared on the southern part of Concord Road near the Village. This modest cottage first belonged to Arthur Bowen (1811-1885), a carpenter, who in 1856 built Wadsworth Academy, a private school, on the adjacent corner property, the location of Memorial Congregational Church today. The Academy construction was financed by prominent local families. A carpenter shop was located next to this house, between the dwelling and the site of the Academy and probably belonged to Bowen, who eventually lived at 339 Boston Post Road. By the 1870s this was the residence of J. Parmenter, who was likely a descendant of early settler, John Parmenter, Sr. who came to the Sudbury Plantation by 1639. The L-plan of this house is evident on the 1875 and 1889 map. Deed research would be necessary to determine which Parmenter lived here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (Arthur Bowen), 1875 (J. Parmenter), 1889 (J. Parmenter), 1908 (Pollard).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
36 Concord Road

Area(s)	FormNo.
A	224

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Arthur Bowen House is an example of a mid nineteenth century cottage which has been adapted but which retains defining features and is representative of modest craftsman housing near the industrial and commercial Mill Village. The setting and context with surrounding modest dwellings contribute to an understanding of the evolution of the residential part of the thriving mid nineteenth century Mill Village.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-015

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

223



City/Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood/Village South Sudbury

Address 40 Concord Road

Historic Name J.P. Allen

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1840

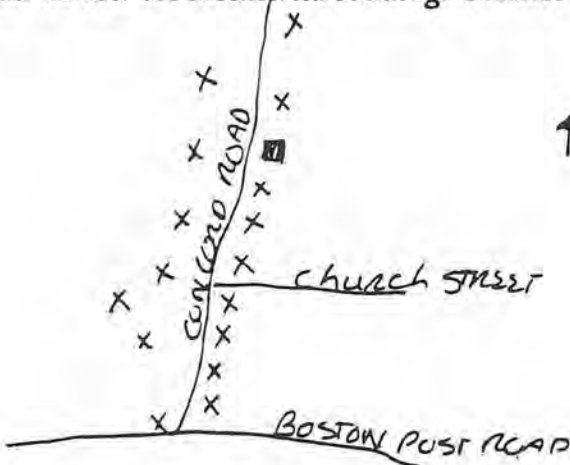
Source visual/maps

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn

Major Alterations (with dates) addition

modernization with skylights, etc of mid

to late 1900s. dormers of early 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .25 acre

Setting East side of Concord Road among mid

19th c. dwellings and mature plantings - low

stone wall lines road and drive

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The small mid nineteenth century house faces south with the entrance in the end bay on the southeast corner of the dwelling. The house displays five bays on the main facade with a gable end to the street. The fifth or end bay on the north side is separated from the other four by a corner post indicating an addition. The main block has windows with six-over-six sash and the end bay on the main facade has two-over-two sash. The gable end has a projecting bay. On the east roof slope are three pediment dormers each with three-over-three sash. The rear ell has been modernized with roof skylights and a modern wood stove chimney and incorporates the attached barn.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the 1831 map the only properties on the road to Sudbury Center were the two or three eighteenth century farmsteads of Browns, Osborns and Goodnows. By the 1850s the mill village of South Sudbury had grown and at least seven dwellings appeared on the southern part of Concord Road near the Village. This modest cottage was one which belonged to J. P. Allen in the 1850s and J. Jones prior to 1875 and appears on Hudson's 1889 painting of South Sudbury in 1855 showing this house with four bays facing east and the entrance bay on the south end of this facade. Further research is necessary to determine the relationship between this property and John Allen (J.P. Allen) who had a blacksmith shop on the Post Road and lived in the oldest house in Sudbury, 346 Boston Post Road. Also there may be some relationship between J. Jones who lived here and William P. Jones who in the late 1850s built 58 Concord Road and owned much of the surrounding land.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (J.P. Allen) , 1875 (J. Jones), 1889 (J. Jones),
1908 (J.C.Jones).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury, 1889.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
40 Concord Road

Area(s)	FormNo.
A	223

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
- Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Arthur Bowen House is an example of a mid nineteenth century Greek Revival cottage which retains defining features and is representative of modest housing near the industrial and commercial Mill Village. The setting and context with surrounding modest dwellings contribute to an understanding of the evolution of the residential part of the thriving mid nineteenth century Mill Village.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-001

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

222



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury _____

Address 41 Concord Road

Historic Name Dexter R. Puffer

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1855

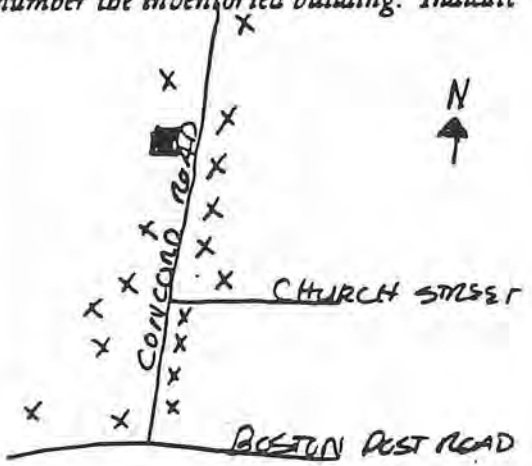
Research map and visual analysis/deed research

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures gable front sided barn

Major Alterations (with dates) siding - mid to late 1900s

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .75 acres - less than one acre

Setting West side of Concord Rd., between two 19th c. dwellings, overgrown mature landscape with open fields behind sloping to brook

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story Greek Revival farm house displays an L-plan with a side-hall entry. Constructed on a granite block foundation the building and adjacent barn have been covered with synthetic siding. Defining features include the recessed sidehall entrance with flanking half side lights and a wide flat surround of unadorned pilasters with simple caps carrying the wide entablature and projecting molded lintel. Windows have six-over-six sash with flat frames which are partially covered by the siding. On the north side is a one-story addition with entrance door and one window. A one story side ell with gambrel roof projects from the south side of the main block and has two shed roof dormers. A small entrance porch is within the L of the main block and side ell and shields three six-over-six windows and an entrance door.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house and barn appear on the 1881 Hudson painting of South Sudbury Village in 1855. Overlooking meadows owned by Israel Howe Brown this house was built by Dexter R. Puffer of Boston. The land was sold to him in 1854 by Israel Howe Brown (1791-1879) who owned much of the farm land along Concord Road to his own property at 71 Concord Rd. According to Sudbury records, in 1863 Puffer (age 32), working as a clerk, was able to avoid the Civil War enlistment. In 1877 Mary Puffer, wife of Dexter Puffer sold to George Heard (1799-1884) (also Hurd). Heard was a farmer. By 1908 the property was owned by his daughter Miss Mary Hurd (1842-1918) and probably was owned by her brother, George S. Heard (1830-1896), who was a blacksmith in South Sudbury. In the early 1900s Philip Chinn had a blacksmith shop in the barn. The 1889 map shows a tiny shoe shop just east of this dwelling and barn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 , 1875 (Dr. R. Puffer), 1889 (G. Hurd)
1908 (Miss M. Hurd).
Hudson, 1881 Painting of Mill Village in 1855.
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book 1439, Page 264.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
41 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	222

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The Dexter R. Puffer House is representative of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse near the industrial center of Mill Village and contributes to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style in spite of the siding. The history of the Puffer family and Browns also contribute to an understanding of the development of this community.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-013

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

221



Town SUDBURY

e (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 44 Concord Road

Historic Name James McClaren

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1860

Architect mans

Style/Form Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) rehab - 1980s-1990

new windows, siding, etc.

Condition very good

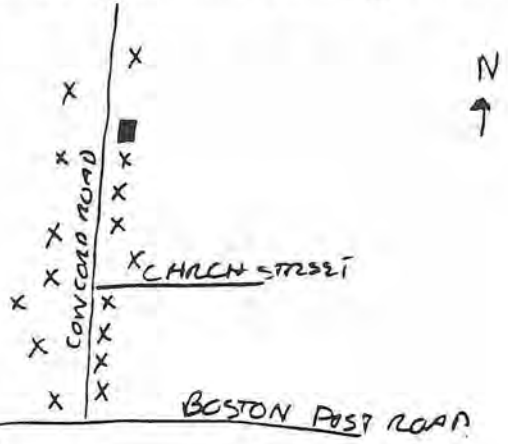
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .25 acres

Setting Close to road on east side among mid to late 19th c. dwellings. large open lot next to this property

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story five bay dwelling retains the form of a Second Period structure, however, it rests on a brick foundation and appears to have new trim. The dwelling is two bays deep and has two one-story rear ells with a plank door, and six-over-six as well as four-over-four sash. The center entrance has a panelled door with wide entablature and projecting lintel. New windows have six-over-six clip-on mullions with the exception of those in the gable peaks which retain true divided lights.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although this house appears to be from the 1830s to 1850s it was not built until after 1856 according to map research and Hudson's painting of South Sudbury Village in 1855. The property was the home of James McClaren (1826-1889) and his wife Elizabeth Bailey McClaren (1835-1904). Following her death the house was lived in by their daughter Miss Mary Elizabeth McClaren (1854-1909). According to the Town's vital records, McClaren worked as a laborer. The McClarens had a son, James W. who had gone west in the late 1870s and at the age of twenty-two years was shot by Indians in Mexico according to his death record. This house appears to have been a modest cottage which was added to by 1889. It is interesting to note the brick foundation which is found on many of the South Sudbury properties. Early brick kilns and clay-pits are known to have been located in South Sudbury on the Boston Post Road at William Willard's, near the railroad and at Gibbs near Goodman Hill Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (J. McClaren), 1889 (J. McClaren), 1908 (Miss E. McClaren).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office
Wadsworth Cemetery, Stone Marker.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community Property Address
SUDBURY 44 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	221

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The James McClaren House is an example of mid nineteenth century transitional architecture which retains defining features of the Federal period built in the Greek Revival period. The setting and context amongst modest mid nineteenth century dwellings and occasional elaborate later construction contribute to an understanding of the development of the residential part of the thriving nineteenth century industrial Mill Village.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

109-002

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

84



City SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury
 Address 47 Concord Road
 Proprietor Name Richard Horr
 Present Use residential
 Original Use residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1850
 Method of Identification map and visual analysis
 Style/Form Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown
 Exterior Material:
 Foundation granite
 Siding/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roofing asphalt shingles
 Attached Buildings/Secondary Structures gable front

Roof gambrel with cupola and round gable peak window with tracery mullions

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .75 acre

Setting West side of Concord Rd., close to road edge with open land surrounding, drops off in back, matured landscaping, among other mid to late 19thc. dwellings



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of the best preserved Greek Revival houses is this one and one-half story dwelling with a long one and one-half story side ell, and a low one story addition which connects the shallow hipped roof two story square shop to the house. The building displays a bold templar gable front with boxed cornice, full return, wide corner posts carrying the wide entablature, and a Greek Revival recessed side hall entrance with full side lights. The three bay side hall entry facade has two windows in the gable peak all with six-over-six sash and shutters. The dwelling is four bays deep with only three windows. The four-bay side ell has an extended porch overhang supported by square tapered columns which have recessed panels, caps and no bases. On the south gable end of the ell is a square projecting bay supported by zig-zag cut brackets. The square two-story hipped roof section which is attached has a large six-over-six window up and a hipped roof rectangular bay down with two six-over-six sash. The south side has a single six-over six window up and down.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1850 and 1855 the house is one of the best preserved examples of a Greek Revival dwelling of which there are several in South Sudbury. Richard Rush Horr (1832-1904), who was a shoemaker in Kidder's shop in the 1850s, came to South Sudbury in 1850 from Vermont and married Julia Brown of Sudbury in 1853. At Kidder's, Horr operated the first sewing machine in Sudbury to sew the uppers - a term for the top part of shoes and boots. Horr and his first wife had two sons and following Julia's death in 1877 Horr married Annie Lee from England and had one son. Horr was active in local politics and served as a selectman for three years and was a library trustee. By 1874 Horr had a shoe shop attached to the house. The square tower-like addition and the barn were added by 1889.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856, 1875 (R.R.Horr), 1889 (R.R.Horr)
Hudson, Mill Village, 1855, etching.
Hudson, The History of Sudbury p.444, etching.
Vital Record, Town Clerk's Office.
52 Concord Road

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
47 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	84

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

One of the best preserved local examples of a Greek Revival dwelling is the Richard R. Horr House. The dwelling, its outbuildings, and setting contribute to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style. Further the role of Richard Horr in this small industrial community contributes to an understanding of the development of Mill Village.



USGS Quad Bramingham Area(s) A Form Number 220

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Address 52 Concord Road

Historic Name Charles O. Parmenter

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction 187

Source histories/owner

Style/Form Mansard cottage

Architect/Builder? C.O. Parmenter, carpenter

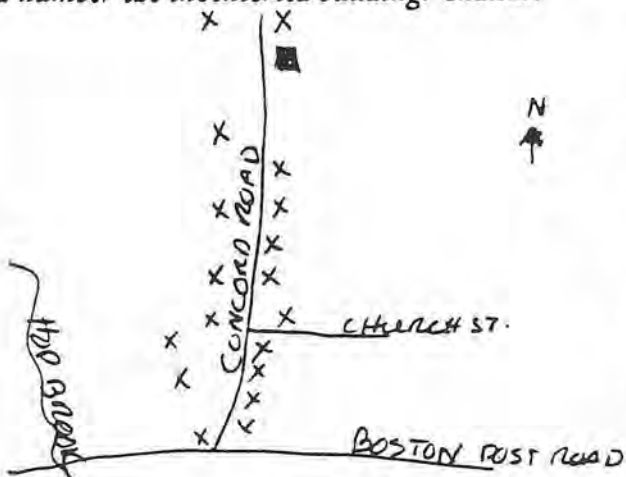
Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Roof/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof of slate

Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Outbuildings/Secondary Structures newly constructed barn to match house - late 20th

Major Alterations (with dates) additions at rear and added trim to "fancy up"

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres less than one acre - .87 acre

Setting On east side of road. on a slight kn surrounded by mature plantings, dirt drive to Rogers Place behind. among 19th c. dwell

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The 1876 two-story mansard dwelling retains a distinct sculptural quality with scalloped slate roof, various shaped dormers, raking bracketted cornice, projecting bays, and hipped roof entrance porch. There is a projecting two-story octagonal bay on the main facade and a rectangular two-story bay projecting on the south side. Also attached to this bay is a one-story projecting octagonal bay, all part of the original construction. Also part of the original design are the squared tapered columns and pilasters with recessed panels and the main entrance double door with long rectangular lights. Decorative dormers display projecting lintels, segmental arches, and steep gothic pediments. The present owner added detail including decorative oak leaf trim on the entrance porch, turned attenuated balusters on porches, elaborately carved oak doors at the rear entrance, a rear infill addition visible on the north side with mansard roof, slates, porch, recalling the gothic pointed arch details and Colonial Revival details such as the attenuated balusters. The late 1900s garage with mansard roof recalls the architecture of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in 1876 by Charles O. Parmenter who ran a hay and grain business with his brother, Lumen, this is one of the most distinctive Second Empire properties with mansard roof. Parmenter also was a carpenter who built the schoolhouse in the Wadsworth district for \$2500 on land purchased from Walter Rogers. In 1879 Parmenter purchased the land for this house from neighbor William P. Jones who helped to build many of the local houses including this one for which Jones was the mason and slater. Jones' name is inscribed on some of the brick. Letters from Charles and Lumen Parmenter's father, I.W. Parmenter who ran a heating register business in Manhattan encourage the hard work by his sons to purchase and rebuild the grist mill which burned in 1886. Charles Parmenter sold the house in 1913 to move to Colorado after contracting TB. Alterations made in the 1970s revealed a cache of papers under the floor in the second story nursery including lumber, door and window, and food bills and the insurance policy which confirmed that construction began in 1876.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlas: 1889 (C.O. Parmenter)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Oral History: Mr. McGonagle

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
SUDBURY

Property Address
52 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A	220

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

One of the best preserved local examples of a Mansard cottage with Italianate detail is the Charles O. Parmenter House. It is illustrative of the elaboration given to the house of a mill owner built in 1876. The dwelling and its setting contribute to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style. Further the role of Parmenter in the revitalization of the grain mill at the end of Concord Road contributes to an understanding of the development of Mill Village.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
60 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-007

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

219

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

City/Town South Sudbury

Address 58 Concord Road

Historic Name William P. Jones

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Date of Construction ca. 1860

Research Method maps/visual analysis/family history

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Reproduction

barn, ca. 1980 by Mr. McGonagle

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ell connectio

to early barn - 20th c. updating

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .90 acre

Setting On small knoll above road which is

bordered by low stonewall and perennial border

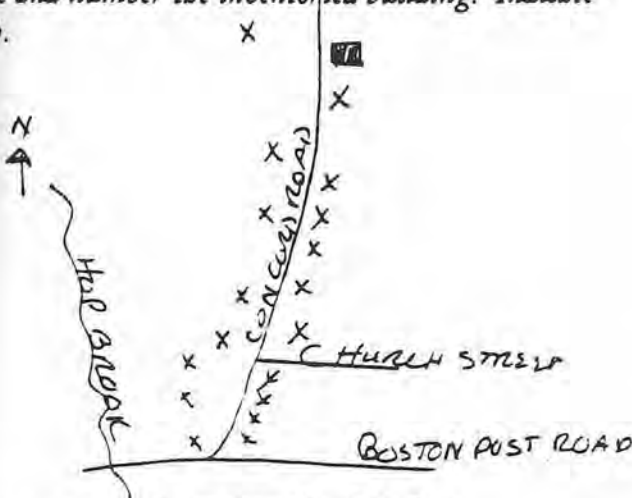
tall pines and privet screen house which is

among other mid to late 19th c. dwellings



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two-bay, two and one-half story Italianate house has a two-story rear ell which is connected to a small barn-like shed at the rear. The main gable front facade is two bays wide with a side hall entry and one roundheaded window in the gable peak. Windows have two-over-two sash with flat plain surrounds. The Italianate door, with two roundheaded lights, has a heavy molded surround and square pilasters with caps carrying a wide entablature and projecting molded lintel. The corner posts have recessed panels. On the south side is a projecting bay window. There is a Greek Revival entrance with full side lights on the south side of the rear ell. Also an enclosed sun porch projects from the ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1856 and 1874 the house is listed on the 1874 map as that of William F. Jones (b. 1827). However the 1889 atlas listing of William P. Jones (1820-1911) and the deed transferring adjacent land to Charles O. Parmenter indicate that the 1874 atlas name is a mistake and should have been William P. Jones who married Catherine, daughter of Israel Howe Brown, owner of adjacent property. Tradition states that Jones helped Parmenter to build his house at 52 Concord Road and billed himself as a mason and slater. The Civil War service listings indicate that William P. Jones of South Sudbury was a shoemaker upon enlisting at the age of 43 in 1863 and vital records indicate that he was a farmer. Jones' father-in-law, Israel Howe Brown, was a farmer which large land holdings to which Jones land abutted. In all likelihood he acquired his land from Brown and may well have been competent in many areas. William and Catherine Jones' son, Herbert Samuel Jones, born in 1851 in South Sudbury, became a physician living in Elizabethport New Jersey from 1888.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (W.F.Jones), 1889 (W.P.Jones), 1908 (W.P. Jones).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Area(s)	Form No.
A	219

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
 Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Gretchen G. Schuler

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

The William P. Jones House is representative of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling near the industrial center of Mill Village and contributes to an understanding of the development of this small residential community which was supported by the mills and commercial enterprises at Mill Village. The house retains defining features of its period of construction and style. The history of the Jones family also contributes to an understanding of the development of this community.

FORM E - BURIAL GROUND

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

509-005

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

803



town SUDBURY

place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address or Location Concord Road

name Mount Wadsworth Cemetery

Ownership Public Private

Approximate Number of Stones _____

Earliest Death Date 1833

Latest Death Date on-going

Landscape Architect none

Condition very good

Acres 6.30 = .36 acres

Setting East side of Concord Road, on hill

slope with nineteenth century dwellings

surrounding. Mature landscape

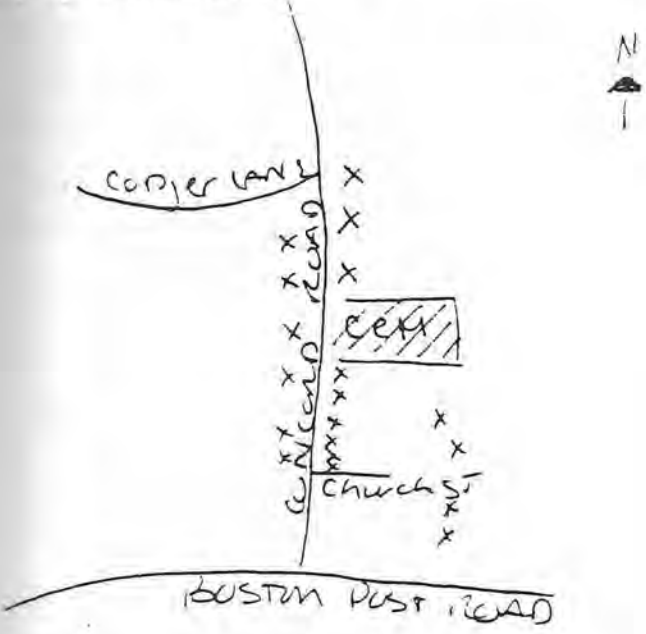
Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/day/year) May 1995

Sketch Map

Draw or duplicate a map of the area showing the properties location in relation to geographic features and nearby cross streets. Indicate all buildings or features within and surrounding the inventoried property. Indicate North.



BURIAL GROUND FORM

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common or unusual. Note any known carvers.

Built on the side of a hill, Wadsworth Cemetery has many maples, cedars, pines, and flowering trees surrounding and within the property. The early part of the Cemetery is set off by a low stone wall within which there are slate, granite and marble stones, statues, obelisks and tombs of varying degrees of elaboration dating from the 1830s. At the end of the road into the Cemetery is the 1852 Wadsworth Monument (See Object Form #906) which is surrounded by an elaborate white iron fence white and a granite post and wood fence. North of the monument is an newer section which continues to be used for interment. The entrance to the cemetery is a macadam road which leads to dirt cart paths throughout the old cemetery and macadam surface in the newer section. The greensward at the front of the cemetery is a well manicured center piece on the gradual slope of the hill with three monument stones commemorating those Sudbury residents who have died in World War II, the Korean and the Vietnam Wars. This front section is set off from the original cemetery by a low stone wall.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

Once the land of Israel Howe Browne (1791-1879), the first land was set aside as a burying ground in 1835 when several of those who were buried in the crowded old burying ground at Sudbury Centre were moved to this location. These included Edwin Howe Browne, son of Israel Howe Browne, and three Richardsons who had died as early as 1833 according to slate markers which have well preserved weeping willow designs. Three tombs were built on the slope of the hill of the original cemetery from 1836 to 1839 made from granite from Nobscot Hill. In 1842 the cemetery was enlarged in a northerly direction for the lot of Jerusha Howe who left money for an elaborate monument to mark her grave. Isaac Browne finally consented to sell additional land for cemetery expansion following the approval of Dr. Goodenough whose land abutted this area. There was some concern about the protection of Goodenough's well.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (Wadsworth Monument), 1856 (Cemetery-Wadsworth Monument), 1874, 1889, 1908.
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

- Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM C - OBJECT

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

109-008

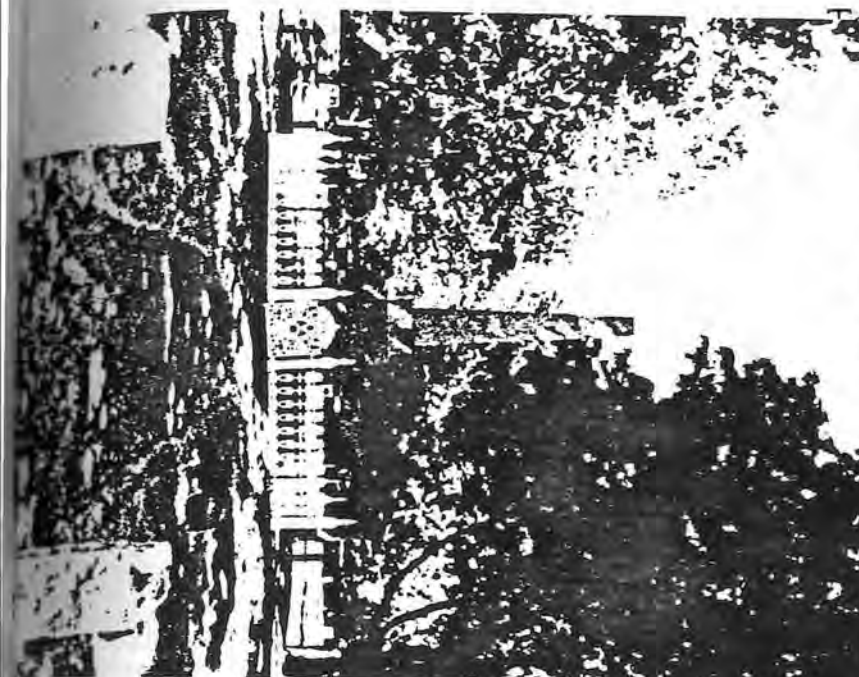
USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

906



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address or Location off Concord Road

Name Wadsworth Monument

Ownership Public Private

Type of Object (check one):

statue monument

bust milestone

group composition marker

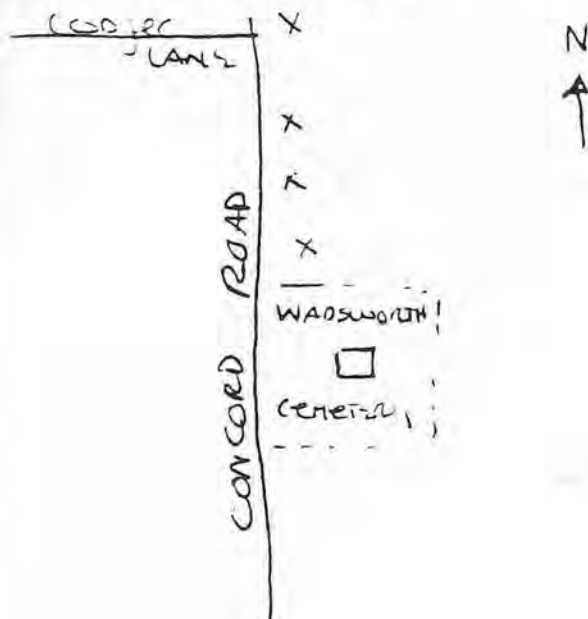
religious shrine

boundary marker

Other (specify) _____

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the object's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between object and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried object. Indicate north.



Date of Construction 1852

Source Hudson

Designer/Sculptor unknown

Materials granite

Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage _____

Setting Near middle of Mt. Wadsworth

Cemetery at the end of the lane into

cemetery which is in residential area

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

OBJECT FORM

DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe the design features of the object, and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

The Wadsworth Monument is a tall granite obelisk on a square base which consists of three graduated granite blocks; a three foot thick block on the bottom, on top of which is a two foot block and on top of that a one and one-half foot block. The Monument, including the height of the tapered shaft, is twenty-one and one-half feet tall. The inscription is on the front (facing west) of the center block. The original slate stone marking the grave is in front of this 1852 obelisk. The Wadsworth Monument is surrounded by an elaborate twenty foot square wrought iron fence.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain the history of the object, and how it relates to the development of the community.

The Wadsworth Monument which was built and installed for \$1050, was dedicated in 1852 to commemorate those who had died at Sudbury in the King Philip's War. It was a group of approximately thirty-two soldiers led by Captain Brocklebank of Rowley and Captain Wadsworth of Milton who were buried in a common grave on the westerly side of Green Hill in 1676. This was the northeast corner of the South Sudbury Cemetery as it was laid out in 1835 and prior to its 1842 enlargement. The slab stone was laid in ca. 1730 by President Benjamin Wadsworth of Harvard College, son of the Captain Wadsworth buried here. When the Town received permission to erect a monument the grave site was moved fifty feet north. The remains of the seventeenth century soldiers were removed and eventually relocated in a tomb under the old slab which was moved and placed just in front of the twenty-one foot high Wadsworth Monument.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION *(if applicable)*:

This monument is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Town of Sudbury, in grateful remembrance of the services and suffering of the founders of the State, and especially in honor of

CAPT. SAMUEL WADSWORTH, OF MILTON;

CAPT. BROCKLEBANK, OF ROWLEY;

LIEUT. SHARP, OF BROOKLINE;

and twenty six others, men of their command, who fell near this spot on the 18th of April, 1676, while defending the frontier settlements against the allied Indian forces of Philip of Pokanoket.

1852

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-006

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

218

Town SUDBURY

Location (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 67 Concord Road

Historic Name F. Garfield

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1881

Source maps and histories

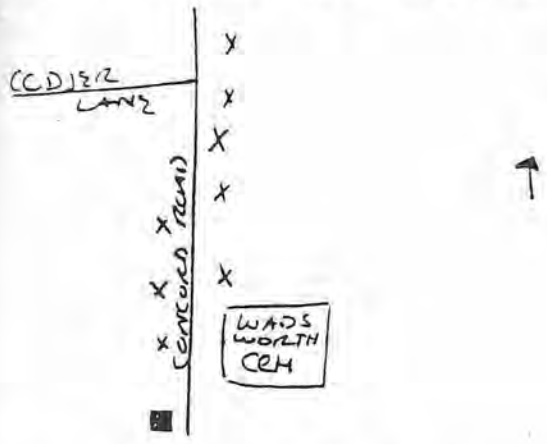
Plan/Type L-plan/no definitive style

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed porch

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.77 acres

Setting West side of Concord Road diagonally opposite Wadsworth Cemetery. sloping land with low fields behind

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1985

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The tall two and one-half story dwelling, which is built into a steep slope, displays an L-Plan with a two bay gable end facing the street and the side ell of three stories due to the slope. Built into the L is a hipped roof enclosed porch with entrance and extended roof supported by square tapered columns on square aggregate bases. The house has a raking boxed corner with no returns. From the roof extend two brick chimneys; one at the ridge of the main block and one from the ell. Windows have two-over-two sash set in plain frames with slightly projecting sills. The windows in the gable end of the side ell are altered with six-over-six, three-part sash, and casements. Windows of the enclosed porch are large two-over-two sash and the entrance door is multi-light.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1874 and 1889 the house was first owned by Francis Garfield (b. 1830) who was a farmer and came to Sudbury in 1860 with his wife Sarah Battles and their four children. Garfield and his brother John, who was in the grocery business in Sudbury, had been born and raised in Lincoln, New Hampshire. John W. Garfield had a grocery store at Sudbury Center with his son-in-law, William M. Parmenter, the same store which was moved by Henry Ford in 1930 to Marlborough as part of the Wayside Inn restoration project. Francis Garfield's house was located next to the farm of Israel Howe Brown and was surrounded by open land all of which had a rich farming history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (F. Garfield), 1908 (S. Underwood)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury. 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-005

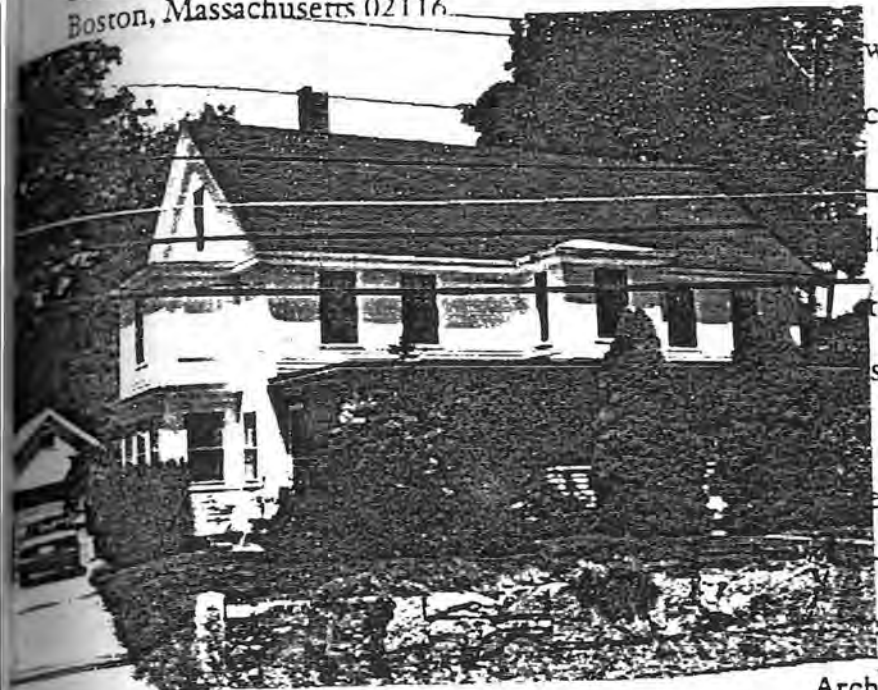
USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

85



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 71 Concord Road

Historic Name Israel How Brown House

Use: Present residential

Original residential (farm)

Date of Construction 1725?

Location Assessor's Office

Style/Form Georgian/altered

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures one-car garage

Major Alterations (with dates) See text

Condition good

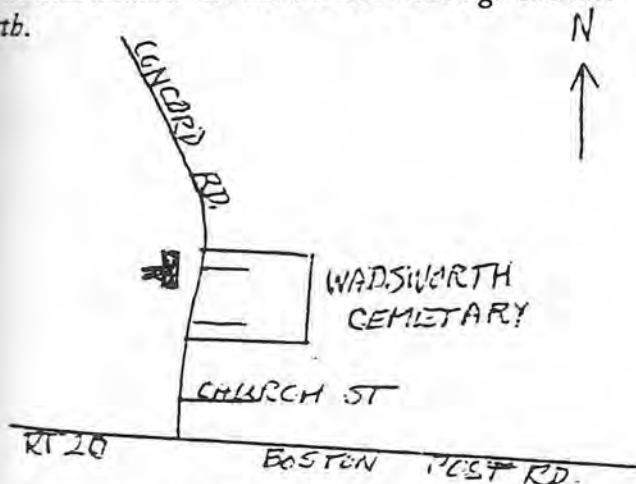
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .75 acre - less than one acre

Setting Suburban, surrounded by other residences with lawns and gardens - in one of the three original town centers - South Sudbury

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Dorothy Noyes and Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) Summer 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

From the description of this house in the 1968 Survey, the house has been extensively changed from its original appearance. It was a gambrel roofed building with one central chimney. At the present time the general proportions of this wood clapboard sheathed house suggest typical Georgian dimensions. It is two and one-half stories, five bays wide and two bays deep. The windows generally are six-over-six, double hung and most have been replaced at some unknown date. The large center chimney has been replaced by two smaller interior ones placed near the gable ends and behind the roof ridge. The northern most chimney has been removed. The roof is now Greek Revival in design with complete returns. Georgian characteristics of the building have been largely obscured by the addition of a very large porch extending across the entire lower storey of the front facade. Also a small enclosure, one bay wide and one bay deep, has been placed on the center upper storey over the front entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The original occupants of this land must have been native americans. Factors most favorable for Indian occupation, according to Hudson (p.110), are light loamy upland soil that is suitable for corn and squash, terrain suitable for game and a stream as a source of fish. This land supplied all these needs. Proof of occupation is the discovery of a quantity of loose discolored stones that look as if they had been subjected to fire. Coal and charred pieces of wood have been found on the Israel How Brown Farm. These artifacts have been found on the east side of Mill Brook (presently called Hop Brook). An early occupant of this farm was Major Josiah Richardson. (Hudson, p. 445, 449) He was born in Woburn in 1702 and married Experience Wright of Sudbury. Prior to his promotion to major, Capt. Richardson commanded the Second Company of Foot of the Sudbury Militia in April 1757, a time of French and Indian unrest. (Hudson, p. 341) One of the Major's sons, Josiah Jr., the only one living in 1768 when the major made his will, is the forbearer of the modern Sudbury Richardsons. (Hudson, p. 449)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.
Maps: 1856.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

71 Concord Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Accession

Form No

85

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In addition, a very large two storey ell, three bays wide and one bay deep, has been placed on the south end gable. The upper part of this ell is much enclosed as it is one bay wide with the east bay blocked.

Alterations include:

- 1) gambrel roof replaced by ridge roof and center chimney removed,
- 2) one end chimney removed
- 3) front porch and back kitchen added - ca. 1900
- 4) new garage - 1952
- 5) kitchen renovated - 1965,
- 6) dining room, bedroom and "red cross" room restored to early decor - 1984,
- 7) kitchen gutted and remodelled - 1989.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

This property was referred to as the Israel How Brown place on the former 1968 MHC survey form. It once included the Newton and Hiram Goodenow Farms. Until 1825 there was no house on Concord Road (known then as Meetinghouse Road) south of the Israel How Brown place (Hudson, p, 487). Israel How Brown is named as owner on the 1856 map and he owned it until his death in 1879. Israel was born on the 200 acre homestead at Nobscot granted to William Brown by the General Court in 1649. William Brown died in 1709. Israel How Brown was active in town affairs. He took part in the religious discussions of 1839 where some of the parishioners of the established church and its minister, Reverend Hurlbut, became dissatisfied with the minister's views. This dissention resulted in the establishment of a separate congregation, the Evangelical union Church (Hudson, p. 478).

When it was decided to raise the Wadsworth Monument in 1852, the land was acquired from Israel How Brown (Hudson, p. 522). He was the owner of Wadsworth Cemetery land as well. After his death in 1879 his heirs sold their interest in the property to the Mount Wadsworth Corporation (Hudson, p. 581).

According to Scott (p. 56), Israel How Brown's barn was a station on the Underground Railway during the Civil War. Slaves were helped to reach safety through this network. Brown supposedly drove slaves to the next station in Lancaster in a hay wagon with a false bottom. Apparently when search parties were close one night, fugitives had to be hidden in Wadsworth Cemetery across the road. Brown was truly a man of his time.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-004

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

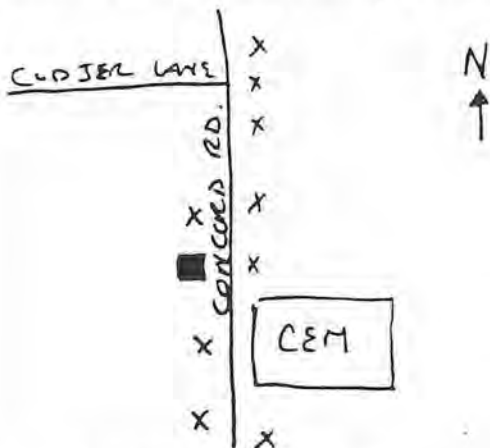
217



SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village)
South Sudbury
83 Concord Road
Frank Howe
residential
residential
1865/1901
histories
no style / L-Plan
unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 2-car garage
ca. 1920s with featheredge boards

Major Alterations (with dates) mid 20th c. siding
covers most of trim. some windows and doors

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date 1901

Acreage less than one acre - .60 acre

Setting Diagonally opposite and slightly north
of Wadsworth Cemetery. among late 19th c. house
except adjacent 18th c. farm. Mature trees

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The gable front two and one-half story dwelling displays a three-bay sidehall plan with a two-story side ell. Built on a rubblestone and mortar foundation which confirms the early twentieth century date of location on this site the house has been altered with the application of synthetic siding. Windows have six-over-six sash with no visible surrounds and flanking synthetic shutters. There is one window in the gable peak. The sidehall nine-light entrance door has a pedimented doorhood with square chamfered columns on square bases set on brick faced concrete steps. The house has two chimneys, one small low near the ridge on the north side of the main block and one at the ridge centered on the ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once part of the Rogers estate at 34 Church Street this dwelling was moved and assembled at this location in 1901. An early sketch of Rogers Residence (Hudson p.413) (See MHC Form #) shows one of the ells which became part of this house. Originally the two parts of this dwelling were part of the 22 room built by local industrialist Samuel B. Rogers in 1865. First known owner was Frank Howe who was a machinist in South Sudbury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (Mrs. F. Howe)

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-011

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

216



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 98 Concord Road

Owner Name Mrs. Clark

Present residential

Original residential

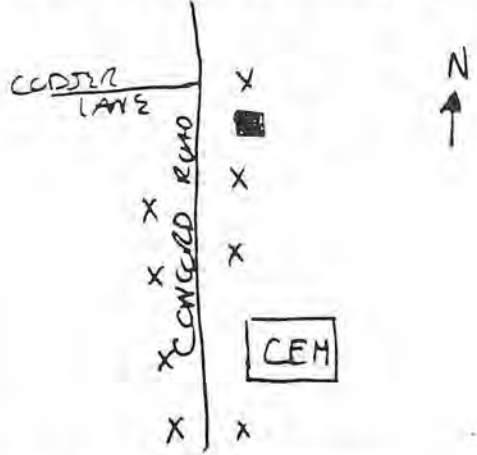
Period of Construction 1856-1874

See maps

Style/Form Greek Revival /Italianate trim

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and mortar

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached rear barn

Major Alterations (with dates) mid 20th c. door and surround, dormers

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.46 acres

Setting Opposite Codger Lane, less densely developed than village area, 19th c. and modern dwellings surrounding, mature landscape

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two-story Greek Revival house displays a gable end facing the street, a one and one-half story rear ell which is only attached at the southeast corner of the main block, and a gable roof barn at the rear which has been converted to residential use. The three-bay main facade has a side hall entry with mid twentieth century replacement door and surround, narrow corner posts, wide boxed cornice and returns and six-over six sash with two in the gable peak. On the south side of the main block is an enclosed Italianate entrance porch with paired bracketed cornice, narrow one-over-one sash and applied decorative panelled base. Windows of the rear/side ell have two-over-two sash and one six-over-six in the gable peak. This block is four bays deep with a door where this ell and barn join. The barn's gable end which faces south has a single window in the gable peak under which is the hay door, and an entrance door with small doorhood and two single six-over-six windows at the first story level. Each of the three blocks which make up this extended house has a chimney centered at the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1856 and 1875, this house is representative of modest dwellings which grew over generations with additions which attached the main block to barns. The complete dwelling is displayed in the footprint on the 1908 map. Deed research would be necessary to determine who owned this property and when. Isaac Clark (1806-1890) lived at 150 Concord Road having married an Osborn. Mrs. Clark who lived here from before 1875 may have been a relation. It was the early twentieth century owner's, Mrs. Goulding, family that moved a seventeenth century house from Wayland to the lot next to this house in 1918 and spent eight years completing what was considered a fine restoration.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1874 (Mrs. Clarke), 1889 (Mrs. Clark), 1908 (Mrs. E. Goulding).
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-012

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

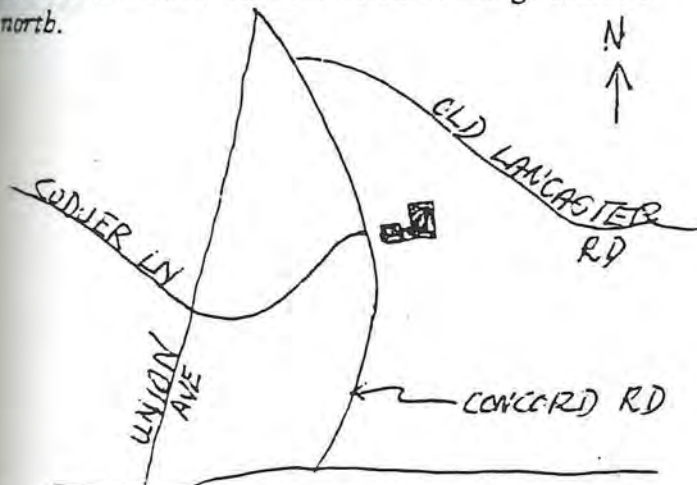
87



Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury
 Address 102 Concord Road
 Historic Name Bailey-Smith-Darling House
 Present residential (shoe shop)
 Original residential / commercial
 Date of Construction assembled 18th c. b
 Reference Boston Globe - 2/25/68
 Style/Form colonial
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and cut stone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shed - 1
hen house - 1940s

Major Alterations (with dates) See Text

Condition Very Good

Moved no yes Date early 1800

Acreage 1 7/8 acres

Setting Situated at edge of one of the
three Sudbury populations centers, mat
trees, semi-developed neighborhood

Recorded by Catherine Hall

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1989, October 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Two buildings, moved from different part of the town, were merged to become this unusual home. The westerly ell (which had been a cobbler's shop) still has original beams and ridge pole and shoe shelves. Front room has original six-over-six windows. All other windows were added by Osborn Clark (original owner of all the farm property). The ridge pole is beautifully finished. The house sits perpendicular to the street facing south. The large house size addition^{was} built on the east gable end in the early 1990s dwarfing the original two joined buildings. The driveway was moved away from the house in the late 1800s and a community horse tie-up was eliminated. A huge ash tree was moved in the 1950s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Part of the house was a shoe shop located in South Sudbury, built by Trowbridge Darling in the ca. 1830s. His son-in-law, William B. Bailey, was the shoemaker when the house was moved. The easterly portion of existing house was the Smith House (probably Abel Smith at Green Hill) and may have been built in the late 1790s or early 1800s. (Hudson, p. 486) The westerly part was the Darling house moved by oxen during the night and was supposed to be the back part of the house, however, in the late evening, with tired men, the house was located in front of the Smith portion, which had already been moved, and was left in this position. Fred Clark rented the house for several years. In 1930 it was acquired and restored by William A. Burns. The first greenhouse in Sudbury was built in 1879 by Hubbard Brown (Hudson, p. 492) on this property using home-made bricks. Some of the bricks can still be found on the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Boston Sunday Globe, February 25, 1968.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J09-604

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

215

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 121 Concord Road

Historic Name Lumen Parmenter

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1890

Source maps

Style/Form Second Empire

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shed

Major Alterations (with dates) steps to porches
of concrete - mid 20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.81 acres

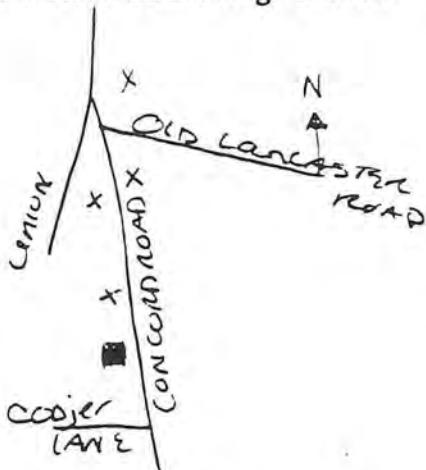
Setting West side of Concord Rd. out of
village center. north of Codjer Lane.

surrounded by modern houses. sloping lot
wooded behind.



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This tall three-story Second Empire house rests on a brick foundation and has a two-story rear ell. The three-bay main facade displays a side hall entry with shallow hipped roof porch supported by square based chamfered columns. The double entrance door has etched glass panels and a projecting molded surround. Two over two sash are set in frames with projecting molded lintels. The flared eaves have paired brackets. There are two dormers on each side of the convex mansard roof. The dormer frames have reeding on the sides and an Eastlake design applied in the shallow pediments above each window frame. A narrow sawtooth shingled decoration is applied under the cornice of the top edge of the mansard roof. The rear ell has a projecting open porch on the north side with columns similar to the front entrance porch, straight balusters, and elaborately cut brackets at the cornice. Foundation screen is a later diagonal lattice. An exterior chimney separates the window bays on the south side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in ca. 1890 the Second Empire house belonged to Lumen F. Parmenter, brother and business partner of Charles O. Parmenter. In 1886 the brothers purchased the site of the recently burned grist mill at Mill Village, and with much encouragement from their father, I.W. Parmenter of Manhattan, New York, rebuilt the mill to then operate a thriving hay and grain business. It is interesting to note that Lumen Parmenter followed his brother's taste in architecture when building his home. Only a few mansard roof dwellings remain in Sudbury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (L.F. Parmenter).

Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.

Oral History and Parmenter Letters, Mr. McGonagle at 52 Concord Rd.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

J09-015

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

88



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

City South Sudbury

Address 150 Concord Road

Historic Name Osborn-Clark Farm

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1730;

Source histories

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Siding/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small tool

Shed _____

Major Alterations (with dates) Colonial Revival

enclosed entrance and bay - early 1900s

Condition very good

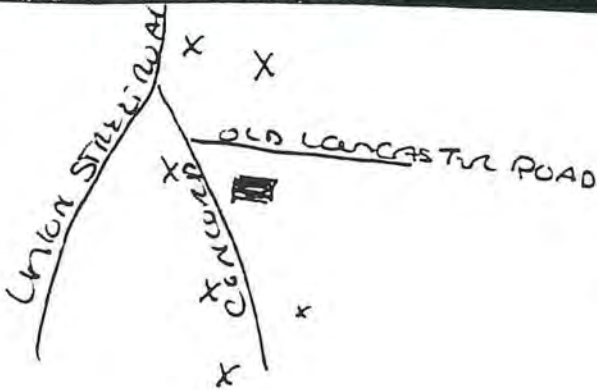
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.29 acres

Setting Set at angle to road and facing south

open lot, bordered by woods, opposite modern

houses and near Old Lancaster Road East



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of the most distinctive Sudbury houses is this dwelling which is a seven-bay, two and one-half story Second Period house with attached six-bay, two and one-half story side ell. The main block has a five-bay center entrance with centered corbelled chimney and two added bays with no sash in the sixth bay up and down. Gable ends of the main block have single windows at each level with the exception of the two first story windows in the gable end facing east. Windows have six-over-nine sash set in plain frames. A two-story projecting enclosed entrance porch with a second-story pedimented projecting bay has a panelled door, raking cornice with dentil molding, and two oversized six-over-six second-story windows. The rear elevation of the main block only has windows in the second and fifth bays. A two-story rear ell projects from the sixth and seventh bay of the main block. The six-bay side ell is set back from the main block and attached to the rear ell. Similar to the main block it has five window bays with a wide gap between the end bay and fourth - room for an additional bay, thus a six-bay facade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The nineteenth century owner was Isaac Clark (1806-1890) who married Almira Osborn in 1833. Clark purchased his wife's family home in 1837 from his father-in-law's, Obadiah Osborn, heirs and lived there until his death. The property had belonged to Osborns since the early 1700s when Samuel Osborn married Lydia Griffith of East Sudbury (now Wayland) in 1732 with whom he had five children, including Daniel (b. 1748) who was the father of Obadiah Osborn (b. 1772). All were farmers. Records indicate that the side ell once served as a carriage shed.

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

A wide splayed chimney extends between the first and second bay of this ell. A tiny six-light window abuts the eave off center from the ell entrance door. A small enclosed shed is attached to the rear of the side ell block.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (O. Osborn), 1856 (I. Clark), 1874 (I. Clarke), 1889 (I. Clark).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-302

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

90

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 199 Concord Road

Historic Name Dexter C. Jones/Rev. Whiting

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1839

Source of Information Assessor's Records/Map Evidence

Architectural Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures low

barn-like 2-car garage and shed with cupola

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed entrance

porch. side screened porch - mid 1900s

side ells on west end - mid 1900s

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.76 acres

Setting Set back from road, facing south.

mature planted setting with open surroundings

some modern houses near by, rural setting.

near intersection of Old Lancaster Road



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of the most distinctive Sudbury houses is this dwelling which is a seven-bay, two and one-half story Second Period house with attached six-bay, two and one-half story side ell. The main block has a five-bay center entrance with centered corbelled chimney and two added bays with no sash in the sixth bay up and down. Gable ends of the main block have single windows at each level with the exception of the two first story windows in the gable end facing east. Windows have six-over-nine sash set in plain frames. A two-story projecting enclosed entrance porch with a second-story pedimented projecting bay has a panelled door, raking cornice with dentil molding, and two oversized six-over-six second-story windows. The rear elevation of the main block only has windows in the second and fifth bays. A two-story rear ell projects from the sixth and seventh bay of the main block. The six-bay side ell is set back from the main block and attached to the rear ell. Similar to the main block it has five window bays with a wide gap between the end bay and fourth - room for an additional bay, thus a six-bay facade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The nineteenth century owner was Isaac Clark (1806-1890) who married Almira Osborn in 1833. Clark purchased his wife's family home in 1837 from his father-in-law's, Obadiah Osborn, heirs and lived there until his death. The property had belonged to Osborns since the early 1700s when Samuel Osborn married Lydia Griffith of East Sudbury (now Wayland) in 1732 with whom he had five children, including Daniel (b. 1748) who was the father of Obadiah Osborn (b. 1772). All were farmers. Records indicate that the side ell once served as a carriage shed.

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

A wide splayed chimney extends between the first and second bay of this ell. A tiny six-light window abuts the eave off center from the ell entrance door. A small enclosed shed is attached to the rear of the side ell block.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (O. Osborn), 1856 (I. Clark), 1874 (I. Clarke), 1889 (I. Clark).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-302

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

90

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 199 Concord Road

Historic Name Dexter C. Jones/Rev. Whiting

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1839

Source of Information Assessor's Records/Map Evidence

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures low

barn-like 2-car garage and shed with cupola

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed entrance

porch, side screened porch - mid 1900s

side ells on west end - mid 1900s

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.76 acres

Setting Set back from road, facing south.

mature planted setting with open surroundings

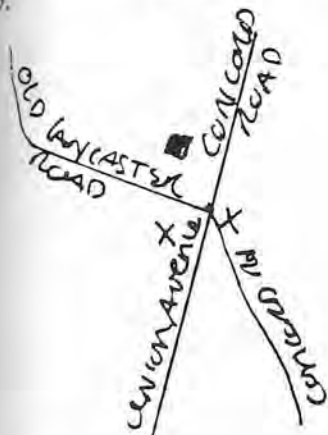
some modern houses near by, rural setting.

near intersection of Old Lancaster Road



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The tall two and one-half story building is situated back from the road and faces south. The five bay main facade has an enclosed pedimented entrance porch with one small four-over-four sash in each side wall, six-over-six sash set in plain frames with no window in the center second-story bay, and a centered chimney at the ridge. Projecting from the three-bay wide gable end is a screened porch with a door in the end bay leading from the building to the porch. The roof displays a wide overhang with no returns. Projecting from the west gable end are two side ells, each of which is three bays deep. The middle ell has an entrance door and a modern bow window.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This property is best known for the early twentieth century resident Reverend Elbridge C. Whiting, who had six children, the property was best known for the Whiting Hall Girl's School established in the 1890s. Whiting, who was pastor of Memorial Church, converted the barn on his property to a schoolroom to earn extra income in order to educate his many children. Girls who attended were ten to sixteen years of age. In the 1920s the school became a boys' school. The converted barn was demolished after being converted to a chicken house in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The house was built in the mid 1800s, town assessor's records state 1839, and it was part of the Curtis Moore (1778-1855) property, the main house of which was 286 Old Lancaster Road. For most of the second half of the 1800s this was the residence of Dexter C. Jones (1820-1893), son of John and Nancy Maynard Jones. Dexter Jones was a farmer and in all likelihood constructed the barn which was converted to the school by Whiting. (See Photo in Scott, Sudbury, p. 109.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (Curtis Moore Est.), 1875 (D.C. Jones), 1889
(D.C. Jones)
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Street Directory, 1911

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

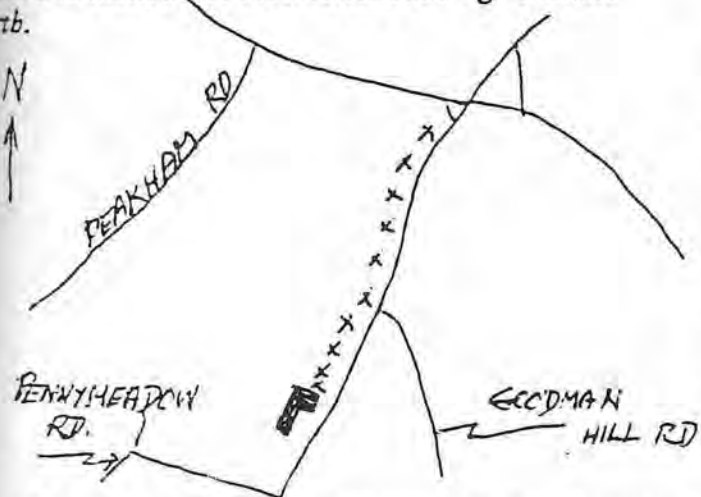
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number E09-016	USGS Quad Naynard	Area(s) A&J	Form Number 91
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Town SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village) _____
Sudbury Center _____
Address 233 Concord Road
Historic Name Rufus Hurlbut
Present residential
Original residential / parsonage
Year of Construction 1817
Recorded in Registry of Deeds
Form Federal
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
Foundation fieldstone
Wall/Trim wood clnboard
Roof asphalt shingle
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures three one-story barns, one one-story barn with loft
Major Alterations (with dates) E11 added to back of old kitchen, woodshed added to attached barn, Creek Revival porches added to main house, gable porch over ell, wainscoting in all rooms 1948.
Condition very good
Moved no yes Date n/a
Acreage 17+ acres split by Concord Rd.
Setting On main street near town center. Spacious open land and generous woodland and orchard give a country atmosphere -- in local historic district

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko, Catherine Hall
Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
Date (month/year) August 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This extensive, well-kept, Federal Style farmhouse complex is a beautiful addition to Sudbury center. It was built by the Reverend Rufus Hurlbut about 1817 when he came to succeed the Reverend Jacob Bigelow as minister of the First Parish Church. The complex consists of the main house and rear ell with two attached barns extending south. An additional small barn with attached ell is situated at a small distance to the south and at the edge of the property. Small but lovely Greek Revival porches were added to the front and side entrance of the original building at some unknown date. An additional porch was added to the rear ell side entrance in 1948. There are eight fireplaces in the house. When the woodshed was built, a "five-holer" was destroyed; unusual for its size. The acreage of this property is divided by Concord Road with eight as part of the house lot and nine on the east side of Concord Road. All acreage is state registered forest land.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Reverend Rufus Hurlbut was called to be minister of the Sudbury First Parish Church on December 23, 1816. At that time, it was the only church in Sudbury and the parish, the church's legal and political body, was part of the town organization (Scott p. 51). This situation had existed in essentially the same structure for about 150 years. Most of the town's officials were church members, church attendance was expected of every person on Sudbury, and the social life of the town centered around the church. The selection of a minister was a town-wide affair. The Reverend Hurlbut built his house on ministerial land owned by the Town. He also received interest from all ministerial lands leased or sold. About 1818, the Reverend Hurlbut signed a quit claim deed after he received his property in order that all other ministerial lands might be sold. He served the town for twenty-seven years, until his death on May 11, 1839.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Laura. Sudbury, A Pictorial History, 1989.
Smith, Janet. Historic Sites in Sudbury, 1976.

Listed as part of Sudbury Center Historic District

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 250 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address	
SUDBURY	233 Concord Road	
	Area	Form No
	A & J	43

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

The early 1800s were a time of new ideas and wide-spread theological discussions (Hudson p. 477). The result was that in 1839 the First Parish Church was split into two congregations, the Unitarians who remained in their First Parish building at the town center and the Congregationalists who left with their minister, the Reverend Hurlbut, a formed a new parish called the Evangelical Union Society (Scottp. 57). This group built a new church in January 1840 at the junction of Concord Road and Goodman Hill. It was called the Orthodox Congregational Church and was used until 1889 when the congregation moved the its present site in South Sudbury. The old building was used by the Sudbury Singing Society and was known as the Music Hall. It burned in 1925.

In recent years, papers were found in the wall of the house that expressed some of the Reverend Hurlbut's ideas on education. He was interested in fostering "common school education", introducing "visible illustrations of the rudiments of science into all our schools", and breaking down former methods of rote teaching "which long and sad experience has proved to be miserably defective" (Janet Smith p.74)

After the death of the Rev. Hurlbut in 1839 the house passed into the hands of members of the Jones family which was originally from Holliston (Hudson p.445). In the late 1800s the house was owned by a person with the distinctive name of Smith Jones (Hudson p. 495). In the early 1900s it was owned by a Mrs. Witham. In 1939 Howard Emmons bought the property and it is still owned by him in 1996.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-019

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

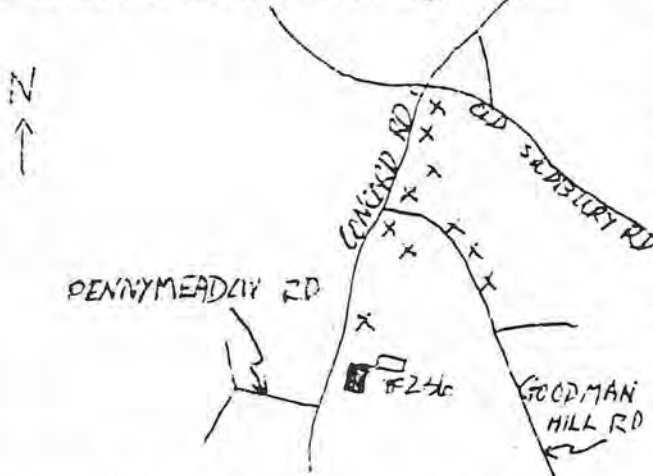
153



City/Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) Sudbury Center
 Address 236 Concord Road
 Historic Name Honorable C. F. Gerry House
 Present Use residential / (antique shop) commercial
 Original Use residential / (eraser factor) industrial
 Year of Construction 1840
 Source Assessor's Records
 Style/Form Originally Victorian Eclectic
now Federal
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim aluminium siding
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn
shed and pool house

Major Alterations (with dates) ca 1940 - large gable on front removed, front and side porch removed - smaller south gable porch rebuilt center front entrance rebuilt
 Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 5 + acres

Setting Set back from one of Sudbury's main roads and in an attractive stand of trees
In one of Sudbury's historic districts

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko/Catherine Hall

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The present residence on this property is now Federal Style. It is a two and one-half story rectangular structure with a traditional colonial style central front entrance and a symmetrical pattern of windows. It also has a prominent single story porch on the south gable end. The present appearance of this home is apparently the result of extensive renovations in the 1940s. A.S. Hudson's History of Sudbury (p.614) shows the very different appearance of the house as it was about 1890. It was of Victorian eclectic style with Victorian decorative detailing on a simple house form. The roof line was interrupted by a large decorative gable. A large open porch with elaborate railing extended the width of the south gable end as well as across the front facade, and a large gabled porch shielded the front entrance. Both structures show the long "eraser factory" ell extending east at the rear. The original house probably had six fireplaces. A fireplace in the dining room now is blocked off. At one time the attic was gutted by a fire and when it was repaired, storage and a dressing room was added.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

There have been two notable owners of this house. The first was the Honorable Charles Frederick Gerry who was born in Sudbury in 1823. He graduated from Wesleyan University in Connecticut and became a teacher and then an insurance man in Boston. There he was representative to the State Legislature in 1877 and also president of the savings bank. In 1888 he published a book of poems called "Meadow Melodies". He moved back to Sudbury and once again returned to the State Legislature for one term in the House and two in the Senate (Hudson p. 614). The second notable owner was Marian Heath. She started a very successful greeting card company in 1941 in the long ell at the rear of the house. In 1942 the profit was \$3000 and by 1995 the sales predictions are \$9 million. The company was moved to Wareham, Massachusetts several years ago and in 1995 Mrs. Heath was 88 years old. (Boston Globe, 18 June 1995). At an earlier date one of the owners ran an eraser factory in the long ell/barn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History
Boston Globe, June 18, 1995
Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey for Sudbury 1968.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

236 Concord Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
A & J	153

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

All the windows are probably original. Possibly some of the wallpaper in the living and dining rooms is original.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

A board in the barn had the words "chalkboard and Eraser Co." printed on it, and on an old map is noted "eraser factory". There is a small cubby on the back porch that indicates that one of the previous owners may have been a paymaster for the town (Oral History). A previous historical survey form of 1968 states that this house contained the Town Clerk's Office for many years. The current owners operate an antique shop in the ell/barn.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-015

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

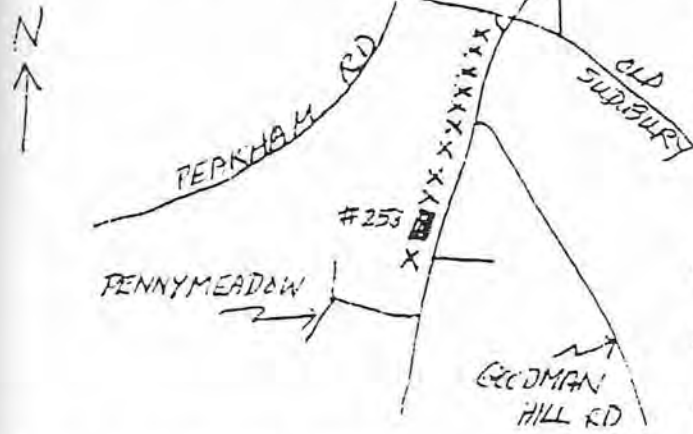
Form Number

92



Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Sudbury Center
 Address 253 Concord Road
 Historic Name L. Moore Place
 Present residential
 Original residential / cobbler shop
 Year of Construction 1800
 Style Assessor's
 Form Colonial
 Architect/Builder Lewis Moore

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation fieldstone with granite sills
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn - 1900s to replace large barn which burned 1932
1953 storage shed moved here 1981
 Major Alterations (with dates) _____
included in text. - additions of 1900s
 Condition good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage approximately 2 1/4 acres
 Setting On a main street in Sudbury among
homes of similar style on spacious
properties. In Historic District

Recorded by Catherine Hall
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) August 2008

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original house was a side (north side) entrance with a big kitchen, parlor downstairs, upstairs one large bedroom, one small bedroom. The entire house measured 18' x 30'. The entire original house was probably built of "used" materials. In an area of Federal and true Greek Revival homes this place is unique in its Colonial-type style. The current owners have probably returned the front of the house to more what it looked like originally though both sides and back are extensively changed. In the 1880s a new entrance was added and a third second-story bedroom. Also in the 1880s the old kitchen fireplace was redone with large brick surround and mantle. The beehive oven was left in. A late nineteenth century porch was removed in 1988 at which time two windows and a door on the south facade were altered and a small porch was added. Also in the 1980s the exterior was redone from the frame up and old barn wood and major rot were discovered in the framing and sheathing. Also added was a 34' x 34' room with a 24' x 17' second story room with dormers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Lewis Moore bought the parcel of ministerial lands for \$406 and 31 in August 1817. Besides being a coopersmith Mr. Moore did some chores for the town, including digging graves. A cobbler's shop also was operated in this house at one time. Only other owners of the property are the Duvalls (1921-1977) and McGowans (1977-present). Property is currently for sale.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey of 1968.
Oral History

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-014

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

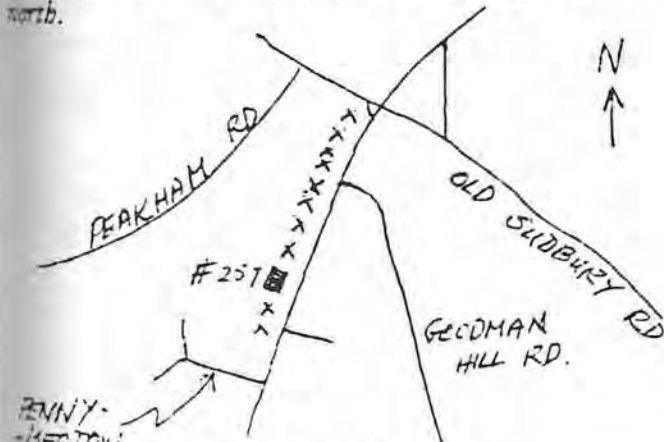
179



SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village) _____
Sudbury Center
SS 257 Concord Road
Historic Name Part of the old "Parsonage Estate"
Present residential
Original residential
Year of Construction 1850
Assessor's _____
Form Greek Revival
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Marial C. Plonko
Joy & Charles Goff

Recorded by _____

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 1990, November 1993

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached 2-story barn with loft & former horse stable 2-car garage - 1'

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

See Architectural Description

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately 1/2 acre

Setting In the Sudbury Center Historic District

This house is one of a row of lovely,

well kept homes with spacious grounds

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The present home is a symmetrical wood clapboard structure with a fairly small single chimney in the main section of the original house. The main entrance is on the south driveway side of the house. This side of the house has a spacious porch in the Greek Revival Style. If this porch is not original the house could be in the Federal Style. All the windows in the this old part of the house are six-over-six and have wood shutters with old style wide louvers. The foundation under the main part of the house is mortared fieldstone and is about thirty inches thick. The stones vary in size from average to very large. There are a few quarried granite sills between the foundation and the house at the side entrance. The floor is dirt and the ceiling at a comfortable height. The foundation under the present new kitchen is also fieldstone, but the walls are much thinner and you cannot stand upright. The rafters in the attic all butt up against the ridge plank that appeared to be one inch thick and about eight inches wide vertically.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Late nineteenth century maps show this property was owned by a George Parmenter. This is a family that were early Sudbury settlers and who have always played a prominent role in its operation, i.e. Parmenter Garrison House and the first grist mill in town. George Parmenter was a selectman in 1862 and also was one of the shareholders in the establishment of Wadsworth Academy. This academy offered slightly higher levels of education than the town schools and the lower part of the building was used for social and religious purposes. It no longer exists. During the mid twentieth century, including the years of World War II, the house was occupied by the Powers family. John Powers Sr. was employed by the Boston Globe for forty-five years and wrote a column called "Uncle Dudley". During World War II, Mr. Powers had the French ambassador as a guest in this home. John Powers, Jr., educated as a lawyer, practiced in Sudbury and was very active in town affairs. He was Town Moderator for many years and was Chairman of the Sudbury Historical Commission when it was first organized.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Listed on the National Register as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSETT BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 257 Concord Road

Acres	Form No.
A & J	179

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

All dimensions of the rafters appear to be similar to modern rafters and the surfaces were all sawed. The wide roof planks had either bark or untrimmed edges. The traces of sawcuts were absolutely straight across the width of the planks.

Alterations have occurred in the 1900s. The fireplace was relined with new bricks in the 1920s. Between 1920 and 1950 bay windows were added to the present keeping room which was the old kitchen in the original house. These bay windows were added by the Powers so that a view of Nobscot Mountain could be enjoyed. This view now is obscured by trees. Also a single second-story bedroom was converted to two bedrooms. The early house consisted of a side by side living room and dining room with a fireplace in the front of the living room and a kitchen with fireplace in the rear. At some point in the 1900s the old kitchen was converted into a "keeping room", now a family room and a new kitchen was added on the rear of the house. The new kitchen has some very old beams in it. In 1986 a sunroom was converted from an old shed attached to the rear of the house. Frank Riepe was the architect.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

He wrote many published historical articles about Sudbury and a book of Sudbury historical anecdotes called They Shall Not Tamely Give It Up.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

H09-013

Maynard

A & J

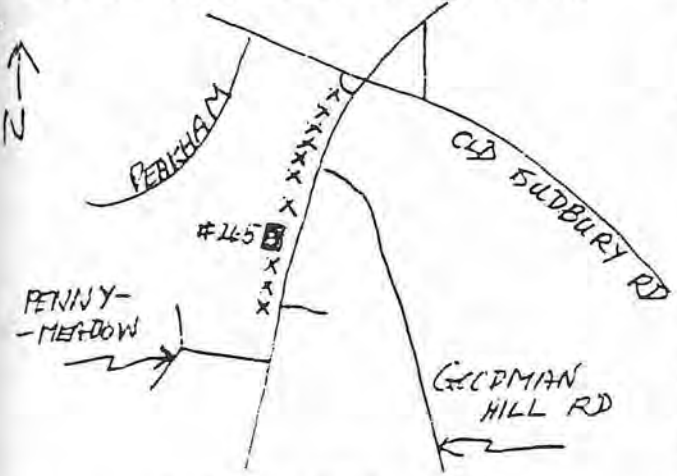
93



SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
Sudbury Center
265 Concord Road
 Name Noves House
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Construction 1850
 Assessor's Records
 Form Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder Sam Jones

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures two-storey barn built at same time as house

Major Alterations (with dates) portion of barn added as entry to house - ca. 1900, covered porch removed - 1952

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately 1/2 acre

Setting On a main street of town, retaining rural flavor. In historic district

Recorded by Catherine Hall

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Typical Greek Revival architecture with few changes from original structure. Probably original sashes, mullions and floors in all nine rooms. Similar to at least two other Greek Revival homes in same area built about the same time. Others have been changed significantly. As far as is known the only changes to this property have included the part of the barn which was added to the house as an entry in 1900, the removal of a covered porch in 1952, the new entry at about the same time, and the removal of a wall in the sitting room also in 1952 for doctor's office. Formerly the rear wall was shingled and has since been re-sided with clapboards which in all likelihood was the original type of sheathing.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Probably one Mr. Kell received one-half acre of land and sold it to Sam Jones in 1861. Mr. Jones was a carpenter and probably built the house himself. He died in 1873 willing the property to his daughters, one of whom married a Noyes. At some point the property measured thirty acres and was purchased by Jonas Hunt from the sons of Luther Goodenow. Later owners were Grace and _____ Horton, Bautze and currently Kelloggs. From 1952-1955 the residence included a physician's practice in the old dining room and sitting room, necessitating an additional entrance to be added for the family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History

Listed as part of Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-011

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

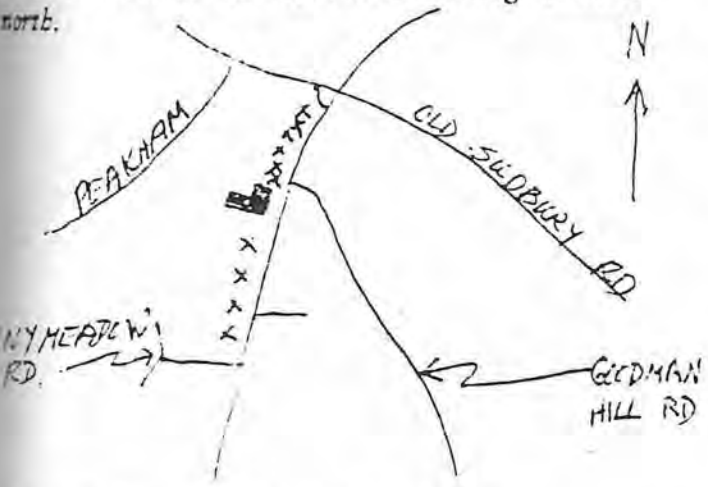
94



Town SUDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) "West Precinct"
 once "Middle of the Town"
Sudbury Center
"Rocky Plain"
 Address 269 Concord Road
 Historic Name Pennymeadow Farm
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction 1723
 Source Assessor's Records
 Form Federal
 Architect/Builder 20th library - Royal Barry W

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof wood shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn
pool house that was former well pump house
 Major Alterations (with dates) 1780-1810 center
chimney removed, kitchen ell added,
1940, new living room added
 Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 3.8 acres
 Setting Farmhouse complex near town center
set among spacious grounds with mature plants

Recorded by Katherine D. Hepting
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original front part of the house, two rooms up and two rooms down, dates to about 1720. There is a nineteenth century wing on the back which continues into another wing. The barn is Civil War vintage. In one of the wings there is a panelled library designed by architect Royal Barry Wills in the 1930s. The dining room has windows that were enlarged with the center beam not centered over the window. That means the window was added later because the colonials would not have placed the window off-center. The center beam is hand-hewn, while the joists are pit sawn with the vertical saw marks still visible. The large center chimney was ripped out many years ago and new ones put elsewhere. There are four fireplaces in the house, including one that is bricked up. The living room beams and the corner posts are boxed (wood boards were applied to finish them off) The stairway is original, and you can see the accordion lath in the hall. Many of the doors are deeply panelled on the "good" side and plain on the room side. To the left of the house there is a swimming pool with a little pool house converted from its original function as a pump house for the well.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house is referred to as "the new house" in the Town Records. Having been built around 1720, it may have been the first house erected on "Rocky Plain". On October 11, 1722, "a meeting was held at the new house on rocky plain" to attend to matters relating to a new meeting-house. In 1781 the house was sold for 737 pounds; in 1797 it was sold \$1,000; in 1804 it was sold for \$1,275; and in 1812 it was sold for \$1,000. It is surmised that the lesser price was due to the sacking of Washington by the British. Mr. Clark Goff, a well-known artist, lived in the house for fourteen years, from 1967 to 1981.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Boston Globe Article - 1984.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District
 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-008

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

J & A

Form Number

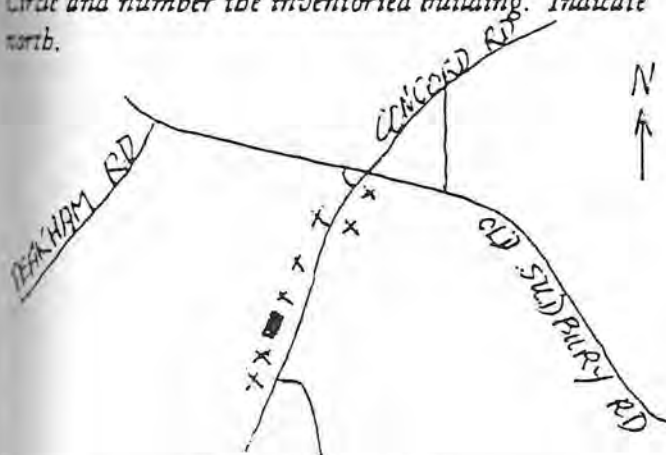
183



Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood or village) _____
 Sudbury Center _____
 289 Concord Road _____
 Name Hunt - Abijah Powers
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Construction 1850
 Assessor's _____
 Style Greek Revival
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko
Mrs. Murison
Mr. & Mrs. LaMonte Griswold

Recorded by _____
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage
and breezeway
 Major Alterations (with dates) 1946 - original
cellar dug deeper and concrete floor added
 Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 12,000 sq. ft.
 Setting In a quiet area near town common and
churches, but on a main street

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This small house is generally of Greek Revival Style, two and one-half stories, two-bays wide and with the front entrance on the gable end and facing the road. It has a very plain front porch extending across the lower front facade. The usual geometric, well-balanced design of the Greek Revival Style is disturbed by a small single-story ell added before 1946 to the southern side of the building. And, a fireplace with a large and disproportionately high chimney was added to the exterior wall of this ell sometime between 1947 and 1973. A breezeway and single car garage was added to the north side of the building that does not blend in with the Greek Revival Style. All the windows of the house are two-over-two and the wooden flooring is about eight inches wide. The staircase newel post and the round embellishments at the top corner of each door frame are in a "victorian" style. An enclosed porch was added to the rear of the house at some unknown time.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Before 1946 this property included two houses. The oldest, an eighteenth century Federal Style home, stood very close to Concord Road. Attached to its southwest corner by the width of a doorway, was a newer smaller home. This small home is the only one that exists today. In 1946, both of these homes were owned by the present neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. LaMonte Griswold. The old (Hunt) home was condemned in 1945 since the wood was so severely rotted, it was unsafe to live in. It had been used only for storage by the Red Cross in the early 1940s, and was demolished in 1946. According to Hudson (p.447), Abijah Powers, an early owner of this property, came to Sudbury from Sterling in 1841, purchased property at Sudbury Center, and operated a blacksmith shop. Hudson also states that this blacksmith shop was moved to this location in 1839 and was an old building at the time (p.495). The shop is gone now. Abijah Powers sold the property to Ned Hunt, who sold it to the Griswolds in 1946.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury

Listed on National and State Registers. Also part of Local Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 25 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

H09-007

Maynard

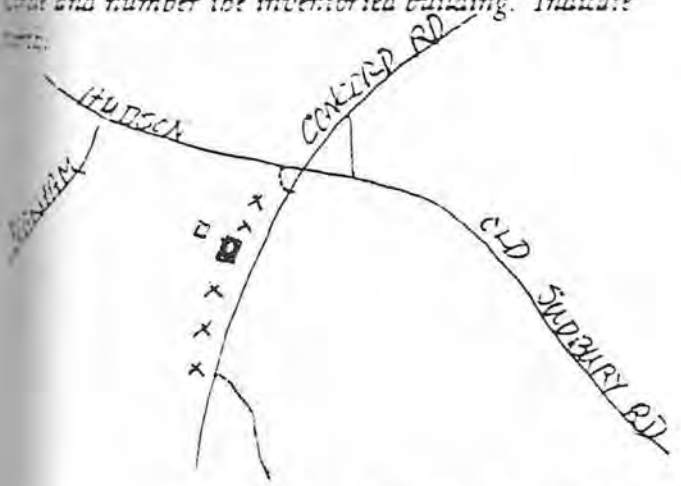
A & J

97



SUBURBY
 neighborhood or village) _____
 Sudbury Center
 293 Concord Road
 Name John E. Goodnow House
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Construction 1850
 Assessor's Records
 Form Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Mr. & Mrs. LaMonte Griswold
 Catherine Hall
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1989

Exterior Material:
 Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached
 barn, Hearse House at rear of property
 Major Alterations (with dates) see text
 Picket fence (1945) to separate and protect
 front door yard from cars on road
 Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage six and one-half acres
 Setting On a busy street, yet it maintains a
 rural feeling. Several large trees. In one
 of Sudbury's historic districts

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Originally this house had a single flue with no fireplaces, but four woodburning stoves. There is evidence of several small fires in attic. Windows are mainly two over two (12"x 24") and there is evidence that pilasters and a palladian window were present at some time, but removed prior to 1945. The property originally extended from Concord Road to Peakham Road and included a former cranberry bog. The room over the kitchen (now a bedroom) was once a food storage room evidenced by meat hooks in the rafters. Beams in the old barn (upstairs from the garage) are Wayne Board, meaning they were sliced with the bark on. An outhouse was inside the barn, along with five stall bays. The ramp into the barn is still there. This is a lovely little house that adds a charming note to Sudbury Center. Although it was similar in style to two other houses in the Center, changes in each one make it difficult to recognize the old similarities. A patio covering over a well at the rear of the house was added by the Griswolds.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

John B. Goodnow married Adelaide Goodnow Goodnow and they built this house in 1860. He was a gentleman farmer and sold insurance. He was called to military duty in 1863, but no record confirms that he fought. He was on the Board of Directors of the Mount Wadsworth Cemetery Association. One of their children (Hattie) returned to the house after the death of her parents and lived here until it was sold to the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. LaMonte Griswold in 1945.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Oral History: Florence and LaMonte Griswold, owners.

Listed on NR as part of Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 293 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
A & J	97

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

A small outbuilding, currently on the property, was the town hearse house. It was moved for unknown reasons from another site, probably near the Pound, in the late 1800s or early 1900s.

Alterations: Part of the barn has been made into a two-car garage. The large hay door was removed and the roof line changed to make it more symmetrical, with two windows in the upper part of the barn remaining. An ell was added to attach the barn to the house in a more convenient manner. A dormer was added to the ell for light and architectural interest. The rear third of the barn collapsed and the remaining two-thirds was contained with a near rear wall. On the second floor of the house, four interior doors were brought from the 1700s Hunt House next door in 1951. A beehive oven door also was brought from the Hunt House and installed in the newly arranged sitting room in 1951. Exterior walls are all original but indoors several walls have been moved and chair rails have been added in some rooms.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
#09-007	Mavnard	A & J	250

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Sudbury Center

Address 293 Concord Road (at rear of property)

Historic Name Hearse House

Uses: Present utilitarian - storage shed

Original utilitarian - storage of hearse

Date of Construction ca. 1800

Source Hudson

Style/Form utilitarian - no style

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete slab

Wall/Trim wood shingles and clapboards

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures It is an

outbuilding on Goodnow House property

Major Alterations (with dates) Hearse House changed

to dovecote then child's playhouse, then shed

Condition poor

Moved no yes Date 1908-1945

Acreage _____

Setting In yard of Greek Revival house near

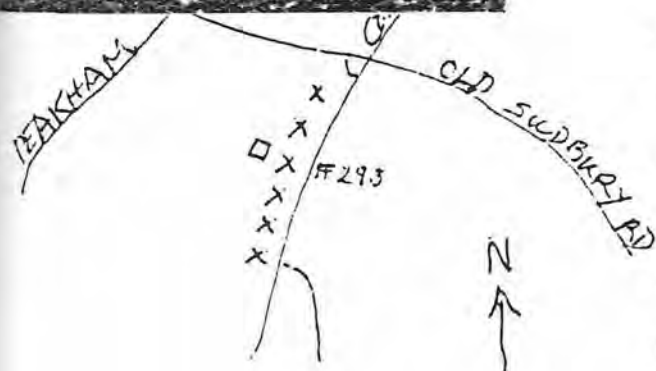
Sudbury Center. In area of old homes and

nature plantings



photo on
 and
 side of
 location

to the
 w all
 ersec-
 umbers,
 dicate



Recorded by Muriel C. Plenko
Mr. & Mrs. Lamonte Criswold

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date June 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Hearse House is of post and beam construction and is thirteen feet wide by fourteen feet deep. The original head space of the ground floor is decreased to six and one-half feet due to the addition of a concrete pad by the Griswolds. The front faces approximately south. There originally was a small side door in the southwest corner (now boarded up) and three wide front doors, similar to garage doors, that took up the entire south entrance wall. Renovations on this wall have blocked up the two wide westerly doors and replaced them with a center window with six-over-six lights. The position of the double doors is still indicated by four door hinge pintles remaining on the wall. The remaining wide door is still hung on its two original pintles, and there are two lovely long hand wrought strap hinges still in use. These hinges extend almost completely across the width of the door. Mr. Griswold has one long and one short strap hinge of the same design and similar age that may have come from the Hearse House. In the loft, a smaller window, originally used to allow doves to enter, is centered on the front

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Three early maps of Sudbury (1875, 1889, 1908) show a hearse house either on the Town Pound site or next to it. The old Town Pound is at the northeastern, or Concord end of the old Town Cemetery on the east side of Concord Road. It appears that a hearse and the hearse house were town owned. In April 1797, the town voted to provide a carriage for the town's use "Suitable for the Conveyance of Corps to the Burying yard", (Hudson p.431). In 1799 it was voted "that the Committee that was appointed to build a shelter for the funeral carriage, if they think it can conveniently be done, to build a place in it for the storing of the town's stock of ammunition." On page 586, Hudson states that "no hearse was used until about 1800, when one was purchased at a price of fifty dollars." (continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History: Florence and LaMonte Griswold, owners.

Listed within boundaries of Sudbury Center Historic District - no previous survey form
 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement (1979).

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 250 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
A & J	250

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The front siding is clapboard while the other three sides are weathered shingles. Inside the house, where its framing is exposed, it appears that repairs have been made at different times as the timbers, while old, are from different times. Some of the old beams are hand hewn, and some corner posts badly rotted. One major beam was shaped by a saw. Rafters supporting the loft are twenty-wide inches apart and are half round three trunks of approximately six-inch diameter with the bark left on.

There is an enclosed set of stairs to the loft at the inside rear. The head room in the loft is only comfortable at the center. The ridge plank has vertical saw marks. One would expect a ridge beam in such an old building. The roof boards are "Wayney" boards, i.e. boards cut directly along the length of tree trunks whose bark has been left on. Almost all the wood, upstairs and down, is roughly finished, old and stained. Saw marks vary from one-quarter to one-half inch apart and are primarily vertical, although there are a few boards with circular saw marks.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

The Hearse House was removed from its Town Pound site to the rear yard of the Goodnow House at 293 Concord Road (Inventory # 97) sometime between 1908 and 1945. This statement was made to the present owners by Miss Thumin, a friend of the previous owner, Miss Hattie (Harriet) Goodnow. Miss Thumin also identified the shed as the Hearse House. Both Hattie Goodnow and Miss Thumin were school teachers in Newton. Mr. and Mrs. LaMonte Griswold bought the house from Hattie's executor in 1945. Miss Thumin had inherited the house, but the house had to be sold because of other bequests in the will. The executor was Mr. Gerry (a town official and related to Elbridge Gerry, once governor of Massachusetts and vice-president to James Madison).

The Hearse House was used as a dovecote by the Goodnows and a children's playhouse by the Griswolds.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
H09-006	Maynard	A & J	99



in SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Sudbury Center _____

Address 295 Concord Road

Historic Name unknown

Present residential

Original residential and wheelwright shop

Year of Construction 1830

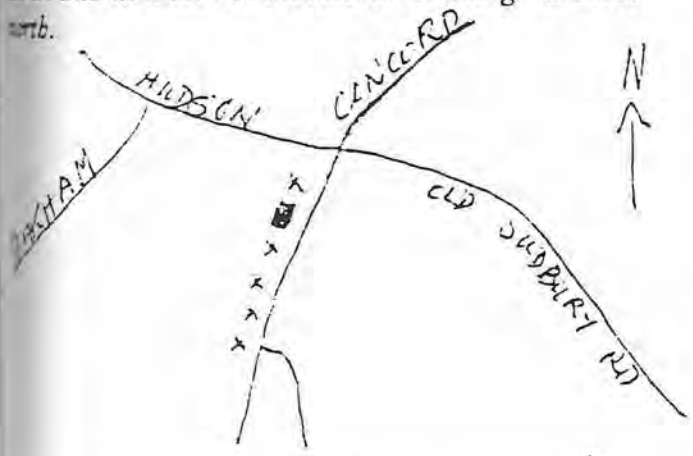
Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) Front porch beams and trim, exposed beams in living room - 1985

Porch added to rear.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately 1/4 acre

Setting Near Town Center and on a main road in an area of old well-kept homes with well-kept open surroundings

Recorded by Dorothy J. Noyes, Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) February 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This two and one-half storey, three-bay, wood clapboard house was built in 1830 in the Greek Revival Style. Its main entrance is on the gable end which fronts on Concord Road. A front porch extending across the entire front gable end ground floor is overhung by the second floor. A sizeable ell is attached to the northwest, rear side of the main house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

An early owner, Sewall Taylor, once ran a wheelwright shop in the barn. This shop was moved here from South Sudbury and was subsequently demolished. This also is the site where the Evangelical Union Church once held religious services. William (Bill) Parmenter who owned the general store at Sudbury Center, lived in this house. The store was bought by Henry Ford in the 1920s and was moved to the shore of Hagar Pond on the Boston Post Road in Marlborough.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Massachusetts Historical Commission: Sudbury Historic Resource Survey of 1968.

Oral History: Betty Bennett Parmenter

Listed as part of Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

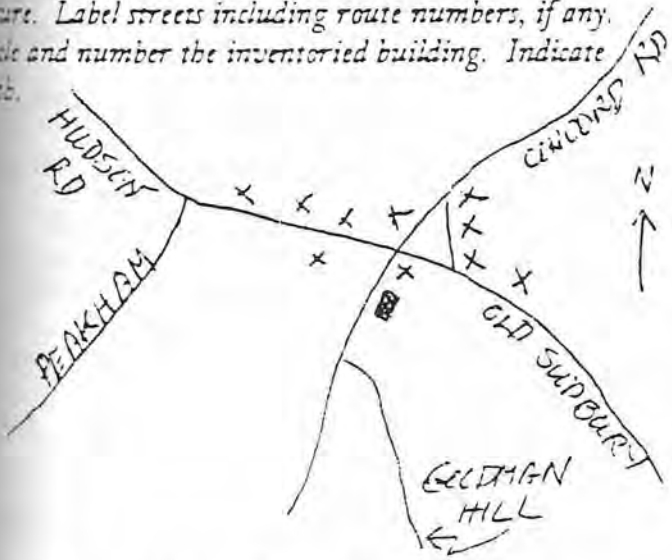
Assessor's number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

H09-049 Maynard 98



SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
 308
 308 Concord Road
 Name Hadley House, Meadowland
 Use residential
 Original residential / commercial
 Construction 1792-1798 (1802=A0)
 Town Meeting Records, Deeds
 Federal
 Builder ? Charles Herring ?

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard and shingles
 Roof
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached
 two-storey barn and outhouse
 Major Alterations (with dates) 1795 - barn
 1828 - main house federalized, 1880 - kitchen
 and side porch, victorianized, 1976 - restored
 to Federal period
 Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage less than one acre, 3/4 acre
 Setting Pre 1806 uplands and meadow adjacent
 to park and Hosmer House

Recorded by Steve Fontaine
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) September 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The main house is a good example of country federal architecture as opposed to the very formal federal design of Hosmer House. This style was popular when the house was extensively remodelled in 1829-1830. It is also believed this is when the traditional center chimney was removed and the existing rear chimneys built. The barn is typical New England post and beam construction of ca. 1790-1800. The size was increased by one-third in the late 1800s. The building that attaches the barn with the main house may be the oldest part of the house. It also is post and beam but is very simple in design consistent with that used in buildings of pre-1800.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

It is believed that the barn and some portion of the house was existing in 1794 when it was owned by a Col. Sawin (from deeds and reference in Town Meeting minutes (p. 124, August 1794). The Town also voted in JUNE 1795 (p. 148) to use Col. Sawin's "new barn and yard" for a town pound for a year. This may be the same barn existing today. During construction of the meetinghouse (presently the First Parish Church ca. 1796), some town meetings were "held at the house of Col. Benjamin Sawin, Innholder". It is not known for sure if that refers to this house or not but Sawin owned it until 1797. A later owner, Abel Moore, ran a store at the place 1806-1810. IN 1810 he sold the land where Hosmer House stands to its builder, Ashael Wheeler. In 1817, Daniel Goodnow owned the property and also ran a store there. The home later passed hands many times (more Goodnows, etc.) and in 1861 was the residence of D.C. Jones, a state representative. In 1926, the house was bought by Frank Hadley and the family lived here for fifty years. Frank was well known around town for sitting in front by the pump offering water and directions to anyone that asked. The house is still known as the Hadley House.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Deeds, Registry of Deeds, Middlesex County
Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Town Meeting Records, 1794-1797.

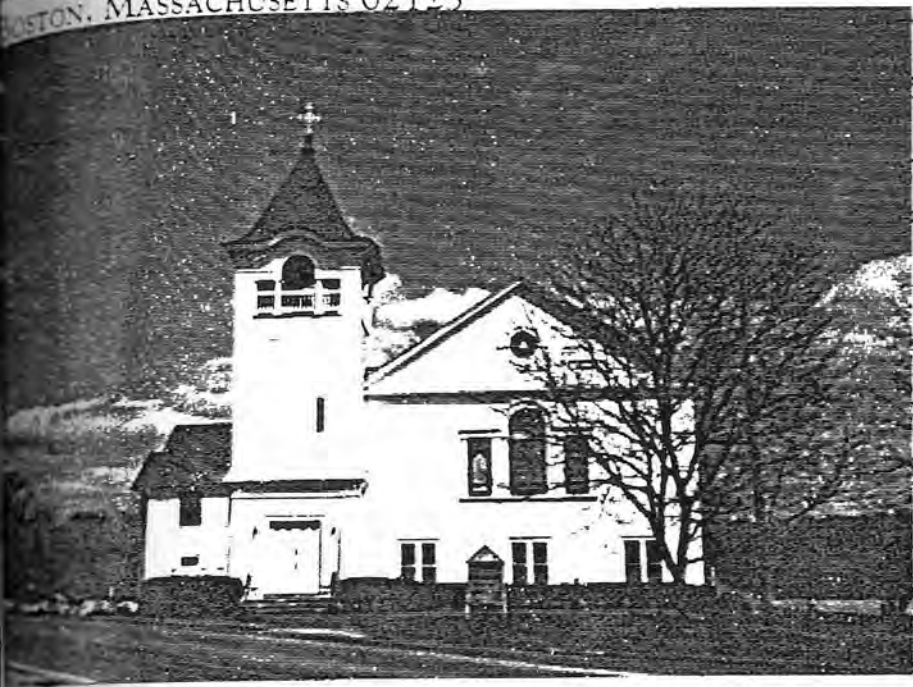
- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
G09-017	Maynard	A & J	105

Town SUDBURY



Neighborhood or village) _____
 Building Name Sudbury Center - Common
 Address 330 Concord Road
 Use Sudbury Methodist Church
 Religion religious - Methodist
 Other Religion religious - Presbyterian
 Construction 1836/1896
 Source History of Sudbury
 Style Greek Revival
 Material unknown
 Other Material: _____

Sketch Map
 A map showing the building's location in relation to the street cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, etc. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Foundation fieldstone with granite sills
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none
 Major Alterations (with dates) Rebuilt in 1896, removed front door and central staircase
1989 addition
 Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage less than one acre - .25 acre
 Setting On Sudbury Town Common with Grange and Town Hall composite. An early cemetery, 1716, adjoining and in historic district

Recorded by Catherine Hall
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Architecturally, the church is much like many rural meetinghouses in New England, prominently situated on the edge of the Town's Common. Corn cob insulation was found in the basement which may have been from original building or from the first addition. A triple window was added as was the square tower with belfry and wrought iron cross. Also the stairway within the tower was changed. The front doors have been moved to the tower base. Two bathrooms and a kitchen were added at unknown dates. In 1989 an addition was built onto the rear of the building hard by the cemetery. It is approximately 4,000 square feet and houses a fellowship hall, three bathrooms, kitchen, two offices, one classroom, parlor/chapel, handicapped accessible lift. Two stained glass windows have been revitalized and placed in a new location.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the roles of the owners/occupants played within the community.

This was the second church building in the Town of Sudbury and by the late 1800s had contributed, from its congregation, two college graduates, several preachers and quite a few teachers. The land for the building was purchased from Luther Goodnow for \$125 in 1835 after which the meetinghouse for the Methodist church was constructed. The "class", as it was called was formed in 1823 and held meetings in the schoolhouse in the northwest part of Sudbury until the Town voted, in 1835, to disallow religious meetings in the schoolhouse. The building was purchased in 1961 to house a Presbyterian congregation and has, since that date, continued to stand as a beacon. The cross was straightened (folklore states that a musket ball knocked the cross off-center) and gilded in 1984. The congregation serves the community in a myriad of ways and has nurtured to ordination several clergy persons. Presbyterian ministers have included the Reverends Zimmerman, Spierling, Scheffield and Saylor as full-time pastors and the Reverends Carlston, Kepler and Wall as interims.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, p. 472, 1889.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

* Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

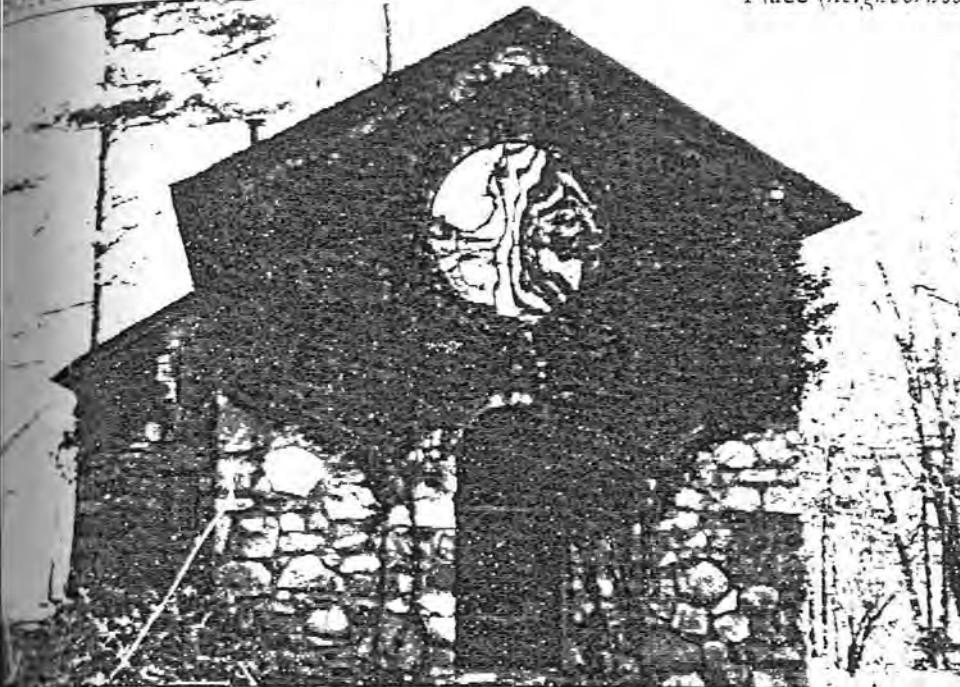
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

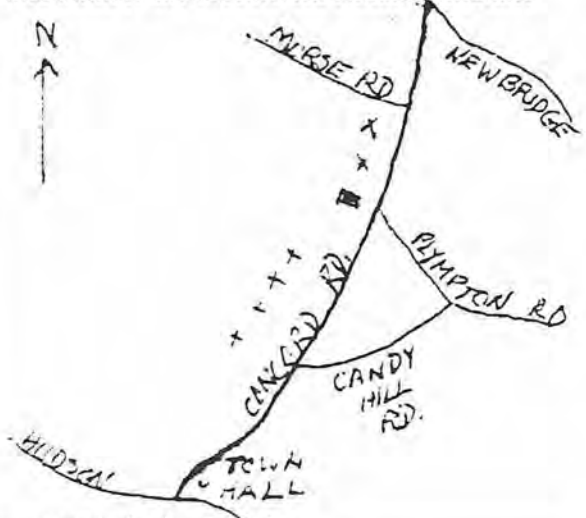
Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
C10-001	Maynard	A & J	108

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____



Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the
 street cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all
 buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersec-
 tion or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers.
 Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate
 north.



Drawn by Muriel J. Flenko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date January 1996

enter Historic District
435
Concord Road
near Chapel
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Chapel

religious

religious

Year 1914

Arch history

German Style

Ralph Adams Cram

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim gray stone

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

On same lot as St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved into Eyes Date n/a

Acreage _____

Setting In a wooded grove just west of Concord Rd
near Plympton Rd., approached by wide wood and
pine needle forest steps - Not visible from road
except in winter

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Cram Chapel, actually named St. Elizabeth of Hungary Chapel because both Mrs. Cram and their daughter were named Elizabeth, was built by the Cram family and two stonemasons. The family of one of those stonemasons, Nicholas Mercuri, still lives in Sudbury today. Ralph Adam Cram built his small one and one-half story chapel in the thirteenth century Norman Style with grey rocks from his own fields and stone walls. Mrs. Cram and each of the children placed a stone in the arch over the doorway (Fletcher p.2). The chapel is a small, rectangular, ridge roofed building. The front entrance is a single door with highly ornamented metal hinges. There is a lovely stained glass rose window above the door. Inside are very many old and beautiful aids to worship collected from all parts of Europe.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the roles the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Cram Chapel was the site of the first Episcopalian services in Sudbury on May 11, 1947. The medieval Norman Style chapel was designed and built in 1914 by Ralph Adams Cram, a prominent Boston architect. It was a private chapel for his adjoining estate, known as Whitehall. The Chapel is secluded in the woods along the west side of Concord Road opposite Plymton Road and is about fifty yards northeast of the stately home. Mr. Cram (1863-1942) was a proponent of the Gothic Collegiate Style of architecture and was an MIT professor from 1914 to 1921. As a principal of the distinguished Boston architectural firm, Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, he designed many of the buildings at West Point, the chapel at Princeton University, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cram are buried in a quiet grove of pines close to the chapel. In his will, Cram left the chapel and some acreage to the Society of St. John the Evangelist, which for a small sum leased the chapel to Episcopalians until they built on adjacent land St. Elizabeth's Church in 1964. The Chapel continues to be used for special services and regular summer worship.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Fletcher, Grace Nies. "A Few Facts Concerning St. Elizabeth's Chapel, Sudbury, Massachusetts".
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.
Boston Herald article in circular file, Goodnow Library.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 90 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F10-002

USGS Quad

Maynard
 Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

110



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

Address 497 Concord Road

Historic Name Featherland Farm

Present residential

Original residential & agricultural

Year of Construction 1780

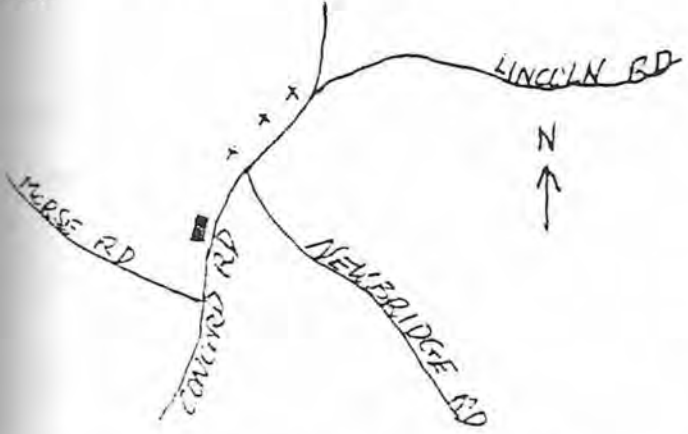
Source Assessor's and Middlesex News - 6/4/19

Architectural Form Late Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures one shed, one barn with loft, two barns with one sty

Major Alterations (with dates)

See Architectural Description

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2 1/2 acres

Setting On one of the oldest roads in Sudbury

leading from the Center to Concord. Once all farmland, now suburban homes, and antique homes

on spacious properties. Opposite high school and athletic fields, more rural as you head north

Recorded by Catherine Hall, Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989, October 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

The front door, hardware and palladium are all original. The stunning house has a kitchen (now a sitting room) with a cook fireplace and beehive oven. Most flooring in the house is six inch pine. The den has original fireplace with two blanket warming cupboards. High wainscotting on three walls and fireplace surround and two doors all have original stippling, probably done not too long after house was built. On one door, however, the technique appears to be a little different leaving one to wonder if it was copied or is a result of copying the other work. There are many closets which is unusual for a house of this age. Most door hardware is original as is dentil molding at the ceilings in current living and dining rooms. The house has six working fireplaces. An attached carriage shed was converted to a kitchen and eating area in the 1960s. The original beams remain. The door leading into the carriage shed was form the original kitchen. Heating system was added and windows throughout the house were replaced with twelve-over-twelve sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house and farmland is known to have been a Bent House for many years. The first Bent in Sudbury, John, came to America on the ship "Confidence" in 1638 at the age of thirty-five. He was accompanied by his wife, Martha, and five children (Hudson p. 45). The family prospered and flourished and are one of the old families who have taken an active part in town management and whose name is prominent in old town records (Hudson p. 432). There are still many Bents in Sudbury today. Old maps show the occupants to have been: 1830 - no house on site, 1856-Newell Bent, 1875 - G. Moore, 1889 - James Edward Bent, 1908 - James Edward Bent. The only Hudson reference to this farm was the transfer of the property from Newell Bent to George Moore (p.496) and the fact that George Moore was a farmer, age thirty-five, and was subject to the draft in the Civil War in 1863. A conversation with Mrs. Walter Bent yielded the information that the farm was operated as a gentleman's farm by her father-in-law the early part of this century and that they sent produce to the market in Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
F10-100	Maynard Maynard		112



_____ (neighborhood or village) _____

Pantry Area _____

Address _____ 605 Concord Road _____

Historic Name _____ William Hunt Place _____

Present _____ residential _____

Original _____ residential and agricultural _____

Date of Construction _____ ca. 1783 _____

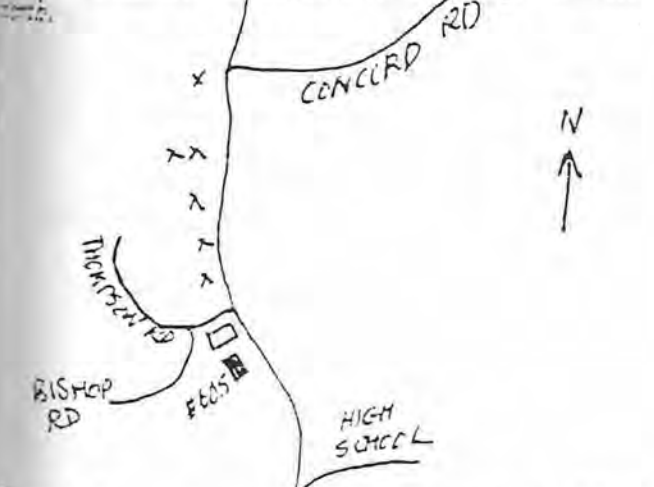
Form _____ MHC form #112, 1968 _____

Style _____ Georgian _____

Architect/Builder _____ unknown _____

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation _____ shaped granite dry stone _____

Wall/Trim _____ wood clapboard _____

Roof _____ asphalt shingles _____

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____ barn with ell, small shed, house-shed-ell complex _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____ see _____

Architectural Description - Continuation _____

Sheet _____

Condition _____ good _____

Moved no yes Date _____ n/a _____

Acreage _____ 4.88 acres _____

Setting _____ Wooded setting at foot of a wooded drumlin in a semi-rural area. On one of the oldest roads _____

Recorded by _____ Dorothy Hayes, Muriel C. Plonko _____

Organization _____ Sudbury Historical Commission _____

Date (month/year) _____ January 1996 _____

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This fine old Georgian Style house was built by a member of the Hunt family about 1793. The two and one-half story, ridge roofed building is five bays wide and two bays deep and has a very large central chimney. The twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows are symmetrically placed around a plain front entrance. The front door is six panels and solid wood. It is interesting to note that the front facade faces slightly south of east rather than the usual south. The large central brick chimney supports five fireplaces including one large kitchen fireplace with beehive oven and ash pit, a fireplace in each bedroom, one in the living room and another in the sitting room. This central chimney is supported by a very large brick foundation in the basement that is about twenty feet square. A person can walk from one end of the arch to the other with arms stretched out and not touch the walls. There are storage areas set into the brick that have wood doors on each side of the arch. There also is a set kettle in the basement. The living room has lovely wood panelling and the beams are exposed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Old maps show the owners of this lovely house to be: 1830 - W. & J. Hunt, 1856 - J. Hunt, 1875 - C. & A.N. Thompson, 1889 - A.N. Thompson, 1908 - A.N. Thompson. The Hunt family has been in Sudbury for a very long time but probably came to Concord first (Hudson p. 47). William Hunt was in Concord as early as 1640, and he died in Marlboro in 1667 leaving six children, one of whom was William Hunt (b. 1605). The second wife of this latter William was the widow of Edmund Rice and they were married in 1664. Edmund Rice was one of the first settlers of Sudbury. The name William was apparently used in several generations of the Hunt family. Hudson (p.290) states that when the Reverend Israel Loring was called to the West Precinct of Sudbury in 1723, his residence was on the estate of the late William Hunt about one mile north of the town center. It was an old red structure with a long sloped roof at the back. It also had been used by William Hunt at one time as a lodging place for some of the town's poor. This was a system for boarding paupers at the lowest price bid. This building was demolished in the 1800s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Massachusetts Historical Commission. Sudbury Historic Resource Survey, 1968.
Oral History. Barbara Kirk, Parker Albee.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY

605 Concord Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	112

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Until the Depression era in the 1930s the house was owned by only two families that were related by marriage, the Hunts and the Thompsons. This probably accounts for the minimal amount of change made in the original structure up to that time. However, during the 1930s the house was deteriorating due to lack of funds and was sold. The new owner put in a new heating system and inside bathroom and had new wiring and modern plumbing installed.

Alterations: In the 1880s the rear facade was extended about fifteen feet with a two-story, flat roofed addition. Also a two-story side entrance was added to the south gable end of the main house. One of the owners wanted to avoid going outside to the outhouse so he built a one-story shed connecting the rear of the house to the outhouse. This shed was converted to a greenhouse in the 1950s. Also in the 1950s another shed was attached to the rear of the house on the northwest corner and was converted to a three-car garage. A family room was built on to the west end of the greenhouse.

The outbuildings include: a large two and one-half story barn with a horse barn ell located north of the house, built in 1830 with an added ell, the construction of which is of lesser quality and which collapsed recently in January 1996; a very small shed which stands south of the barn ell; a large complex of structures behind the house including a small one and one-half story house with attached ell and an attached large open shed.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Hudson's records indicate that William Hunt owned this land before 1783, the date when the house is presumed to have been built. A William Hunt was also on a muster roll of 1747-8 and one of 1778 (Hudson p.326, p. 404). The Thompson family came to Sudbury before or about the beginning of the 1700s (Hudson p.433). Hudson also states that A.N. Thompson (Alfred) was subject to the draft in 1863 at the age of thirty-one (p. 565). On page 527 Hudson states that a new schoolhouse was built near Alfred Thompson for \$3825.23 about 1870.

Later occupants are 1908 - A.N. Thompson, 1930s - Last Thompson sold farm to a real estate agent from Framingham, 1940 - Parker Albee, 1983 - Karl and Barbara Kirk, 1996 - sold.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
E10-001	Maynard		113

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____



East or Pantry District

623 Concord Road

Name Concord Road School

Present residential

Original educational/institutional

Construction 1870

Assessor's Property Deed

Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Material: _____

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) See Continuation

Sheet _____

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 25,265 sq. ft.

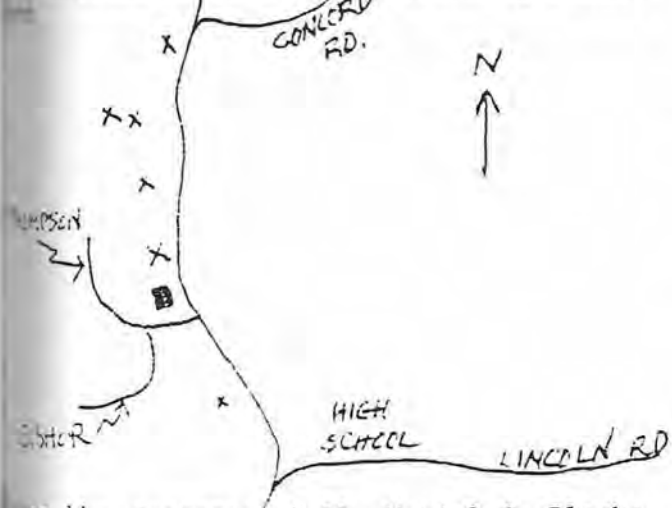
Setting One one of Sudbury's main roads in the

most rural area. Houses strung along road with

woodland behind them. High School athletic

fields across the road

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the streets, cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate



Drawn by Catherine Hall, Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date June 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This building is a real asset to the community as it was built on land sold by Alfred Thompson for \$100 and cost \$3825.23 to build (Hudson p.527). It was also used by the Town Fathers as a meetinghouse. It was used by the Town for twenty-four years, then Thompson bought back the house and one-half acre for \$1. The building retains the original narrow maple flooring throughout. The actual layout of the original school is not known, but some flooring configurations indicate that heating ducts were changed when the coal furnace was added. Probably the school was heated by fireplace at first. The main/original building not contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, "hanging up" hall and bathroom. Probably girls and boys were seated on opposite sides of the main room. It is believed that the school was converted back to a residence in 1916.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Besides being a school and meeting house the building has been used as a "nursing home" speakeasy road house (it was raided once by the Medford Police), chicken house and home. Owners have been the Town of Sudbury, Alfred Thompson, Healey (after WWI), a physician in the 1920s, LeBrie in the late 1920s, Smith in 1955, Hollocher in 1962. Which owner was responsible for which activity is not definitely known, but such colorful history is important to our understanding of Sudbury as an active community. The original owner of the land was known as "Strap" Thompson, so named because he wore a wide belt over his overcoat in the winter time. Strap used to come in and give a talk to the schoolchildren from time to time. His only words were "When you milk a cow, do it right."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
- Oral History: Pam Hollocher, current owner.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission: Sudbury Survey, 1968.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
110 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUBURBY

623 Concord Road

Area(s)

Form No.

113

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Alterations: Portico with elm pillars and french doors with glass with chicken wire inserts removed from the front entrance in the 1950s. A side dormer was added in 1916. Toilets were removed from the basement in 1916 (doors for cleaning are still evident). In 1983 several changes included the addition of a solarium (Girls' Door and Boys' Door kept in construction), an added rear patio, basement entrance altered, the construction of five bedrooms and a bath upstairs, and the glass replaced with large lights in the original sash.

In 1985 an acre was added for a road buffer.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

E10-002

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

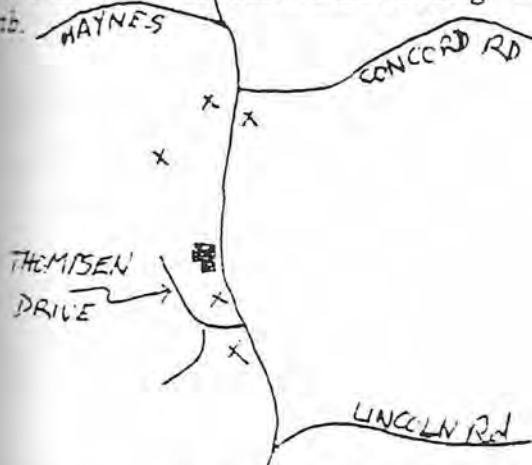
114



SIDEBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
 Sudbury
 627 Concord Road
 Name Hunt
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Construction ca. 1830
 Map research 1860 - Assessor's
 Federal
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko
 Catherine Hall

Recorded by _____

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989, August 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite on fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn attached to house, chicken house, pool, poolhouse

Major Alterations (with dates) 1964 - front porch removed - safe distance from road, dining room

converted to kitchen, ell added, plumbing

1988 - second story windows replaced

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage less than one acre

Setting on old road to Concord in a rural area that is slowly being built up.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The core house is a wood clapboard, ridge roofed, Federal Style, two-story building with little or no ornamentation. The center entrance on the front facade has the door framed with plain, narrow pilasters and a simple triangular pediment above. Corner boards are plain and very narrow. The building is five bays wide and one bay deep. It is supported by granite sills and a fieldstone foundation. The shuttered windows are six-over-nine and double hung. The original pine flooring is still in use in the four main rooms. There are five fireplaces, four of them original. The kitchen fireplace has a crane for cooking and a beehive oven. There are two large chimneys at each gable end behind the roof ridge. A barn was added to the house in the late 1880s and can be entered from the old kitchen taking one step down. There is a partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch attached to the south gable end of the house and a two-storey, two-bay ell extends west from the rear facade at the south gable end also. In ca. 1916 three first story ceilings were removed to expose old beams. In 1964 the indoor plumbing was added and bathrooms were modernized, a rear ell was added, and cellar floor was cemented.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to Mrs. Phyllis Haynes Ahlin, the present owner, this house has been in Haynes family ownership since it was built in the early 1800s. Old maps now in the Sudbury Engineering Department show the owners to be of the Hunt family who may have been related to the Haynes family. 1830 - W. & J. Hunt, 1850s - Mr. and Mrs. Horace Sanderson. She was the current owners great grandmother. Horace was killed at the Civil War Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863. 1856 - J. Hunt, 1875 - Mrs. J. Hunt, 1889 - Benjamin Witherall (current owner's grandmother), 1908 - Mrs. Persis Sanderson (current owner's aunt), 1964 - Ahlin. According to Mrs. Ahlin, the house was used before 1964 as a summer vacation spot and for special occasions by various family members. The current owner was married in the house in the 1920s, but did not use it as a permanent residence until after it was modernized in 1962. The Haynes are a large family descended from Walter Haynes who came to Sudbury from England in 1638. Many of the old houses in north central part of Sudbury were built by this family. They have been prominent in local life to the present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Haynes, Frances, ed. Walter Haynes and His Descendants 1583-1928
Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral Tradition: Mrs. Phyllis Ahlin, a Haynes

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must submit a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

E10-200

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

115



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 667 Concord Road

Historic Name Aaron Hunt

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1825

Source map/family history

Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Foundation Material:

Foundation granite

Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roofing wood shingles

Buildings/Secondary Structures attached barn

detached modern barn, well in barn yard

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

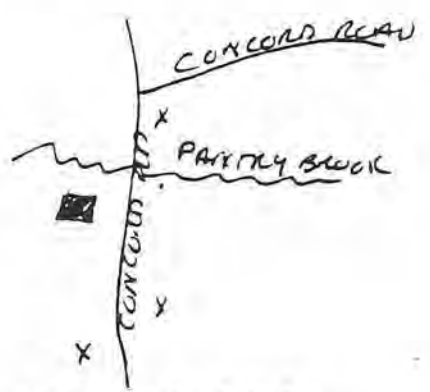
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 101.61 acres

Setting High on hill overlooking Concord

Rd. surrounded by open agricultural fields

long dirt driveway



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story Greek Revival dwelling is high on the hill facing south. The building consists of the main block, a one and one-half story long ell part of which is shed connecting the house with the barn. There is also a two and one-half story rear ell. Greek Revival features of the house include the six-over-six sash with shutters, the center entrance door of applied panels with flanking half side lights, and the pilasters with recessed panels which support a wide entablature with projecting lintel. The main block has twin interior chimneys set behind the ridge. The shed side ell has three large openings and six second-story windows of three-over-six sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Aaron Hunt House is part of a large tract of land which has been farmed by five generations of the same family. Aaron Hunt (1797-1876) who served in the War of 1812 from Sudbury, married Lois Hosmer Hunt of Acton, and built this house soon thereafter on land which belonged to his father William Hunt who lived just south of this property. Aaron Hunt was a Director and Treasurer of the Sudbury's third cemetery, Mount Pleasant located at Sudbury Centre in the 1840s. Aaron Hunt was the son of William Hunt and Thankful Wheeler who married in 1796. By 1875 a second residence across Concord Road was owned by Aaron Hunt. It appears that Aaron Hunt, Sr. lived there and Aaron Hunt, Jr. (1825-1907) lived here, probably until 1886 when newspaper clippings indicate that he was building a house on Plymton Road. By 1908 this was the home of Lucius Philip Bent (1833-1909) who was married to Hunt, Sr.'s daughter, Laretta Hunt Bent (1836-1919). According to the 1889 map Bent lived in the house on the opposite side of Concord Road which was owned by Hunt in 1875. This property is still owned by Hunt/Bent descendants.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (A. Hunt), 1856 (A. Hunt), 1874 (A. Hunt Res.), 1889 (A. Hunt Res.), 1908 (L.P. Bent)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 60 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D10-020

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

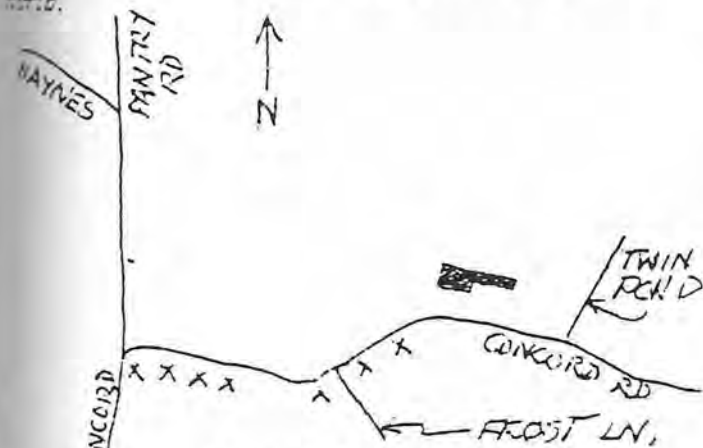
116



Sudbury
 (neighborhood or village)
North Sudbury
 Address 787 Concord Road
 Historic Name Widow Havnes Place
 Present residential
 Original residential (farm)
 Date of Construction ca. 1850
 Source of Information Assessor's Records
 Form Federal
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko
 Jacqueline A. Skulte

Recorded by

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1989

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures cell and attached shed and barn

Major Alterations (with dates) 1800s - 1/4 of house sawed off, moved across fields to 36 Pantry and subsequently demolished, 1950s barn blew down in hurricane

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.69 acres

Setting Rural until the 1960s when new houses built along this very old Concord Road. A large amount of woods and wetlands still exist away from the roads

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

It is an early eighteenth century classically styled home situated on one of the old roads to Concord. A 1794 map of the Town does not show this road. The outside appearance is of a typical eighteenth century home symmetrically designed around a central front door framed with side lights and two stories high. The residence has three slim chimneys, an attached ell, shed, and barn. It is of post and beam construction and has eleven inch wide pegged pine floors in most of the house. In the 1800s one-quarter of the house was sawed off and moved across the field to 36 Pantry Road which became what was called, in 1968, the Conroy House. Post and beam structures were regularly moved throughout the town as they held together well. There are two staircases in the main house and one in the ell. The main center hall staircase is very steep with eight inch risers and eight inch treads. Doors are "Christian" doors, i.e. panelled with a center cross. Hardware appears to be not original.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The information taken from the old Town maps indicates that the owners came from two prominent Sudbury families, the Haynes and the Hunts. Based on the 1830 map the owner was Widow Thankful Haynes. Based on the 1856 map the owner was Jonas Hunt. And based on the 1875 map the owner was Luther G. Hunt.

Jonas Hunt was town treasurer during the Civil War, speaker at the Wadsworth bicentennial in 1876, on the Committee for the History of Sudbury in 1885, justice of the peace in 1887, and on the Committee for the 250th Celebration in 1888. More recent owners have included Caruso, Robert Porter, Randy Reinhold, John Heppenstahl, Waugh, and Skulte (present owner).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Old Town Maps; Sudbury Department of Engineering.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must submit completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SUDBURY

Property Address
787 Concord Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
	116

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The modern kitchen is in the rear northeast corner of the main house, while the old kitchen, where the farmhands used to eat, is in the eastern ell which is of the same construction. These two kitchens have back to back fireplaces and share the massive old brick chimney. In addition to the fireplace there is a bake oven and a warming closet above the mantel on the new kitchen side. The iron door on the bake oven is marked "Dighton Furnace".

In the east part of the ell is a feed and tack room. Attached to the ell is a narrow, more crudely constructed shed with a low ceiling. Attached to this shed is a larger barn with a loft that has been rebuilt in places and appears to have been a stable. Notable in these sheds are roughly sawed boards that are twelve to fifteen inches wide. The living room at the front western part of the house has a very shallow fireplace of old bricks. The cellar of the house is very large with a smaller root cellar attached. The foundation is of fieldstone, some of which are immense and must have been very difficult to put in place. There are repairs of the foundation done with old brick that are rotting into dust. Most of the dirt floor has a thin skim of cement over it. An old well, no longer used as a water supply, is sited near the back door. The house is thirty feet from Concord Road and has approximately 350 feet frontage.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C10-029

USGS Quad

Mavnard

Area(s)

Form Number

203



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 72 Dakin Road

Owner Name John Sawyer

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1800

View visual

Style/Form Georgian/Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clnboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

Major Alterations (with dates) Colonial Revival

porch on brick rear ell

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.89 acres

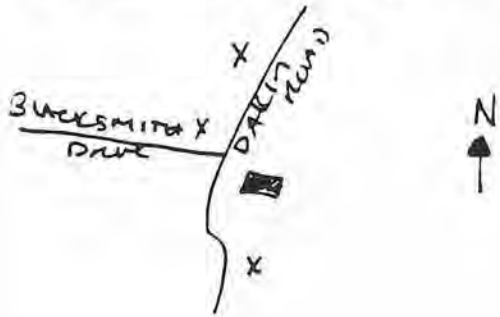
Setting At bend in road which has some

older subdivisions major excavation on this

property with large mounds of soil in front

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story house faces south with a gable end to the street. Built on a granite foundation the house is clapboard with the exception of a wide middle section of the north or rear wall which is brick. Trim is plain including narrow corner posts, an eave overhang in the front with no returns in the gable ends, and plain window frames surrounding six-over-six sash. The house has a two-story rear ell which extends beyond the main block on the east side also and from which is built a small deck at the east gable end. The hipped roof entrance porch is twentieth century construction and has simple posts and a solid wall for balustrade. One chimney extends behind the ridge on the north side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

One of two historic properties on Dakin Road near the Concord border, this house appears to be an early nineteenth century dwelling according to its dimensions and scale. It is oriented to the south which was common in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. First known occupant was John Sawyer who is said to have kept a store and post office in the district, however, the location appears to have been closer to the western end of the 1800 Boston to Fitchburg route, near Maynard which is where Sawyer lived by 1856. Thomas Dakin, who lived here in the 1850s, was the son of Deacon Levi Dakin, proprietor of the Dakin Farm at 123 Dakin Road. Thomas Dakin was also a Deacon in the Congregational Church as was his grandfather, Deacon Samuel Dakin. The late nineteenth century resident James Minehan emigrated from Ireland and was a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Sawyer), 1856 (T. Dakin), 1875 (J. Mynehan),
1889 (Minehan).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

B10-211

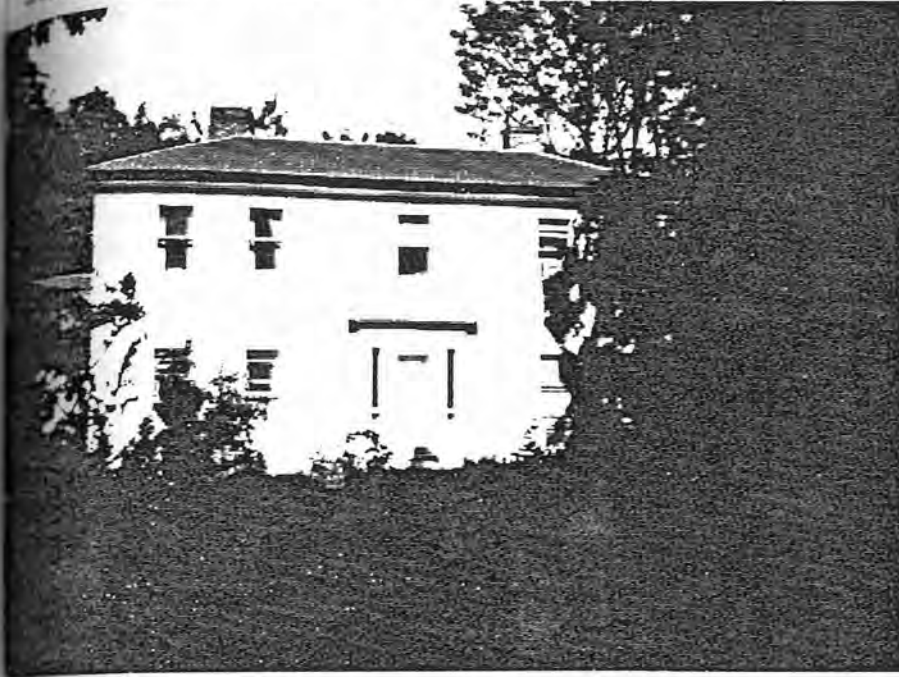
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

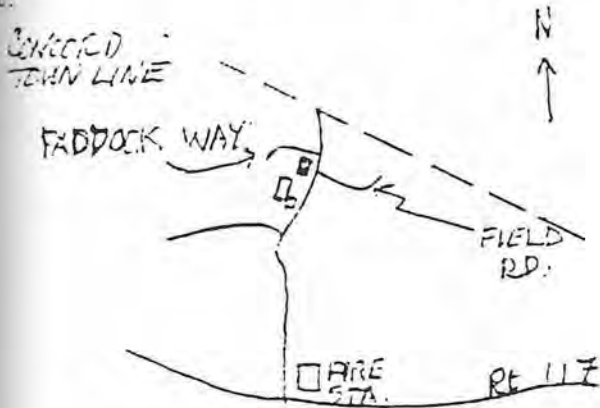
151



SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
 North Sudbury
 123 Dakin Road
 Name Dakin Place
 Present residential
 Original residential (farm)
 Construction 1732/early 1800s
 John Powers, 1967 MHC survey form
 Colonial and Georgian
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko

Recorded by Dorothy Noyes, Leona Johnson

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and poured concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures two barns
 smaller shed, milkhouse, modern cottage

Major Alterations (with dates) see text

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.58 acres

Setting Once was rural on a very old road to Concord, now surrounded by modern suburban houses

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The residence at Dakin farm consists of a small Cape Cod cottage type house built in 1732 to which has been attached, in the early 1800s, a Georgian Style house. The small older section has been extensively altered, but its overall appearance and style are very similar to those of the Walker House at Old Garrison and Peakham Roads (Samuel Chamberlain). The front facade is an unornamented, three-bay, ridge roofed building with two-bay gables and a center chimney. The roof ridge sags, shingles are asphalt and over the front door there is a small porch with trellises. Windows are one-over-one double hung and the foundation is poured concrete. There is a door on the side gable also. The section added in the early 1800s is a wood clapboard, hipped roof, five-bay symmetrical structure with deep single bay sides and large chimneys. The only ornamentation on the front facade is the front entrance. Framing the panelled front door is an unornamented, wide lintel with handsome cornice supported by simple pilasters and half sidelights. Windows are one-over-one double hung set into the facade with a simple single trim board.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The grandfather of Captain Samuel Dakin, Thomas Dakin, settled in Concord before 1650. Thomas raised his family there, one of whom was Deacon Joseph Dakin, father of Capt. Samuel (Hudson, p. 346). In 1722, Samuel married Mercy Minot of Concord and brought here to his farm in North Sudbury, near the Concord line. Samuel was the first of the Dakin family in Sudbury. Here, he settled down and took a very active part in town life. In 1733 (Hudson, p. 306) "the town accepted a road laid out by Samuel Dakin to the Concord line and so into the road leading to Stow". Capt. Samuel was a selectman from 1746 to 1755, and a prosperous farmer (Hudson, p. 350). He was a devout and active Christian, as was his family. His father, Joseph, his grandson, Levi, and his great-grandson were all deacons in the established church (Hudson, p. 439). For 400 pounds sterling, carpenters Joseph Dakin and Abraham Wood built the first west side (Sudbury) meetinghouse on the site where the First Parish Church stands today in Sudbury Center. (Scott, p. 41).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Chamberlain, Samuel. Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Hastings House
Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Powers, John. We Shall Not Tamely Give It Up.
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

123 Daking Road

Area(s)

Form No.

151

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The upper windows are only one clapboard from the roof eaves. Cornerboards are also single narrow boards. The fieldstone foundation has granite sills only in the front of the house.

There is one large center chimney on the 1732 building and three chimneys behind the ridge line on the early 1800s building, one of them double. These chimneys support six fireplaces and one "set-kettle". There is a double ell attached railroad car style to the rear of the 1800s house at the north end.

Outbuildings include a large two-storey shed/barn, an 1887 old livestock barn (See Hudson p. 610 - not necessarily same barn), a small old shed, a milkhouse, and a modern single story wood clapboard structure which appears to be living quarters at the south of the complex.

Alterations include the large hipped roof early 1800s house added to the 1732 house, a double rear ell on the north end of the 1800s addition, windows which are primarily one-over-one double hung, a single window converted to a wider triple window on the north gable end, a bay window and deck added to the rear, and the poured concrete foundation, door in gable end, and remodelling of rear facade of the 1732 house.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	123 Dakin Road
Area(s)	Form No.
	151

Historical Statement (continued)

In 1757, Samuel Dakin was one of three delegates chosen to settle differences between their church and the church in Leominster (Hudson, p. 325).

Times were troubling at the days of the fourth French and Indian War (1750-1775). The French under General Montcalm drove their way down the Lake Champlain valley from Canada in order to subdue the British Colonials. (Powers, p. 136). Capt. Samuel wrote a covenant with God resolving to serve Him all his days and in all ways. This Covenant is notable for his sincerity and submission to the will of God. It was renewed in 1753 and 1756. (Hudson, p. 346)

In 1755 Capt. Samuel Dakin was commissioned captain in a foot company raised under Colonel Josiah Brown. (Hudson, p. 338) Capt. Samuel's two sons were also in service. (Powers p. 136). By 1757, Fort William Henry on Lake George was captured by the French and only Fort Edward stood between Montcalm and the Hudson River Valley. At one of the almost constant skirmishes, Capt. Samuel was killed by the Indian allies of the French at Half-Way Brook near Fort Edward on 20 July 1758. (Hudson, p.344)

Old maps from 1830 to 1889 list that this house was occupied by members of the Dakin family. The last owner, Jonathan C., died in 1895. A.S. Hudson (p.499) mentions that the Dakin Farm along with the Bowker and Frederic Haynes Farms, are the only three in North Sudbury that are occupied by members of the same family as the original owner. This homestead survived as an active farm until 1965.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J03-011

USGS Quad

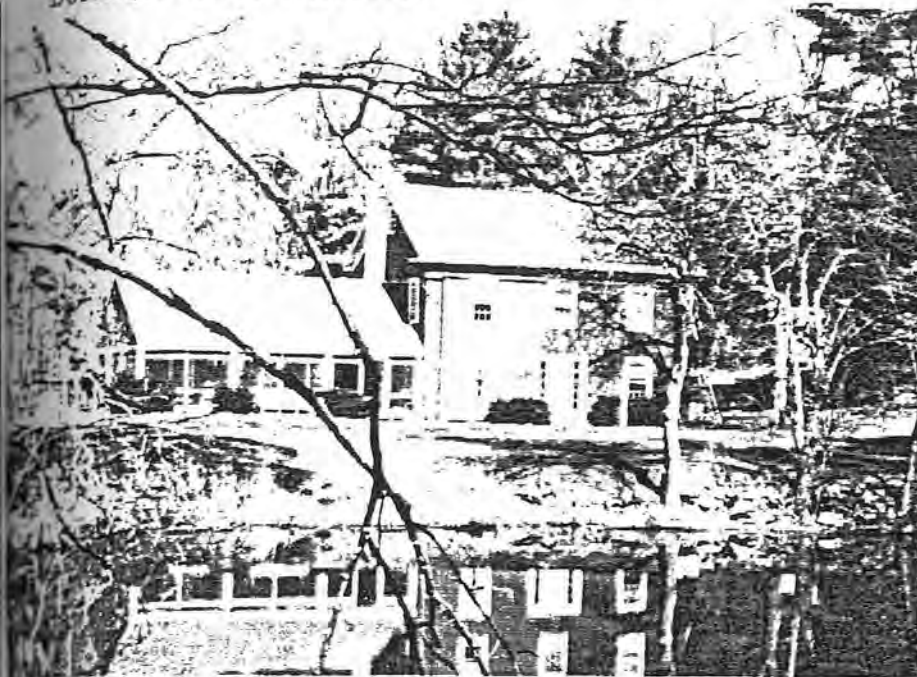
Framingham

Area(s)

F

Form Number

50



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

Wayside Inn Historic District

182 Dutton Road

Name Solomon Dutton House
Wayside Inn Boys School

Present residential

Original residential

Construction 1812

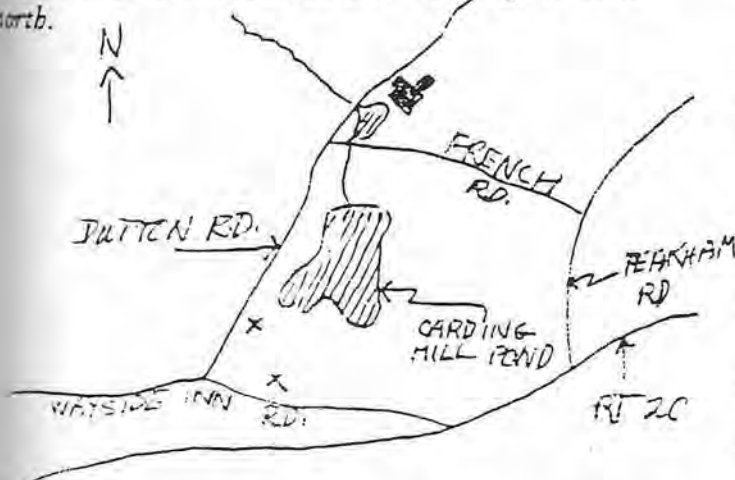
Assessor's Records/Oral History

Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation cinderblock

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small

wood shed

Major Alterations (with dates) See Text

Condition good, well-kept

Moved no yes Date ca. 1947

Acreage 5 acres

Setting At edge of pond on a rural road in an

area that is being rapidly built up, but

where zoning is five acres per lot

Recorded by Lynn Keef, Muriel C. Flonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1989, August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The core house and north, rear ell of Dutton House currently located at the pond edge (182 Dutton Road) is essentially the same structure as it was in 1865 except that a large ell has been added to the west gable end (Scott, p. 66) and the front facade now faces south. This new large one-story ell contains a two-car garage and has a large screened porch extending along the south facade. The dimensions, roof trim, and facade suggest a Greek Revival design house although the front entrance is centered on the front facade and not the gable end. This wood clapboard house is two and one-half stories, has a three-bay south facing front facade, and is two bays deep. The roof is ridged with partial returns on the gable ends, and there are two chimneys, one rather tall and thin, at the east roof peak and a much larger more modern looking external one on the west gable end. The evenly spaced windows have six-over-six double-hung sash and are surrounded by narrow unornamented boards. The corners of the house have flat wide pilasters with simply designed capitals and bases.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Solomon Dutton House, now at 182 Dutton Road on the east side facing the pond, was situated at one time on the west side of the road. It was built as a farm residence and a grist mill also stood on the property. The grist mill was built in ca; 1780 by Joel and Samuel Knights. They also owned and operated it until Solomon Dutton bought it. (Hudson, p. 505) In addition to the mill, the Knights had established a West Indian goods store on the property. The site of the mill is shown on Mossman's Map of 1794 (Hudson, p. 429) and the 1830 Metcalf Map shows both the grist mill site and Mr. Dutton's residence, but no Dutton Road. The 1856 map of Sudbury shows the site of the grist mill and dam on Dutton Road. Stone work that may be seen even today on the banks of Hop Brook, just after it flows west under Dutton Road bridge, is in all probability the remains of the grist mill. Apparently the mill went out of operation between 1875 and 1889 as it is no longer noted on the latter map.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Goodstone, Joan. "Love Letter to a Small American Town".
Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.
Oral Histories.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

F

50

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The thick wooden front door has an unusual design of five panels and is the same door as the one shown of the 1865 Dutton House, with different hardware (Scott, p. 86). There are five pane sidelights on each side of the door extending almost to the door sill. Door pilasters are flat boards and there is no pediment. An ell extends north from the north facade of the core house. The main facade of the north ell faces Dutton Road and is a one and one-half story, three-bay structure with a ridged roof and no chimney. A large open porch on the northeast side of this ell has been made more shallow in order to increase the size of the modernized kitchen which now takes up almost the entire ground floor of the ell. The half story above the ell contains a bedroom and bath and is accessed by back stairs.

Major Alterations include:

- 1) new shed in present location. Old barn and outbuildings left on west side of road when house was moved.
- 2) chimney on west side of house removed and a large external chimney was installed. A wall was removed between the two west rooms on the main floor and a new fireplace located in the middle of the west wall.
- 3) restoration of the dining room fireplace (northeast room on main floor). There is a flue for a fireplace in the adjoining southeast room on the first floor but it has been blocked up.
- 4) plain pediments over dining room windows.
- 5) flue openings in the two east bedrooms covered by new wall.
- 6) remodelled ground floor of north ell for kitchen. The alcove open to the outside of the northeast part of the ell has been made more shallow but is still open (Scott, p.66).

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 120 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	182 Dutton Road
Area(s)	Form No.
F	50

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Maps of 1875, 1889 and 1908 show a residence just north of the grist mill that one would expect to be identified as a Dutton, since they were the mill owners. However, the map notation is L. or G. Seymour. The Seymours are related to both the Duttons and Frenches. A long time Sudbury resident, related to all three families, has stated that her mother, Marion French Spiller was born in Dutton House in 1892 and lived there until she was married. The house was on the west side of Dutton Road. (Goodstone, p. 70) Also Marion French Spiller stated (Goodstone, p.70) that "starting at the Boston Post Road there were only the Parmenter House (#61), then ours (#182) and not another house until you reached Pratts Mill (#520). It is possible that the house we refer to as the Solomon Dutton House at the present time was called the Seymour House in 1875, 1889, and 1908. It does seem almost positive that they are the same house. In any case, all the evidence points toward that.

After Marion French Spiller was married and moved away, her brother took over the property. He built a greenhouse and took his produce to market. He later sold the farm in 1931 and moved to Wayland and started Arrowhead Gardens, a plant nursery.

Henry Ford bought the Wayside Inn in July 1923 and started to restore it and buy land. His idea was to build a self-sufficient community. In 1928, Mr. Ford opened the Wayside Inn School with thirty-one boys. These boys spent half a day in school and the other half learning a trade such as woodworking, machinery, dairy farming, or agriculture. (Scott, p.126) The school was originally in the old Calvin How House opposite the mill dam at the Wayside Inn. In 1931 Mr. Ford bought Dutton House, had it repaired and enlarged by adding a large wing on each side of the core house. He increased enrollment to fifty boys. (Scott, p. 108)

In 1947 Mr. Ford died, the school was closed, and the Dutton House was sold to Mr. Banks, a developer. In ca. 1947, Mr. Banks moved only the core house and ell across the road to its present location. One wing from Mr. Ford's school remained at 181 Dutton Road, the other was moved to 193 Dutton Road, the next house north. Both now are fine residences.

Mr. Banks re-built the old dam, turned the house to face the pond, added a garage and porch and built a new basement. He also dug a well in the basement that supplies all the water in the house. The basement is now cinderblock.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

G05-025

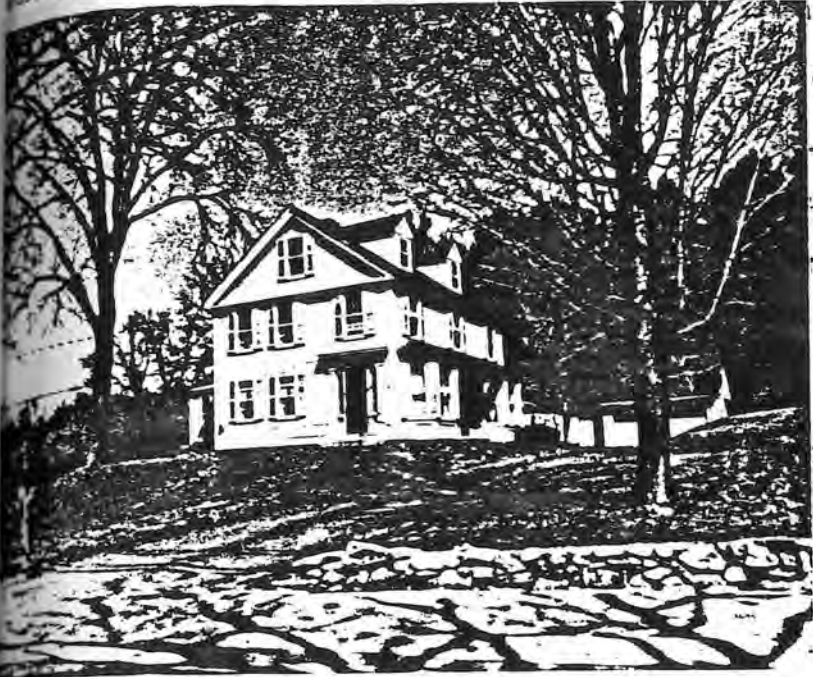
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

51



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

Address 520 Dutton Road

Historic Name Ephriam Moore

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1848

Special division of land/history

Architectural Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) ca. 1880s

projecting bays, 20th c. dormers and ells

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1 acre

Setting On knoll overlooking road and mill

pond opposite side of street, mature

landscaped setting with many large mature

trees, open setting, no houses in sight.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Set on a knoll overlooking Stearns Mill Pond across the street is this substantial Greek Revival side hall plan dwelling. The two and one-half story, three-bay building consists of a main block which is three bays deep, a two story rear ell, a one-story rear ell, connecting sheds and barn converted to a garage. Greek Revival detail include the templar gable front, the side hall entry with three-quarter sidelights enframed by recessed panelled pilasters, a wide entablature and a deep projecting lintel. Late nineteenth century updating resulted in two one-story projecting polygonal bays on brick flanking a centered side entrance with panelled lights on the door. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames with an applied molding and all have louvered blinds. The sash of the projecting bays are two-over-two and one-over-one. There are two pediment dormers on the south roof slope. There is one chimney on the north slope of the main block and one extending from the two-story rear ell. Attached to the two story rear ell on the north side is a long screened porch.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Situated near Moore's mills which later became Pratt's mills this house was built by 1856 for Ephraim Moore. In 1848 he and James Moore divided the property, thus a likely time for construction of this house. Although the first mill was erected in ca. 1740, not until the nineteenth century did the business expand to include a shingle mill in ca. 1830 and a grist and bolting mill in 1837. From 1848 Col. Ephraim Moore ran the mill until the 1860s. In 1870 they were purchased by Nathan L. Pratt (1829-1897), grandson of the Revolutionary figure from Sudbury, David Pratt. Pratt lived here until his death after which his wife, Harriet Hunt Pratt remained into the 1900s. From 1860 to 1870 he was superintendent of the American Powder Company in Acton of which his uncle, Nathan Pratt, was chief owner. Pratt had married Harriet Hunt in 1855 and had four children including Nathan R. Pratt who lived at 96 Moore Road. Pratt also was a Director of American Powder, Hudson National Bank and Chairman of the Sudbury Board of Selectmen for four years. In the 1880s he taught at the State Normal School in Framingham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (E. Moore), 1875 (N.L.Pratt Res.), 1889 (N.L. Pratt), 1908 (Mrs. H.H. Pratt).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Record, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

G05-028

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

52



Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 558 Dutton Road

Historic Name John or Obadiah Perry

Present residential

Original residential

Period of Construction ca. 1800

Number of Histories _____

Style/Form Georgian/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick/concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large shingled ca. 1850s barn - multi-story

Major Alterations (with dates) all new materials windows, clapboards, side ells, enclosed porch of ca. 1920s and ca. 1980s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.08 acres

Setting On bend in Dutton Road so house faces south. surrounded by new construction. near Moore Road on west and brook on east. mature well maintained landscape with barn set un behi

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story twin chimney dwelling, displaying a center hall plan was totally refurbished following a fire in 1985. While the overall massing has been retained all materials are new and the foundation which is partially brick and partially concrete has been redone. Windows have been converted to the unusual configuration of fifteen-over-twenty lights with interior mullions only. The enclosed entrance porch with full templar pediment was probably added in the early 1900s reconstruction. Flanking two-story ells are also twentieth century additions. The ell on the right or east side has a full length enclosed one-story multi-light porch which has been enclosed in the last decade. Twin chimneys at the ridge have been stuccoed. The dwelling also has a rear ell projecting from the left or west side ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This property is significant for its illustrious residents. Hudson states that Ebenezer Perry (d. 1731) who came from Dedham, lived here in an early eighteenth century dwelling which burned at an undocumented time. The existing house is said to have been built in the early 1800s, probably by Obadiah Perry (1779-1865), great grandson of Ebenezer Perry. His father John Perry is known to have lived here in 1806 when the road was laid out from Jonathan Fairbanks' to John Perry's. Obadiah, one of eight children of John Perry, married Lucy Eaton. The Perrys, who were farmers and millers, were involved with Israel Moore's sawmill, the first of which was located east of this property on what is now called Hop Brook. Later the Moores' mills were located on the pond near their residences west of this property on Moore Road. Two of Obadiah Perry's sons, Obadiah (1817-1906) and Levi E. (1820-1891) succeeded their father here. The last Perry to live here was also a farmer, Sylvester Dwight Perry (b. 1851), son of Levi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (O. Perry), 1856 (O. Perry), 1875 (O. & L.E. Perry), 1889 (O. & L.E. Perry), 1908 (S.D. Perry).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
MHC Survey Form 1968, Draft, 1989 (Katherine D. Hepting).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
SUDBURY

Property Address
558 Dutton Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	52

HISTORICAL STATEMENT - 558 DUTTON ROAD

In 1916 the 180 acre Perry Farm was sold to George Sherman Ruth, better known as Babe Ruth, for whom the property was named "Homeplate Farm". From 1927 to 1977 it was the residence of the Atkinson family which left the property in trust to benefit the Town. The house on a two and one-half acre lot was sold into private ownership in 1984. Herbert and Esther Atkinson established the Sudbury Foundation as a charitable trust to benefit the Town. The Atkinson Pool (1988) on Hudson Road is a result of a matching grant from the Foundation.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F05-004

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

207

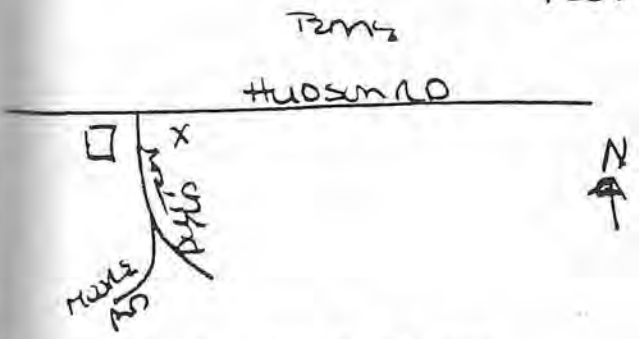


1 SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____

 Address 611 Dutton Road
 Historic Name Sylvester Perry
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1885
 Reference maps
 Architectural Form no style/alterd
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.

Atkinson Pool



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large feather edge clapboard barn with 8/8 sash, garage to match and modern larger barn.

Major Alterations (with dates) cross gable

ell, enclosed porch, new entrance porch

all of mid 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage one acre

Setting Southwest corner of Dutton at Hudson, opposite new subdivision and near Atkinson Pool and recreational fields.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The house is unremarkable in detail and is an example of a late nineteenth century modest farmhouse which has evolved over the last century. Built on a brick foundation the two-story gable roof house has a two-story cross gable block attached to the Dutton Road end of the main block and a one-story hipped roof enclosed porch projecting from the cross gable block*also facing Dutton Road. A new one-story entrance porch has been added to the back of the cross gable block. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames and are irregular in pattern. The gable end of the main block has a single window up and a pair of windows down. The long side of the main block has two windows up and two down which are not in line with one another but are proportionally spaced. The cross gable block has two windows up and two down on the north side facing Hudson Road. The enclosed porch has three windows and a modern entrance door. One chimney extends from the main block at the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located on the corner of Dutton and Hudson Road in a rural part of Sudbury which has been farmland until the last decade, this was built by Sylvester Dwight Perry (b. 1851), son of Levi E. Perry who lived at 558 Dutton Road. From the eighteenth century the Perrys had owned a large tract of farmland along Dutton Road and Hudson Road. Sylvester Perry grew up at 558 Dutton Road where he eventually moved by the early 1900s and lived until that property was sold in 1916. In the Vital Records there is no death date for Sylvester Perry, thus he must have moved out of town prior to his death. In all likelihood he built this dwelling in the 1880s and farmed the land with his father, Levi, and uncle, Obadiah Perry. He had married Ellen Vose in 1871.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (S. Perry), 1908 (Mrs. W.F. Porter).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K03-014

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

F

Form Number

6



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

Side Inn Historic District

7 Garrison House Lane

Name Abel Parmenter House

Present residential

Original residential

Construction pre-1850

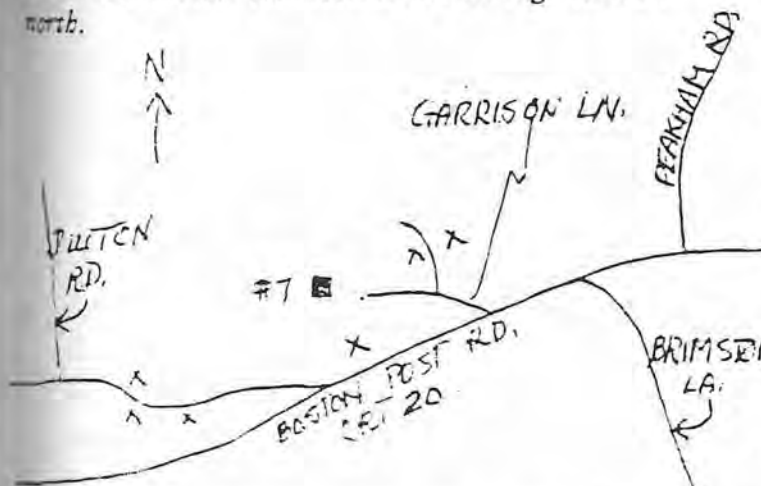
Harry Parmenter letter

Form Georgian/saltbox plan

Builder Abel Parmenter, Jr.

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shed

garage, site of garrison house

Major Alterations (with dates) chimney rebuilt

1955 - small front entrance, beams, fireplace

1993 - entire inside gutted and rebuilt
front entrance porch enclosed

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date

Acreage 3 acres

Setting Approached along a tree-shaded, stone-walled dirt country lane after leaving the Boston Post Road

Recorded by George Moore, Sr., Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1989, June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

In 1992 major alterations were made in this lovely little cottage. The house was stripped down to its basic frame, i.e. beams, studs and joists. The summer beam had to be replaced and the corner posts were replaced with "gunstock" posts. The original living space was all on one floor. This area was expanded by widening the entire saltbox area by approximately six feet on the north side of the house and increasing the height by breaking the saltbox roof line. The west side porch was also enclosed and second floor living space was added by means of a gambrel roof and dormers. The original cramped main floor living space has been enlarged to a more spacious area. The old living room has been converted to a dining room, and the west porch area is now a living room. The two wood panelled fireplaces have been repaired in the same design with wood originally obtained from the Wayside Inn by the Caldwell family (1031 Boston Post Road). A traditional enclosed center staircase has been moved to the rear of the house. The second floor living space now has an office, two bedrooms, and a bath.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was part of the Parmenter Garrison Farm owned by the Parmenter family for about 200 years. Adjacent to the Abel Parmenter, Jr. House described here was the old garrison house, built ca. 1670 and used during the many indian attacks on Sudbury when it was on the western frontier. Previous owners are Abel Parmenter, Jr., Charlie Walker, F.L. Gile, Calvin B. Smith, Sudbury Valley Trustees (occupied by George Moore, Sr.). This house was not acquired by Henry Ford during the development of the Wayside Inn property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Gile, F.L. "History of Parmenter Garrison in Sudbury"
Letters to F. L. Gile - from William, Joshua, and Harry L. Parmenter
(SVT archives)
Oral History; George Moore, Sr., Arden MacNeill, II.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

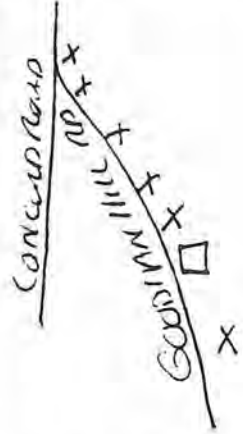
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number H09-039	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 41
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Town SLDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) _____
Sudbury Center
 Address 280 Goodman Hill Road
 Historic Name George E. Harrington
 Use: Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1850/ca. 1880
 Source Hudson/maps/visual
 Style/Form Italianate
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage.
chicken coop.
 Major Alterations (with dates) wrap porch of
late 19th c.. possibly projecting bay?
 Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date ca. 1880
 Acreage .25 acres - less than one acre
 Setting Near Sudbury Center on east side of
Goodman Hill Road. residential setting with
mid-1900s construction surrounding and near
historic properties and local historic district

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although probably older than its trim, this house appears to be Italianate from its overall massing with a cross gable, its gable peaks with raking eave and returns, and the projecting one-story polygonal bay. This may have been a five-bay in which the center bay has been pushed out to form a cross gable element leaving flanking wings on which there is applied a wrap porch with decorative posts supporting the hipped porch roof. Windows have six-over-six sash and flanking shutters. In the gable ends there are paired windows up and down. An entrance door is in the left (north) side of the projecting gable element. The house has two interior chimneys, each behind the ridge and one on each side all which would be consistent with a five-bay dwelling. The posts which support the wrap porch are punched with an elongated heart design.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Former survey work indicates that this house was one of the tenant farmer houses 600 feet north at 304 Goodman Hill Road, the Lovering Farm known to have had three dwellings. However, the 1968 MHC survey form says that the house was moved to this location in 1842 and renovated. It does not appear on the maps in this location until 1889. The late nineteenth century owner George Edwin Harrington (1846-1905) was a reporter for the Herald. He was the son of Edwin Harrington who moved to Sudbury in 1843 and married the daughter of Reuben Moore (1771-1848) in 1845. The older Harrington was a wheelwright and had a shop on Concord Road where Hudson also states that he built a house. Hudson goes on to say that he later built the house moved from the site of his son's home at that time (Hudson wrote in 1889). Perhaps Hudson meant "moved to" as there was no house on this site until after 1875. If so Edwin Harrington may have built this house sometime in the mid 1800s. George E. Harrington married Alice Brown in 1878 and following her death married M. Edna Newton of South Framingham and had two children.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (G.E. Harrington), 1908 (Miss T. Perry).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

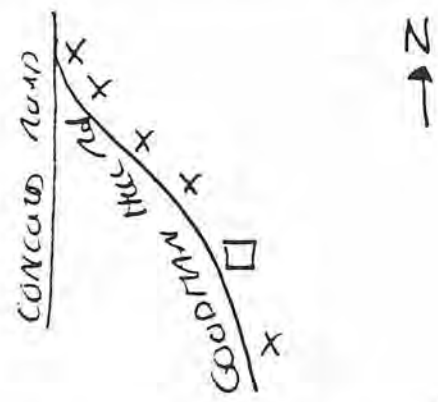
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number H09-042	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 42
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Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) Sudbury Center
 Address 304 Goodman Hill Road
 Historic Name J. Jones
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1780
 Type of Survey visual analysis
 Architectural Form Georgian/Federal
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Barn of shingles and vertical board. shed
 Major Alterations (with dates) 1934 side ell and entrance porch
 Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 2.5 acres
 Setting Near Sudbury Center Historic District with historic properties north of this property and mid 1900s residences south and west. A mature landscape with white picket fence at front of property

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of the better preserved Georgian dwellings this five-bay, two and one-half story house was restored in 1811, has a two-story shed roof ell on the left or north side and a 1934 three bay two-story side ell on the south side. Built on a granite foundation the house retains its overall massing, twin chimneys set behind the ridge, six-over-six sash with solid wood shutters, and Greek Revival door which has a narrow pediment and corner blocks with a diamond pattern at the top of the plain pilasters. Set into the L formed by the main block and side ell is an open polygonal entrance porch supported by round attenuated columns.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although this is known as part of the Lovering Farm first known owner was J. Jones who probably descended from Samuel Jones of Holliston who was the first Jones to remain in Sudbury. He married Rachel Haynes in 1778 and had eight children. In all likelihood this was built for Samuel Jones or for one of his sons, three of whom could have been the J. Jones referred to on the 1831 map. In the 1850s the dwelling at 328 Goodman Hill Road belonged to a Samuel Jones and had a carpenter's shop next to it. A previous survey form states that the house was lived in by tenant farmers at Henry Lovering's (1816-1901) who was the son of Jonas (1775-1854) and Sarah Jones. Both Jonas and Henry are listed in the vital records as farmers. This was part of a three dwelling complex which included the house now at 280 Goodman Hill Road which was moved to its present location in the mid to late 1800s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Jones), 1856, 1875 (H. Lovering), 1889 (H. Lovering), 1908 (J. Lovering).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
MHC Survey Form, 1968.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-044

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

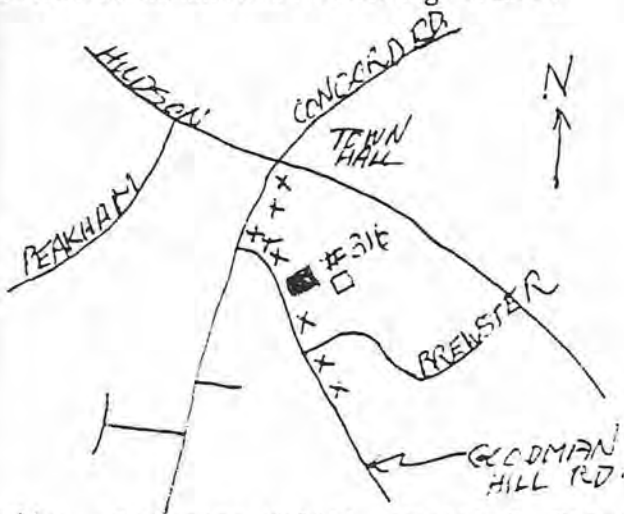
43



SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
 Survey Center
316 Goodman Hill Road
 Name Howland Property
 Present residential
 Original residential & agricultural
 Construction 1811
 Assessor's Record
 Style Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures
two story barn
 Major Alterations (with dates) See
Architectural Description

Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 2 1/2 acres
 Setting Situated on one of the oldest roads
in Sudbury with open fields in the rear
and old houses on each side

Recorded by Christine McGill, Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) _____

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house was built in the early 1800s of Greek Revival Style. It is ridge roofed, three bays wide and three bays deep. The west gable end faces the road. The front entrance was originally on this west gable but was moved to its present position on the south facade and enclosed. The roof has a characteristic Greek Revival pitch and partial returns. The owner during the Depression years of the 1930s was Mr. Howland. He was a very successful carpenter-builder with meticulous taste. His extensive renovations at that time took years to complete and some of the craftsmen lived in the house. Mr. Howland had the original structure stripped down to the framing and foundation, moved the front entrance to the south facade and added the bay window on the west gable. He also built the current small entrance hall and staircase (Dave Emery, previous owner, April 1990 discussion). The oldest and largest area of the house is that part closest to the road. It contains a living room extending the entire western gable of the house. The center contains a den on the north side and a dining room on the south.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built by the owner of the farm house next door, # 328. It was originally part of a much larger farm that had three houses on it, # 280, the oldest, # 304, and this house, # 316. To the rear of the house is a mound that was the site of the original barn. In the early 1900s the present, smaller barn was built on part of this mound. Of great interest is the fact that an Indian grinding stone, similar to the one on Nobscot Mountain and on Green Hill Road, is buried near the barn. Uphill, in the back of the house, was the town well. Remnants of ditches in the fields there were probably those used to carry water from this well to the town center for use in some houses and in the horse watering trough in front of the Unitarian Church. The "minister's acre" also was situated on the land behind this house (MHC inventory, 1968).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Massachusetts Historical Commission. Sudbury Historic Resource Survey, 1968.
- Oral History. Christine McGill and David Emery, previous owners.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

43

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The living room and den share a fireplace that is either more modern or was extensively renovated. This is indicated by modern grey brick in the basement and attic and non-antique brick on the fireplace faces and hearth. The windows in this section of the house are all six-over-six and most of the lights have wavy surfaces usually an indication of age. The entrance hall and staircase are handsomely panelled and wainscotted in a beautiful golden wood that may be cherry. The wainscoting is twelve inches wide. The staircase to the rear of the hall is of colonial design and has an open balustrade. Some of the "Christian design" doors have a natural wood finish while others are painted. Their hardware is not antique. The foundation of the house is of mortared fieldstone. Some of the stones are two feet by two to three feet wide and must have required oxen to help move them. The floor is dirt. There are a variety of large beams in the basement ceiling of the core house. Several are saw cut, of fairly regular shape and are approximately six by ten inches cross section. A few beams are seven by seven inches cross-section and marks of a hand ax or adz may be seen on their sides. The joists appear to be saw cut and very regular in shape. Sub-flooring under the front room is laid diagonally to the support beams. The attic is the old part of the house has a one inch by seven inch (vertical) plank ridge pole and flat saw cut roof planks. The saw cuts are three-quarter inch apart. The edges of the roof planks are irregular but have no bark. Rafters dimensions are three by five inches. A variety of square cut and more modern round nails have been used.

Alterations: In the early 1900s an older much longer barn burned and was replaced. In the 1930s the Howlands rebuilt the barn with a workshop for Mr. Howland and stalls for his daughter's pony. The 1932 ell was removed and then rebuilt. The front entrance was removed from the west gable front to the south facade. A garage was attached to the house as an ell and was eventually converted into the sunken family room east of the kitchen by the Emerys, owners of the early 1980s.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
50 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-045

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

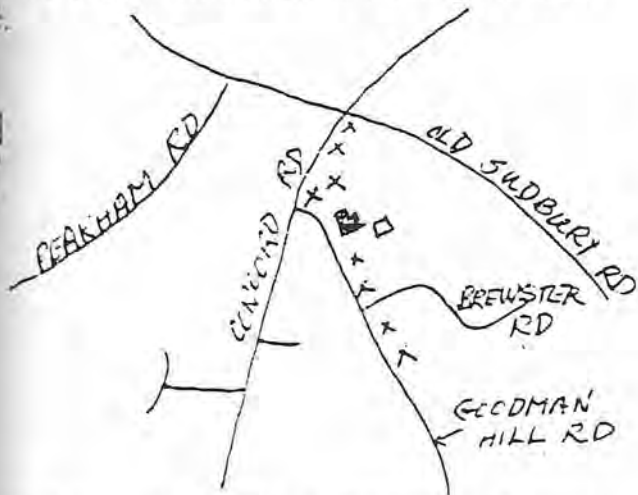
44



Sudbury
(neighborhood or village)
Town Center
328 Goodman Hill Road
Name Henry Rice House
Use residential
Original residential & agricultural
Construction 1830
Elene Sherman, owner
Federal
Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation split granite stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small barn with two stalls and a cupola

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

one rear ell removed

Condition mod

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately 1 1/2 acres

Setting Second in a group of five old houses on an old road extending from town center south, a huge old copper beech tree - at least 150 to 200 years old stands in front.

Recorded by C.F. Hall & Muriel C. Plonke

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 15, 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

At the present time the structural style of this west-facing house appears to be Federal. However, its embellishments have a definite Greek Revival flavor. Assessor's records show that it was built in 1830. The original two and one-half storey, ridge-roofed house had a five-bay front facade with a central entrance and it was two bays deep. Each floor had only two rooms, and an ell extended from the back of the house at each gable end. A full porch with four columns extended along the front facade of the ground floor and there were a total of fourteen rooms. The house was heated primarily with Franklin stoves and water was piped in to the kitchen. The ells were removed about 1900 and a kitchen, bedroom and cellar were added at the rear. About 1950, the wood panelled front door was returned to its original appearance with partial side lights and a fanlight above the door. At the same time, the full porch on the front facade was removed and a small porch with two columns, peaked roof and a shallow triangular pediment was added to the center of the front.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

There have been only four owners of this house since it was built in 1830. All four owners have been members of families that settled in Sudbury in the very early days. These owners are in 1829 - Ebenezer W. Howe, in 1877 - (probably) Aaron Hunt, in 1889 - Mrs. Gleason (Walker map), in 1898 - Henry E. Rice (married L Gertrude Worley), in 1908 - H.E. Rice (old Map), in 1944 - E. Helene Sherman and Florence Chapin, in 1953 - E. Helene Sherman (present owner). There are two unique stories about the house that were recorded by Joan Goodstone in her book, Love Letter to a Small American Town (p. 82). According to old town residents the house was built for a lady as a wedding present. Unfortunately she was left at the altar on her wedding day. However, she, who was resourceful and determined, went into her father's fields and asked one of the farm workers to be her groom. He agreed and they were married and then moved into this house. The bride must have been happy with her life in Sudbury as she funded the statue of the Revolutionary War Minute Man in town center and that of the Civil War veteran in front of the Goodnow Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Goodstone, Joan. Love Letters to a Small American Town, p. 82.
Oral History. Miss Sherman, present owner.
BPW Historic House Tour Guide, 14 October 1989.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement forms.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

320 Goodman Hill Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)	Form No
A & J	14

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Other Greek Revival characteristics of this building are wide cornerboards and broad cornices below the eaves and a peaked roof with full returns.

Additional features are:

- 1) most of the house has its original flooring;
- 2) there is a built-in china cupboard in the dining room that is original;
- 3) walls are made of laths and horsehair plaster and corn cobs are used for insulation;
- 4) there is a "smoke house" in the cellar;
- 5) one chimney served a Franklin stove in an original bedroom and another chimney vented a fireplace in the parlor;
- 6) an immense copper beech, well over 100 years old, stands in front of this house at the street. It is a Sudbury landmark and is zealously guarded by Miss Sherman.

Alterations: In 1900 the rear ells were removed and a kitchen, bedroom and cellar were added at the rear. In 1950 a full porch on front facade was removed and a small open pedimented porch was added at the center entrance. Also in 1950 the entrance was returned to its original appearance with a wood panelled door, sidelights and fanlight.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

The present owner of the house, E. Helene Sherman, is a nationally renown calligrapher and manuscript illuminator as well as water colorist. She has published two illustrated books of the sayings and musings by worldwide philosophers of all ages, and many exquisite miniature books as well. In addition, she has, for many years, illustrated Marian Heath greeting cards. She comes from an artistic family as her grandfather and her cousin, both artists, founded the Prang Company, well known color print makers at the turn of the century.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F07-00600

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

59



SUDBURY

neighborhood or village)

50 Goodnow Road

Name Old Drigham Homestead

Elisha Goodnow House

Present residential

Original residential

Construction 1790

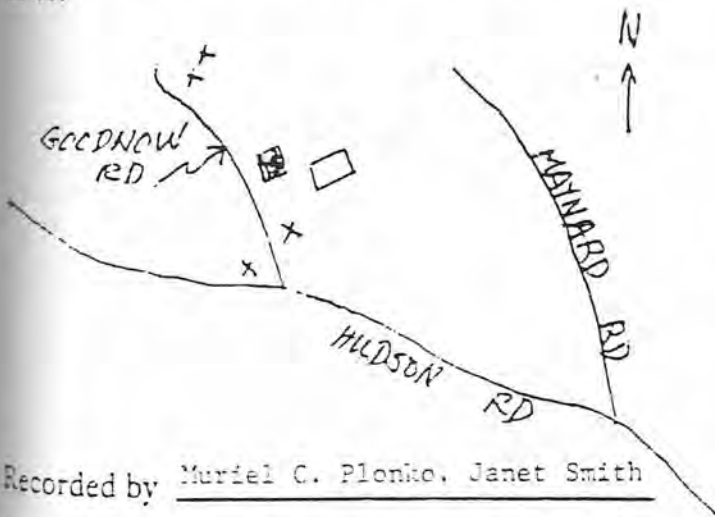
Ralph L. Morse - former owner

from Federal

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 1 large 3-sto
barn with attached garage, workshed, icehouse
chicken

Major Alterations (with dates)

See Architectural Description

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 70 acres (originally 150)

Setting In a wooded area off the main road

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko, Janet Smith

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) November 1992

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of two homes on Goodnow Road whose core structures are very similar. The house described in this report, # 80 Goodnow Road, has been extensively altered most recently in 1982. The two and one-half story core structure is Federal Style but with a Georgian Period influence. It is a ridge roof, five-bay, central front entrance building that is two bays deep. There are double centered chimneys situated behind the roof ridge. The front entrance is framed with simple pilasters and unornamented cornice. A large three-bay ell extending toward the rear is integrated into the south gable end. There are two matched, single story structures loosely attached to the main house at each gable end. The one at the north end is separated by a four-bay breezeway. The structure at the south gable end (kitchen) has a glass greenhouse attached. This kitchen addition was present in a 1969 photograph, the north structure was not. Both have large chimneys and look as though they were not part of the original house. There also are two porches, one on the north side and one at the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house was built by John Brigham in 1790 and was left to his oldest son, William Brigham (1784-1879). In 1859, William sold it to Elisha Goodnow who was killed by a truck in 1918 at the age of 79. The farm was willed to George L. Goodnow. In 1932, Ralph L. Morse bought the house and farm and restored it. A.S. Hudson (p.433) records that the Brigham family came to Sudbury before or at the start of the 1700s. Thomas, the first Brigham in America, settled in Watertown in 1635 and then moved to Marlboro. There he married the granddaughter of Edmund Rice and began the Sudbury connection (Hudson p. 437). Hudson lists documents signed by John Brigham in 1684 that refer to Indian Grants (p.65) and to the Two Mile Land Grant in 1686 (p.155). In 1701 a town petition to divide was signed by John (p.285) and in 1708 another petition to obtain a minister and meetinghouse also was signed by him (p.288). John Brigham, who built this house in 1790, was a great grandson of Dr. John Brigham who made the original surveys of Sudbury and Marlboro. (Ralph L. Morse note).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury

Morse, Ralph L. previous owner, real estate appraiser and manager, notes.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address	
SUDBURY	80 Goodnow Road	
	Area(s)	Form No.
	1	59

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The three-car garage, a recent addition is attached to a very large three-storey barn of traditional design. "Chestnut Hill Farm Early 1800s" is painted on the barn.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

They were obviously a very prominent family and active in town affairs. William Brigham (1784-1879) was active in the organization of the Sudbury Evangelical Union Society when these residents were the first to break away from the established First Parish Church (p.478). As a prominent Sudbury citizen, he also took part in the ceremony for the dedication of the Wadsworth Monument (p.522). Elisha Goodnow also was active in town affairs. His name appears on a petition to establish a pest house (Hudson p. 329). His most noteworthy action was the establishment of the \$4000 Elisha Goodnow Trust Fund (p. 653) in 1874. Three-quarters of the income of the fund was to go to the poor, sick and needy. The remaining income was to be used to buy books for poor children attending public schools.

- More recent residents are:
- 1930s - Rhodes family who used it as a summer place.
 - 1940s - Frank Sargent (later Governor of Massachusetts) used it for two years.
 - 1959-1979 - Bigelow family
 - 1979 - Gordon Prichett, present owner purchased it.

Another fact of interest is that Old Lancaster Road once ran in front of these houses. It west out to Maynard Road at Cutting's Pond. The road is no longer used and is overgrown.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F07-501

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

58



SUDBURY

neighborhood or village)

92 Goodnow Road

Name Brigham Homestead

Present residential

Original residential

Construction 1790

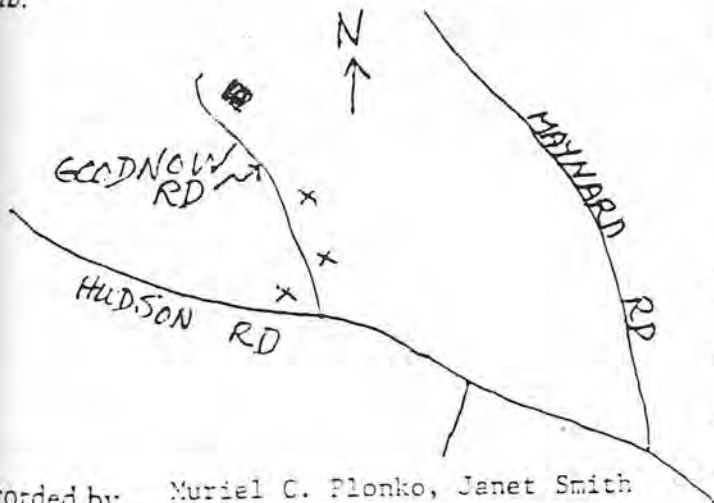
Assessor's Records

Form Federal

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn, not as old as house - now an art studio and garage

Major Alterations (with dates) See Continuation Sheet - Architectural Description

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.25 acres

Setting In a wooded area well off the main road

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko, Janet Smith

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) November 1992

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This home is the second of two on Goodnow Road that are architecturally similar. This building has been less altered over the years so that the original core structure is more prominent (See Inventory # 59, 80 Goodnow Road). The two and one-half story core structure is Federal Style. It is a ridge-roofed, five-bay central front entrance building that is two bays deep. There are double centered chimneys located beyond the roof ridge. The front entrance is framed with simple pilasters and unornamented cornice. Windows are six-over-six and paired. At some unknown date, a single story ell was added to the southeast gable end, probably at an early date. This house is typical of many other houses in Sudbury during the 1790 to 1840 years. They are four-room houses, two up and two down, and only one room deep. Kitchen wings were added at time of building or later. Double centered chimneys are behind the roof line. An unusual feature of this house is that the original rear facade was brick.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Old maps show that the two properties at 80 and 92 Goodnow Road were always occupied by members of the same family at any given time.

Map	80 Goodnow Road	92 Goodnow Road
1830	N. Brigham	Brigham
1856	W. Brigham	Mrs. E. Brigham
1875	Elisha Goodnow	Elisha Goodnow
1889	Elisha Goodnow	Elisha Goodnow
1908	Elisha Goodnow	Elisha Goodnow

For information on these families see Inventory Form # 59 for 80 Goodnow Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1830, 1856, 1875, 1889, 1908.
Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	92 Goodnow Road
Area(s)	Form No.
	58

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

This brick wall has now been altered so that it is the inner wall of a hall running the length of the building. Windows are now six-over-six but at one time the rear windows were twelve-over-twelve. The barn on the property is not original but was built with wood from an old New Hampshire barn. The upper floor of the barn is used as an art studio, and the lower level is a garage. The date 1791 is carved on a stone doorstep of the house.

Alterations include a third chimney added for oil burner in 1950, alterations of the kitchen ell in 1988 by raising the roof to a full second story height for a bedroom, a 1988 addition of a hall, dining room, and bath, and a summer porch added to the northwest corner of the house.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D10-002

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

204

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address Haynes at Pantry Road

Historic Name Bowker Store

Status: Present vacant

Original commercial

Date of Construction ca. 1910

Source visual

Style/Form no style

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim wood clapboards

Roof flat/ unknown

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) boarded up due to disuse

Condition fair

Moved no yes Date n/a

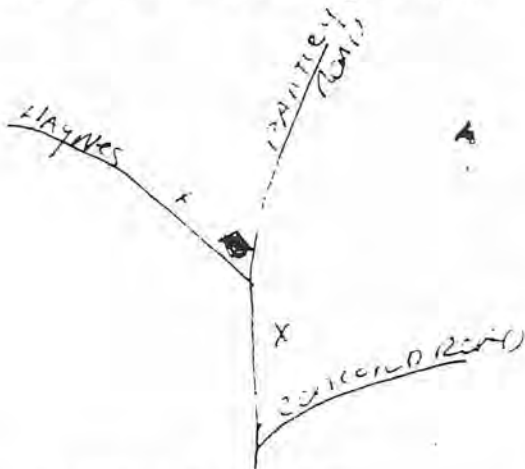
Acreage 2.18 acres

Setting Part of residential lot with small section zoned business - at V in road of Haynes and Pantry Roads - wooded surrounds



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although vacant this building is important as it is the only remaining example of an early twentieth century commercial building in North Sudbury. Built on a rubblestone foundation the one-story clapboard building is three bays wide and three deep. It faces southeast and has a parapet or false front facade with a small centered peak. Windows are now boarded over as is the centered entrance with makeshift doorhood. There is also an entrance on the Pantry Road side which also has a makeshift pedimented doorhood. The tall iron post which once carried the sign is on the northeast or Pantry Road side of the building.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as the Bowker Store, this North Sudbury commercial property was built in the early 1900s and served as a general store, post office, and gas station. Everett Bowker, descended from Capt. Daniel Bowker of the Revolution and from Bowkers who are known to have been in Sudbury from 1707. The Bowker Homestead, where five generations lived by the late 1800s is at 199 Mossman Road. Old photographs show Gulf pumps in front of the building. Prior to this location the post office moved around North Sudbury from the intersection of Haynes and Puffer Lane, to the North Road - Thompson's Store - and other locations. By the 1920s it was at this location. Prior to marriage in the late teens of the 1900s one of the Barton girls is known to have helped Mr. Bowker with his store accounting. Additional information should be learned from oral history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Oral History: Eleanor Spinney, Descendant of George Barton. Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D09-004

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

138



City/Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood/Village (neighborhood or village)

Address 98 Haynes Road

Historic Name John Haynes, Jr.

Present Use residential/educational

Original Use residential

Date of Construction ca. 1817

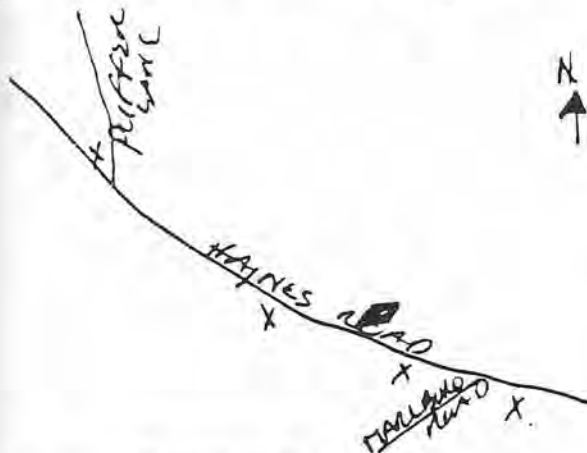
Source of Information history/conjecture

Form Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large barn-like structure which is school

Major Alterations (with dates) replacement door and frame, side ell - late 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 23.93 acres

Setting Rural setting near bend in road. open fields with some new construction opposite, playing field next to house for school

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story is typical of dwellings constructed in the early 1800s in the Federal Style with Greek Revival detail. Built on a granite foundation the house, which is two bays deep, is at an angle to the road and faces south, southeast. The center entrance has a panelled door with flanking half-sidelights and narrow pilasters carrying the plain entablature and projecting lintel. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames with slightly projecting sills and lintels and louvered shutters also. Trim is plain and articulated by flat boards for corner posts, fascia, and water table. The house has a one-story rear which is historic and a modern side ell with garage like doors. The house appears to have been a twin chimney center hall plan, however only one chimney remains, behind the ridge on the right side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the 1831 map this farmhouse belonged to J. Haynes which may refer to John Jr. (1793-1875), son of John and Sally Forbush Haynes. There was a house on the southwest side of Haynes Road south of this dwelling in 1831 which belonged to Reuben Haynes (1789-1854), also son of John Haynes and Sally Forbush. John Haynes, Jr. had married Susan Bowker (1797-1832) (also from North Sudbury) in 1817 which may coincide with the construction of this dwelling. According to Hudson, John Haynes, a wheelwright and blacksmith, had his shop on North Road from the 1820s to the 1840s. By the 1850s the property was owned by an Israel Haynes (1777-1863) and his son Warren Haynes (b. 1822), a different branch of the Haynes family, distantly related to John and Reuben Haynes through early settler, Walter Haynes (1583-1664). The Israel Haynes family was descended from John Haynes (1621-1697) and the John and Reuben Haynes family was descended from Josiah Haynes (1623- after 1698).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Haynes), 1856 (I & W Haynes), 1875 (W.H. Haynes), 1889 (W.H. Haynes), 1908 (J. Austin).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Walter Haynes and His Descendants, 1583-1928.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community

SUDBURY

Property Address

98 Haynes Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	138

Historical Statement - 98 Haynes Road

Israel Haynes, son of Israel, had died, single, in 1849 thus the 1856 ownership must have referred to the older Israel. In 1856 Warren Haw Haynes married Mary Parmenter and lived here throughout the late 1800s. He was a farmer. The 1908 owner was probably Jeremy Austin (1843-1921), a farmer and brother of Clarence Austin at 113 Haynes Road.

Haynes Road is named after the extended Haynes family, most of those living in Sudbury were in North Sudbury by the late 1700s and early 1800s.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D09-300

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

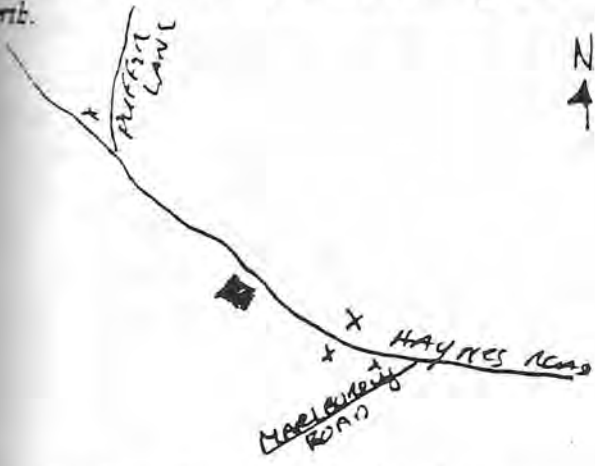
139



City/Town SUDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) _____
 Address 113 Haynes Road
 Historic Name Leander Haynes
 Present Use residential
 Original Use residential
 Year of Construction 1840
 Date of Structural Member Dated _____
 Style/Form Greek Revival/sidehall
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn and shed
 Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 4.11 acres

Setting Rural setting with mature plantings and post and rail fence - near modern houses and near small school at other Haynes historic house - 98 Haynes Rd.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Greek Revival dwelling displays a two and one-half story side hall plan with a long two-story side ell. The three-bay temple gable front has the side hall entrance with fluted pilasters flanking the entrance and three-quarter sidelights. Windows have six-over-six sash and are set in frames with an applied molded edge. One window is found in the gable peak. Trim is minimal with flat corner boards and a simple boxed cornice. The main house which is three bays deep has one chimney at the ridge. The side ell has three bays evenly spaces and an end bay set apart from the other bays. Second-story windows are small three-over three sash. There are two entrance doors in the side ell which also has a tall chimney extending at the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

North Sudbury was sparsely developed and remained a farming community into the twentieth century with some small commercial businesses, a post office, schoolhouse, and eventually a depot along the Great or North Road. This house, a good example of Greek Revival architecture, was built in 1840 according to markings on a structural member. It was the residence of Leander Haynes (1807-1896), son of Israel Haynes (1777-1863) and Mary Gleason. Haynes was directly descended from John Haynes (1621-1697) whose father, Walter Haynes (1583-1664) had come to Sudbury in 1621. John Haynes married Dorothy Noyes, the daughter of early settler and mill owner, Peter Noyes. Leander Haynes, of the seventh generation, was a farmer and owned other properties in North Sudbury. He was a member of the General Court representing Sudbury. He and his wife Harriet Hunt had at least seven children. Following Haynes at this residence was Clarence Austin who married Haynes' granddaughter, Angelina Haynes (1862-1924).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (Leander Haynes), 1875 (L. Haynes), 1889 (L. Haynes), 1908 (C. Austin).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street

Assessor's number

C09-003

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

140



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

North Sudbury

177 Haynes Road

Name Haynes Farmhouse

Present residential

Original residential & farm

Construction 1770

Assessor's

Form Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Foundations

of two old barns and shed remain

Major Alterations (with dates)

See Architectural Description

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage Approximately one acre

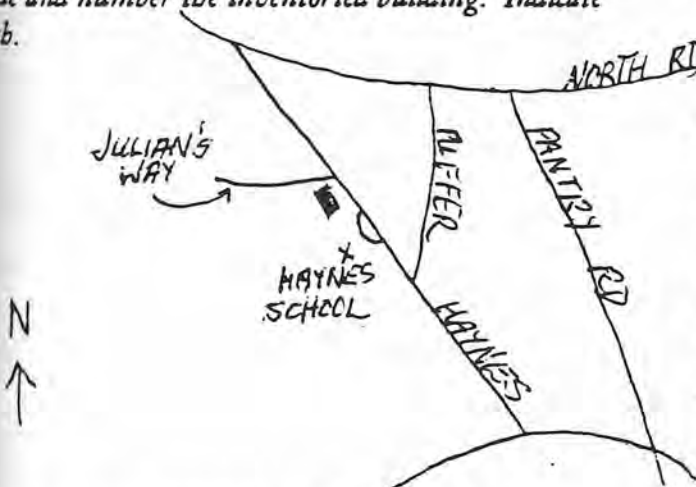
Setting Surrounded by an area of modern

suburban homes, and on a very old road.

Its beauty and gracious proportions stand out

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko, Ann Loos

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1992

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This building is a classic two and one-half storey, 1770, Federal Style farmhouse that was allowed to deteriorate in the early part of this century as the farming community died out. An old photograph showed the house, two old ells and the old barn with essentially unpainted clapboards, dried out and needing repair. In the 1950s it was bought and restored by several families to its present gracious appearance. The simple front facade has five bays with six-over-six windows symmetrically arranged around the front entrance. The solid wooden door is framed by partial sidelights and is surmounted by a deep flat entablature. The front entrance leads into a center hall with a winding staircase of two turns. The main house consists of a living room and dining room downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. The kitchen is in the first ell. There are numerous interesting features in the house that indicate its age. Post and beam structure of the house is obvious, corner beams are covered in every room. There are five fireplaces in the house; one in the living room and dining room and in each bedroom. They are of Rumford design.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Early records show that James Haynes, in 1800, sold this property to Silas Puffer for L 135 sterling. Other owners have been:
1800-1825 - Stephen Puffer to Levi Dow, 1825-1887 - Dow family
1887-1895 - Dow to Matthew Oliver, 1895-1908 - Frances Oliver to George Gilman, 1950s - Ray Blanchard restoration, 1967 - owner Jack Scholbe on Sudbury Historical Survey, 1992 - owners Karl and Ann Loos.

The Haynes family is one of the oldest families to settle in Sudbury. The first, Walter, came from England in 1638, and since then the Haynes have been very responsible members in town activities. Many old Haynes farmsteads are listed in the historic resource survey. The Puffer family first came to Boston in 1640, and then out to Sudbury in 1712 (Hudson p.448). They married into the Haynes family, among others, and one member graduated from Harvard in 1778.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History: Ann (Mrs. Karl) Loos; owner in 1992.
Sudbury Town Crier, May 4, 1989.
Town Records 1770-1790, researched by Mrs. Loos.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 80 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY

177 Haynes Road

Area(s)

Form No.

140

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The large cooking fireplace in the ell kitchen backs up to the dining room fireplace. The kitchen fireplace has a large hearth which probably has its original bricks and an oven chamber with ash chamber below. The ash pit connects to the supporting brick arch in the basement. This arch is approximately thirty-six inches wide and supports both the kitchen and dining room fireplaces. The living room and dining room have very unusual painted mantels. It is unknown how old they are and the wood is not worn. The living room fireplace is the smaller and has an open closet on each side with painted panelling over the fireplace. (Mars Loos thinks panelling is not original). The two upstairs fireplaces are much plainer. The floor boards in the ell are over eleven inches wide. The Loos children digging in the foundation of the small shed found antique bottles, a clay jug, and old leather shoes. They also found an old wood stove with the date 1792 on its side (Sudbury Town Crier).

Alterations: The first major renovation of the house was carried out by the Blanchards who bought the house from the Town of Sudbury in the 1950s. The Blanchards tried to maintain its integrity consistent with comfortable modern life. They installed new plumbing, an inside bathroom, and re-wired the electrical system. Floor boards were lifted, joists under the floor were repaired and the original boards were repaired and relayed. A large old one and one-half story ell is attached to the rear of the house at right angles and extends approximately west. A second old one and one-half story ell extends approximately south from the rear of the first ell. This second ell now contains the two-car garage and is separated from the house on the first floor by a breezeway. It was added by the Loos family. The wood door in this entrance is very old. The Loos family extended the wall of the first ell out from one to two feet and used this ell as the kitchen. At the same time they built a new family room on to the west end of this first ell. These renovations by the Loos family were carried out in 1986.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Other members became extensive land owners and a well known manufacturer of soda fountains. Another member became so well known for his skill in catching wild pigeons that he was called "Pigeon Catcher Puffer". There are no longer any direct family members listed in Sudbury, however, there is a Puffer Pond in the western part of town on the Maynard border. A.S. Hudson notes (p. 483) that Levi Dow went to California at the time of the gold rush in 1848 to make his fortune. There was no mention of his success.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

L07-303

Framingham

A

236

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 27 Highland Avenue

Historic Name James Tulis

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1889

See maps/histories

Form Queen Anne

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction Material:

Foundation quarried fieldstone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Gothic

Italianate barn with center gable peak

Major Alterations (with dates) mid to late 20th c.

siding, subdivision of land separating

many outbuildings and greenhouses from this lot

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres less than one acre - .58 acre

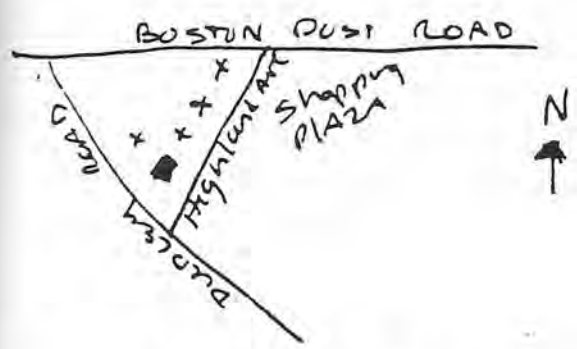
Setting At end of small dead end lane on which
 are three dwellings associated with greenhouse

business and several outbuildings, next to

Star Market shopping center



Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The gable front L-plan one and one-half story dwelling is ornamented by the Queen Anne wrap porch with two polygonal turret top corner projections. Single and paired windows have replacement one-over-one sash set in projecting frames. In the gable peak the paired sash have a projecting lintel with linenfold brackets and dentil molding. The porch is approached by wood steps which lead to a screened section of the porch and the sidehall entrance of the house. The porch detail includes lattice foundation screen, turned attenuated balusters and columns and lacy cut brackets. On top of each of the turret corner projections is a decorative finial. The house has a chimney at the ridge of the main block and the side ell. The barn may be of earlier construction. It displays the Italianate Style with gothic center gable over the centered entrance and hay door and a hipped roof cupola with paired roundheaded louvers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in the late 1880s as the home of James Tulis (1867-1945) this dwelling has been surrounded by greenhouses since its construction. The first greenhouse constructed in Sudbury was that of Hubbard H. Brown in 1879. By the 1890s there were thirty such hothouses for growing vegetables and flowers. At the beginning of this industry there were three owners on Highland Avenue, Goodnow, Fisher and Tulis. However, Fisher's early death left Goodnow and Tulis. Harland Rogers bought Goodnow's place and by mid 1900s both Rogers and Tulis became Hawes. Tulis and his wife, Emma (1871-1959) worked hard to have one of the largest carnation businesses in the area. In the twentieth century Sudbury was known as the "carnation capitol". After Tulis the property and business were owned by Ralph Hawes who also bought Harland Rogers business and maintained one of the largest greenhouse businesses in Sudbury. The property has been subdivided so that the remaining greenhouses and other outbuildings are on a separate building lot behind this property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (J. Tulis), 1908 (J. Tulis Greenhouses)
Oral History: Mrs. Hawes
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L07-005

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

237

Town SUDBURY

: (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury _____

Address 35 Highland Avenue

Historic Name Frederick C. Fisher

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1885

Source map/histories

Form Italianate/Queen Anne (porch)

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and mortar

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood porch trim

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 2-car

clapboard garage of mid 1900s

Major Alterations (with dates) mid to late 20th c.

siding

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .41 acres

Setting On secluded dead-end street, open

surroundings. between two late 19th c.

dwelling. remnants of greenhouse businesses

around, bank of evergreens behind

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The three-bay, two-story gable front dwelling displays a sidehall plan with two rear ells - a single story attached to a two-story rear ell. Across the front is a full width shed roof porch with turned posts and plain pierced brackets. Windows have one-over-one replacement sash with two in the gable peak. The sidehall entrance has a double french door. On the north side there is a two-story projecting shed roof side ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The ca. 1885 gable front dwelling was built during the height of the hot house business next to Charles F. Goodnow's (1854-1938) property and was surrounded by hothouses of Goodnow's and Fisher's. The first greenhouse was built in South Sudbury in 1879 and by the 1890s there were thirty greenhouses several of which were on this property. According to the 1889 map this was the residence of Frederick C. Fisher (1863-1889), florist. Edward Fisher and his wife Mary Norcross came to Sudbury from Newton with six of their nine children in the early 1800s. Frederick, one of their sons, married Emma How Brown (1859-1896), daughter of Edward Everett Brown who had grown up near by at 42 Old Framinham Road. Fisher's young age at the time of his death of consumption indicate that he had only just established his business next to Goodnow's prior to his 1889 death. Frederick Fisher was one of the incorporators of the Wadsworth Cemetery in 1887. Fisher's property became part of James Tulis' who had a thriving greenhouse business next door (see 27 Highland Avenue).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (F.C. Fisher Res.), 1908.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K07-004

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

238



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 53 Highland Avenue

Historic Name Charles L. Goodnow

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1860

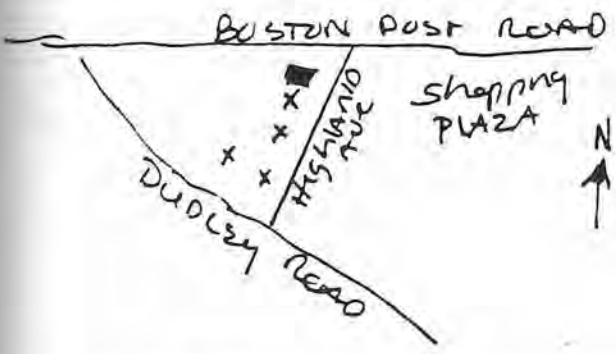
Method of Identification maps/visual analysis

Architectural Style Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation cut stone some mortar

Wall/Trim wood clapboards/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large gable front clapboard barn with six-over-six sash

Major Alterations (with dates) Colonial Revival porches, exterior chimney

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acres 4.35 acres

Setting On hill overlooking Boston Post Road

Secluded street but next to Star Market

complex, pond and cat on nine tails in front

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The large three-bay two and one-half story dwelling faces north with a gable end to the narrow street which is similar to a common driveway. The house displays a center hall plan enclosed entrance porch and extending open terrace with balustrade, a rear two and one-half story ell, a side shed roof screened porch across the east gable end. Revival details include the enclosed entrance templar pediment with wide entablature and squared tapered pilasters, corner posts with caps carrying an entablature with raking cornice and returns, and bold Tuscan-like columns and pilasters supporting the gable end porch which has been screened. Windows have been replaced with modern one-over-one with two exceptions; a six-over-one on the rear ell and a lattice mullioned window at the rear eave of the main block. There is an exterior splayed chimney in the east gable end.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1856 and 1874 this first was the home of Charles L. Goodnow, (1827-1890) and the property which his son, Charles F. Goodnow (1854-1938), turned into a thriving greenhouse business in South Sudbury in the late nineteenth century. The first greenhouse was built in South Sudbury in 1879 by Hubbard H. Brown and by the 1890s there were thirty greenhouses to raise vegetables and flowers. The complex on this hill was substantial by 1889. In 1894 Goodnow's cousin's, Henry Eaton, marriage to Marion Hurlbut (See 24 Church Street) was held here at Charles F. Goodnow's house. Eaton's mother was Ellen Goodnow, daughter of Martin and Elvira of South Sudbury. In the twentieth century the business was added to and operated by Harland H. Rogers, who lived in the house and ran a large florist business next to James Tullius Greenhouses (See 27 Highland Avenue). In the mid 1900s both properties were purchased by Ralph Hawes who continued the greenhouse business with carnations as the primary product.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (Chas. L. Goodnow) 1889 (Chas.F.Goodnow Res. & Hot Houses), 1908 (H.H.Rogers G.Houses, A.F.Rowe)
Oral History: Phyllis Burr Eaton, 1995.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

The house is thought to have been built in 1802 by Joel Moore, cooper. Joel Moore was the brother of the builder of 308 Concord Road, Reuben Moore. When Edgar Goodnow moved into the house in 1922 the ell, woodshed, outhouse and barn were part of the property. The only water was from a shallow well in the shed. The Goodnows had a 67 1/2 foot deep artesian well dug in 1923. This well was replaced by water piped in from a system on Goodman Hill (1935). Town water was not installed until 1965. At the present time there are three capped wells in the vicinity of the house. In 1927, the house was jacked up and the wood sills were repaired and patched. The present owner (Majno) found what appeared to be an old rope bed post used in the sill repair. In 1928 electric light was installed. In ca. 1955 a septic system was put in although a bathroom had been previously added. In 1957 three rooms on the back of the house were damaged by fire (two bedrooms and a kitchen). These rooms were repaired, not rebuilt, and there are no windows in the repaired area. The barn built by Myron Sawin was torn down in 1978.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

- 1799 - John Green to Reuben Moore; probably only land.
- 1802 - Reuben Moore to Joel Moore, cooper.
(break in the record)
- 1800-1820 - Ashael Wheeler ran a store here. Unknown whether he bought the house or rented it.
- 1844 - Joel Moore died.
- 1844 - Dr. Thomas Stearns died (born 1773). He is thought to have bought the house from Joel Moore.
- 1848 - Elouisa Stearns, widow of Thomas Stearns, transferred house to L.P. Brown, carpenter.
- 1883 - Lemuel P. Brown left house in will to Sarah Brown and Emma Moore.
- 1902 - Brown heirs sold house and barn (for \$1) to Myron and Sarah Brown Sawin. M. & S. Sawin left to Walter and Harriet Sawin.
- 1922 - Edgar and Elizabeth Goodnow bought the house from the Sawins.
- 1984 - Edgar Goodnow sold to Ellen Chambers and Robert Schroeder.
- 1987 - House sold to Mr. Goldberg and then to Mr. & Mrs. Lorenzo Majno.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Goodnow, Edgar. (Previous Owner)
- Majno, Lorenzo. (Present Owners)
- Reed, Nancy. (Previous Owner of 308 Concord Rd. Bolton, MA)
- Hudson, Alfred. History of Sudbury, p. 495.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must submit completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

10 Hudson Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING

10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD

SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

A & J

65

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

The house is of conventional construction with central chimney, center front hall, and steep stairs turning twice up to the second floor. There are two rooms downstairs; the kitchen is in the ell.

The panelled front door appears to be original, but a half inch strip has been added to the east door frame to fill in wood shrinkage.

Alterations planned by the present owner are as follows:

There are four fireplaces off the central chimney, two downstairs east room mantel was obtained in Stow, MA, and dates about 1790. The brickwork has been reproduced from the original design obtained from the bricked-up fireplace when it was reopened. The downstairs west room mantel was replaced by one taken from the Harry Rice Farmhouse originally standing on Water Row (Sudbury) and now situated at 135 Plympton Road. The mantel originates from the 1820s. The brick in this fireplace is all new. The fireplace in the east room indicates that this was the original kitchen as it contains an oven and associated fire box. The fireplaces on the center chimney are supported in the basement by a stone arch lined with brick. Only half of the arch remains and it also contains a smoke chamber. New baseboards and new window casings and sashes with nine-over-six lights have been installed downstairs. New sub-flooring and main beam were put in. Floor boards, originally 10-12 inch wide pine, were numbered by the present owner (Majno).

All these structural details have been described to show how few changes have been made in this almost 200 year old house to make it comfortable for a modern family.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (continued)

The Goodnow family has been very prominent in town since its first settlement. John Goodnow who died in 1861 bequeathed funds to establish the Town's library and also three acres of land. It is still the Town's only library and has been enlarged twice.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

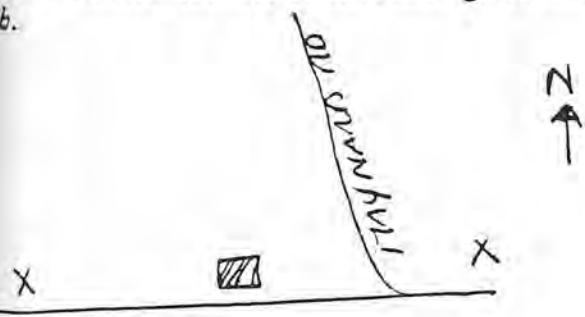
Assessor's number G08-032	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 206
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Town SUDBURY
 Location (neighborhood or village) _____
 Nearest Center Sudbury Center (assessor's address = _____)
 Address 96 Hudson Road (assessor's records = 102 Hudson)
 Historic Name unknown
 Use: Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction 1924
 Source Assessor's Records
 Style/Form Colonial Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation fieldstone and mortar (some)
 Wall/Trim synthetic siding
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn, shed and corn crib - mid to late 1800s
 Major Alterations (with dates) late 1900s - siding, green house addition
 Condition good/altered
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 1.14 acres
 Setting Rural open setting near corner of Maynard Road with open fields surrounding, opposite modern synagogue, near other historical properties, mature and well maintained landscape

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1995

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-066

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

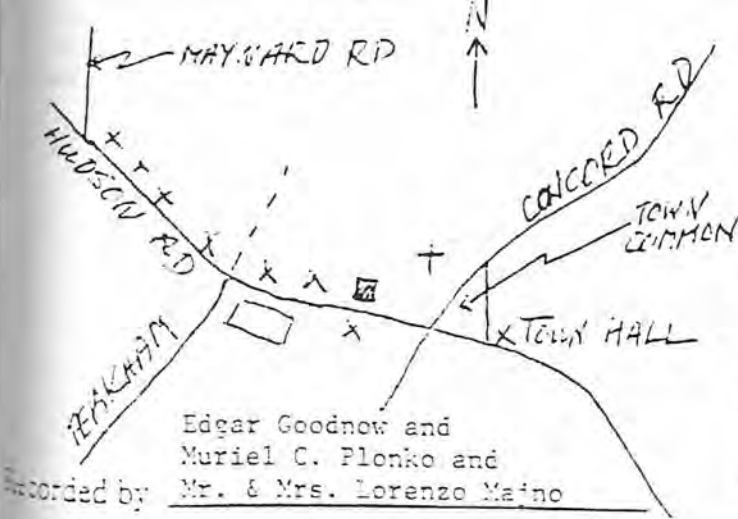
Form Number

65



SUBJECT _____
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Center _____
 10 Hudson Road _____
 Name Joel Moore House
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Construction 1802
 Deeds. Edgar Goodnow, Nancy Reed
 Federal _____
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite and fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures ail, woodshed, outhouse - barn demolished in 1978

Major Alterations (with dates) see text

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 43 square rods

Setting In Sudbury Town Center which is an historic district

Recorded by Edgar Goodnow and Muriel C. Plonko and Mr. & Mrs. Lorenzo Maine

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1991

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

Built on the site of an eighteenth century farm, this Colonial Revival house displays a three-bay facade with center entrance plan. The main block is constructed around a center chimney and has a two-story rear ell perpendicular to the main block connecting with a second two and one-half story rear ell with a roof ridge parallel to the main block. A hipped enclosed porch is attached to the east gable end of the main block and a greenhouse has been added to the front of this one-story porch. Windows have six-over-one sash and are paired in the end bays of the main facade. The Colonial Revival entrance with flanking half sidelights has an open pedimented entrance porch supported by round Tuscan-like columns.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once the farm of Lucius P. Bent (1833-1909) the main house was demolished and this dwelling built in 1924 to resemble an historic homestead. It is one of the best local examples of a Colonial Revival farmhouse and is important for the collection of buildings which are part of its setting including a board and batten small barn, a farm shed and the best local example of a corn crib. Once the farm of Reuben M. Moore (1822-1857), whose father, Reuben Moore, kept a store at Sudbury Centre in the early 1800s, the property passed to Lucius P. Bent who married Lauretta Hunt (1833-1919), daughter of Aaron Hunt (1797-1876) who owned the farm at 667 Concord Road. In the early 1900s both farms are listed under Lucius Bent's name. The house that was replaced probably was built in 1854 when Reuben M. Moore married Laura Gray.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps - to determine owners of previous house.
Assessor's Records, Town Hall
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 250 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

G08-700

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

61



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

136 Hudson Road

Moses C. Hurlbut

residential

residential

ca. 1850

maps/visual

Greek Revival - side hall plan

unknown

Exterior Material:

granite

wood clapboard/wood trim

asphalt shingles

large modern barn at rear of property

side-ell. side hall entrance/altere. solar panels, mid to late 1900s

good

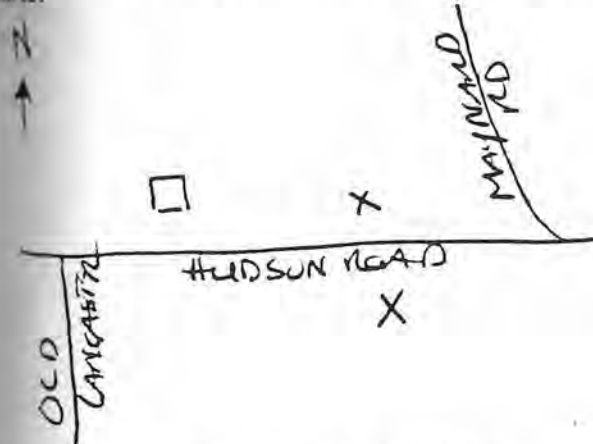
no yes Date n/a

1.26 acres

Known as Twillingate Farm. on north side of Hudson Road, near Old Lancaster, set back from road with two dirt driveways on east side of house, open fields around

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The gable front two and one-half story dwelling displays a sidehall plan. The house has well defined Greek Revival proportions and some detail including the three-bay temple front with boxed cornice and full returns, corner posts with small caps, and the six-over-six sash. The sidehall entry appears to have been altered with the exception of the intact full sidelights. The door surround consists of seemingly replaced plain posts with crude corner blocks, and no defined entablature or lintel. The house is three bays deep and has a one-story side ell with shed roof dormer which has two windows with three-over-three sash. The one brick chimney is set below the roof ridge on the east side. Two solar collector panels are located on the east roof slope as well.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

One of many Greek Revival sidehall plan dwellings remaining in Sudbury, this house was first the residence of Moses C. Hurlbut (1802-1865) who married Mehitable Hunt in 1859. By 1875 it was the home of farmer, Asa M. Durrell (1808-1888). The 1889 owner, E. Northrup, may have been Emerenzo Northrup who emigrated from Nova Scotia and married Addie Hunt, daughter of Andrew and Ann Parmenter Hunt. Additional genealogical research is necessary to determine the relationship between Andrew Hunt's daughter and Lucius P. Hunt who owned the farm east of this property from the 1870s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (M.C. Hurlbut), 1875 (A.M. Durrell), 1889 (E. Northrup).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

[]

USGS Quad

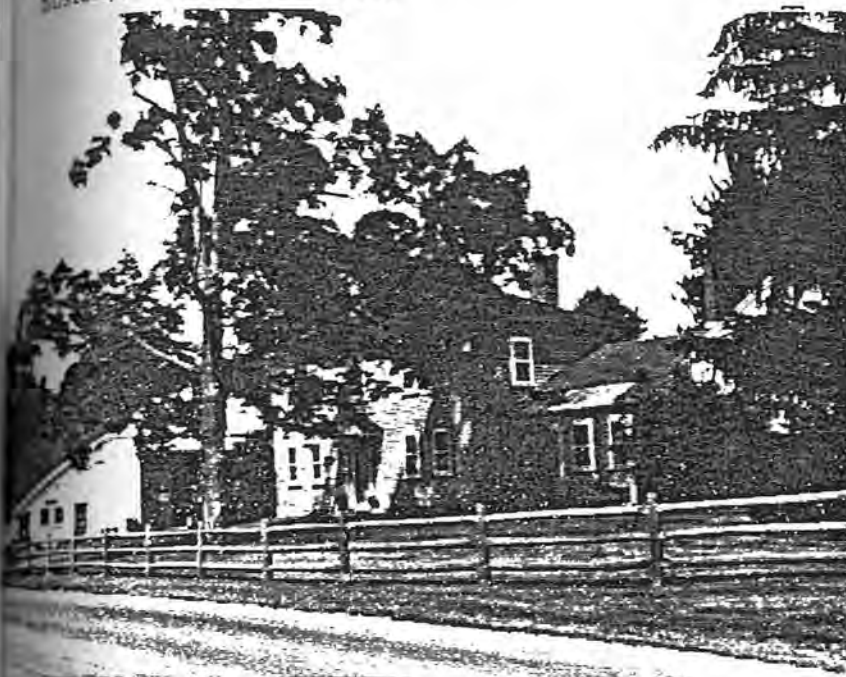
Maynard

Area(s)

[]

Form Number

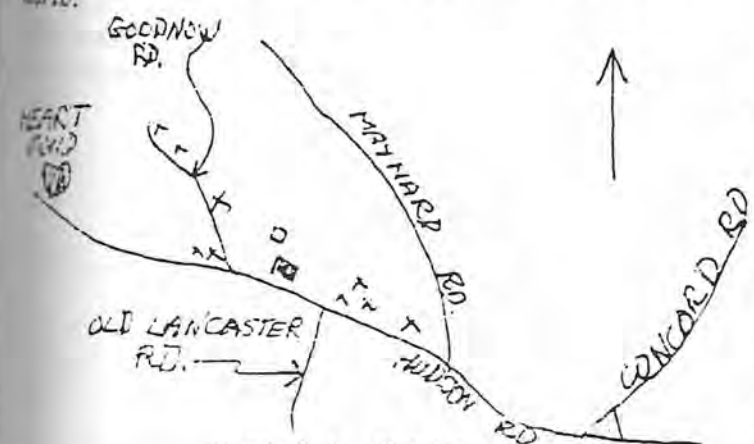
60



SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village)
Address 170 Hudson Road
Historic Name Asa Jones House
Present residential
Original residential & farm
Year of Construction 1790
Where Recorded Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Form Federal
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite in old part

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/brick in rear

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

barn and carriage house

Major Alterations (with dates) 1928 - east

wing addition

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.99 acres

Setting Old farmhouse and barn on main road

to Hudson. Open fields, SVT reservation

land (originally belonging to this farm)

across the street. Houses far apart

Recorded by Maribel C. Plonko
Jane & Charles Drabers

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) March 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Federal Style house consists of the oldest rectangular section of one room placed on each side of the center entrance hall and a similar room above. There is an old attached ell on the east, hip end which may have been built at the same time or later and is used as a kitchen. An additional large family room was connected to the ell in 1928. The pronounced symmetry in the original home is reinforced by placement of two six-over-six light windows on each side of the south facing front entrance and five six-over-six windows directly above on the second floor with the middle one over the front entrance. The original rectangular home has a shallow hip roof and two large chimneys built into the rear brick wall. Each chimney supplies one fireplace upstairs and one downstairs on each side of the center hall. The house is of post and beam construction with the covered corner beams protruding into the outside corners of the rooms by several inches. There is a full mortared field stone foundation with some of the sills recently replaced. The cellar height is comfortable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This farmhouse was built by Asa Jones of Ashland in 1790. It was sold to the Dakin family in 1854 and remained in their hands until 1911. The property then changed hands seven times between 1911 and 1928. Stephen and Majorie Gray then bought the property and lived here until 1976. During the severe depression of the early 1930s the Grays had the small brook crossing their property dammed in three areas by local unemployed men to help them out. The three ponds still exist on the Sudbury Valley Trustees Reservation (Haynes Meadow) across Hudson Road (Oral tradition). In 1976 the Gray property (55 acres) was given to the Sudbury Valley Trustees (SVT). In 1982 SVT sold three acres, including the farmhouse, to Marjorie Gray's great-niece, Marie Garguilo and her husband, Richard. Then in 1983, the three acres with farmhouse was sold to the current owners, Jane and Charles Bramberg.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Oral History. Statement made by member of Sudbury Valley Trustees.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 222 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY

170 Hudson Road

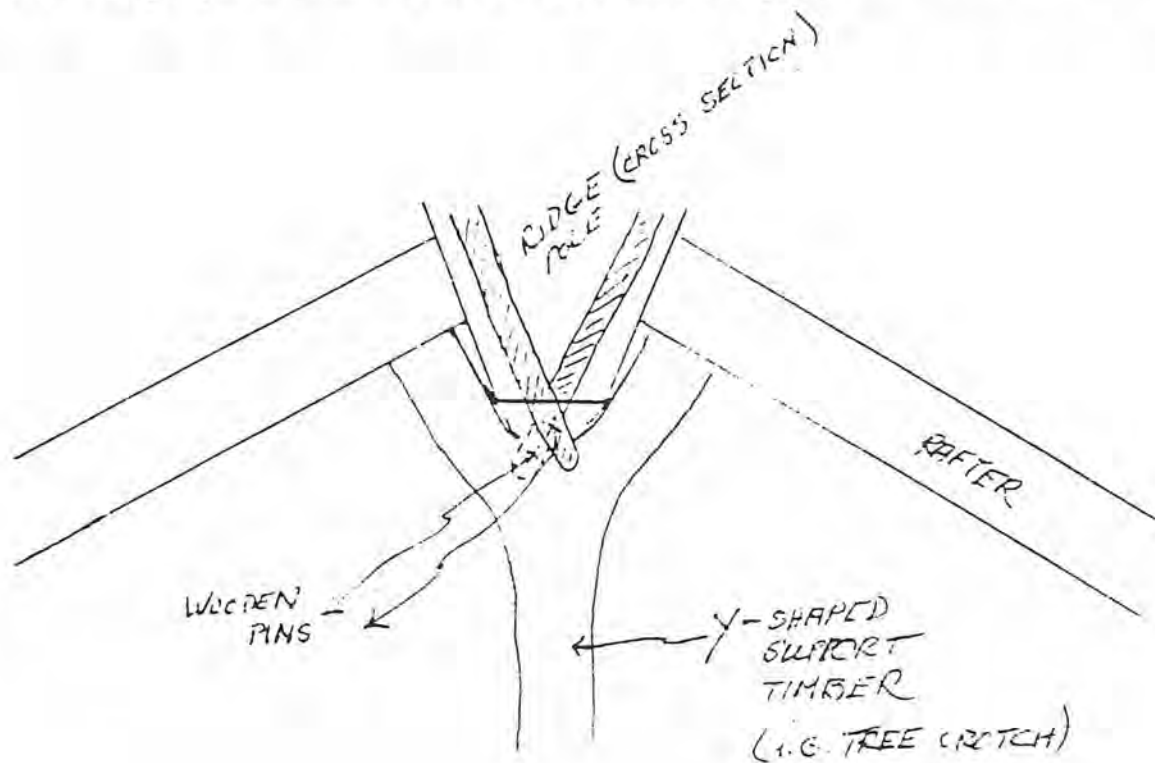
Area(s)

Form No.

60

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The rear brick wall stops at the foundation and the brick fireplaces and hearths are supported by solid timbers approximately eight inches by eight inches in cross section and placed under the hearth from front to back. The roof of the house is supported by a ridge pole with sloping sides that support four inch square rafters. Both ridge pole and rafters are clearly hand hewn. Rafters are set about thirty inches apart and are secured with heavy wooden pins through the ridge pole. Roof planks vary from eight to ten inches wide and butt up against each other. Only one end of the ridge pole, where it joins the hip, was examined and it is assumed that the other end is constructed in a similar manner. The end of the ridge pole was cradled by an interesting Y shaped timber. The rafters are mortised into the ridge pole and secured with wooden pins.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
25 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

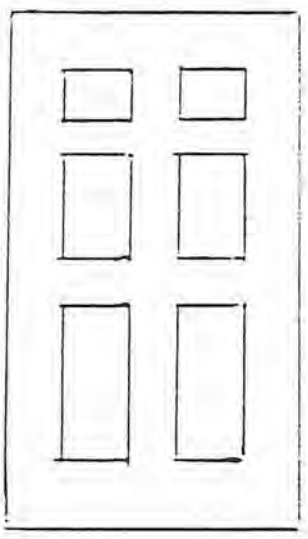
Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	170 Hudson Road
Area(s)	Form No
	60

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

A number of other interesting features of the house interior are:

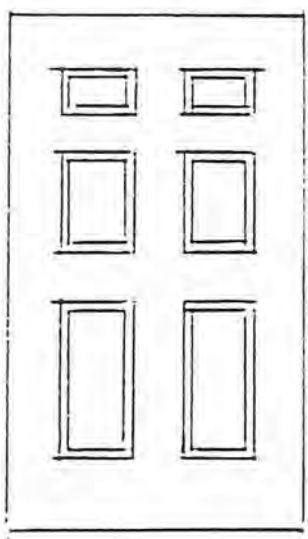
- 1) Most of the doors are all six-panelled. One side is more simply constructed than the opposite side. For instance, the side of the front hall door facing the inside of the parlor has extra decoration.

Hall Side



These doors have what appear to be Norfolk latches.

Parlor Side



- 2) The main horizontal center beam between the first and second floor that runs parallel to the front and back walls is seven inches vertical by nine inches horizontal and is hand hewn.

- 3) There is a large cupboard built into the wall adjacent to the fireplace. It has roomy shelves from waist height and storage below, and has a small set of built-in steps to reach the rear shelves. It is not fine cabinet work, but is very practical.

The front and side walls of the house are wood clapboard, while the back wall is brick. The four fireplaces in the main house are built into this rear brick wall and are an early attempt to use all the available hear efficiently.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number G07-007	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 57
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own SIDBURY

lace (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 237 Hudson Road

Historic Name A. Gleason (1831)

Uses: Present residential

Original residential

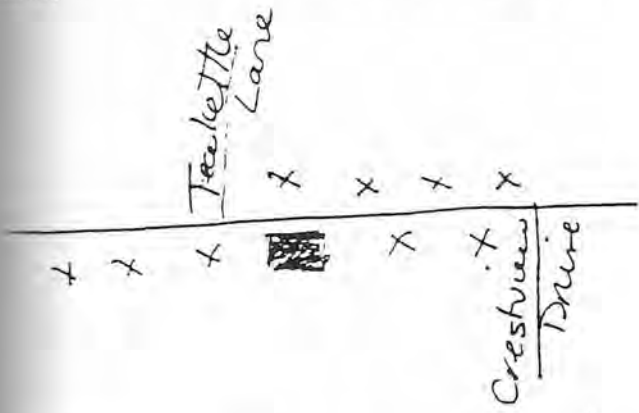
Date of Construction ca. 1750

Source visual

Style/Form Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small shed

Major Alterations (with dates) raising roof and addition of rear approx. twelve feet an additional full width room

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .5 acre

Setting On south side of main route, near road, mid 1900s residences surrounding, neat and well maintained landscape, low stone wall in front of house and picket fence at side

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This well maintained modest dwelling faces east with a gable end to the street. Built on a granite foundation which extends across the main facade and two-thirds of the distance across the gable ends with concrete for the remaining foundation, the three-bay two-story house is built around a wide center chimney which helps to mark it as an eighteenth century dwelling. Windows have six-over-nine sash down and six-over-six up and are set in slightly projecting frames. The tall Federal/Greek Revival door is flanked by recessed panelled pilaster with caps supporting an accentuated entablature and deep projecting lintel. The house is outlined by corner posts, fascia board, and water table.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once a two-up/two-down four-room cottage, this dwelling has been well maintained and sensitively expanded by widening the main block necessitating raising and changing the roof pitch. The 1831 map name of A. Gleason was a family name of some note in eighteenth century Sudbury most of whom settled in East Sudbury, now Wayland. No doubt a simple farmer's cottage, it is one of only a few modest dwellings to survive. A late nineteenth century resident, Hamlet C. Hayden (1845-1885), also a family with a long local history, was a laborer who married Francena Parmenter in 1864. Locally the house is known as the "Old Taylor Place" for the turn of the century owner.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (A. Gleason), 1856 (C. Brigham), 1875 (H.C. Hayden), 1889 (C. Taylor), 1908 (Est. A. Taylor).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F04-606

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

208

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 521 Hudson Road

Historic Name W. Moore (1831)

Present residential

Original residential

Period of Construction ca. 1800s

Source maps

Form cottage/no style

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and parging

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) additions at each

end of center block - 20th c.

Condition good

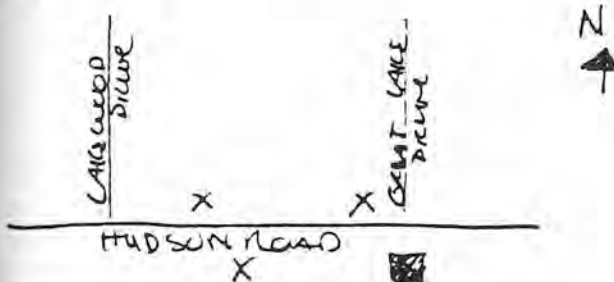
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .92 acre

Setting At edge of road on south side, tall pines surrounding and opposite modest cottages densely developed of 1920s on.

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The modest one and one-half story dwelling which is built at the road edge consists of a three-bay block with a shed roof side ell and is two bays deep. Also there is a one-story side ell with a gable roof attached to the east end of the main block. The dwelling has flat corner boards, fascia/cornice board, and no returns. Windows have six-over-one sash set in plain frames. The land drops off so that the cellar is raised at the east side and rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although unremarkable in detail it is interesting to note that this modest dwelling has survived a century and one-half at the edge of the old road from Boston to Hudson. Only a few houses were located out at the western end in Sudbury prior to the 1920s. This property first is known to belong to W. Moore. The Moore family, of which this person may have been connected, owned property on Moore Road directly south of this property from the late 1700s and maintained mills in that area. The late nineteenth century occupant appears to have been Charles W. Porter (1850-1891) who was a farmer and came here from Maine.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (W. Moore), 1875 (G.W. Simmonds), 1889 (C. Porter), 1908 (Mrs. L.P. Bent).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

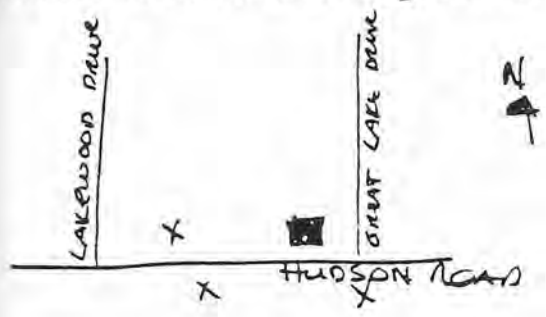
Massachusetts Historical Commission
60 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number FO4-615	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 209
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Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Address 524 Hudson Road
 Historic Name unknown
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Year of Construction 1930
 Source Assessor's Records
 Form Bungaloid
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation rough faced concrete block
 Wall/Trim wood shingles
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures gable front Bungaloid garage - feather edge boards.
 Major Alterations (with dates) door on east side and new steps to door - 1995
 Condition good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage less than one acre - .46 acre
 Setting On north side of Hudson, western part of Sudbury, near lakes/ponds and surrounded by modest cottages of the 1920s to 1950s

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This simple gable front one and one-half story Bungalow is an example of the modest cottages built in the 1920s in Sudbury and surrounding communities. The house, which is four bays deep, retains its wide eave overhang with exposed rafter ends, its paired and single six-over-one sash (recently altered to new windows with clip-on interior mullions only), the rough faced concrete block foundation and the large picture windows flanking the center entrance. Trim is flat and plain. The full width hipped porch is supported by square plain columns, has vertical/horizontal lattice foundation screen and a match stick wood ceiling. On the west side is a screened porch with foundation screen similar to that of the front porch. The chimney is centered at the ridge. On the east side a door has been added in place of a window in the second bay. The garage was built to match the house and has feather edge clapboard siding, eave overhang with exposed rafter ends and panelled carriage shed doors.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Until the 1920s only a few properties existed at the western end of Hudson Road in Sudbury. All the land was part of farms with the twelve acre Bottomless Pond (now Crystal Lake) and twenty-six acre Willis Pond north of Hudson Road. In the early 1900s recreational camps were built around these ponds for hunting and fishing and from the 1920s, prior to zoning, the land was subdivided into tiny lots and many cottages were built. This bungalow style is a good example of the type of modest property built in many surrounding communities around ponds and lakes and used for recreation and eventually for year round residences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Assessor's Records

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

FO4-001

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

56



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 587 Hudson Road

Historic Name Parmenter

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction early 1800s

Reference histories/maps

Form no style/alterd

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation laid fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures two barns

one wood clapboard and one board and batten

Major Alterations (with dates) mid 1900s and 1970s

additions - fenestration, new doors

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.9 acres

Setting Near Hudson line, next to gas station

and among mid to late 1900s residential

construction, land behind is corn fields,

surrounded by high flat board fence with

scalloped top

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The simple farmhouse has been altered substantially with twentieth century additions. The main block is at the center, a gable roof block parallel to the street with some six-over-six windows, no returns, and only a small part of an early fieldstone foundation visible. To this has been added a one-story rear ell which is one large family room, a two-story gable front projection with slight second-story overhang and large picture window, and two wide shed roof dormers on the rear roof slope of the main block. One large chimney extends from the 1970s gable front addition. Fenestration of the gable ends has been altered to include a door on each end and old and new windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located at the western most part of Sudbury this dwelling was one of only a couple of houses located out near the Marlborough, later Hudson, boundary. Names associated with this property are those of old Sudbury families including the Parmenters and the Taylors, both descended from eighteenth century families which contributed much to the development of the community. Deed research would be necessary to determine which Parmenter and which Taylor lived here. The most prominent late nineteenth century G. Taylor was George, son of Cyrus and Mary Barker. However, Hudson clearly stated that George Taylor lived near the Gravel Pit which was near the Wayland line. The early twentieth century resident was James Sheffield (1846-1921) who worked as a watchmaker in Waltham until moving to the Sudbury farm. He had come to America from Coventry, England.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (S. Parmenter), 1856 (W. Parmenter), 1875 (G. Taylor), 1889 (G. Taylor), 1908 (J. Sheffield).

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L10-008

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

241



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Landham _____

Address 141 Landham Road

Historic Name Cutler

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1910

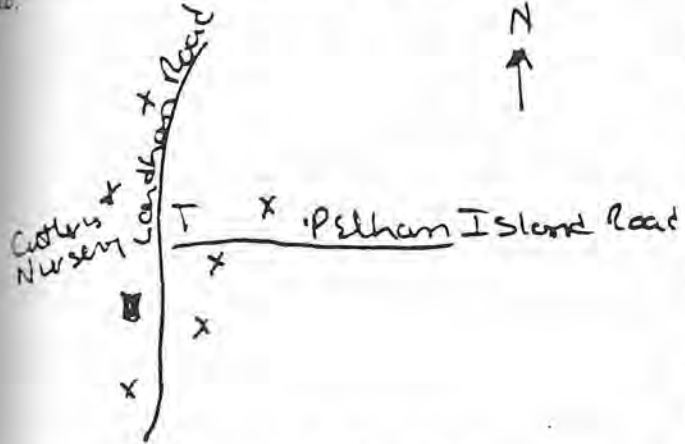
Method of Analysis visual analysis

Style/Form Colonial Revival/Four Square

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 1-car garage

w/ feathered boards and carriage doors, 2-car clapboard garage with overhead doors

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

synthetic siding, new porch steps and iron

railing - mid 20th century

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 4.09 acres

Setting Near Framingham line, next to Cutler's

nursery, once part of same farm land, with

new construction south and opposite and near

Pelham Island Road

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built on the Cutler property this ca. 1910 Four Square house has a hipped roof, sidehall entry porch, a two-story projecting bay on the south side, and a narrow two-story shed roof rear ell. Windows have one-over-one sash and two-over-one set in frames trimmed with an applied molding. Irregular windows include two oval stairhall windows and eyebrow dormer on the north side, a square hall window and a four-over-one paired sash pediment dormer on main facade. A tall chimney pierces the roof near the top. A decorative small peak with rosette design pokes out of the hipped roof at the top. The projecting bay has a flaired apron at the top of the first story level which is covered with butt shingles. The house is marked with plain corner posts with plain eave brackets at each corner or turn in the eave line.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The land was part of the Goodnow Farm from the late 1700s and 1800s, an area which became one of the greenhouse centers in South Sudbury with Nahum Goodnow (1843-1897) building many hothouses. The business was discontinued after the death of Nahum Goodnow and reestablished in 1938 by his grandson, Roland Cutler, Jr., son of Roland Cutler and Mary Goodnow who married in 1906. This house was built on the Goodnow/Cutler property and was the home of a caretaker in the early 1900s. Eventually it was the home of one of Nahum Goodnow's other grandson's, Richard Cutler.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Oral History: Edward Cutler.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L10-012

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

23

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Landham

Address 163 Landham Road

Historic Name Nahum Goodnow

Present residential

Original residential

Period of Construction 1884-1886

Roofing Hudson/Slate on Roof

Form Queen Anne

Architect/Builder James A. Hall - Builder



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large gable

front clapboard barn 6/6, door w/transom, rebuilt cupola - ca. 1850

Major Alterations (with dates) siding - mid to late 1900s

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.63 acres

Setting Opposite Pelham Island Rd and modern

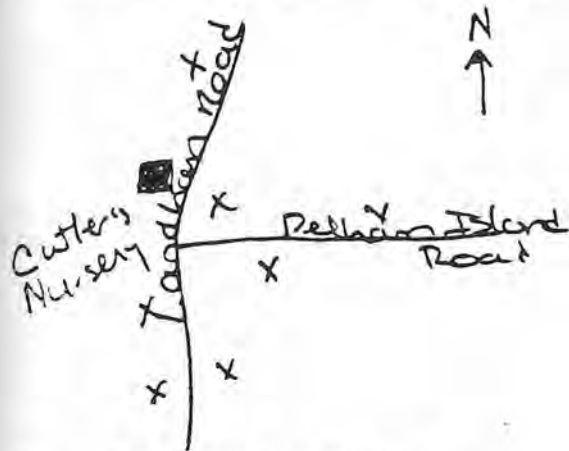
church with new subdivision behind, open

setting with some mature trees, next to

Cutler nursery

Search Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This elaborately detailed two and one-half story house is textural and complex in style and plan. The main hipped roof block has a front projecting gable and a side gable ell as well as a one-story and two-story projecting rectangular bay and a truncated two story square tower on the northwest (rear) corner. The three bay main facade has the projecting hipped roof gable with a one-story bay, and a hipped decorative porch covering the centered double door entrance and paired sash. The porch is supported by turned posts with punched and cut roundel brackets, bracketed eave, and a geometric chinese chippendale-like balustrade. Windows are single or double one-over-one sash, many with Italianate like hoods which have alternating scalloped and rectangular slates similar to the main roof. The cornice is not covered with siding and shows signs of Stick Style with scalloped shingles and vertical stick work. The raking eave overhang of the house, porch and bays is supported by cornice brackets.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once the site of the John Goodnow House this dwelling was built on the Goodnow estate after the eighteenth century dwelling was moved north to 175 Landham Road. In 1864 Nahum Goodnow (1843-1897), grandson of the centenarian, John Goodnow (1762-1863), purchased this property, known as the "Homestead Farm" at an estate sale administered by his father, Martin Goodow (1809-1893). [Martin Goodnow had married his cousin, Elvira, daughter of the centenarian, John Goodow.] Also in 1864 Nahum married Isadora Thompson, originally from Saxonville. Nahum continued in farming, raising vegetables primarily. In 1884 he moved the old farmstead to 175 Landham Road and began the construction of this elaborate dwelling which was occupied by 1886. The present owner has seen the date 1884 and builder's name, John Hall, carved into a roof slate of this large house. Hints of detail under the siding indicate that it is a Queen Anne Style house with some Stick Style

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (N. Goodnow), 1908 (Mrs. Goodnow Greenhouses)
Biographical Review
Oral History and Deed Research : Harold Cutler
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Sudbury

163 Landham Road

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s) FormNo.

23

Historical Statement - 163 Landham Road

qualities. Towards the end of his life, Nahum Goodnow owned a milk route at Saxonville and also built some of the first greenhouses in South Sudbury. By the early 1890s he had five greenhouses, one for pink carnations, two for cucumbers, and two for violets. Goodnow served the town in many ways including as a Selectman. His daughter, Mary, married Roland Roger Cutler in 1906 and inherited the property from her mother in 1916. The Cutlers lived here until their respective deaths. In 1966 at the time of Mary Goodnow Cutler's death, the house and 2.6 acres was sold to one of her grandchildren, Harold R. Cutler and his wife. It is interesting to note that following the death of Nahum Goodnow in 1896, the greenhouse business languished until being reestablished in 1938 by one of Roland and Mary Goodnow Cutler's sons, Roland, Jr. The 1908 map shows a cluster of five buildings which included this house and some greenhouses. The barn appears to be a mid nineteenth century structure and may have preceded the house as a barn for the eighteenth century John Goodnow House which was situated here.

FORM B - BUILDING

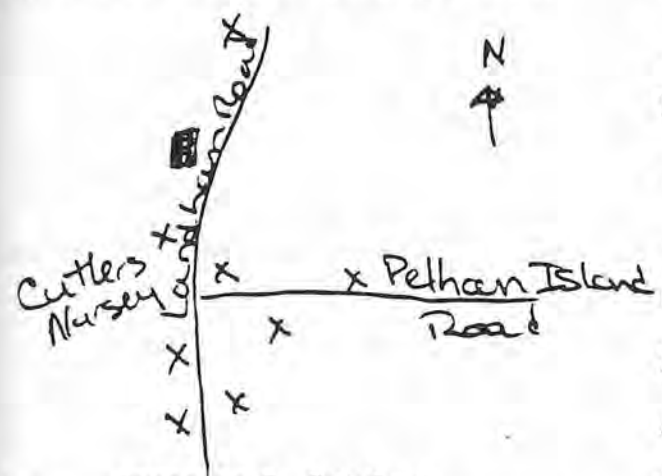
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
L10-013	Framingham		24



Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Landham _____
 Address 175 Landham Road
 Historic Name John Goodnow
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1770
 Deed of 1787 sells land and homestead _____
 Style/Form Georgian
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation brick
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 1-car garage w/ feather edge boards, paired doors, ca. 1920
 Major Alterations (with dates) brick foundation, ca. 1960s doors
 Condition good
 Moved no yes Date 1884
 Acreage 5.15 acres
 Setting Open fields near 1836 Goodnow house and Cutler nursery and former site of this dwelling, new construction behind, opposite church (modern)

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story dwelling is plain in detail and displays a center entrance plan built around a central chimney which is below the ridge on the front slope. Windows have nine-over-nine sash set in plain frames. The center entrance has an early 1900s panelled and glass door with a deep entablature and projecting lintel. Narrow corner posts are defined and carry the returns of the molded boxed cornice. On the south side there is a door added to the two bay facade. The brick foundation confirms relocation of this eighteenth century dwelling which would have been on a granite foundation originally. That granite foundation was used for the 1884-1886 construction of 163 Landham Road. Other changes include the door, the chimney which appears to be narrower than an early chimney and the roof overhang.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The property is significant for its connection with John Goodnow (1762-1863), known as the Centenarian, who bought a homestead and buildings on sixty acres from Joseph Read (b. 1722) in 1787. Goodnow was descended from Edmund Goodnowe who came to America in 1638. He married Persis Howe (1767-1846) and had eleven children, several of whom left their mark as benefactors of the local library (John), the Boston City Hospital (Elisha) and the Poor Assistance Fund (George). John Goodnow moved to Landham (also Lanham) to land which descended from early settler Thomas Read. John Goodnow lived in this house at its original location at 163 Landham Road until his death after which his son-in-law and executor, Martin Goodnow, settled the estate by selling the Homestead Farm to Martin's son, Nahum (1843-1897) who moved it in 1884 to make way for the construction of the elaborated Queen Anne house (1886) at 163 Landham Road. This house stayed with the overall property which descended to Nahum's daughter Mary Goodnow who married Roland Roger Cutler of Waltham in 1906.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Goodnow), 1856 (John Goodnow), 1875 (N. Goodnow), 1889 (N. Goodnow- old location).
Biographical Review
Hudson, The History of Sudbury. 1889.
Oral History and Deed Research: Harold Cutler.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L10-500

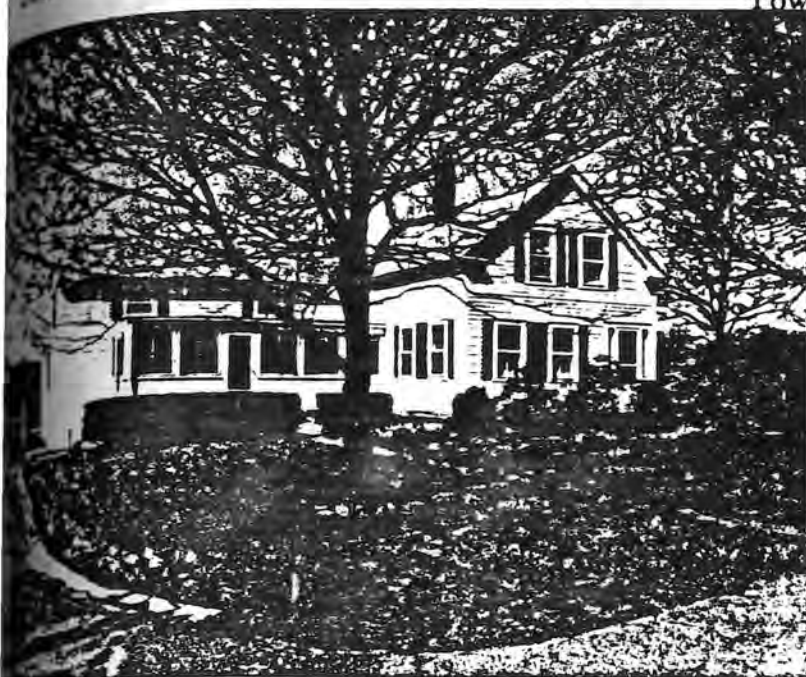
USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

240



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Landham

Address 189 Landham Road

Historic Name Albert Larkin

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1830

Source maps

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite block

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/trim covered

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small clapboard barn w/ paddock, cinder block barn w/ vertical board siding

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

siding- mid 1900s, enclosed porch

Condition good/altered

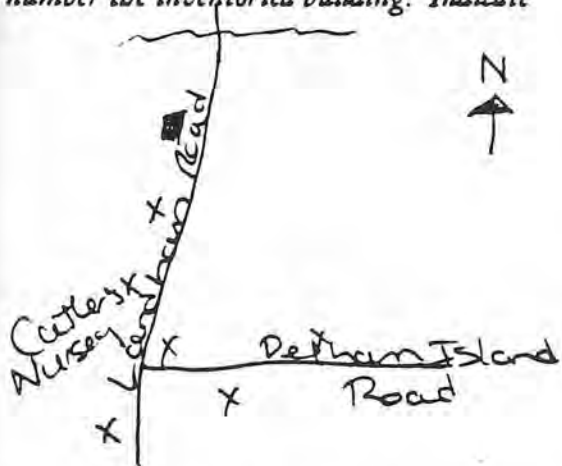
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 37.04 acres

Setting Surrounded by open fields and new development underway behind, open setting with few plantings

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The modest three-bay, one and one-half story Greek Revival dwelling displays a side hall plan with a gable front block, a long side ell with enclosed entrance porch within the L, and a modern one-story rear ell projecting from the side ell. The main block is three bays deep and rests on a granite block foundation. The house has been altered with synthetic siding in place of the original clapboards. Windows have two-over-two sash set in plain frames with two in the gable peak on the main facade. The sidehall entrance has a panelled door with flanking half side lights and is approached by modern stairs. There is a single chimney near the rear of the main block and extending from the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The modest house displays a form common in many communities of which there are very few remaining in Sudbury where most of the extant rural farmhouses are more substantial and the smaller side hall cottage is found at the village centers such as 41 and 47 Concord Road. This dwelling is located near the Goodnow Farm, purchased from Joseph Read in 1787 by John Goodnow (1762-1863). Nothing is known of the first named resident, W. Home. From the mid 1800s this was the dwelling of Albert Larkin who first married Martha French in 1842 and later Rose Knight in 1864. He was a farmer and is mentioned in Hudson where it is noted that many arrowheads are found on Albert Larkin's estate west of the house. Although the 1889 map shows a new resident Hudson still calls it the Albert Larkin estate when writing in the late 1880s. Larkin lived here probably from the time of his first marriage into the 1880s. The early twentieth century owner Nelson Johnson was listed in directories as a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (W. Home), 1856 (A. Larkin), 1876 (A. Larkin),
1889 (E. Atwood), 1908 (N. Johnson)
Street Directories, 1909, 1911.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F13-019

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

119



wn SUDBURY

ce (neighborhood or village) _____

ress 136 Lincoln Road

toric Name Jones-Elisha Wheeler Place

s: Present residential

Original residential & farm

e of Construction 1749 1750 (Assessor)

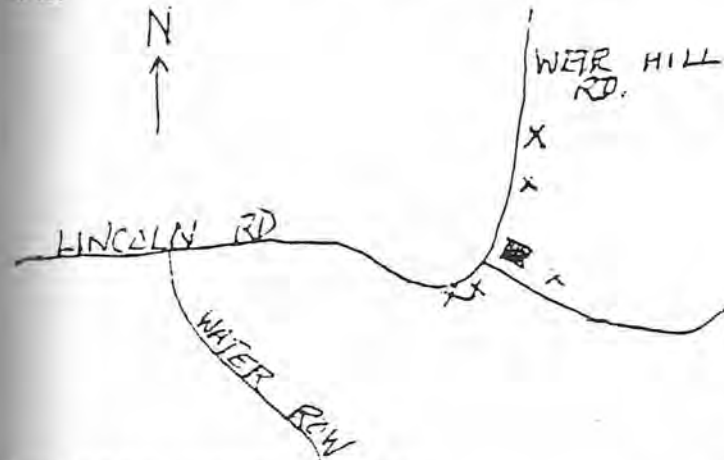
rce 1986 Contractor

e/Form Georgian

hitect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone, brick on part of fro

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures in

Architectural Description

Major Alterations (with dates) In

Architectural Description

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.1 acres

Setting still very rural although no farming.

Open fields and mature trees and stone walls.

Abuts SVE Round Hill Reservation, Town of

Sudbury Lincoln Meadows, and Great Meadows

Recorded by Maribel C. Plonke

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This ridge roofed, three-bay, two and one-half story, wood clapboard house is supported by a fieldstone foundation with brick facing. There is a cement-floored cellar only under the east half of the structure. It basically is of Georgian Style although its large "central chimney is slightly off center. It is non-typical in that the three bays on the front facade (parallel to Lincoln Road) are not symmetrically placed and the front entrance is on the east gable end. The gable end is four bays deep and again the windows are not symmetrically placed. Although the house is non-typical Georgian, the 1749 date is probably reasonably accurate. Another Sudbury house, the old Willis place at 333 Maynard Road is virtually an exact mirror image, and deeds establish that house was built in 1704. A reasonable guess would be that each side of the house was built at different times as was common in the old days; the chimney side built first and the cellar side last. A large two-storey kitchen ell, built across most of the rear facade at some unknown time, has a laundry room, breezeway and two-car garage added extending from its east side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

When the present owners, the Kruskals, bought this property in 1987, a plaque on the home stated "Elisha Wheeler, 1749". It had been placed there by the previous owner and contractor, Paul Revell, and the source of the information is unknown. A.S. Hudson, on pages 452 and 453, state that the Sudbury Wheeler family probably came from the Wheeler family of Concord in the early 1700s as Wheelers were of the original Concord proprietors. Elisha Wheeler married the daughter of the Reverend Israel Loring (p. 354), Mary (1716-1801). The Reverend Loring, after whom the Parsonage is named, was called to Sudbury in 1723. After long and faithful service and in the sixty-sixth year of his ministry he died in 1772 at the age of ninety-two. References in Hudson indicate that both Elisha Wheeler and Elisha, Jr. served in the Revolutionary War and at least one of them went to Concord on 19 April 1775 and had his horse shot out from under him (p. 381)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Walter Haynes and His Descendants

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

136 Lincoln Road

Area(s)

Form No.

119

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 222 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

reconditioned the house with the usual rewiring, re-plumbing, and new roof. Also the kitchen was made over using some boards from the old barn, and a breezeway and garage were added. The large old barn was demolished by 1986. In 1993 the connecting ell and new barn were reconstructed from old parts.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Old maps (source Sudbury Town Engineering Department) show owners of this property to be 1830 - S. Jones, 1856 - John Jones, 1875 - Edward Doyle, 1908 - P. Pinkerton. The Samuel Jones family came to Sudbury from Holliston (Hudson p. 445). The son of this Jones, also called Samuel, married Rachel Haynes on February 12, 1778 (Haynes p. 86). The Haynes family was one of the original Sudbury settlers in 1638. A Samuel Jones served in the Canada Expedition and Ticonderoga Campaigns of the Revolutionary War (Hudson p. 393). A Capt. Samuel Jones is the first person buried in the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery around 1840 (Hudson p. 582).

One of Samuel and Rachel Joneses sons, John Jones, died in 1829 (Haynes p. 86), therefore it is unlikely that he ever owned this property. It is likely that the owner, J. Jones, was related to Samuel Jones or a Haynes, however. It is possible that John C. Jones who in 1863 at age thirty-one was subject to military duty in the Civil War may have been the owner in 1856 (Hudson p. 564). The owner listed in 1875, Edward Doyle, was noted in Hudson (p. 565) as being subject to draft in November 1863. This is the same list that John C. Jones was on and they must have been acquainted. There are no other references readily available.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address	
SUDBURY	136 Lincoln Road	
	Area(s)	Form No.
		119

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

This kitchen was made over in 1985/86 by contractor Paul Revell who also added the other structures extending toward the east. The kitchen flooring consists of boards sixteen to eighteen inches wide. An additional small one-storey ell and an even smaller connecting ell extends north from the kitchen ell to a large reconstructed and modified old barn.

There are interesting interior features worth noting. The floor plan of the core house is essentially two rooms on each side of a very large center chimney. The ground floor chimney in the west front room study is angled, rather than parallel to the wall of the front facade. The other three fireplace faces are parallel to the rear and gable end walls. The wood panelling surrounding this fireplace wall consists of very wide boards, one of them twenty-three inches wide. There also are very wide boards in the east front room wainscoting.

The main entrance door is a six-panelled wooded door on the outside, but the inside surface is batten design consisting of two planks, each twenty-two inches wide. This door has iron strap hinges approximately twenty-four inches wide and a Norfolk latch. The kitchen door leading outside to the west side of the house is a batten design with three vertical planks on the outside and seven horizontal planks on the inside. There are six lights of glass in the top half of the door. The two iron strap hinges have different designs. The outside door latch is Norfolk design while the inside latch is a simple bar latch. It is particularly interesting since there are three Xs inscribed on the horizontal bar. The explanation given by the homeowner is that Xs are to keep out witches.

Interior doors upstairs are two-panel wood door with Suffolk latches. One interior door has HL hinges. There are no butt hinges. Windows have six-over-six sash.

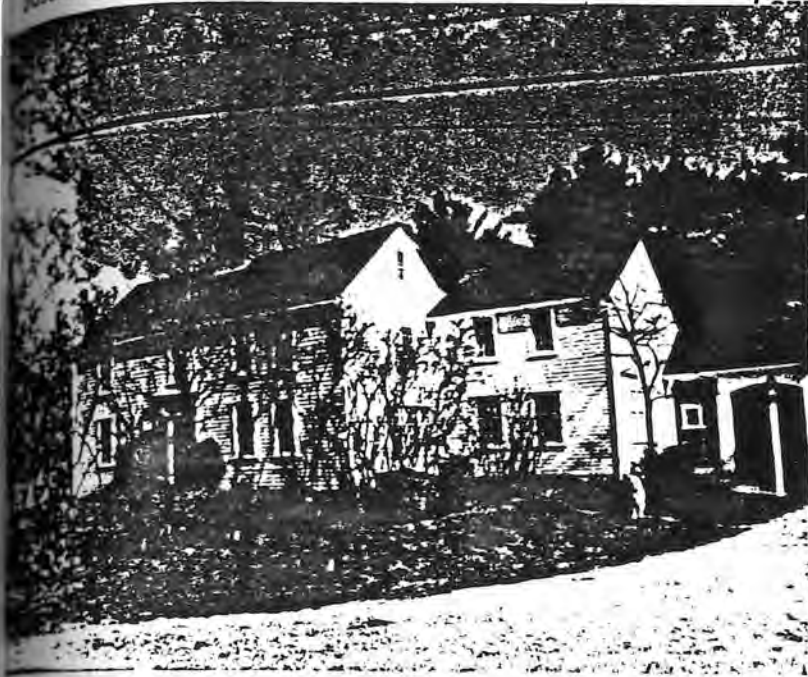
The barn with connecting ell was added in 1993 by the current owners, the Kruskals. This post and beam style barn was reconstructed from an old New Hampshire blacksmith shop, built in 1829, the floor utilizing very wide, irregular planks, came from an old New Hampshire barn and the siding came from a different old New Hampshire barn. Although the structure is new its components are almost all old. An oxen hoist, originally in the old blacksmith shop, was given to the Wayside Inn collection.

Alterations: The very early core house was probably built at two different times. The old brick foundation facing extends farther out from the front facade than the clapboards. The foundation on the east side is fieldstone. In 1985/86 Paul Revell, contractor,

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number F11-005	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 120
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Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 306 Lincoln Road

Historic Name Edward Parmenter

Present residential

Original residential

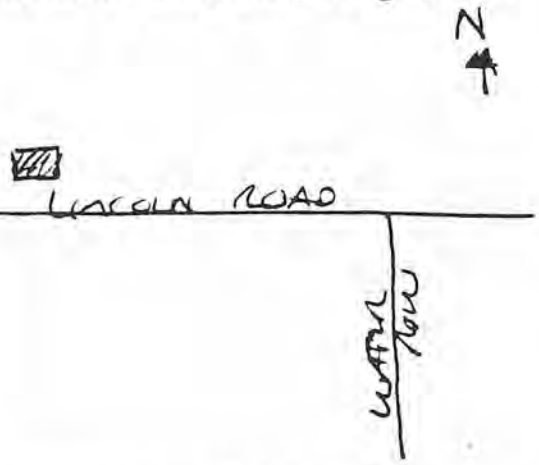
Date of Construction ca. 1750

Source histories/visual

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____
arbor and small barn on opposite side of road

Major Alterations (with dates) Early to mid 1900s
restoration - chimney, side ell. etc.

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.28 acres

Setting Close to road on north side, surrounded by agricultural fields and open space.
grape arbor across road appears part of property and rural pastoral setting

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The eighteenth century main block displays a five-bay, center entrance plan with wide center chimney which has decorative brick work at the top. On the west side the steep lean-to roof line is visible. The Federal Style center entrance has a wide entablature and projecting molded lintel carried by narrow pilasters. Windows of six-over-nine sash are set in plain projecting frames. The window in each gable peak has four-over-four sash. On the east side there is a two-story, two-bay ell with eight-over-twelve sash down and six-over-nine up. Also attached to the twentieth century side ell is a one-story, two-car garage and shed. There is a two-story rear ell which is not visible from the street. At the rear of the house is a screened porch. Although the house is an eighteenth century dwelling many of the features are Colonial Revival updates such as the rebuilt center chimney, the replaced sash in the gable peaks, and the second story on the two-story side ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This property is known as the Parmenter Farm and was in the family for generations. Survey information of 1968 states that it was the dwelling of Edward Parmenter built in 1742 or 1759. Deed and genealogical research are necessary to learn more about the eighteenth century Parmenters who lived here. There were two Parmenter houses at this location by the 1830s. An 1898 photograph of this house shows no center chimney, a one story side ell with chimney on the front slope, and large nine-over-six sash in the gable peak. Other sash is as seen today, six-over-nine in slightly projecting frames. Parmenter family members stand in front of the house in the photograph. Hudson accounts for Edwin S. Parmenter (1844-1864), son of Charles and Fanny Parmenter, who went in his brother's, Albert T., place to fight in the Civil War and was killed. The account says that Edwin was a farmer and had lived on his father's farm in the northeasterly part of town. This referred to this house or the other Parmenter house, no longer extant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (E. Parmenter), 1856 (A. Parmenter), 1875 (W.H. Burnett), 1889 (W.H. Burnette).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number K08-014	USGS Quad Framingham	Area(s) A	Form Number 30
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Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Address 7 Maple Avenue

Historic Name C. Cutler

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

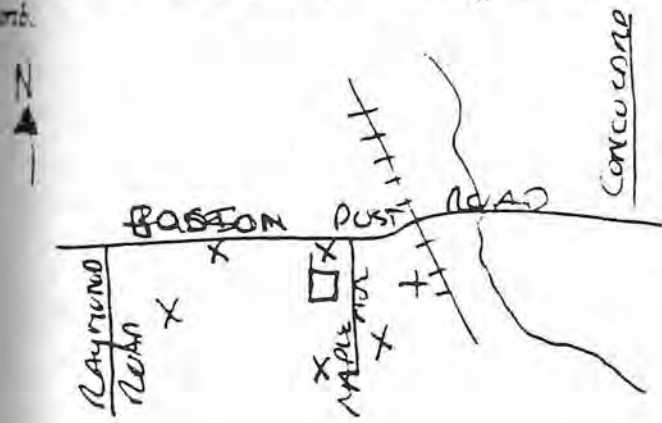
Year of Construction ca. 1800

Method of Survey visual analysis

Style/Form Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small modern shed

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .48 acres

Setting On short dead end street at Boston Post Road end. opposite commercial properties on Post Road and early 20th c. residential on Maple Ave. Large pine trees screen house

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although it has been the tradition that this is an early to mid eighteenth century dwelling, it does not retain the massing and scale of a ca. 1750 structure. Rather the height and depth more closely resemble a nineteenth century building which is consistent with the Greek Revival centered entrance door with flanking three-quarter lights. The house consists of a five-bay, two and one-half story twin chimney plan, is two bays deep and has a two and one-half-story nineteenth century rear ell. Corner posts are narrow and plain and the gable end rake is deep, consistent with a later date or the result of a new roof at a later date. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames trimmed with a narrow applied molded edge also a later detail. The north elevation, facing the Boston Post Road also displays a five-bay plan with centered entrance. The corner post dividing the two sections is retained. On the south side of the rear ell there is an enclosed entrance porch which is two bays wide.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as the site of the George Pitts Tavern, this house replaced Pitts dwelling which also served as a tavern and was located slightly south of this building. The land granted to George Pitts in 1715 extended from the saw and grist mill at Hop Brook east of this property west to the Brown land grant in Nobscot and south to Lowance Brook and the area later known as Lanham/Landham. The nineteenth century ownership was the Cutler family, primarily Christopher G. Cutler (1790-1883) who was a grandson of General John Nixon, important Revolutionary figure from Sudbury. C.G. Cutler was a farmer and was active in town affairs. He also built the Cutler family tomb at Wadsworth Cemetery in 1839. The early twentieth century resident was William B. Miles who was a bookbinder. The house with ell is demonstrated on the 1908 map as is a barn behind which no longer exists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (Wid.J.Thompson or C. Cutler), 1856 (C.A. Cutler), 1875 (C.G. Cutler), 1889 (Miss Cutler), 1908 (W.B. Miles)
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

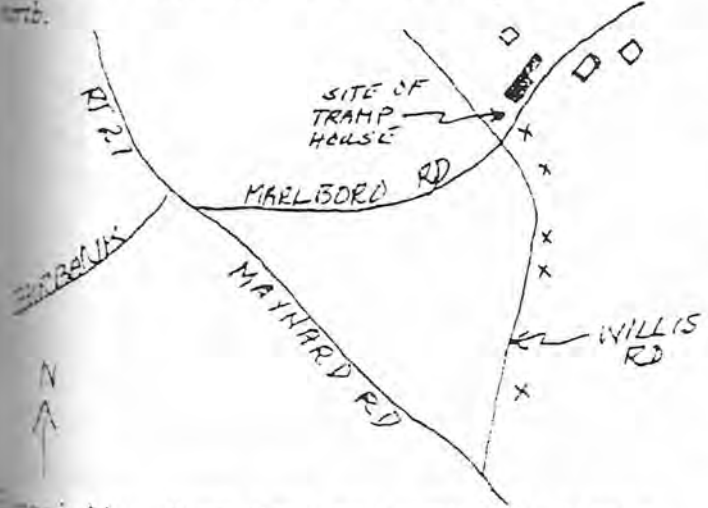
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number E08-600	USGS Quad Maynard	Acre(s)	Form Number 134
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SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
North Sudbury
115 Marlboro Road
 Name Town Farm
 Use residential
 Original residential / farming
 Construction 1843
 Town Records
 Italianate
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof wood shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures four sheds or small buildings, kennel
 Major Alterations (with dates) kitchen moved, cold storage shed converted to garage, reopened living room fireplace, front porch re-designed
 Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date _____
 Acreage 61.4 acres
 Setting Rural setting with mature trees and open fields.

Recorded by Lynn Roof and Muriel C. Plonko
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) July 1989, June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The overall appearance of the house is that of a large farm converted into a dormitory resembling those of the Shaker religious communities. Alternatively it could be a large dwelling of Italianate design. It is a two and one-half story, twelve-room rectangular structure resting on a fieldstone foundation. The dirt floor of the cellar has been cemented over. The building is sheathed in wooden clapboards and paired windows, surrounded only by flat wooden boards, are symmetrically laid out. The roof is ridge style with the relatively unadorned front door on the gable end and facing Marlboro Road. The only ornamentation on the house itself is dentil trim under the eaves extending across the porch that has been added to the gable end of the front entrance. This porch has decorated pilasters. An enclosed, single story additions attached to the rear gable end and a saltbox roofed ell with a three car garage and entrance extends to the rear northeast corner of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The town voted to purchase a poor farm in 1832. (Hudson, p.27, 475) The land selected and still in use in 1890 was that of Asa Noyes in the north part of town about one-half mile southwest of the old North Sudbury train depot. (Hudson, p.511) In 1843, the town voted to build a house on this land which cost \$1076.67. As the name indicates, the farm was used to house and supply employment for the Town's poor and indigent. In 1917 the farm and buildings were sold by the Town into private ownership (MHC inventory form, 1968). A Polish family operated the land as a farm until selling to the Jehovah's Witnesses who used it as a communal farm with the house used as a dormitory. The current owners (Meachem) bought it in 1943 and farmed it. They maintained their residence in Boston until 1949 when they moved to Sudbury and hired an architect for extensive renovations. At one time there was a sawmill on the property and wood from the farm was used to heat the Town school. During World War II, chickens and, later, pheasants were raised on the farm. At one time there was a "Tramp House" on the grounds between the house and Willis Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D09-202

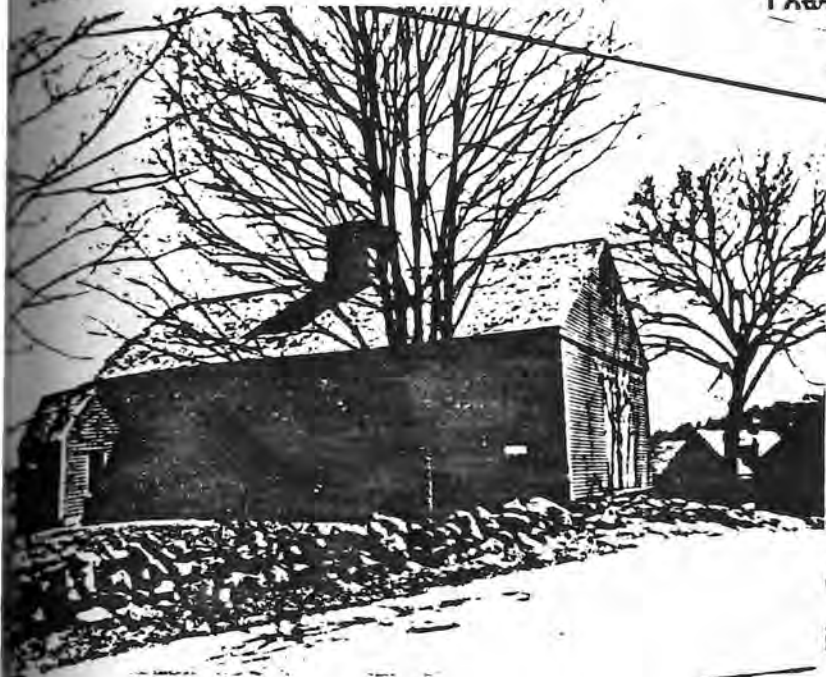
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

201



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 270 Marlborough Road

Historic Name Barton's Barns

Present utilitarian

Original utilitarian

Date of Construction ca. 1850

Source Scott/Barton Diaries

Form barn form

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard and wood shingle

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures other modern barn structure - main residence also

Major Alterations (with dates) "restoration"
1980s

Condition very good

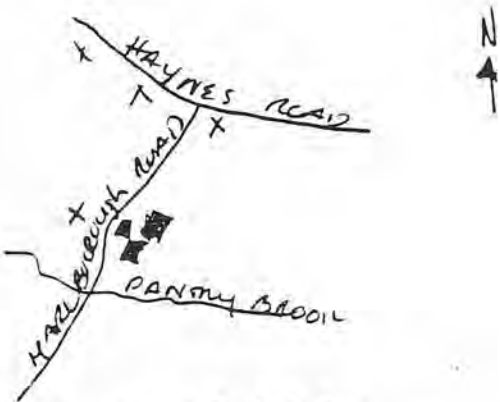
Moved no yes Date 1800s - late

Acreage 2.73 acres

Setting Southeast side of road at edge, opposite farmhouse, open fields and new construction

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The barn complex is one of the best local examples of outbuildings which once accompanied the many local nineteenth century farm complexes. The buildings are characterized by their simple utilitarian design with clapboards and shingles, large barn doors, six-over-six sash, and smaller cow stanchion windows of six lights each, and upper loft windows and doors. Each of the three historic buildings is built on a fieldstone foundation. The large barn has a square cupola with paired louvered roundheaded blinds on each side. It is attached to the medium sized barn on the north side and the two barns form a barnyard on the east side. The small gable roof single story barn/shed on the west side of the large barn was once the North Sudbury Post Office. It has shingled siding and a single twelve-over-twelve window on two sides and a door on the north side. A new reproduction barn is located just south of the historic barn complex close to the road and is easily mistaken for an historic barn except for the poured concrete foundation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as the Barton Barns for the mid-nineteenth century property owner, George Barton (1824-1894), these barns replaced early outbuildings on the Israel Hunt farm which burned in February 1847, according to George Barton, Jr. Reminiscences. Ralph Hunt Barton, grandson of George Barton, Sr. told of the replacement the burned barns with a barn and two corn barns and that the large barn was raised and moved a few feet back in the 1800s. Hunt and Barton first rebuilt the medium sized barn which is now attached to the large barn. The smallest building served as the North Sudbury Post Office and was moved here by Barton. Barton had married Israel Hunt's daughter, Mary in 1851 and probably took over the working of the farm at that time. Ralph Hunt Barton tells of the Post Office building's granite floor over a spring which provided a cool place to store milk when a dairy farm. His grandfather, George Barton, also used this as an ice house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

Oral History, Eleanor Spinney, granddaughter of George Barton, Jr. Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 WEST BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address
SUDBURY	270 Marlborough Road
Acres	Form No.
	201

Historical Statement - 270 Marlborough Road

Although much of the Barton farm has been subdivided and developed, the barns and 128 acres of land have been protected. Sudbury Conservation Commission acquired surrounding land of an adjacent parcel and the barns were restored and are situated on a parcel with a new dwelling which is a reproduction of a saltbox roofed house. A preservation restriction has been applied so that the barns which are opposite the old farmhouse but not longer part of that property, are protected in perpetuity. The listing on the State Register names this complex the Old North Sudbury Post Office and Carriage Barn.

Some accounts state that the Post Office was moved from the intersection of Pantry and Haynes Roads. However, historic maps do not show a post office at that location until the twentieth century. There was a post office in the mid 1800s located on the triangle at Puffer Lane and Haynes Road. Perhaps this is the former location of the Old North Sudbury Post Office.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

D09-001

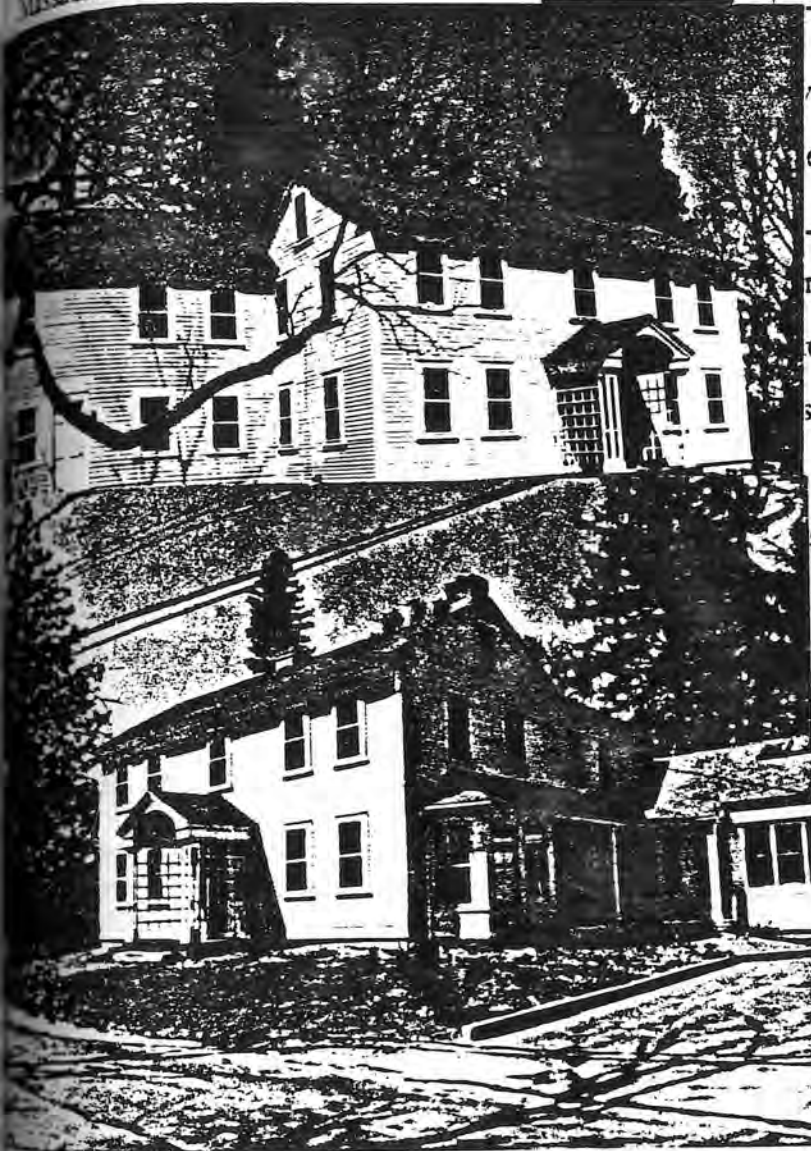
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

136



City/Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood/Village

Address 285 Marlborough Road

Historic Name Israel Hunt

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1820

Source Barton Diaries

Style/Form Federal/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Roofing/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roofing asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) Colonial Revival

porches, projecting bay - early 1900s

side ells - mid to late 1900s, converted

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

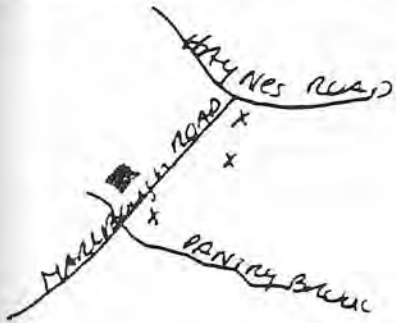
Acreage 3.25 acres

Setting Open setting with brook just south

of house at bend in road, opposite

barns (mid 1800s) which were part of farm,

now subdivided with new residences



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This five-bay, two and one-half story Federal/Greek Revival dwelling first appears on historic maps in 1856. However, the twin chimney center hall plan has proportions and details to substantiate an earlier date as indicated by histories. It is two bays deep and has a two-story rear ell, a two and one-half story side ell and one-story attached sheds and garages. Windows have six-over-six sash set in slightly projecting frames with applied molded edges on the main block only. The main facade open entrance porch on a brick foundation is Colonial Revival in detail and displays open columns with lattice screen sides and a rounded arch cut into the pediment. The Greek Revival center entrance has three-quarter side lights and flanking pilasters. On the north side is a one-story polygonal bay with a hipped roof which is extended along the side to the rear ell forming a small entrance porch for a rear door. The two-story side ell which is four bays long rests on a fieldstone foundation and has a one-story modern ell attached.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once the farm of Israel Hunt (1783-1865) it passed to his son-in-law George W. Barton (1824-1894) who had married Hunt's daughter Mary (1828-1863) in 1851. Israel Hunt was one of several sons of William and Mary Hunt, all of whom settled on local farms in North Sudbury. According to the diaries of George Barton, Jr. (b. 1852) and the accounts of his grandson, Ralph Hunt Barton, this was the second house on the farm. The first had been located southwest of this on the opposite side of Pantry Brook. In 1984 Ralph Hunt Barton accounted the history handed down to him which stated that in ca. 1806 Israel Hunt lived in a small house near the orchard west of this dwelling. In 1818 Hunt bought the 100 + acre property on which the farm stands, most of which was on the south side of Marlborough Road. This house was built on the north side after the birth of his fourth daughter. Thus Hunt's fifth daughter, Mary Susan, was born here in 1828.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (I. Hunt), 1875 (G.W. Barton), 1889 (G.W. Barton), 1908 (F. Barton).
Oral History, Eleanor Spinney, granddaughter of George Barton, Jr. Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

285 Marlborough Road

Area(s)

Form No.

136

Historical Statement - 285 Marlborough Road

According to the reminiscences of George Barton, his grandfather, Israel Hunt lost three barns and seventeen head of cattle from a fire in February 1847. Soon thereafter the barns opposite this house (See Survey Form #201) were constructed and today are known as the Barton Barns for Hunt's son-in-law. In all likelihood when Hunt's daughter married Barton he turned the farm over to him. Barton remained here with his second wife whom he married soon after Mary S. Hunt's death in 1863. Barton was succeeded by his son and Mary Hunt Barton's son, Frank Pierce Barton (b. 1857). Son, George Barton, left the farm at age 21 to pursue an education.

George W. Barton's diaries also account for a piazza built around the east and south sides of the house and state that the house had a wood shed and a shop attached.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

K09-402

USGS Quad

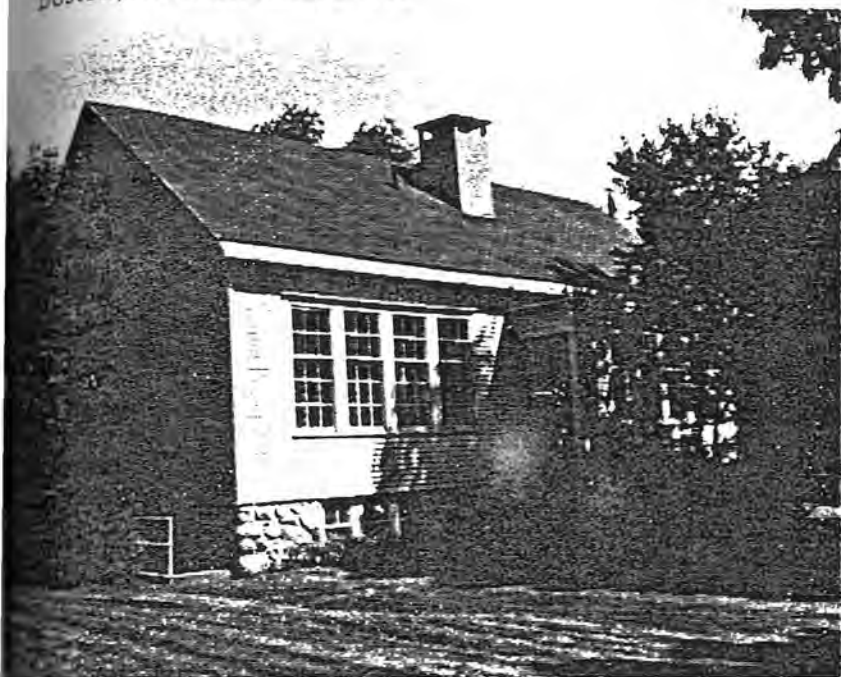
Framingham

Area(s)

I

Form Number

251



Town SUDBURY
 Name (neighborhood or village) _____
 District King Philip's Road Historic District
 Address 11 Massasoit Avenue
 Historic Name Lanham School
 Use: Present residential
 Original educational/institutional
 Date of Construction 1891
 Source Sudbury Town Report - 1968
 Style/Form Colonial Revival
 Architect/Builder Town of Sudbury

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim wood
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) 1920s - move by cutting in two, 1990s conversion to residence

Condition good
 Moved no yes Date 1920
 Acreage approximately one acre

Setting In a residential area near King Philip Road, School District # 3, part of local historic district, just off Route 20.

Recorded by Muriel C. Flonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Before its conversion to a residence after 1989, the Lanham School was a single story rectangular building with a conventional ridged roof and a large center chimney. The foundation was fieldstone. Although it is obviously designed as a schoolhouse, it has been built in the Greek Revival Style. The main facade containing the front entrance faces south and the gable end faces the street. The gable ends have short partial returns. There is a small portico covering the front entrance supported by two square columns at the front steps and two pilasters at the door. The wood panelled front door is surrounded by pilasters and four-pane half-sidelights and is headed by a six-light transom. Wooden railings surround the small porch and six wooden steps lead down to ground level. Windows on the front facade consist of a quadruple bank of six-over-nine double hung windows on each side of the center entrance. The pattern of these windows is duplicated in the field stone foundation into which are set small two-over-two double hung windows. There is dentil trim under the boxed cornice of both the roof and front entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the 1968 Town Report the school building at 11 Massasoit Avenue was built from two separate schools, the Old South School and the Landham (Lanham) School. They are in District # 3. The original Lanham School was built ca. 1800 in the triangle at the intersection of Landham Road and Boston Post Road (formerly Boston-Worcester Highway). (Hudson reports that Daniel Bowker was paid L 23/6s/8p for building Lanham School House in 1773 (p. 418); and that in 1800 \$218 was granted to build the Southeast (Lanham) School House (p.418). In 1848 the building was demolished and a new one was built. In 1868 the new schoolhouse was moved across the Boston Post Road and an addition was built. Fire destroyed the schoolhouse in 1891 and another was built in the same location. In the 1920s the Lanham School was cut in two and moved to Massasoit Avenue where it was attached to the existing South School. The school had two classrooms with a hall between. It was an elementary school from 1920 to 1960 (Scott, p.145). In 1989 the building was used as a ballet school and in ca. 1994 it was converted to a residence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.
Sudbury Town Report, 1968.
Sudbury Citizen, 5 June 1975.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUBURBAN 31 Massachusetts Avenue

Area(s)	Form No.
1	251

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The roof line of the north facade has been extended down about another fifteen feet along most of the building enclosing an additional area. A small undecorated porch with large solid double doors is placed at the street end of this roof extension and leads out to a small platform. At the opposite end of this roof extension is an additional inconspicuous entrance to the building.

In ca. 1994 the schoolhouse was converted into a residence. The following alterations were made:

- 1) on the main (south) facade four separate dormers, each having a six-over-six double-hung window, added along the lower end of roof;
- 2) on east gable end a small ornamental attic window added and double solid doors at the northeast corner replaced with a more ornamental door with two small lights at the top and wood steps;
- 3) on the north facade a shed dormer extending almost across the entire original part of the roof added with four pairs of six-over-six sash symmetrically located. Lower roof edge of the roof has had a single pointed dormer containing two six-light French windows inserted at the roof edge down into the vertical wall. This vertical wall also has an entrance door, the upper half of which is divided into three-by-three lights and the lower part is solid. The door is flanked by four-light half side panels. The western corner of this facade has two double hung two-over-two windows and a small wooden porch with steps down to the ground.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F08-017

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

128

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 92 Maynard Road

Historic Name Francis Havnes

Present Use residential

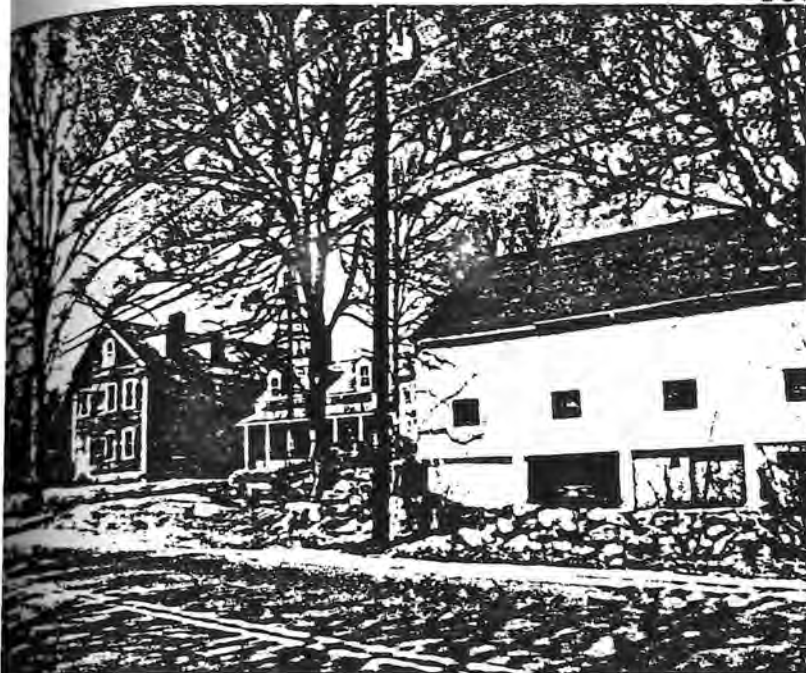
Original Use residential

Date of Construction ca. 1849

Source of Information visual/conjecture

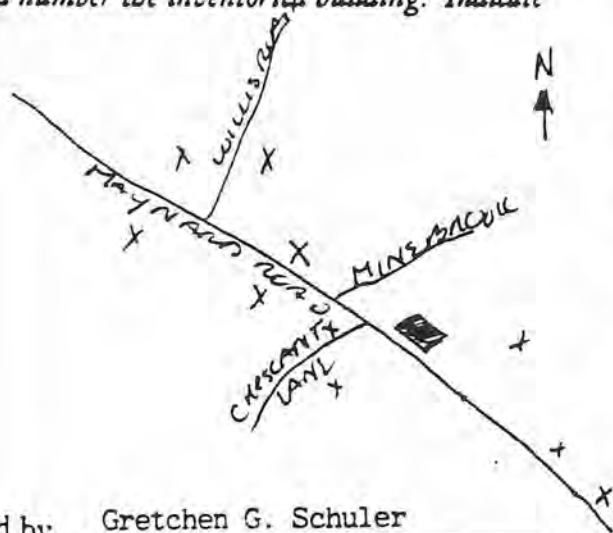
Style/Form Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation was brick and fieldstone/concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached

vertical board barn with three bays at lower level - gable end towards house in barnyard

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

new foundation, clapboards and windows - late

20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 3 acres

Setting On main route to Maynard, wooded area surrounding, near other historic property and scattered modern residential

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story gable front block with sidehall entry has a one and one-half story side ell, a two-story side ell attached to the smaller side ell and an attached vertical board barn. The main block appears to be a ca. 1850 Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling with three bays on the main facade and a roundheaded window in the gable peak. Corner posts with caps carry the narrow boxed cornice with narrow returns. The proportions and detail of this block are similar to 58 Concord Road. The chimney is centered at the ridge. Windows of the main block have two-over-two sash set in plain frames. There are two small pediment dormers on the south roof slope. The smaller side ell has a full width shed roof porch and three pediment roof dormers probably added in the early 1900s. This may have been the original house. Next to this a the two-story side ell with six-over-six sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although a house appears on the historic maps by 1831 this house is of later construction unless one of the ells is earlier than the ca. 1850 main block. Francis Haynes (1824-1912), son of David and Rachel Haynes, lived here throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. He was an eighth generation member of the Haynes family which descended from Walter Haynes (1583-1664) who came to Sudbury in 1621. In 1849 Francis Haynes married Adeline Goodnow which may have been when the gable front Greek Revival/Italianate block was built. Fanny Goodnow owned this house in the early 1900s. Oral tradition states that she owned the Boston Opera House and when it was demolished in 1958 brought steps from that building to this site. Also it is generally known that Ms. Goodnow was an early feminist who often invited friends and artists to live here for periods of time. The house was filled with wild birds. A building permit of 1939 substantiates the construction of a goat house for Fanny Goodnow at this location where she had several outbuildings in addition to the large attached barn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (S. Jones, Jr.), 1856 (F. Haynes), 1875 (F. Haynes), 1908 (F. Haynes).
Oral History: D. Akin, owner.
MHC Survey Form.
Walter Haynes and His Descendants, 1583-1928.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

F08-014

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

129



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 138 Maynard Road

Historic Name George W. Willis

Present Use residential/religious

Original Use residential

Date of Construction ca. 1849

Source of Information visual/conjecture

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation granite/fieldstone

Roofing/Trim wood clapboard

Roofing asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn converted to church

Major Alterations (with dates) side ell porches. long side ell attached to barn conversion

Condition good

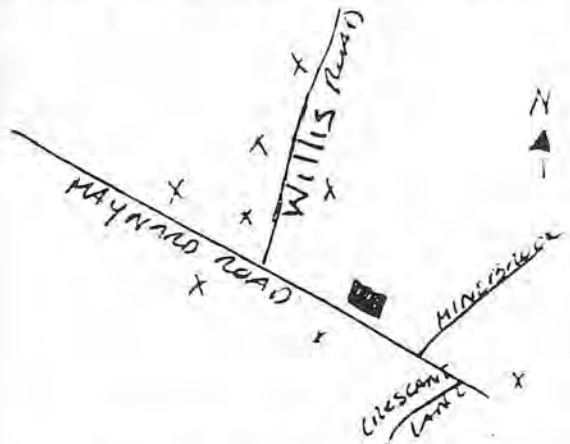
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 3.5 acres

Setting East side of main road to Maynard

near Willis Rd. scattered new construction and some older historic properties on Willis and Maynard. mature trees surrounding

Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Once a simple Greek Revival cottage on a granite block foundation the early house has been extended and has a gable roof ell on fieldstone foundation extending from the back of the early block, an enclosed entrance porch attached to the gable end of this early 1900s addition, and attached garage/shed unit which extends southward to a large barn like structure which has been converted into a church. The original block which has a gable end facing the street is two bays wide with two six-over-six up and two eight-over-eight down. The original block appears to have a five-bay facade which faces south. The center entrance has full sidelights which have been altered with carrara-like glass. The trim of boxed cornice and returns, simple corner posts, and flat window surrounds are retained on the early block and carried out on the later additions. On the north side there is a large full width dormer.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In the early 1700s Willis settled in the north and northwest part of Sudbury near Willis Pond and on farms at Willis and Maynard Roads. In 1820 Joseph and Lucy Willis had triplets which they named George Washington, John Hancock, and John Adams. Two reached adulthood and married Haynes women. In 1849 George W. Willis (1820-1881) married Adeline Haynes. It is likely that that is when this house was built. In the 1880s this became the property of Joseph Rafuse (1850-1917) who married, according to the Vital Records, a Sarah Haynes the daughter of David and Rachel Haynes. However, in the Haynes Genealogy there is no Sarah, daughter of David and Rachel. Additional deed research is necessary to clarify. This property is registered land and was owned by Carrie Hunt in 1920 which is the earliest account of the registered land. Recorded land sold to Carrie Hunt in 1920 is contained in Book #4177, Page #498 which is missing or misplaced at the Registry.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (G.W. Willis), 1875 (G.W. Willis), 1889 (J. Rafuse), 1908 (J. Rafuse).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Middlesex Registry of Deeds.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

E07-400

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

130

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 278 Maynard Road

Historic Name Parmenter/Moore

Present residential

Original residential

Period of Construction ca. 1780-1800

Access visual

Form Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed rear

entrance porch

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

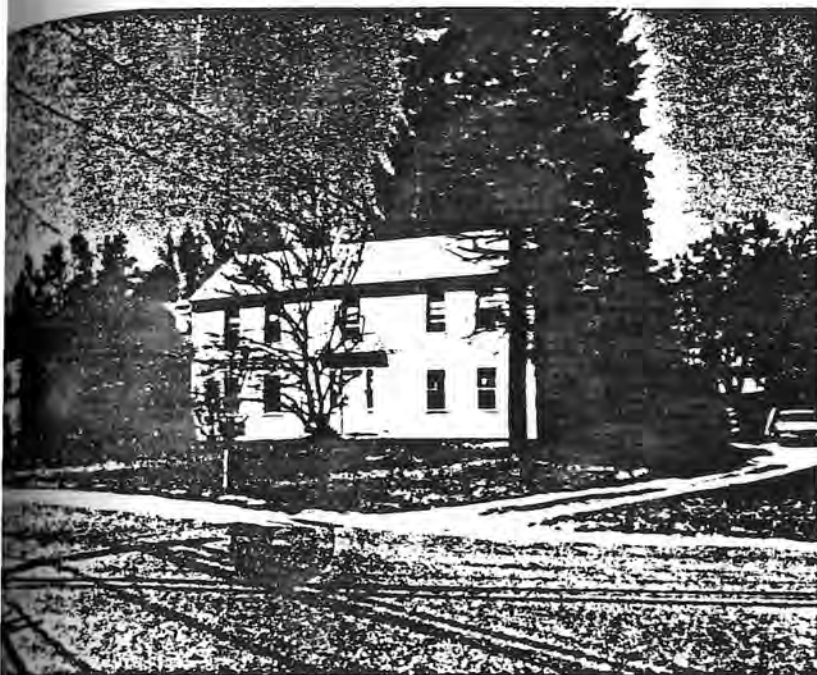
Acreage _____

Setting Northeast corner of Maynard and

Marlborough Rds., scattered residential

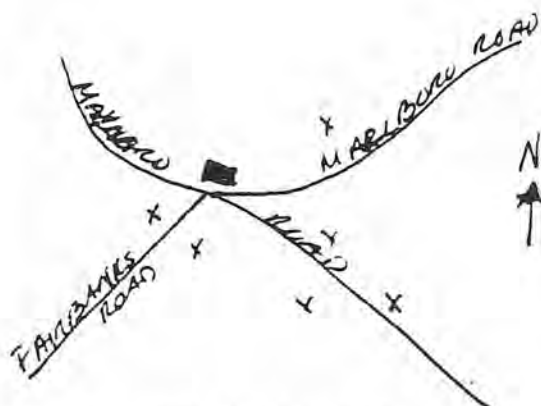
development, enormous spruce tree overwhelms

setting.



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story Federal dwelling retains its massing, scale and fenestration pattern. It displays a twin chimney center hall plan. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames. The center entrance may have been updated to the Greek Revival Style in the mid 1800s and has three-quarter side lights with a reeded pilasters and a minute dentil detail under the projecting lintel. The house, which is two bays deep, has a one and one-half story rear ell and enclosed porch which are visible from Marlborough Road.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Little is known about the people who lived here although from locally important families. Both the Parmenters and the Moores were in Sudbury by 1640. The mid nineteenth century owner of this house, Joel Parmenter (b. 1830) enlisted in 1863 for the Civil War and was listed as a trader at that time. Deed research may clarify which members of the Moore and Parmenter families owned this property and they may be additional information about those persons in the vital records and in Hudson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (A. Parmenter), 1856 (Joel Parmenter), 1875 (E. Moore), 1889 (W.E. Moore Res.), 1908 (W.M. Moore).

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number:

E06-004

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

131



SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village) _____

333 Maynard Road

Name The Willis Place

Use residential

Original residential (farm)

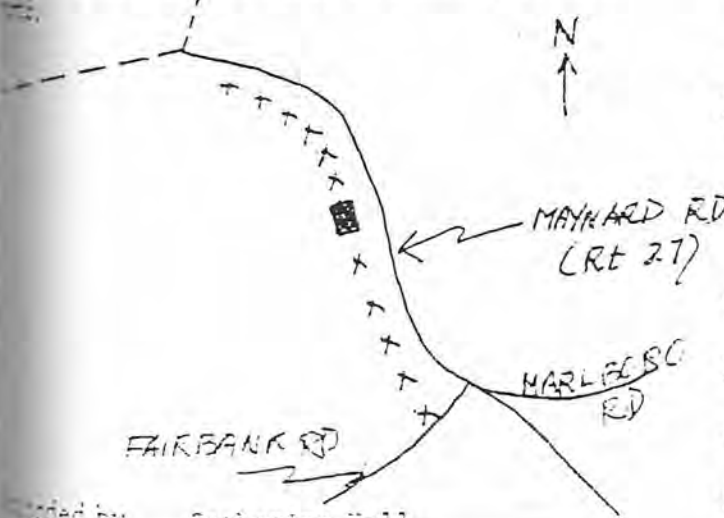
Construction 1704

Assessors, deeds, Hudson _____

Style Georgian

Builder Samuel Willis

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Write and number the inventoried building. Indicate



Recorded by Catherine Hall

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) April 1989

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn,
chicken coop, carriage house

Major Alterations (with dates) 1975 - barn
removed and garage built on barn foundation

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 8.1 acres

Setting On main road to Maynard (Rt. 27)

mature trees, road lined with houses of
various periods; some old.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Chimney placement is unusual. Interior; One room has original wall boards exposed. Living room fireplace (was the kitchen) is walk-in with beehive oven. Original wide board floors remain upstairs. There is a door to a walk-up attic where pegs and beams of original house can be seen. A basement with fieldstone walls and a root cellar are still there. After remodelling the style is "unique". Alterations include: built on the barn's foundation. Carriage shed removed. Kitchen ell added in mid-to late-1800s. Side porch removed, front door moved from front facing Maynard Road to side of house, either same time or slightly later. Entry was closed over so rooms became distinctly walled; fireplace closed over to make a closet (two fireplaces remain upstairs, three downstairs). Front stairs removed and rebuilt by new front door. The original kitchen is now the living room.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Land amounting to approximately 130 acres was granted to John Howe in 1670. Since then the house and property have had many owners. Farming for family and community was carried out on the property and most likely dairying for sale of products was done, also various family members served in the armed forces of the several wars and others made great contributions to the health of Sudbury, helping to start churches. See Continuation Sheet for ownership record.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Town Record and Deeds

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY 333 Maynard Road

Area(s) Form No
 131

Historical Statement (continued)

- 1670 - Lot # 16 acquired from John Howe heirs by Roger Willis.
 - 1704 - Samuel Willis (son of Roger) built the family home with Roger. Home stayed in Willis family until 1881 when Captain Reuben Smith Willis died. Levi Fountain moved from "another farm" to be caretaker of the farm with his wife Mary.
 - 1892 - Fountain lost 123 acres to Samuel Underwood.
 - 1899 - Sold to Addison Gilbert.
 - 1902 - Sold to Frank Woodhead (70 acres).
 Sold to Fred Goss July 31, 1902.
 - 1903 - Sold to Myrna and Sherman Hupper.
 - 1909 - Sold to Frank M. Burnham.
 - 1921 - George and Alice Hartwell purchased forty acres.
 Quitclaim covenant between George and Alice Hartwell and their six sons in August 1921.
 - 1925 - State of Massachusetts for Sudbury Town took three parcels of land for "improving Maynard Road".
 - 1929 - Three sons, Russell, Raymond and Paul, quitclaim covenant back to George and Alice Hartwell - 57.39 acres.
 In ownership with other three sons, Franklin, Clifford, and Roger, a mortgage was acquired with the Concord Cooperative Bank for 57.39 acres on December 18, 1929.
 - 1939 - All the property was foreclosed and sold to Home Owners' Loan Company at public auction.
 - 1940 - Sold to Evelyn and Ellis Dennett, May 6, 1940 - 57-39 acres.
 - 1949 - Sold to Roy and Carolyn Muir, October 18, 1949 - 9.10 acres.
 - 1952 - Sold to J.E. and Dorothy Sloat, September 15, 1952.
 - 1956 - Sold to Richard and Lillian Wright July 25, 1956 - 9.10 acres.
- Other five parcels sold or disposed of in unknown ways.

FORM B - BUILDING

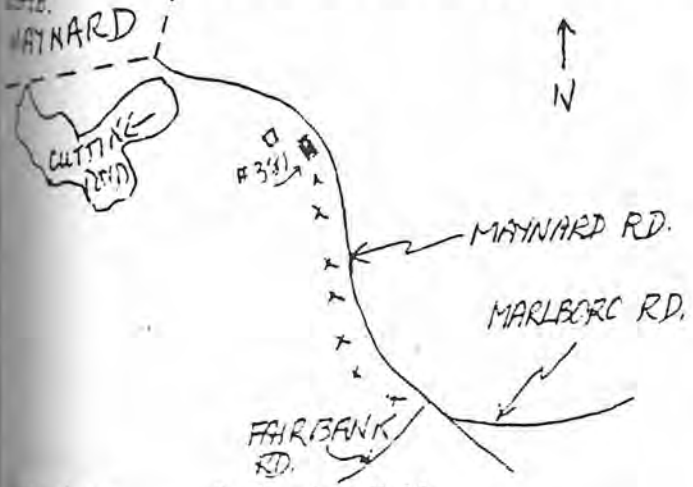
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number E06-010	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 132
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1 SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 North Sudbury _____
 Address 381 Maynard Road
 Historic Name Cutting Place
 Present residential
 Original residential (farm)
 Date of Construction 1790-1800
 Name of Owner (John Cutting), Hudson
 Form Federal
 Architect/Builder members of Cutting family

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof wood shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn, windmill, two old garages, office building
 Major Alterations (with dates) mid 1800s - rear ell added
 Condition fair
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage one acre
 Setting Close to Rt. 27, the main road to Maynard. Set among many trees. Nursery business surrounds the property.

Recorded by Catherine Hall
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Ridge on roof is very short, making roof almost hip. Two chimneys are different; brick is dark and small on one facing front of house and other chimney has a double flue with larger bricks. One chimney appears to be in original part of house, the other in the new part. The covered porch was probably added at the same time as the addition (mid 1800s). Windows are all double hung sash of two-over-two. Inside the house there are five fireplaces. Stencilling in the entry hall, originally done by Eton Moses, has been reproduced. The house has high ceilings for the period of construction. The "eclectic" original floors remain in the first structure. There are dutch ovens on the original chimney, one on the first floor and one in the basement. The house has two separate basements. Recently a dog found buried in the dirt floor of one of the cellars a 1907 \$1 and \$5 gold pieces in mint, uncirculated condition. The original part of the house was the front part which has two rooms up and two down and one fireplace. The rear addition contains two more rooms with fireplace between. The new addition has three fireplaces.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Cutting Place is one of very few houses that has remained in the same family since it was built. The family has made many contributions to the town, during peace times and war times. In the late 1700s the place must have been a business center of some sort, perhaps all run by family members. There were a windmill, wellhouse, milliner's and shoe shops. Between the house and Willis Lake were peat bogs and a great stand of high bush cranberries. In the late 1800s the Cuttings were connected with the Maple House, a rooming house in Maynard. Most of the rooming house's cooking and baking was done in the Cutting's beehive ovens. The land grant was for approximately seventy acres. The additions were made by Captain Abel Cutting. By the early 1900s property had been purchased from the Willises to total 200 acres. The house now has one acre parcel with many acres devoted to the nursery belonging to John Cutting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Family Research

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must submit completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B - BUILDING

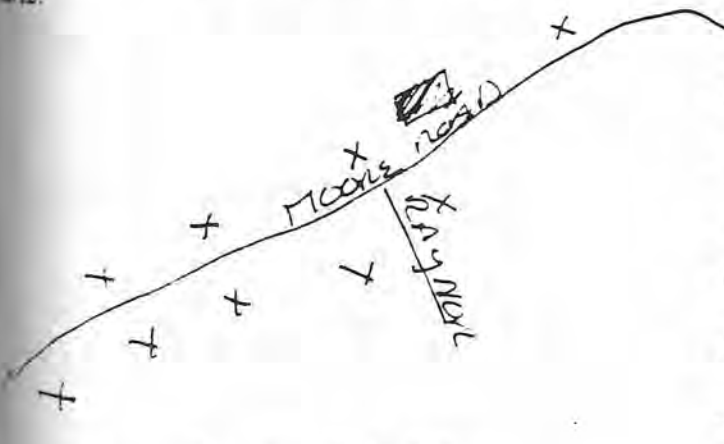
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
G04-009	Maynard		53



Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Address 54 Moore Road
 Historic Name Daniel Woodward Moore
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1850
 Source maps/histories
 Style/Form Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation parged stone
 Wall/Trim clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached garage
 Major Alterations (with dates) new roof ?
Colonial Revival porches - early 1900s
 Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 2.4 acres
 Setting On top of slope overlooking mill pond
rural setting with some new construction
opposite, near only other historic house on
Moore Road.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Situated on a hill overlooking a mill pond, this five-bay, two and one-half story dwelling faces southwest. It consists of a main block with off-center chimney, two-story rear ell with an enclosed breezeway and connecting shed and garage, a one-story side screened porch, and an open entrance porch which is wide and has a flat roof. The main block is one bay deep with a small six-over-six window in the gable peak and in proportions resembles a ca. 1850 house. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frame with projecting sills and louvered blinds. The columns of the open and screened porch are open with a decorative diamond and X-pattern.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located in a rural part of Sudbury, in the area of Moore's and later Pratt's saw and grist mills, this house was only the second house to be built in the area. Daniel W. Moore (1804-1857) had lived at 96 Moore Road, his ancestral homestead, and moved here probably to turn that property over to the next generation. This property passed to William Hagar Moore (1830-1898) son of Daniel Woodward and Harriet Moore. William Moore was a miller who was drafted to serve in the Civil War. At the turn of the century an ice house and a cider mill were at the foot of the hill on the pond to the side of this property. The early twentieth century owner was Louis B. Raycroft and the property was named "Croftemore". The land which was included with the property extended to the other side of the street where there is a new subdivision on Moore and Raynor Roads.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (D.W. Moore), 1875 (W.H. Moore), 1889 (W.H. Moore), 1908 (L.B. Raycroft).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Street Directories, 1909, 1911.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
60 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
G04-005	Maynard		54

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 96 Moore Road

Historic Name Daniel Woodward/Israel Moore

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction ca. 1747

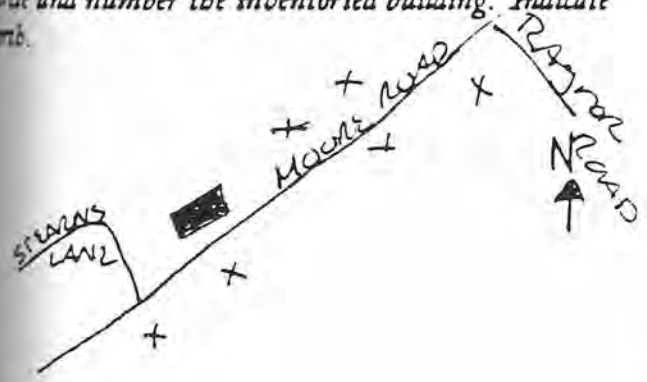
Significance family history

Style/Form Georgian/Colonial Revival/altere

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone/parging

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim (some)

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures long open shed

Major Alterations (with dates) siding/late 1900s additions - early 1900s

Condition fair/good/altere

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 3.16 acres

Setting Set at angle to road and close to road, open fields on west side, overgrown plantings, picket fence and arbor in front - new development opposite

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Once a traditional five-bay, two and one-half story Georgian dwelling, this house was changed in the early 1900s with Colonial Revival additions and again in the late 1900s with siding and porch infill. The main block is set at an angle to the road and has Colonial Revival three part windows over the center hall entrance and on both gable front ells. Windows have six-over-six sash. A gable front ell projects from the two west end bays of the main facade and has a three-part first-story window, a two-part second story window and a half round fan light in the gable peak. On the west end is a screened porch with open columns of an X-pattern and a plain balustrade. On the east side of the main block is a long side ell projecting from the back corner of the house and a wide gable front element projecting forward from the side ell. This element has an enclosed porch with recessed panelled columns which are repeated in the second story three-part window which is topped by a blind fan over the center window. The house retains one of the twin chimneys set behind the ridge and other chimneys extend from the side ells.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Hudson notes that Daniel Woodward built this house in ca. 1740. In 1747 Daniel Woodward's daughter Susan Woodward (d.1820) married Israel Moore (d.1799) at which time Daniel Woodward probably built this house. It coincided with the development of Moore's saw mill which later became Pratt's Mill. The early nineteenth century resident was Daniel Woodward Moore (1804-1857), grandson of Israel Moore. Moore's mill, which was farther east on Landham Brook, off Dutton Road, was developed by the addition of a shingle mill in ca. 1830, a grist and bolting mill in 1837 and division of the property in 1848 between Ephraim and James Moore. This property passed to James Moore who lived here until the late 1800s. In the early 1900s this was the home of Nathan R. Pratt, son of Nathan L. Pratt (1829-1897) who had purchased Moore's mills in 1870 when moving back to Sudbury. Nathan R. Pratt ran the grain mill at Pratt's Mill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (D.W. Moore), 1856 (J. Moore), 1875 (J. Moore),
1889 (J. Moore), 1908 (N.R. Pratt).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

E08-011

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

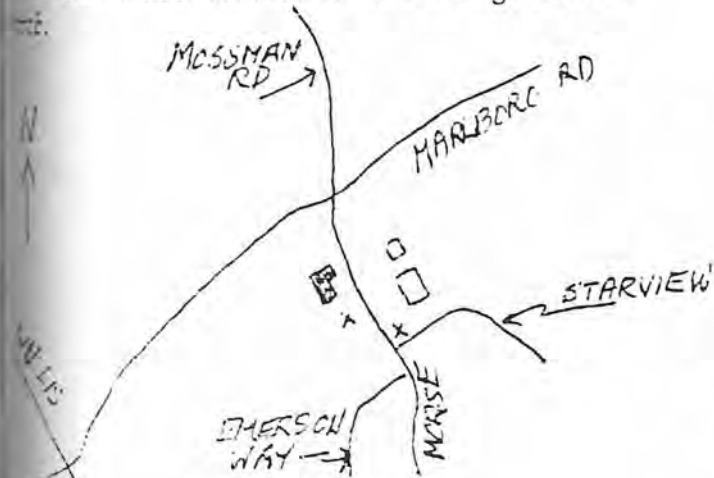
246



Sudbury
 (neighborhood or village)
 North Sudbury
 275 Morse Road
 Name David Haynes Place
 Present residential
 Original residential (farm)
 Construction 1770-1775
 Assessor's Records, Ralph Barton Records
 in Federal
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Muriel C. Plonke
Katherine D. Hepting

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989, May 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation cut stone
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn with attached shed

Major Alterations (with dates) See Text

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date only small ell

Acreage six acres

Setting Open fields, stone walls, mature trees

in a former rural area

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The house is very similar to the Josiah Haynes House at 206 North Road. Both are farmhouses associated with the well known Haynes family in Sudbury. Both are Federal Style and their footprints are nearly identical. This house is a two-storey, ridge roofed building that is five bays wide and one bay deep. The front facade faces southeast with the gable end facing Morse Road. There is a one and one-half storey ell extending from the rear facade at the northeast gable end. This ell has another one and one-half storey, two-bay ell extending at right angles from its end and parallel to the main house. The entire building is sheathed in wood clapboards and there are two chimneys behind the roof ridge of the main house. These chimneys are slightly different in dimensions. The front entrance is very plain and the door has a shallow, flat lintel and narrow unornamented pilaster without sidelights. The house has original beams and wide pine floors. The original part of the family room used to be a "borning room". The added part of the family room (a step down) was the summer kitchen of the Mossman farm but when moved to this house was used as a carriage house and then a garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house is known traditionally as the David Haynes Place. Old maps show the owners to be: 1830 - D. Haynes, 1875 - M.J. Haynes, 1889 - M.J. Haynes, 1908 - J. D. Amirault.

Examination of some of the tombstones in the Old North Cemetery on Pantry Road, traditionally the burying ground of North Sudbury residents after it was opened in 1843, reveals a stone inscribed"

David Haynes died April 26, 1855, aged 57

Rachel died Feb 11, 1840, aged 35

David son of Rachel and David died Sept. 15, 1840 aged 8 mos.

These dates coincide with D. Haynes as occupant of this house that is shown on the 1830 map. It also poignantly suggests that Rachel died in childbirth. In addition there are no other legible stoned inscribed David Haynes. Another stone is inscribed:

Marshal J. Haynes b. 1841 d. 1900

This is possible the stone of the M.J. Haynes noted on the 1875 and 1889 maps as owner of the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Goodstone, Joan. p.47

Haynes, Frances, ed. Walter Haynes and His Descendants 1583-1928

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Maps: 1830, 1875, 1889, 1908, Town Engineering Department.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must submit a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

275 Morse Road

Area(s)

Form No.

246

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In the original kitchen, which is now the dining room, there is a brick smoker as well as a dutch oven. There are fireplaces in nearly every room. The original house had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. About thirty years ago a second storey was added above the family room. The barn was built sometime before the house was built. About ten years ago half of it fell down so it is now much smaller. There also was a windmill next door to the house which was used to get water.

Alterations include:

- 1) summer kitchen of the Mossman farmhouse added to family room (one step down from main house),
- 2) original house had two rooms downstairs and two upstairs; note that the two chimneys on the main house are slightly different in their proportions,
- 3) original kitchen of the main house is now the dining room,
- 4) ca. 1960 a second story was added to the family room,
- 5) an adjacent windmill used for pumping water was torn down.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

The name Edith H. Amero (1889-1987) is noted on the same stone and she must be related to Marshal J. Haynes. An adjoining stone is James D. Amerault (1877-1950). Amirault is a French name, probably pronounced "amero". It appears to be a strong possibility that Edith Amero and James D. Amirault are related and are also connected to the Haynes family. Also James D. Amirault was most probably the owner of this farm as noted on the 1908 map as J.D. Amerault. Further research may confirm the conjectures.

A. S. Hudson (p.565) refers to Marshal Haynes as being subject to call for service in the Civil War. In 1800, the Haynes were already one of the old families in Sudbury. The first of the name, Walter, came to Sudbury in 1638 from England on the "Confidence" and brought his family here shortly thereafter. Walter was the first to move to the west side of the river and establish a farm. (Goodstone, p. 47) Family members took an active part in the Revolutionary War and fought at Concord on April 19, 1775. They took part in the Civil War. One of the Haynes family owned Loring Parsonage for 100 years. (Scott, p.110) The Parsonage now houses the Sudbury Town Offices. After the Old Town Hall burned in the 1930s the town bought land from the Haynes family on the Common and next to the Grange for \$15,000. A new Town Hall was built and dedicated in 1932. (Scott, p. 99) This is the same Town Hall in use today.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

The house is very similar to the Josiah Haynes House at 206 North Road. Both are farmhouses associated with the well known Haynes family in Sudbury. Both are Federal Style and their footprints are nearly identical. This house is a two-storey, ridge roofed building that is five bays wide and one bay deep. The front facade faces southeast with the gable end facing Morse Road. There is a one and one-half storey ell extending from the rear facade at the northeast gable end. This ell has another one and one-half storey, two-bay ell extending at right angles from its end and parallel to the main house. The entire building is sheathed in wood clapboards and there are two chimneys behind the roof ridge of the main house. These chimneys are slightly different in dimensions. The front entrance is very plain and the door has a shallow, flat lintel and narrow unornamented pilaster without sidelights. The house has original beams and wide pine floors. The original part of the family room used to be a "borning room". The added part of the family room (a step down) was the summer kitchen of the Mossman farm but when moved to this house was used as a carriage house and then a garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This house is known traditionally as the David Haynes Place. Old maps show the owners to be: 1830 - D. Haynes, 1875 - M.J. Haynes, 1889 - M.J. Haynes, 1908 - J. D. Amirault.

Examination of some of the tombstones in the Old North Cemetery on Pantry Road, traditionally the burying ground of North Sudbury residents after it was opened in 1843, reveals a stone inscribed"

David Haynes died April 26, 1855, aged 57

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Goodstone, Joan. p.47

Haynes, Frances, ed. Walter Haynes and His Descendants 1583-1928

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Maps: 1830, 1875, 1889, 1908, Town Engineering Department.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must submit completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

275 Morse Road

Area(s)

Form No.

246

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In the original kitchen, which is now the dining room, there is a brick smoker as well as a dutch oven. There are fireplaces in nearly every room. The original house had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. About thirty years ago a second storey was added above the family room. The barn was built sometime before the house was built. About ten years ago half of it fell down so it is now much smaller. There also was a windmill next door to the house which was used to get water.

Alterations include:

- 1) summer kitchen of the Mossman farmhouse added to family room (one step down from main house),
- 2) original house had two rooms downstairs and two upstairs; note that the two chimneys on the main house are slightly different in their proportions,
- 3) original kitchen of the main house is now the dining room,
- 4) ca. 1960 a second story was added to the family room,
- 5) an adjacent windmill used for pumping water was torn down.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

The name Edith H. Amero (1889-1987) is noted on the same stone and she must be related to Marshal J. Haynes. An adjoining stone is James D. Amerault (1877-1950). Amirault is a French name, probably pronounced "amero". It appears to be a strong possibility that Edith Amero and James D. Amirault are related and are also connected to the Haynes family. Also James D. Amirault was most probably the owner of this farm as noted on the 1908 map as J.D. Amerault. Further research may confirm the conjectures.

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FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

07-005

USGS Quad

Waynard

Area(s)

Form Number

141

SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) North Sudbury

199 Mossman Road

Name Bowker Place

Present residential/office

Original residential

Construction 1730

Bowker family Bible

Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone on granite sills

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

see continuation sheet

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

see continuation sheet

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date _____

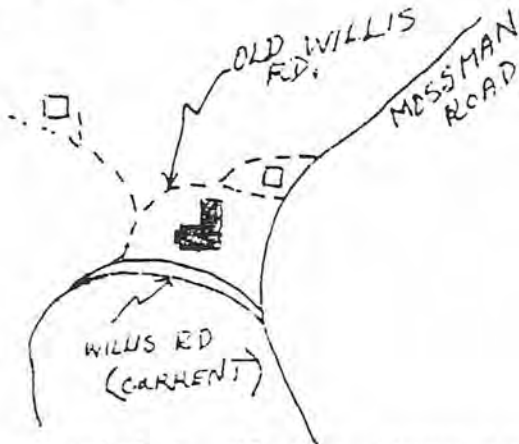
Acreage 33 25/100 + 12 acres

Setting quiet neighborhood of

well kept homes

Sketch Map

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate North.



Muriel C. Plonko, Dorothy Hayes,

Recorded by Mrs. Ron Boucher

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month, day/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original part of this classic Georgian style house was two story, timber framed, wood clapboard supported by a field-stone on granite sills foundation. It has a simple ridged roof and a large central chimney that is slightly off center. It contains three rooms on the main floor and three on the second. The front entrance facade (south) exhibits bilateral symmetry with five bays and a central, front entrance. There is no pediment over the the panelled door and the only ornamentation is a half panel of four sidelights on each side of the door. The gable ends of this gracefully balanced structure are two bays deep. The windows are 12 over 12 and double hung.

In this main section of the house are a keeping room with a fireplace and bake oven, a parlor and burning room with fireplace and oven, and a dining room with fireplace and oven. A rear ell extends north at ninety degrees from the original house orientation. On the second floor are two fireplaced bedrooms..

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Bowker family came to Sudbury before or about the beginning of the eighteenth century (Hudson p. 436) The name of the Widow Sarah Bowker appears in the Town Records in 1707. Sarah Parmenter married Edmond Bowker on 29 March 1688 in Sudbury and had seven children born there. Edmond drowned in 1706 at the age of forty-five. Captain Daniel Bowker, who served in the Revolutionary War, and his wife came from Hopkinton before 1756 and settled on this property. The source of this buildings date, ca 1730, is the Bowker family Bible. (Hudson p. 436,-7). Bible records are usually very accurate. Cap,t. Daniel died in 1822 at the age of 79, his wife in 1813. Cap,t. Daniel had 10 children, among whom was Daniel, Jr. (1772-1853), who in turn had two sons, Daniel (no children) and Samuel N. (1799-1872).

Samuel N. had a son, Frank M. (born 1850) who is noted on Sudbury maps of 1875 and 1889 as residing on this farm. Frank M.'s children are the fifth consecutive generation to live on this farm.

The most recent family member to live in this house is Elinor Ferrice Bowker, born 15 December 1912 in Sudbury.

The Bowkers were prizarily a farming family, However, Hudson states

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- 1- Alfred S. Hudson, History of Sudbury
- 2- Edgar A. Bowker , National Geneological Society, V4 Part 3, p.41
- 3- map: 1875 Published by Beers & Co. 1870
1889 " " Geo. H. Walker & Co. , Boston

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

SUDBURY

199 MOSSMAN RD.

Area(s) FormNo.

141

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

that Daniel Bowker had an axe and blacksmith shop between 1790 and 1820 in the old Pantry School District in North Sudbury.

In the 1920's, Everett Bowker opened one of three area grocery stores in Sudbury and ran it until the early 1960's. This small store although closed, still stands today at the intersection of Haynes and Pantry Roads. (Sudbury Citizen 5 June 1975). It sold groceries and had excellent meat that was shipped out from Boston. The store also sold Gulf gasoline and contained the North Sudbury Post Office at one time. The store has been closed for many years and is sometimes referred to as Sharkey's, the present owner of the property.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES

One storey barn with loft and open shed attached

One lean-to

Two office buildings; one an old carriage house, and the other of fieldstone.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS

The house was probably built when Daniel Bowker and his wife, Sarah moved from Hopkinton to Sudbury sometime before 1756. Bowker was granted 99 75/100 acres by the King of England, and added 17 acres from another source.

In the late 1700's or early 1800's, the roof was raised, allowing the addition of two bedrooms. A pantry/kitchen was also added.

A formal dining room was added in the early 1900's and a screened porch in the mid 1900's.

A cider barn and small fieldstone building was added.

It should be noted that at one time, the old Willis Road ran behind (north) of the house, rather than where it is now, in front of the house.

After 1965, the present owner carried out extensive renovations.

1- All rooms now have their original posts and beams exposed.

2--Fireplaces, believed to have been made from Sudbury River clay, bricks have been restored. There are six fireplaces.

3- An old barn has been removed.

4- A fieldstone garage has been converted to an office for a landscaping business.

5- A new building made of natural barnboard, has been constructed.

6- A two and a half storey contemporary style addition was added to the rear of the east ell of the main house in 1989.

Area(s)	Form No.
	141

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible Eligible only in a historic district
- Contributing to a potential historic district Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Muriel C. Plonko

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

This home is a fine example of Georgian construction and is one of the earliest buildings that still exist today in Sudbury. Members of the same family have lived here from the early 1700's until the beginning of this century and has been well documented by them. The structure was built in 1730 and has been beautifully restored and maintained by the present owners.

Additions, although designed for modern living, have not destroyed the integrity of the original home.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 250 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

177-026

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

33

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

South Sudbury

Address 79 Nobscot Road

Historic Name John Brown

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1780

Source family history/visual analysis

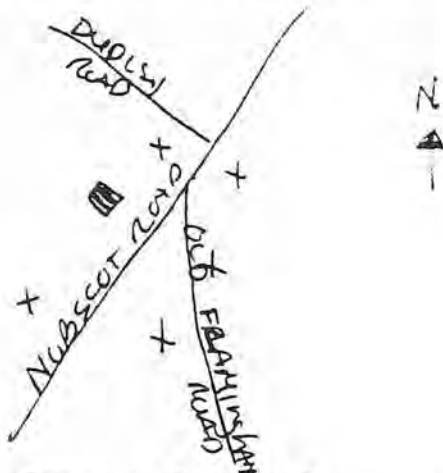
Style/Form Georgian/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) side ell. moving building 1000' east

Condition good

Moved no yes Date ca. 1870s

Acreage 1.38 acres

Setting On hill overlooking Nobscot Road

with terraced stonewall in front, remnants of

gardens and greenhouses, woods behind, near

19th c. dwellings of Browns

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Overlooking Nobscot Road from a hill and set back from the road is this two and one-half story, five-bay dwelling with a two-story side ell. The house displays a center entrance plan with a stucco chimney at the ridge which is slightly off center. The Greek Revival entrance has a wide entablature with projecting lintel carried by square pilasters with caps. Windows of two-over-two sash have plain surrounds and louvered blinds/shutters. The house is two bays deep with one window in the gable peak. The side ell is three bays wide and has a one-story enclosed porch projecting in front of the side ell and an open latticed pergola projecting from the gable end. A single chimney is located at the ridge of the side ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

From the time of settlement this property belonged to Browns who were descended from William Brown who was granted 200 acres at Nobscot in 1649. Late eighteenth century resident was John Brown (1755-1837) who served in the Revolutionary War, married Alice Howe in 1783, and held many offices in Sudbury. John and Alice Brown had several sons, three of whom settled in South Sudbury, Edward (1802-1853), Israel How (1791-1879) and John (1794-1853) who lived here until his death of typhoid in 1853, cause of the death of his brother, Edward, also. Following the settlement of John Brown, Jr.'s estate, the property was the residence of his nephew, Hubbard H. Brown (1839-1922), son of Edward Brown and Abigail Rogers. Hudson states that the house in which Hubbard Brown lived had been located west of its present site on the same property. This accounts for the Greek Revival updating of an earlier dwelling and the wide roof overhang in spite of the earlier looking pitch. Structural analysis is necessary to clarify the date. Hubbard H. Brown built the first Sudbury greenhouse in 1879. He erected an additional three greenhouses on the property and by 1889 had 6000 square feet of hothouses to raise cucumbers, lettuce and other vegetables.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Brown), 1856 (J. Brown Est.), 1875 (H.H. Brown), 1889 (H. H. Brown), 1908 (H.H. Brown).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L07-200

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

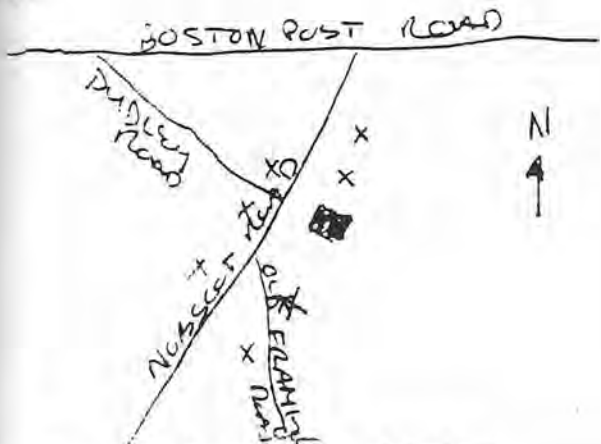
31



Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury
 Address 118 Nobscot Road
 Historic Name Brown/Smith
 Use: Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1850
 Source Hudson/visual analysis
 Style/Form Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures mid 19th c. barn on fieldstone. 3/6 sash/cupola
 Major Alterations (with dates) late 19th c. bays on west elevation

Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 27.35 acres

Setting Set down and back from road, scattered newer construction, open fields, pastures, behind barn, woods beyond pasture land

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The well defined two and one-half story Greek Revival dwelling displays a side hall plan with a three-bay main facade and four-bay side elevation which faces the street. Greek Revival details include the templar gable peak with boxed cornice, molded corner pilasters with caps, and the large square pilasters which support a wide entablature and projecting molded lintel of the door surround. The panelled door is recessed, a common feature found in Sudbury. The house is connected to the large barn by way of one and two-story side ells. On the south side which faces the road are two one-story rectangular projecting bays on brick foundations with paired three-over-three sash added in the late 1800s. One chimney extends from the west roof slope below the ridge. Windows have six-over-six sash with projecting lintels and louvered blinds/shutters on the main facade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although a house is shown at this location on the 1831 map, Hudson's account of the Brown Garrison House indicates that it was demolished in ca. 1850. The architecture of this dwelling is consistent with an 1850 construction date particularly with the recessed Greek Revival entrance of which there are many South Sudbury examples from ca. 1850. Hudson states that at the time of demolition of the garrison the property was owned by a Mr. Conant. Deed research is necessary to clarify this. The property was part of the early grant to William Brown in the mid 1600s and the garrison is thought to have been built by his son, Major Thomas Brown ca. 1660 and lived in by his descendants until its demolition, thus accounting for the ownership of William Brown of this property in 1831. This was probably William Brown Jr. who married Ruth Dakin in 1799 or their son William Brown (1803-1842). Subsequent owners included Joseph Smith (1856), Luther S. Cutting (1875), and Charles L. Goodnow (1889). Goodnow (1827-1890) was the father of Charles F. Goodnow who developed the large scale greenhouses and floral business on Highland Avenue. In 1908 this was the farm of Fred Ham who was a local farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (W. Brown), 1856 (Jos. Smith), 1875 (L.S. Cutting), 1889 (C.L. Goodnow), 1908 (F. Ham)
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 118 Nobscot Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	31

Photographs show area which has been said to be Browne Garrison Site. An early Browne garrison or house was on this property, however this foundation shows iron posts imbedded in concrete posts. Archaeological research would be necessary to try to ascertain whether the garrison was in this location.



FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C10-00S

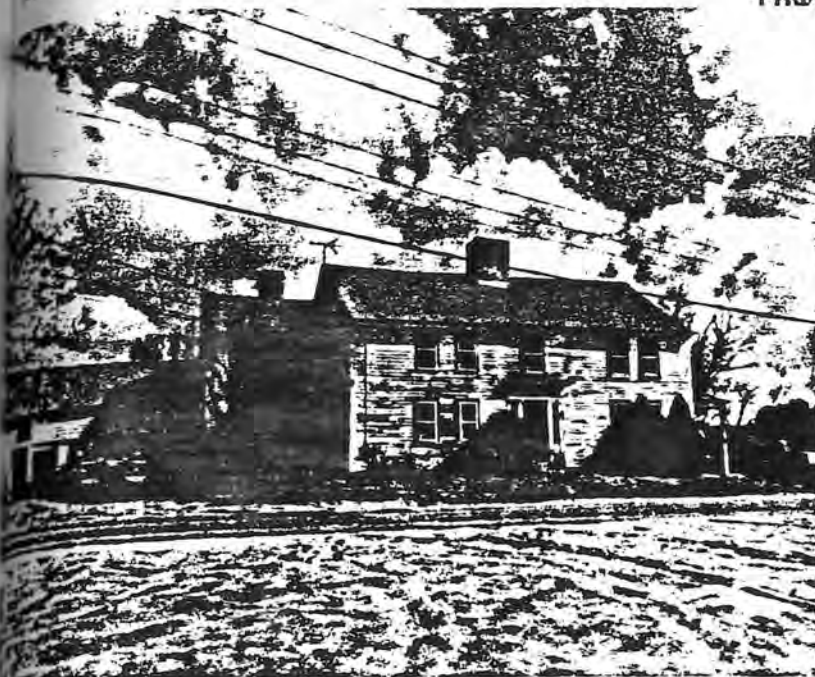
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

150



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address 196 North Road

Historic Name Reuben Haynes (1800s)

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1750

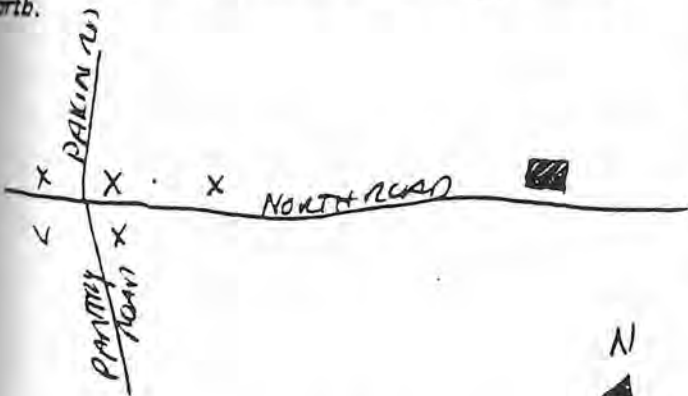
Style visual

Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) hipped open porch

on east side - mid 1900s, late 19th c.

windows

Condition fair/good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .93 acre

Setting At road edge, surrounded by open

fields and opposite open fields

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of the oldest extant dwellings in North Sudbury is this two and one-half story, five-bay, Georgian house with two-story side ell and attached sheds. The house which is two bays deep displays overall scale and massing of an early to mid eighteenth century building which was updated in the nineteenth century with a Greek Revival center entrance surround and later windows of two-over-two sash. The main entrance has three-quarter sidelights and panelled pilasters with caps which carry the deep entablature and projecting lintel. The fenestration pattern on the main facade is peculiar and may indicate that there was a smaller early house which was added to resulting in the five-bay, center entrance plan built around a massive center chimney. The side ell which is two bays wide also has a chimney which is set behind the ridge. On the east side is an open hipped roof porch supported by plain wood replacement posts.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Tradition states that this house was built in ca. 1715, although there is no substantive documentation at this point. Its massing and scale as well as location on the old road from Boston to Fitchburg are indicators of an early date. In the nineteenth century this was the residence of Reuben Haynes (1789-1854), followed by his son, Reuben (1822-1875). Both were farmers and descended from Walter Haynes (1583-1664) through his son, Josiah Haynes (1623-after 1698). Walter had come to Sudbury from Wiltshire England. Reuben Sr. was the son of John Haynes (1762-1829) and Sally Forbush who had seven children, several of whom also remained in North Sudbury. Deed research may help to reveal which Haynes lived in this house throughout the eighteenth century. It is likely that it was the home of John Haynes and Sally Forbush Haynes from 1785 when they were married. Reuben Haynes (7th generation) married Roxy Puffer in 1813 and had six children. After her death in 1826, he married Lydia Hosmer in 1827 and had five more children.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (R. Haynes), 1856 (R. Haynes), 1875 (R. Haynes, Res.), 1889 (N. Haynes), 1908 (Huntley).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, See Text for Book and Page.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Walter Haynes and His Descendants, 1583-1928.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community

Sudbury

Property Address

196 North Road

Area(s) FormNo.

	150
--	-----

Historical Statement - 196 North Road

In twentieth century deeds this property is referred to as the Reuben Haynes Homestead. Deed research was halted by missing Book #3329, Page #128 which is referred to in 1931 deed from Harold W. Putnum, Trs. to Mae S. Davis, Book #5569, Page #564. Only three properties were conveyed to Reuben Haynes according to recorded deeds and only one refers to a homestead with buildings. This property references a deed found in Book #135, Page #443 conveyed to Silas Puffer by James Haynes in 1795. However from the property description it is not clear whether it refers to this property. Confirmation would require a look at the missing book at the Registry of Deeds.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C10-400

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

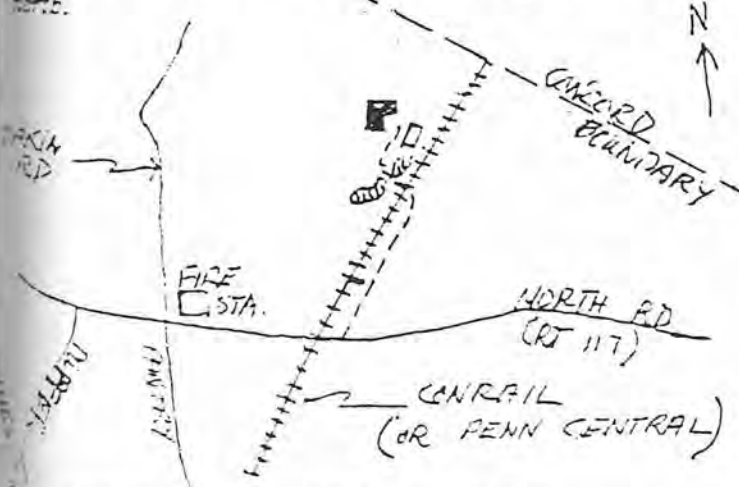
247



SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village)
 North Sudbury
 206 North Road
 Name Josiah Haynes Place
 Use residential
 Original residential / commercial
 Construction early 1800s
 Barn board dated 1803
 Federal/Greek Revival
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn

Major Alterations (with Dates) details unknown
 house owned for years by Frank Maurer who operated a sand and gravel company here

Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 31 acres

Setting Beautifully landscaped lawns and three ponds surround this beautifully maintained house. It is 3/4 mile from North Road

Recorded by Maribel C. Plonko
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date month/year Summer 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The core section of this two and one-half storey, ridge-roofed building is a wood clapboard, five-bay, side gabled structure only one bay deep. It faces south and has two chimneys just below the roof ridge on the north side. The central front entrance has a single second floor window above and a pair of windows on each side. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung, and the tops are set very close into the eaves. There is a simple shallow triangular pediment over the panelled front door. The door has two small lights at the top and is ornamented by a half panel of four lights and a plain pilaster on each side. A short, single bay ell extends north at the east side of the house. At the end of this north ell a second ell extends at a right angle for an additional two bays. Set into the corner formed by the northerly ell addition to the main house and the easterly ell is a spacious open porch with three round columns set into shallow elongated arches that are just below the eaves of the hipped roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Old maps show that this farmhouse was occupied by members of the Haynes family by 1830 through 1889.

1830 Map: J. Haynes

1856 Map: Josiah Haynes (1800-1884)

1875 Map: G.F. Haynes (1835-1902)

1889 Map: G. F. Haynes

The first of the Haynes family, Walter and some of his children were among the first settlers in Sudbury. They came from England on the ship "Confidence" in 1638. Walter's wife and the remainder of their children arrived shortly thereafter, settled in, and quickly became prominent in town life. Walter was the first settler to move west of the Sudbury River. (Goodstone, p.47) His son, John, built a garrison house on Water Row the foundation of which can still be seen.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

A Brief History of Sudbury

Goodstone, Joan

Haynes, Frances, ed. Walter Haynes and His Descendants 1583-1928

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Oral History from Mary Ann Maurer

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town Property Address
 SUDBURY 206 North Road

Area(s) Form No.
 247

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The main section of the house appears to be Federal Style except for the Greek Revival roof eaves. Both ells have this type of roof eave. The easterly ell has the eave line broken by two small six-over-six double hung windows. These windows each have a large pediment built into the roof and the gable ends of the eaves have short returns. Whether this easterly ell was altered or built at a time later than the main house is unknown. Two facts indicate that the house was built, at the latest, in the early 1800s.

a) While repairing the barn, the present owner found a barn board dated 1803.

b) The fact that North Road (Route 117 or the Fitchburg Turnpike) was laid down as a major road sometime after 1801, the year a committee was appointed "to see about an alteration in the road". (Hudson, p. 462). A Brief History of Sudbury (p.41) states that North Road was built in 1806. The fact that this farmhouse stands at least three-quarters of a mile from North Road, quite an inconvenience in the early days for a farm, is an indication that the house was in its present position before North Road was laid down. If the road had been there before the house it would have been built on the road or close to it.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

A tombstone in the North Cemetery reads: "Josiah Haynes (Jr) b. 1800, d. 1884 and Mary Haynes, his wife, b. 1803, d. 1880". This cemetery opened in 1843 and traditionally is the cemetery where North Sudbury residents were buried. This same tombstone lists one of the children as George F. (1835-1902) and it is likely that the ownership of this farm passed from father to son.

The Haynes family has been well represented in Sudbury down to the present time. Many of the family are still living here in homes that have been occupied by Haynes for many years. Frederic Marshall Haynes (b. 1843) played a large part, along with Frances Haynes, in the compilation of the Haynes family history from 1583 to 1929. At that time he was eighty-six years of age. This book is the authority for the Haynes genealogy.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C09-023

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

147



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address 272 North Road

Historic Name Warren (1831)

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Date of Construction ca. 1830

Reference maps

Style/Form Cape - altered

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) second story

addition - late 20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a ?

Acreage less than one acre .25 acre

Setting Northwest corner of North Road and

Dakin - oriented to Dakin, opposite fire

station - low post and board fence and picket

surrounding property

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Once a five-bay, one and one-half story Cape Cod cottage this house has been altered by raising the roof in the center to form a full second story as if there were front and rear shed roof dormers. Windows have been altered to vinyl with clip-on mullions of six-over-six configuration and small one-over-one sash for the four second story windows. There is a long low rear ell which is parallel with the North Road and is on a rubblestone foundation. Projecting from the south gable end of the house is a polygonal one-story bay.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

By the early to mid 1800s North Sudbury had its own post office, school, stores, and taverns along the Old Fitchburg Turnpike, also known as the Great Road and later North Road. Located on the corner of Dakin and North Road this house first appears on the 1831 map as a small cottage next to Thompson's Store. Although there were brick kilns in Sudbury as early as 1830 most brick foundations are from a later date. The house may have been relocated on the lot. The late nineteenth century owner was Hiram Haynes, (1823-1891) son of Reuben and Roxy Puffer Haynes. Haynes is listed as a carpenter in the vital records. Because his widow lived here according to the 1908 map this appears to be the correct Hiram Haynes. The Hiram Haynes (1858-1917) of the next generation, son of Reuben (1822-1875) and Esther Glines (1833-1904) and grandson of Reuben and Roxy Haynes, lived until 1917 and would have been listed on the map rather than Mrs. H. Haynes. Hiram Haynes had grown up at 196 North Road, the dwelling of Reuben Haynes and his eleven children born of two wives, Roxy Puffer (d. 1826) and Lydia Hosmer whom Reuben married in 1827.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (Warren), 1856 (M. Brown), 1875 (H. Haynes), 1889 (H. Haynes), 1908 (Mrs. H. Haynes).
Walter Haynes and His Descendants, 1583-1928.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C09-019

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

145



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address 275 North Road

Historic Name Henry Robinson

Present residential

Original commercial/residential

Year of Construction ca. 1840

Reference histories/maps

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached

barn

Major Alterations (with dates) long shed

dormer on west side, rear ell - mid 20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre .36 acre

Setting South side of road near other historic resources and new construction, large trees some evergreens shielding property

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This somewhat unusual dwelling is a gable front one and one-half story sidehall house with a wide second-story overhang which forms a porch which wraps across the front and along the east side. The porch is integral the design of the house. Behind the main block is a one-story rear ell which is three bays deep and the large attached gable front barn which projects from the side of the rear ell. The Greek Revival sidehall entry with half sidelights is concealed by the deep overhang and tall coniferous plantings in front of the dwelling. On the west side is an oversized shed roof dormer which is three bays wide. Windows have six-over-six sash and two are found in the gable peak of the main facade. The rear ell has long windows of eight-over-eight sash. There is one chimney near the rear of the main block and it extends from the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This building first appears on the 1856 map as the B. & W. Shop. It may well have been the blacksmith and wheelwright shops of John Haynes who according to Hudson kept such shops from 1820 to 1845 on the road to Fitchburg. This probably was John Haynes (1793-1875), son of John (sixth generation) and Sally Forbush, who married Susan Bowker (also from North Sudbury) in 1817. They probably lived at 98 Haynes Road until after 1831. North Sudbury had several businesses including stores, cooper's shops, taverns, and blacksmith shops located on the Great Road or North Road which was a stage route throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. By the late nineteenth century this property belonged to Henry Robinson (1800-1886) who was a farmer and who in 1823 married Almira (Myra) Haynes (1802-1887) daughter of Josiah Haynes (sixth generation) and Lydia Conant of Concord.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (B. & W. Shop), 1875 (H. Robinson), 1889, 1908.
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Walter Haynes and His Descendants, 1583-1928

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statements form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

C09-024

Maynard

146

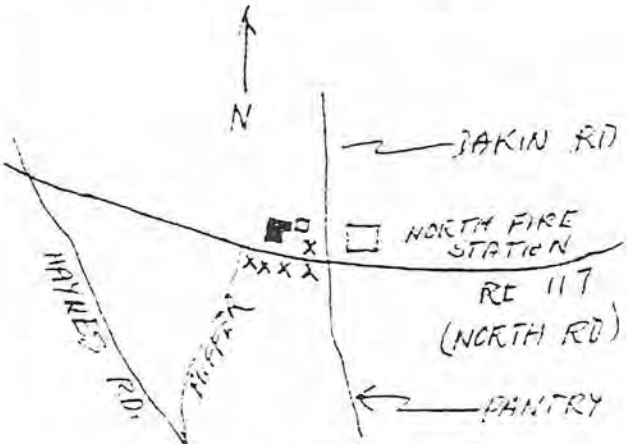
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116



SUBURBY
 (neighborhood or village)
 Sudbury
 284 North Road
 Name N. Thompson House and Store
 Present residential
 Original residential /commercial
 Construction 1750
 Assessor's Office
 Federal/Italianate updating
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko
 Katherine D. Hepting

Recorded by
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) June 1989, June 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation repaired granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingle
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small shed
 garage 50' northeast of house

Major Alterations (with dates) See text

Condition excellent
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 5 acres

Setting In one of three old town centers,
 North Sudbury. Now the surrounding open
 lands being built up slowly

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Federal Style, south-facing farmhouse is a five-bay, two and one-half storey wood clapboard sheathed building supported by a repaired granite foundation. It is two bays deep. Generally the house is unornamented. The central front door has a plain wood panelled door surrounded by four sidelights on each side. A flat hood with two supports has been placed over this front door. This hood partially obscures the narrow, flat pediment. Windows are now two-over-two and double hung. The two windows on each side of the front entrance have, at some unknown date, been replaced by bay windows. The core building has a two-bay, two-storey ell extending north from the rear of the house at the east gable. A one and one-half storey shed like building is attached at its corner to the north east corner of the house ell at right angles. A shallow hipped roof porch occupies the angle between the two ells. There are two end chimneys to the rear of the roof ridge. Asphalt shingles cover all the roofs. One chimney is near the west gable and the second is near where the main ell joins the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

On the 1830 and 1856 maps, this building is described as the Nahum Thompson house and store. According to Hudson (p.451) the first of the Thompson family (Nahum Thompson's great grandfather) was born on a boat while coming to this country. The son of this first Thompson, James, became Sudbury Town Clerk from about 1750 to 1799. Jedediah, son of James, was the father of Nahum. Nahum Thompson was proprietor of the store and stagecoach stop from 1825 to 1851. (Hudson, p. 498) He also served as town clerk and town treasurer. In 1852 Nahum was on a committee to superintend the building of the Wadsworth Monument (Hudson p. 517) and on 23 November 1852 he was President of the Day at the dedication of the Wadsworth Monument and the re-interment of the bones of the gallant militiamen who were killed by King Phillips' Indians on Green Hill in 1676 (Hudson, p. 518, 519) Nahum was a strong advocate of temperance (Hudson, p. 610). Nahum's son Charles, born 1827, studied law at Harvard and became a judge and chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Concord. (Hudson, p. 520)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral Tradition

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town Property Address

SUDBURY 284 North Road

Area(s) Form No.

146

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

At one time there was a barn connected to the house by a long building that was used to house stagecoaches. This property as well as being a grocery and dry good store was at one time a stagecoach stop on the Fitchburg Turnpike, now called North Road or Route 117.

There are two rooms on the top floor that are now sealed off so that no one can enter them. On the second floor the closets open up between the rooms so that one can enter another bedroom through the closet.

Alterations include the removal of a barn and long building which had been attached to the house to store stagecoaches, added bay windows, added front doorhood, boarded up south window on second floor of east gable, and two sealed rooms on the top floor.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

On the 1875 and 1889 maps, the owner is listed as E.A. Conant. The first Conant in Sudbury, Silas, was born in Stow in 1747 and moved to Sudbury in 1782. Subsequent generations lived in Sudbury until Edwin A. who lived at this farm and tavern. There were ten generations of Conants in New England since Roger Conant of England migrated here in 1623. The father of Edwin A. Conant served Sudbury as selectman and assessor for several years.

At one time, the North Sudbury Post Office was in this building as was the Reading Society and Library. In the early 1900s the house was a feed and grain store.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
C09-031	Maynard		202

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) North Sudbury

Address 338 North Road

Historic Name Raymond and Ralph Haynes

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction 1910

Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Colonial Revival/Four Square

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/stone tower

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures long one-story garage and workshop, elaborate arbor

Major Alterations (with dates) siding/windows enclosed porch on ell all of mid to late 1900s

Condition good

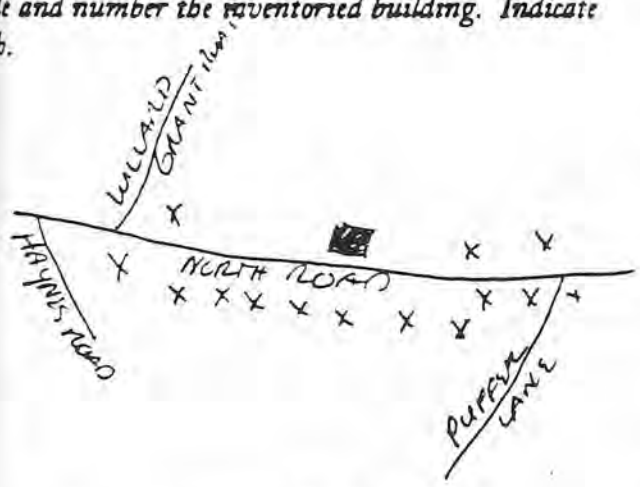
Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 7.46 acres

Setting North side of road, open flat area with elaborate gardens. arbor behind, tall mature coniferous marking edge of property



Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although built as an American Four Square form, this house has additions which give it a Queen Anne flair. It retains its original block with slightly projecting two-story bay and wide raking roof and has an unusual round two-story corner tower with cone shaped turret. The house also has a two-story side ell with gambrel roof and attached enclosed porch. Windows have two-over-one sash and are set in plain frames which are still evident on the stone tower and have been covered with siding on the main block. The house is two bays with the entrance bay articulated by a long templar pediment open porch which is supported by round Tuscan-like columns on stone bases. The second bay is a slightly projecting two story polygonal bay within the roof overhang and having three windows. The main facade also has a hipped double sash dormer. The tower element is made of rough faced stones set in mortar, has three bays at each level and is topped by a sweeping shingled roof with ball finial. There are shed roof dormers on the gambrel roofed side ell and a stone chimney extends from behind the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built in 1910 this house is in the approximate location of a nineteenth century dwelling of J.P. Stone. The 1908 map shows that the dwellings near this location were owned by S. D. Haynes. Also "Cherry Hill Farm" is in a near by location. According to records at the Registry this land was registered land by 1909 when it was owned by Raymond and Ralph Haynes with no buildings. In all likelihood a Haynes farm was subdivided among heirs, accounting for the proximity to Haynes property and the later construction date. Assessor's records indicate that the house was built in 1910 and this is consistent with the building form and style. This dwelling is one of only a few examples of the Four Square form with Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architectural details in Sudbury and the only local dwelling with a stone tower.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Register Land Book 211, Page 9.
Original Registration: Book 13, Page 197 (missing book)

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
100 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

008-034

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

143



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address 471 North Road

Historic Name J. Stanley Rice

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1870

Viewing Source visual

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached shed and barn

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

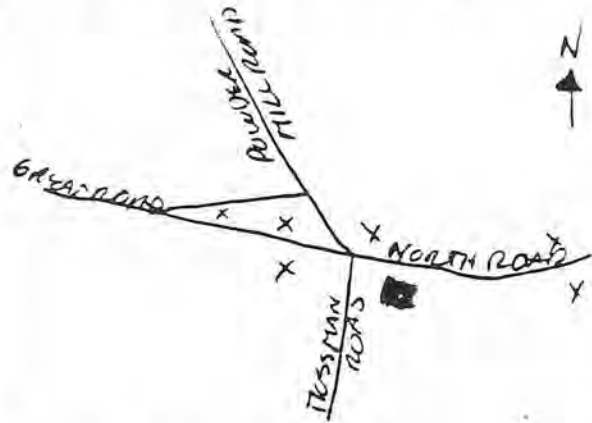
Moved no yes Date ca. 1900

Acreage .92 acre - less than one acre

Setting Up on knoll overlooking road and nearly opposite Powder Mill Road, on major through route, surrounded by mature trees, open lot on east side, mixed scattered development

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

Follow: Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

One of only a few three-bay, Italianate dwelling is this two and one-half story, twin chimney house displaying a center hall plan. The house has a full width porch which wraps around the east side from the north or main facade and is attached to the one story side ell shed which extends from the rear corner of the main block. Defining features include the centered double door with roundheaded lights on each door panel surrounded by a molded projecting frame and lintel, and the large one-over-one floor to ceiling windows on the first story. Windows have molded frames with projecting lintels and flanking louvered synthetic shutters. The wrap porch is supported by plain posts and balustrade. The house is two bays deep and one window in the gable peak on the east side. The connecting side ell is barn like with a sliding door and six-over-six sash. The two chimneys of the main block extend slightly behind the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although this house appears to be of the Italianate style with architectural features which hark back to the 1870s, the house was not located at this site until after 1893 when John Adams (b. 1827) who lived across the street at 484 North Road, sold the land to J. Stanley Rice. Earlier survey forms states that this house was moved from Powder Mill Road which begins across the street from this house. Further research is necessary to determine earlier history of the house before it was located here. The 1908 map shows the house owned by S.R. Rice who was undoubtedly related to the J. Stanley Rice. Although far removed from Sudbury Center this area of North Sudbury had its own stores, craftsman shops, post office and school throughout the nineteenth century. Also it was close to Maynard Center and to the American Powder Company farther north on Powder Mill Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (S.R. Rice).
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book #4975, Page #25 and Book #4602,
Page #82.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

B08-014

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

142

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood: (neighborhood or village) _____

North Sudbury

Address 484 North Road

Historic Name Asa Puffer/Josiah Adams

Present residential

Original residential/commercial

Year of Construction ca. 1750

Method of Analysis visual analysis/histories

Form Cape/altered

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

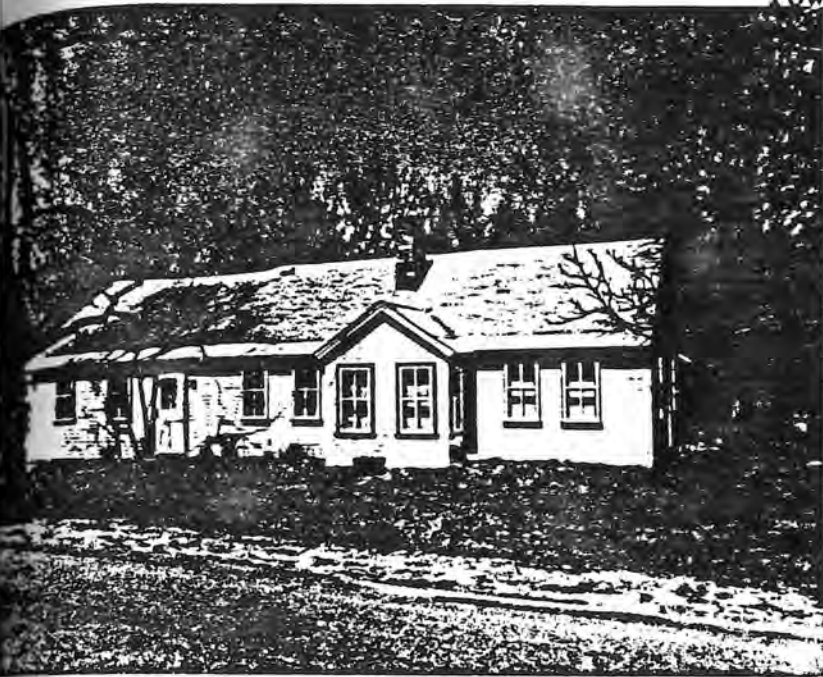
Major Alterations (with dates) projecting two window element, doors, windows - 20th c.

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

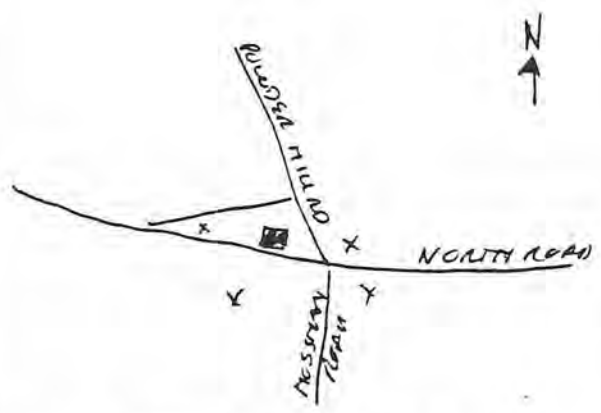
Acreage 3 acres

Setting At fork in road of North and Powder Mill Rd. near other historic property and scattered modern, unlandscaped lot



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The long one and one-half story cottage is a five-bay Cape with a three-bay addition, the division of which can be seen in the slight sag in the roof line and the fenestration pattern. The wide gable end which is two bays deep indicates an early structure of which there are only a few eighteenth century extant Capes in Sudbury. The center entrance of the original house has been converted to a projecting gable front two sash element. Windows have two-over-two sash set in slightly projecting frames. A center chimney of the main block is located below the ridge on the south/main facade. The three-bay addition on the west end has two windows and an entrance door and a single chimney set behind the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The road from Boston to Fitchburg was laid out in 1800, however, there were some paths in this area which is adjacent to that part of Sudbury which became the village of Maynard. The house appears to be pre-1800 in mass and scale. According to Hudson, prior to Josiah H. Adams who sold groceries and dry goods, Asa Puffer is thought to have been the proprietor of the grocery store at the same location from ca. 1815 to 1820 when Adams took over. Josiah Howard Adams (1780-1835) was born in Acton, one of six children of John Adams. According to Hudson, Josiah H. Adams lived for about twenty years at the location of the American Powder Company, north on Powder Mill Road in Maynard before moving here. After Adams death his wife Esther H. Adams (1805-1870) lived here followed by their son, Joseph B. Adams (1830-1878) and then by their older son, John Adams (b. 1827). In some records Josiah H. Adams was referred to as Esquire.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (Josiah H. Adams Esq.), 1856 (Mrs. E.H. Adams), 1875 (J.B. Adams), not shown on 1889, 1908 (Beauregard Bros.)

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street

Assessor's number

L07-026

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

A

Form Number

32



City/Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood/Village South Sudbury

Address 63 Old Framingham Road

Historic Name John Brown, Jr.

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1820

Source family history/visual analysis

Style/Form Georgian/Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Siding/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shingled

barn

Major Alterations (with dates) double windows in gable peaks and 12/12 sash - early 20th c.

side ells and enclosed entrance porch - early to mid 20th c.

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 12 acres

Setting Near intersection of Old Framingham and Nobscoot Roads with frontage on both, up on hill with paddocks and pond around - near other 18th and 19th c. dwellings of Browns



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Greek Revival farmhouse faces east and displays a five-bay, two and one-half story center hall plan with twin chimneys set behind the ridge. Three additional chimneys extend from the various side ells. The house has an enclosed entrance portico, a two-story gable front side ell and a one-story gable roof side ell attached to a barn-like structure. The main block is two bays deep with paired sash in the gable peaks. Windows have twelve-over-twelve sash set in plain frames and flanking louvered shutters. The enclosed pedimented entrance porch has a panelled door and eight-light sash on each side wall. The gable front side ell has a multi-light bay bow window and in the peak paired nine-by-nine casement window. The rear of the house faces Nobscot Road and there is a brick facing wall set out from the house and the screened porch which projects from the main block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The early nineteenth century dwelling is one of the better preserved examples of Georgian architecture in South Sudbury. Situated on the land which was granted to William Brown in 1649, the house was built by Brown heirs and lived in until the early 1900s by Browns. First known owner was John Brown, Jr. (1794-1853), son of John and Alice How who were married in 1783 and lived at 79 Nobscot Road. John Brown, Jr. married Lucy Cobb in 1821 which may have been when this house was constructed. From 1856 Spencer W. and Newton E. Brown, brothers, and sons of John and Lucy Brown are listed as living here. Both were farmers and were among those which were subject to the draft for the Civil War. The property has been greatly expanded and continues to function as a farm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (J. Brown), 1856 (S&N Brown), 1875 (S.W.N.E. Brown), 1889 (S.W.& N.E. Brown), 1908 (N.H.Perkins).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

L07-024

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

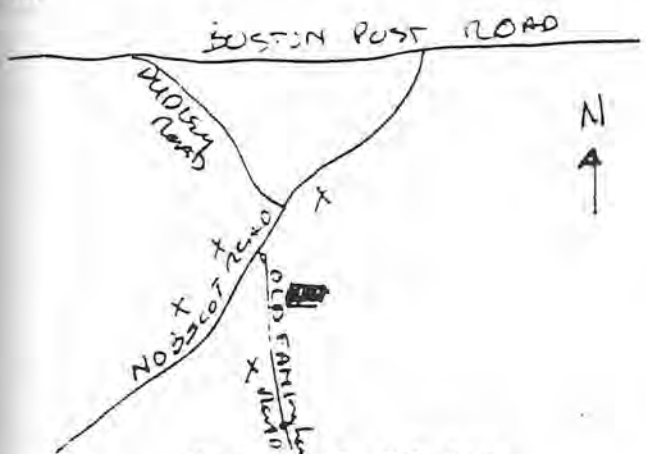
Form Number

239



Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) Nobscot/South Sudbury
 Address 78 Old Framingham Road
 Historic Name Edward Everett Brown
 Present Use residential
 Original Use residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1860
 Source maps/visual/family history
 Style/Form Italianate/altered
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large metal (corrugated) barn with 6/6 sash, cow stanchion windows and three car attached garage
 Major Alterations (with dates) mid 1900s synthetic siding, chimney/dorners early 20th c.
 Condition good/altered
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage three acres
 Setting Rural setting off Nobscot Road overlooking pond, open fields behind, only one other Brown-related house of early 1800s in immediate area

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The gable front, two and one-half story, three bay dwelling with full-width enclosed porch has been expanded and altered. The dwelling has a side two-story side ell and a two and one-half story gable front block attached to the other end of the side ell all tied together with a open wrapped Colonial Revival porch. The main block has windows of one-over-one sash, two pedimented dormers which pierce the eave edge on the south side on either side of an exterior splayed chimney. The enclosed porch on the main block displays paired short Colonial Revival columns/collonettes between each bay. The side ell has a wide shed roof dormer. The second gable front block is set back from the main block and has a third gable front block slightly off-center and projecting from the side ell gable front block. This off-set gable front block is a sidehall plan with a wide projecting polygonal bay within the wrap porch and one on the north side also. The porch has round columns and reeded balusters.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built on the Brown estate, on land which was part of the 200 acre 1649 grant to William Brown, this house was constructed by 1875 for Edward Everett Brown, son of Edward and brother of Hubbard H. Brown who lived at 79 Nobscot Road and built the first greenhouse in Sudbury. Edward Everett Brown (1830-1891) was a farmer, like the rest of his family and served during the Civil War. In 1854 he had married Mary Dakin of Sudbury. Brown's cousins, Spencer and Newton, sons of John Brown Jr., owned the house across the street at 63 Old Framingham Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (E.E. Brown), 1889 (E.E. Brown), 1908 (F. Parsons).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

H08-004

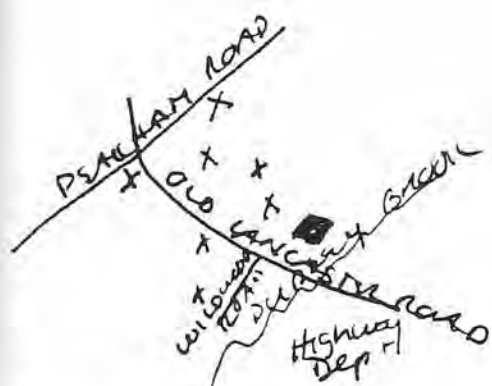
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

154



1 SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 286 Old Lancaster Road

Historic Name Curtis Moore

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1750

Method of visual analysis _____

Architectural Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation stone

Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roofing asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached

garage

Major Alterations (with dates) greenhouse and

side ell - mid 1900s, 19th c. ells

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 4.85 acres

Setting On north side of road facing east and

the brook, open fields behind and on side

in process of being subdivided and developed.

Mature plantings - near Highway Dept.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Curtis Moore House is the result of a number of construction phases. It appears to have been a five-bay two story dwelling which had an incorporated shed roof rear ell and a center chimney set below the ridge in the rear. Additions include part of the four bay wide hipped roof block which extends from the first two bays of the main facade with chimney at the apex of the ridges, a two-bay addition on the same plane as the main block forming the seven-bay main facade which faces east, and a two-story, two-bay side ell which is stepped back from the main facade and which has a steep lean-to roof with rear shed roof dormer. Architectural detail is minimal with flat window frames holding six-over-six sash. The shallow hipped roof enclosed porch with four-over-four side windows is a twentieth century addition as is the shed roof greenhouse projecting from the sixth bay on the east elevation. The two-car garage and shed is attached at the northeast corner of the side ell and extends easterly.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Known as the Curtis Moore House for the late eighteenth century owner, this house appears to be of mid 1700s construction. Curtis Moore (1778-1855) married Polly Nixon in 1805. She was the daughter of the important Revolutionary War general, John Nixon. Curtis Moore lived here by 1806 as there is a town meeting reference to laying out of Old Lancaster Road from just west of the Curtis Moore's place to the meetinghouse road which is Concord Road. Following Curtis Moore in ownership was Charles Haynes, which may have been Charles Ernest Haynes (1837-1894), son of David and Rachel Haynes who married Abi Willis, daughter of Daniel L. and Sarah Willis. This Charles Haynes served during the Civil War, was wounded several times, and returned to Sudbury as a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (C. Moore), 1856 (Curtis Moore Est.), 1875 (C. Haynes), 1889 (C. Haynes),
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

1108-037

Maynard

214



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 301 Old Lancaster Road

Historic Name unknown

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction 1909

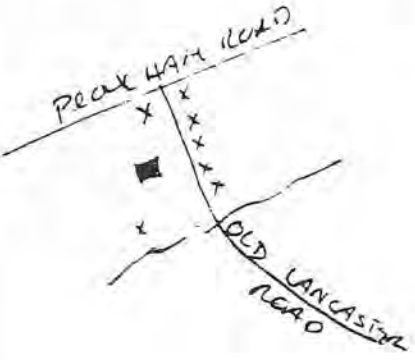
Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Italianate/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim wood shingles/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures hipped roof garage

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage _____

Setting Set back from road on open lot with treed edges, newer residences opposite and two historic houses in area, near Wash Brook

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built on a rubblestone foundation is this two and one-half story gable front side hall dwelling with one and one-half story side ell. The house was a full width screened porch with hipped roof supported by bracketed turned posts. The balusters are plain as is the round ball-like newel post. The sidehall entry is shielded by the porch as is the pair of first story sash. Second story windows include a single two-over-one over the entrance door and a pair of windows with shutters over the other first story bay. The house is two bays deep which are widely spaced. On the left side is a one-story projecting polygonal bay. Trim is minimal and limited to the boxed raking cornice and returns, flat window surrounds and a flat board band course marking the first and second story divide. The chimney is approximately in the middle of the left roof slope.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Until the late 1800s only the Curtis Moore House (286 Old Lancaster Road) and the millhouse on the corner of Old Lancaster and Peakham were part of the fabric of this area. A mill was located behind this property on Wash Brook. Scattered subdivision occurred in the early 1900s throughout Sudbury. This house, built in 1909 according to the Assessor's Records, is an example of such development. Further research may reveal information about the first owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-001

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

213

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 317 Old Lancaster Road

Historic Name Bemis / J. Prescott Willis

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1851

Historic Use history: construction of mill

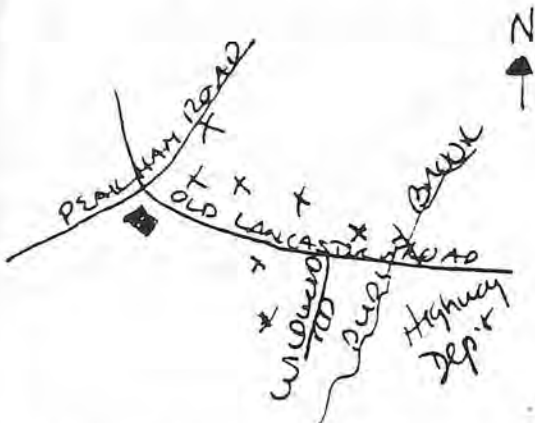
Architectural Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) side ell and attached garage - mid 1900s

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.07 acres

Setting At southeast corner of Old Lancaster and Peakham Roads, will tall stockade fence around property, brook behind where mill was

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The three-bay, side hall entrance dwelling consists of a gable roof block with a two-story rear ell, a two-story side ell and attached two-car garage with double carriage barn doors. The recessed Greek Revival entrance has a panelled door with flanking half-sidelights, a wide surround and projecting lintel. The inside walls of the entrance recess are panelled. The roof appears to be new with a wide eave and gable end overhang and no returns. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain frames. The side ell, which projects from the rear ell just behind the main block, is modern and has a bay window supported with brackets and an entrance door. There is one exterior chimney at the rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Built between 1831 and 1856 this was next to the 1851 saw and grist mill at Wash Bridge on Peakham Road. First owner of the mill was Ashael Haynes who sold to James Prescott Willis (1811-1886) who lived at 541 Peakham Road and owned this property as well. It is likely that the house was built as the miller's house at the same time as construction of the saw and grist mill on Wash Brook. Prescott Willis was succeeded by his son, Charles Prescott Willis (1854-1893). In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the mill was a planing mill also. It would be interesting to learn if J. Bemis, who lived here according to the 1856 map, was a miller. This house may have been built for the miller of the mills at Wash Brook.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (J. Bemis), 1875 (J.P. Willis), 1889 (C.P. Willis)
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H10-018

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

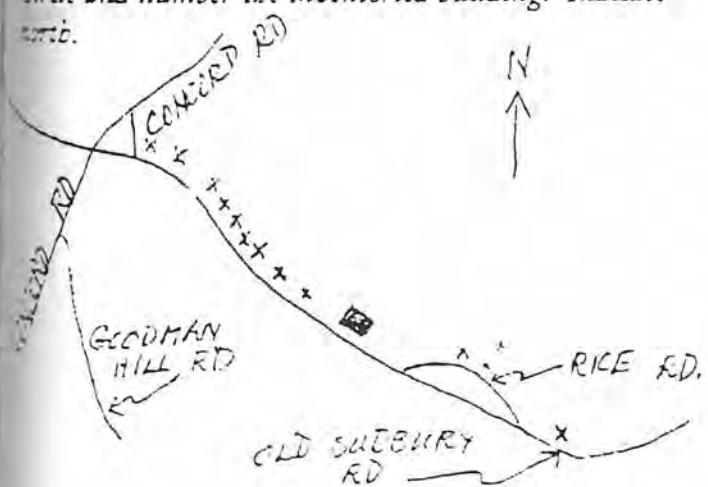
164



SUBURBY
(neighborhood or village)
Suburb Center Historic District
Address 208 Old Sudbury Road
Historic Name Daniel Greenwood House
Present residential
Original residential
Date of Construction ca. 1730
Type visual analysis by R. Desjardin
Form First Period - saltbox
Architect/Builder Daniel Greenwood

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation poured concrete
Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
Roof asphalt shingles
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none
Major Alterations (with dates) gambrel roof
addition at time of move - 1968

Condition excellent
Moved no yes Date 1968
Acreage 4.9 acres
Setting Set back from one of oldest roads in Sudbury. Stone walls, mature planting, comfortable distance between houses. Open fields

Recorded by Deborah Kattan

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

When Robert Desjardin dismantled and moved this 1730 Saltbox to Sudbury (1968), he discovered a structure that exhibited seventeenth century features. The original house was a one-room dwelling with a stone chimney foundation and a loft above. The west end of the present house is the original house that rose to two stories in the First Period Style with a saltbox roof slope. The center chimney has four fireplaces. The double hung windows have six-over-nine sash with pediments over the first story windows. This house features hand hewn beams, pit-sawn boards in the library ceiling, wide feather-edged panelling in the library, gunstock corner beams exposed in some rooms. The living room has woodwork of the Georgian and Federal periods.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Daniel Greenwood was born in Newton in 1704. In 1728 he married Sarah Adams and settled in Sutton, Massachusetts (Millbury). Their son, James, born in 1730, was the second of eight children. He became a Captain in the Revolutionary War and was known to head a company of men from Millbury to Roxbury on 20 April 1775 "on the alarm of the ministerial troops at Lexington on the 19th of April 1775" (History of Millbury, p, 59) May 1, 1780, Daniel Greenwood was selected as part of a nine-member town committee "to consider the Constitution and make a report to the town of what they do approve of and what they do not approve of" (History of the Town of Millbury, p.42). This was Daniel Greenwood's house in Millbury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

History of Millbury, Massachusetts, 1915.

Framed newspaper clippings 1968 of house move by Robert Desjardin.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H10-019

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

72



SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village

Sudbury Center

218 Old Sudbury Road

Name Tilly Smith Farm

Present residential

Original residential

Construction 1850

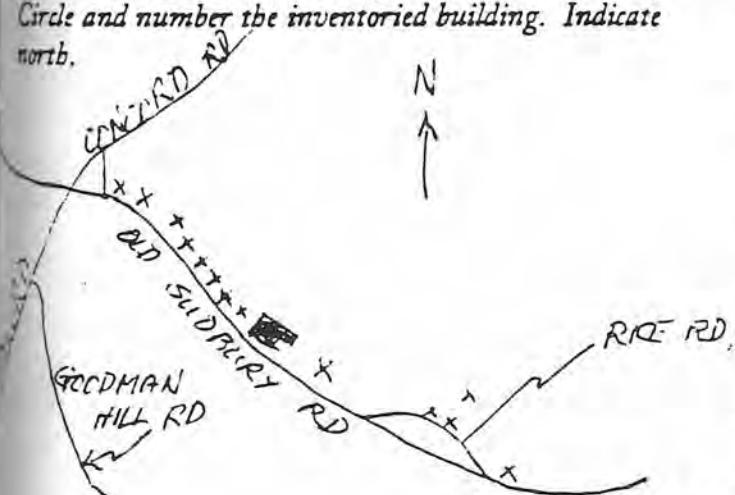
Assessor's Records

Form Creek Revival

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures barn demolished in 1938 hurricane

Major Alterations (with dates) 1979 - back porch, 1968-1976 - exterior chimney, 1985 - lap pool & greenhouse and shed, 1988 - family room stairs alter

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately 3 acres

Setting On Old Sudbury Rd., a main road from Wayland. Area wooded with some open fields

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko, Debra Kleeman, and Richard Mandel

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) March 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a classic Greek Revival structure that is very similar to two other homes on Old Sudbury Road, #276 and #279. It is two and one-half storeys, ridge roofed, three bays wide and three bays deep and the gable end faces the street. The lines are strongly geometric. The front entrance is framed by half sidelights, each containing four lights and the pediment is a plain flat board. Windows are six-over-six. A large three-bay, two-storey ell is attached to the east facade. And attached to the east end of the ell is a one and one-half story section that once was a carriage house, but is now a family room. The two large doors that were access for carriages are now sealed off. Both of these subsidiary structures were built at the same time as the house. In the 1880s there was a single story porch across the entire front facade of the house. There are pit sawed beams in the basement and attic. The foundation of a barn, demolished by the 1938 Hurricane, is evident to the east and front of the carriage house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This home is known primarily as the home of Tilly Smith and of the Fairbank family. A.S. Hudson's (p.476) earliest reference to Tilly Smith records that Smith had town permission to build a family vault on the "east side of the powder house" and in "the northerly part of meetinghouse plot nearby opposite the burying ground". On p. 522 Hudson describes the extensive town ceremony at the Wadsworth Monument Dedication in November 1852. At this time the bones of the men who were killed at Green Hill in the King Philip's War in 1676 were reinterred near the Monument. Tilly Smith was one of the pall bearers. About 1890, this farm became the home of the W.H. Fairbank family, still prominent in Sudbury today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury
Oral History, Richard Mandel, present owner.

Listed as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H09-061

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

A & J

Form Number

68



Address.
 the
 space.

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Sudbury Center

Address 276 Old Sudbury Road

Historic Name unknown

Uses: Present residential

Original residential & farm

Date of Construction 1840

Source Assessor's

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown - John Easton?

Exterior Material:

Foundation red brick and fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached

barn / garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

See Architectural Description

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

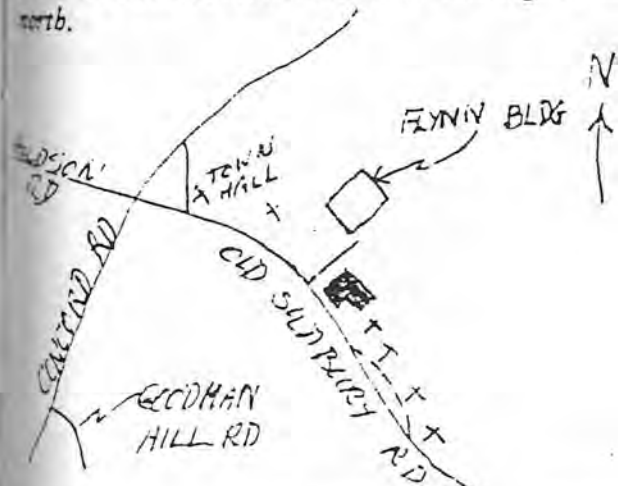
Acreage 13,504 sq. ft.

Setting Near the Common of a very early New

England town. Quiet, well-kept houses

and public buildings.

Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Royal Haynes, Jr., Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) March 1991

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This three-bay, two and one-half story, gable front structure is a wood clapboard, ridge-roofed, Greek Revival Style building. The plain front door, on the east side of the gable, is ornamented by four-pane sidelights on the upper part of the supporting pilasters. There is a very plain, shallow, triangular pediment over the front door. All the windows are framed by handsome shutters. The windows are six-over-six and rectangular in shape with the exception of the attic window on the front facade which is arched. The foundation is of red brick in the front of the house, but fieldstone in the rear. There are three interior chimneys. A single rectangular ell which contains a family room and two car garage extends from the rear part of the house in the easterly direction. The garage area was formerly a barn. It was used as a wheelwright shop at one time and was operated by J. Eaton, one of the owners of the house. This house was one of the first in Sudbury Center that had water piped into the house from a well out back. Architect Charles Way, an owner at one time, designed a tile pump house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Old maps show the owners as follows:

- 1830 - Property owned by Elisha Wheeler Haynes. It included the area of #250, #262, #268 Old Sudbury Road and Loring Parsonage.
- 1840 - J. Eaton, according to oral history built the house and to ran a blacksmith shop that was attached to the house by
- 1850 the ell.

- 1875 J. Eaton still the owner. He made carriage wheels in the & only fireplace in the house. It is still located in the
- 1889 wing from the house to the barn.

- 1908 - E. A. Powers now the owner. Mr. Powers separated the blacksmith shop from the house. The shop is now demolished. He ran a blacksmith shop on the property at 285 Concord Road near the intersection at Goodman Hill Road. That shop is also now demolished.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Goodstone, Joan. Love Letters to a Small American Town
Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
Historic Maps and Atlases

*Listed on NR as part of Sudbury Center Historic District

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town	Property Address	
SUDBURY	276 Old Sudbury Road	
	Area(s)	Form No.
	A & J	68

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Alterations: Water was piped to the house at an early date and the Charles Way tile pump house was constructed. The present living room and dining room originally were three rooms. Many doors and windows have been removed. A dormer was added at the rear. The ell once was a stable with the hayloft on top.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Ownership passed to Henry Way the postmaster in the early 1900s and then to his son, Charles Way. Charles was an architect who built the new Town Hall on the Common, and also an addition to the Flynn building next door. Charles Way rented the house to a number of well known Sudbury families including: E.P. Stiles, the railroad station agent in Sudbury Center who also had a coal supply business, Lawrence Hadley, brother of Rodney who lived for many years at 308 Concord Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stone, the former of whom was the Sudbury tax collector for many years.

In 1922 the house was bought by Royal Haynes, Sr., father of the present owner. At that time there was a water pump in the kitchen, two wells and outhouses. Royal Haynes, Jr. is the twelfth generation and last direct descendant of Walter Haynes one of the original Sudbury settlers who emigrated from England in 1638 on the ship "Confidence". Shortly thereafter he brought his wife and six children here. (Goodstone, p.47) Walter was the first farmer to move to the west side of the Sudbury River. His son built the Haynes Garrison House on Water Row. Royal Haynes, Jr. has the old deeds to Loring Parsonage, now the Selectmen's Office, and to Davis Farm at 196 North Road. Both these buildings were built in the eighteenth century, and both were Haynes family properties at one time. Another forbearer, Deacon Josiah Haynes died at the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775 at the age of 81.

FORM E - BURIAL GROUND

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 250 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

D10-017

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

801



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

North Sudbury

Address or Location Pantry Road

North Sudbury Cemetery

Ownership Public Private

Approximate Number of Stones 400

Earliest Death Date 1817 ? / 1843

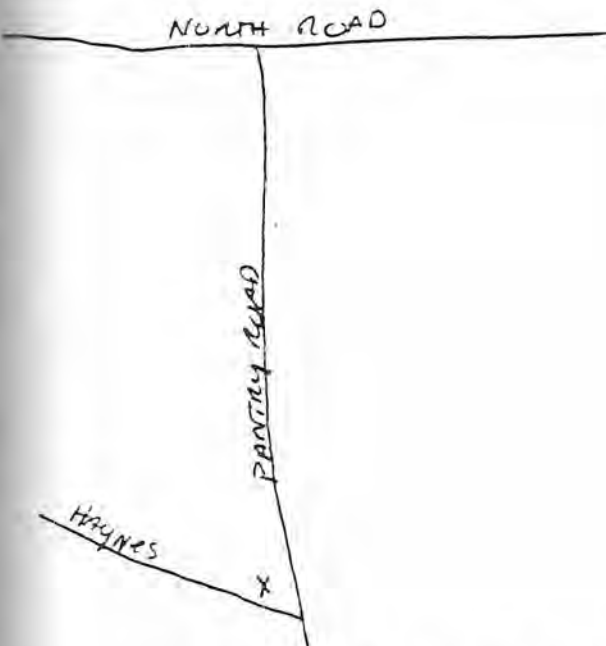
Latest Death Date late 1900s

Landscape Architect unknown

Condition good

Sketch Map

Draw or duplicate a map of the area showing the property location in relation to geographic features and nearby cross streets. Indicate all buildings or structures within and surrounding the inventoried property. Indicate North.



Acreage 1.46 acres

Setting East side of country road, near scattered modern residential development opposite expanded cemetery land on different lot

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/day/year) July 1995



BURIAL GROUND FORM

VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common or unusual. Note any known carvers.

The North Sudbury Cemetery is located on the east side of Pantry Road on a relatively flat area of land set up above the roadbed and edged by a low ashlar wall with long granite copings. The cemetery has scattered deciduous trees and is surrounded by trees separating the area from the low residential buildings on each side. The cemetery has several squared off areas marked by long granite blocks which indicate an area designated for a particular family. Along the front edge there are four of these areas with several small stones in each. Other markers include granite and slate stones and many obelisks of varying size and with degrees of elaboration. Prominent North Sudbury families are buried here from the early 1800s to the present and include well known names such as Adams, Bowker, Haynes, Hunt, Maynard, and Puffer. The cemetery was expanded to the opposite side of the road, however, for the purposes of historical identification documentation is limited to the lot on the east side which represents the original cemetery.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

The land for the North Sudbury Cemetery was purchased from Reuben Haynes in 1843 and consisted of one and six-tenths acres on the road from Framingham to Concord, now Pantry Road. The carriage way, which encircled the lot as described by Hudson, is still evident although the paths are no longer visible. In 1889 Hudson stated that there were 211 persons buried here and that lots were twenty-four by thirty feet. Probably this refers to the approximate squared areas marked by granite curbing within which there are several stones. The first person to be buried here was Sumner Haynes (d. 1843), son of Josiah Haynes, Jr. and Mary Haynes. However, several who died before 1843 are also buried here such as the daughter of Leander and Harriet Haynes who died in 1839 and the daughter of Israel and Ruth Hunt who died in 1817. Most likely this was a family cemetery and it was in 1843 that the land was purchased and formally incorporated as a cemetery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (Cem.).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

- Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

J06-803

Framingham

249

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

333 Peakham Road

Name Noyes Place

Present residential

Original residential & dairy farm

Construction early 1800s

Noyes farm and family

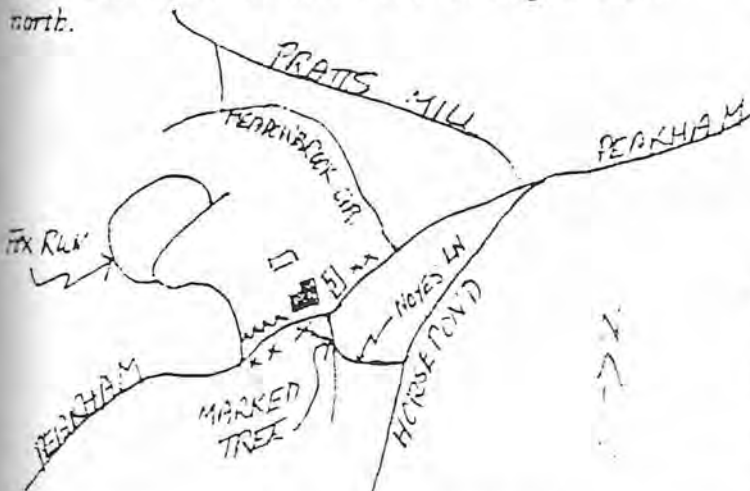
Form no style

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large barn with two wings (moved from Sudbury Center)

two sheds (chickens), ice house

Major Alterations (with Dates) early 1900s - kitchen gutted and restored

1940s - removal of two silos, bathrooms

Condition good added in 1950s and 1985

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 11 acres

Setting Quiet, modern suburban area on a busy town road

Recorded by Dorothy Noyes, Muriel C. Plenko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) March 1989, August 1993

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is quite a small house particularly for an old farm house, and has no definite style. This is probably due to the fact that it was built from the original house that burned and was sited across the road. It was built by members of the Noyes family. The main facade of the core structure is one and one-half storey, ridge roofed building with a five-bay shed dormer. It is a single bay deep. The house faces the road (east) and has a rather large, flat-roofed porch, possible used also as a mud room. The shed dormer has obviously been added at a later date from the original construction as it joins the roof just below the ridge line and in a very awkward manner. The core structure has a small two-bay ridge-roofed single story ell on the north side and a very large west ell. The facade of the west ell faces north and although it is only two bays, one of which is a door, it is wider than the facade of the main building. This west ell has a single chimney and its overall proportions recall that of a Cape Cod cottage. Double hung windows in the ells are six-over-six and those of the main block are two-over-two. The six-over-six are newer. The inside wall covering is horse hair plaster.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This was a working dairy farm of the Noyes family from the early 1800s until 1953. Members of the family lived in it until 1987. It was originally 200 acres, but sixty-seven acres were sold in 1985. The farm kept about thirty-five cows, chickens and four or five work horses. As was usual in the early days, they had an ice house. Ice was cut from a pond in the field at the corner of Peakham and Old Lancaster Road and stored over the winter in the ice house. The Noyes family is one of the original settlers in the town of Sudbury. Peter Noyes and family arrived on the ship "Confidence" in 1638 with fourteen other settlers. They were Puritans and had been persecuted as religious dissenters in England (Scott p. 17, 18). It was Peter Noyes and his bother, Thomas who established the first grist mill on the west side of the Sudbury River (Scott p. 28). In 1676, this mill was the haven that Capt. Wadsworth and his men were trying to reach before they were annihilated by the Indians on Green Hill in King Philip's War (Scott p.95).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Oral History. Noyes Family
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-106

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

46



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 541 Peakham Road

Historic Name D. Lincoln

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction 1740

Source visual/histories

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage

Major Alterations (with dates) new windows -

late 20th c.

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage less than one acre - .92 acre

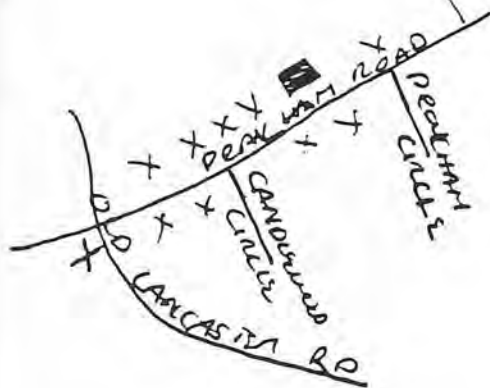
Setting West side of road among twentieth

century residences, open garden behind with

mature plantings and hedge

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The five-bay, two and one-half story Georgian dwelling displays a center chimney plan and is two bays wide. Set on a stone foundation, which is barely visible due to clapboards to the ground, the house consists of the main block and a two-story side ell with one-story hipped porch within the L formed by the side ell and main block. Fenestration patterns have been slightly altered. The second story center window is not centered over the main entrance nor is it equidistant from the windows on each side of it. Also the north side has four windows under two second-story windows and one in the gable peak. The first-story windows are clustered as if a pair of windows which is an alteration of the original plan. Windows, which are replacements, have six-over-nine sash set in slightly projecting plain wood frames. Second story windows extend to the cornice molding. The center entrance panelled door is set in an elaborate door frame. Fluted pilasters carry a wide blind fan entablature and projecting molded lintel. The house has narrow corner posts, and no gable end eave overhang.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

It is not known whether this late eighteenth century was owned by the Lincoln family, the 1831 owner. According to early maps this was the home of David Lincoln (1779-1863) or Daniel Lincoln (b. 1764) both sons of Israel and Experiance Lincoln. Both married and farmed in Sudbury. Daniel married Nabby Haynes in 1789 and David married Hannah Stone in 1805. After the 1850s it was the homestead of miller, James P. Willis (1811-1886), who married Adaline R. Haynes, and bought the 1851 saw and grist mill at Wash Brook from Asahel Haynes. The mill was located just south of this property. Willis expanded the mill complex and added a planing mill. He was succeeded at the mill by his son, Charles Prescott Willis (1854-1893), who also lived here. The Willis family also owned 317 Old Lancaster Road which was probably the dwelling of the miller or superintendent of the planing mill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (D. Lincoln), 1856 (D. Lincoln), 1875 (J.P. Willis), 1889 (C.P. Willis).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-039

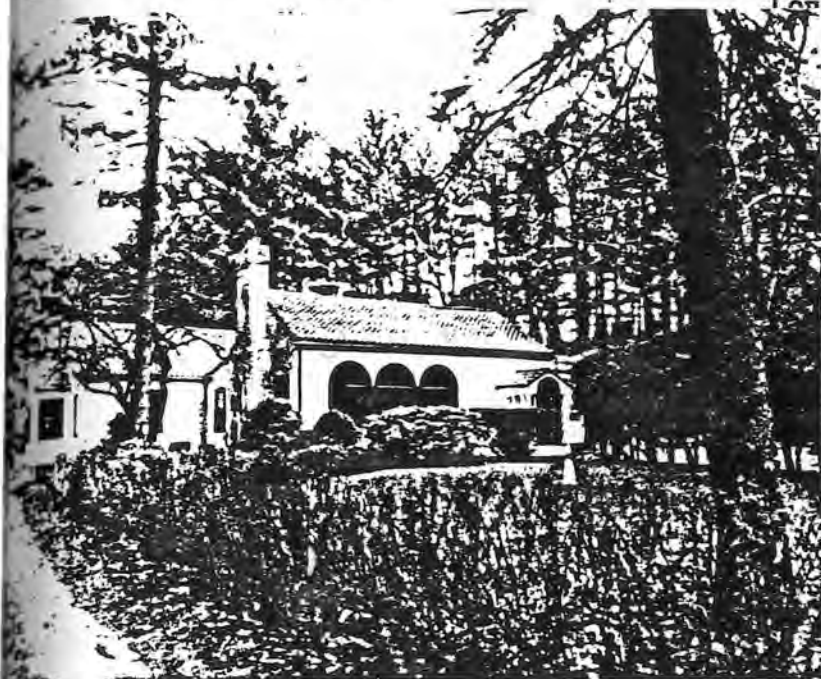
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

212



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 593 Peakham Road

Historic Name Alfred Grinnell

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction 1940

Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Spanish Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder Alfred Grinnell ?

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete

Wall/Trim stucco/wood trim

Roof red tile

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures Spanish

Revival garage of stucco with roundheaded door

Major Alterations (with dates) addition at rear

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.97 acres

Setting Near Sudbury Center on mid 1900s

residential stretch of eighteenth century
road. Immediate area designed and planted
for house.

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The only example of the Spanish Revival Style in Sudbury is this one and one-half story stucco dwelling with red tile roof. The house consists of a front block with triple arched floor to ceiling windows/doors, a one-story rear ell and a second one and one-half story block parallel to the front block. Windows are multi-light with roundheaded arches or wide square eight-over-eight sash. There is an exterior chimney on the south gable end of the main block. The landscape and the layout of the house are integral to one another and form outdoor spaces such as the courtyard at the end of the driveway on the north or right side and the front garden with hedgerow of arborvitae parallel to the driveway. The driveway has two structures which frame the entrance, one a pair of tall stone piers with crenolated tops from which rise an iron reverse S curve structure forming an arch over the driveway. The other is a stucco and tile arch connected to the house at the northeast corner. An enclosed entrance porch projects into the front garden space and has a door facing the drive and roundheaded window on the pedimented front.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This relatively modest dwelling is the only building constructed in the Spanish Revival Style in Sudbury. It resembles a rambling villa at a small scale and was probably architect built. Long time town employees remember that the architect who designed the house lived here many years ago. This was probably Alfred W. Grinnell. It was about the fourth or fifth house built between Hudson and Old Lancaster Roads on Peakham which was farm land until well into the twentieth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Assessor's Office, Town Building.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number H08-040	USGS Quad Maynard	Area(s)	Form Number 211
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Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 601 Peakham Road

Historic Name unknown

Use: Present residential

Original residential

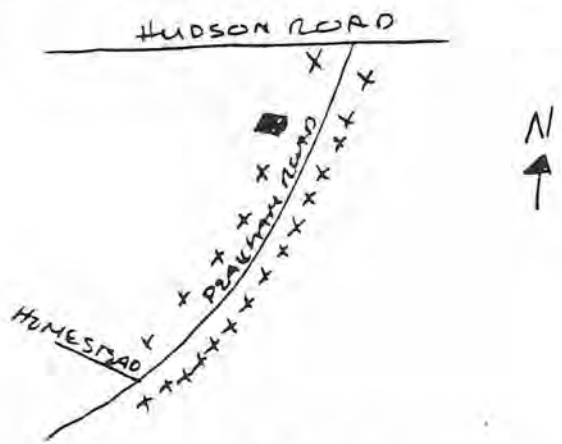
Year of Construction 1920

Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Bungalow

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and mortar

Wall/Trim wood clapboard and shingles

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.19 acres

Setting On mid 20th c. residential street of modest dwellings - scattered historic properties. set back from road on knoll with mature and well maintained landscape

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The one and one-half story dwelling is a good example of the Bungalow Style of which there are several examples at Willis Pond north of Hudson Road and only a few other scattered samples. This broad dwelling with a steep pitch to the roof displays a three-bay facade with three-part windows flanking the center entrance over which there is a steeply pitched shed roof dormer also with a three-part window. Double hung windows have mullions which are vertical and only in the upper sash. Three-part windows have two-over-one flanking three-over-one sash. In the gable peak there are paired and single windows, a string course denoting the break between the first and second story. The first story has a centered narrow three-over-one window, and a projecting one-story enclosed porch on one side and a wide one-over-one window on the other side. A single chimney is set behind the ridge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

While a number of bungalows were built in the 1920s near Willis and Bottomless Ponds north of Hudson Road, this is one of the best examples of a well maintained Bungalow Style dwelling constructed for a year round residence in Sudbury. The top part of Peakham Road was undeveloped until after the early 1900s with the exception of one farm on the west corner of Peakham Road and Hudson Road and the Willis Farm at 541 Peakham Road. Subsequent development occurred in the mid 1900s when the community was converted from a small New England farming community to a growing suburb.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Assessor's Records, Town Hall.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H08-040

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

210

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 610 Peakham Road

Historic Name unknown

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction 1904

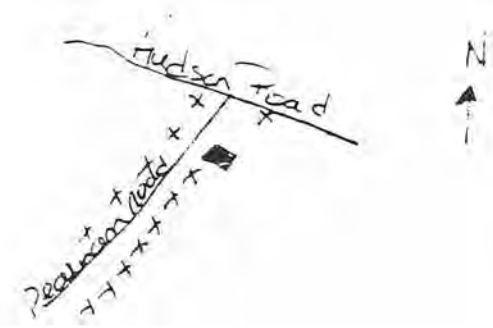
Source Assessor's Records

Style/Form Colonial Revival - Four Square

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation rubblestone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date / /

Acreage 1.25 acres

Setting East side of Peakham Road, near

Center, densely developed residential

street with modest houses, only a couple

of historic houses - mostly from 1940s on.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The three-bay, two-story dwelling displays a Four Square plan with a hipped roof two-story rear ell. The center entrance is flanked by single bays of two-over-one sash with plain flat surrounds. The wrap porch has turned posts with intricate carved brackets. The balustrade is plain, resembling post and rail fencing, having no balusters. Entrances to the porch are centered on the main facade and near the rear of the south or right side. There is an entrance to the house through the side ell. The main block is two bays deep while the side/rear ell is one bay deep. One chimney extends from the south roof slope below the apex of the hipped roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to the Assessor's Records this house was built in 1904, however, it does not appear on the 1908 map. It is the oldest house on the east side of Peakham Road between the Center and Old Lancaster Road and before 1900 the landscape was characterized by scattered farmsteads. Further research is necessary to determine who built this house and when.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Assessor's Office

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

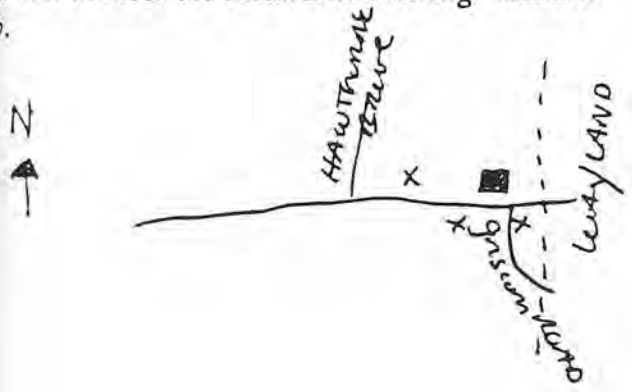
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number L11-012	USGS Quad Framingham	Area(s)	Form Number 242
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Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Landham _____
 Address 24 Pelham Island Road
 Historic Name Edward Newell Eaton
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1850
 Identification maps/visual analysis
 Architectural Form Greek Revival/Italianate
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation brick
 Wall/Trim synthetic siding/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none
 Major Alterations (with dates) late 20th c. siding, early 20th c. side ell (west end)
 Condition good/altered
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 5.16 acres
 Setting At Wayland town line, near Heard Pond, next to 18th c. house and opposite new residential development, open fields behind mature landscape.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Italianate house consists of a gable front two and one-half story block with slightly recessed flanking ells on brick and a second side ell on the west or left side on a parged foundation. The main block displays a three-bay side hall plan with full width porch with squared chamfered columns and pilasters. The porch has been screened and masks the side hall door with slightly projecting lintel. Windows have two-over-two sash with louvered blinds. In the gable peak is a roundheaded window with roundheaded louvered blinds. The flanking ells appear to be part of the original construction and have a projecting one-story square bay on each main facade and a small half round two-light window with matching blinds in each gable peak of the side ells. Each side ell has a chimney at the ridge. The second side ell on the west side is three bays wide with a centered entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Although this house is most closely related to Edward Newell Eaton (1836-1907), son of John Eaton and Ruth Barker, it may have been initially built for Azariah W. Brooks of Vermont who married Mehitable Eaton in 1829. The 1856 map shows A. Brooks as the owner and it was constructed on land which belonged to John Eaton who lived at 36 Pelham Island Road. The Greek Revival/Italianate plan became a common house style in the mid 1800s in South Sudbury. Edward Newell Eaton lived here probably from the time of his marriage to Ellen E. Goodnow (1840-1932) in 1866. She was the daughter of Martin and Alvira Goodnow who lived at 372 Boston Post Road. Edward N. Eaton was an incorporator of Mount Wadsworth Cemetery in 1887. His son, Henry married Marion Hurlbut in 1894 and lived at 24 Church Street. The Eatons were farmers and had a large garden and small fruits orchard opposite the residences. The house is nearly identical to that at 344 Boston Post Road and similar to Martin Goodnow's house. Further research is necessary to learn of a connection through owners or craftsmen designing each house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1875 (E.N. Eaton), 1889 (E.N. Eaton).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

L11-404

Framingham

20

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village _____

Ham Island area _____

36 Pelham Island Road

Name Eaton Homestead

Present residential

Original residential & farm

Construction 1790

Assessor's _____

Form Georgian

Architect/Builder unknown - copied Emory Hunt House



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none now

barn burned

Major Alterations (with dates) 1938 - roof altered

1978 - added hallway and three car garage

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage approximately one acre

Setting Originally rural but now suburban

with open woods and fields

Recorded by Lynn Kopf, Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The style of roof is very unusual as it is a combination of hip and saltbox design. The roof was badly damaged in the 1938 hurricane and a higher roof was added at that time. There are beautiful brick arches in the basement that support two main fireplaces and chimneys. The house was set up for two families for several years around 1837 as evidenced in deeds selling half to various family members. There were thirteen rooms once, but only twelve now. There are six fireplaces, one with an oven. Originally there were four chimneys, but there are only three now. In 1967 the house was in very bad condition but it had never lost any of its old architectural features. The Charles Werner family, who purchased it in 1966, has done extensive restoration.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This property is an example of early political influence and of development of land ownership in the early years of this country (Powell p. 115). The land was granted to Herbert Pelham as proprietor in 1639 and was one of only three grants made by the Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1640. Herbert Pelham grew up in Lincolnshire, England in an educated, land-owning family. He came here in 1638 and became a member of the ruling General Court, the first treasurer of Harvard College, and a commissioner of sewage or drainage. He was granted 400 acres by the General Court for his services. He returned to England and upon his death, he bequeathed his land to his son, Edward Pelham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Powell. Puritan Village.
Sudbury Beacon, Tercentenary Issue, 1939.
Sudbury Town Crier, August 3, 1978, Howard Russell.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 22 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 36 Pelham Island Road

Area(s)	Form No
	20

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

- 1711 Pelham to Isaac Hunt, Sr. and Samuel Stone
- 1723 Isaac Hunt, Sr. sold 1/2 to Isaac Hunt, Jr.
- 1791 Isaac Hunt, Jr. to Jonas Hunt
- 1794 Jonas Hunt to Abel Cutter
- 1795 Abel Cutter to Haman Hunt
- 1822 Haman Hunt to William Heard
- 1837 William Heard to Loring and John Eaton
- 1861 Edward Eaton (son of John) leased property and house
- 1866 Edward Eaton married Ellen Goodnow
 Ellen Goodnow deeded property to daughter, Mary
 Mary married Albert Beckwith
- 1966 Werners purchased house from Beckwith Estate.

FORM B - BUILDING

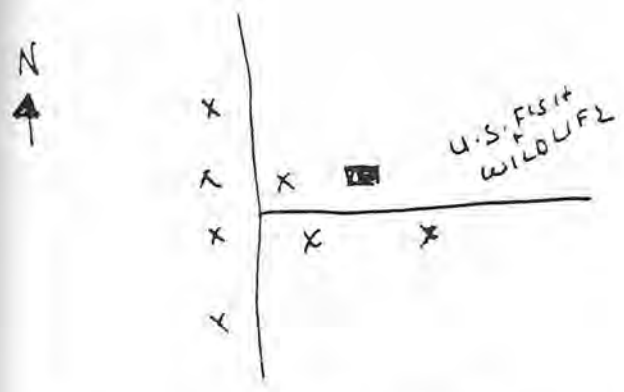
Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number L10-019	USGS Quad Framingham	Area(s)	Form Number 21
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Town SUDBURY
 Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) Landham
 Address 112 Pelham Island Road
 Historic Name Elisha Hunt
 Present Use residential
 Original Use residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1750
 Identification Method visual analysis
 Style/Form Georgian
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation brick
 Wall/Trim wood clapboards/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shingled one-car garage
 Major Alterations (with dates) "early out" with windows, graduated clapboards, etc. early 1900s
 Condition good
 Moved no yes Date ca. 1886 from 125 Pelham Is.
 Acreage one acre
 Setting Open fields, close to road, surrounded by U.S. Fish and Wildlife land, opposite 1886 dwelling and near modern church on corner of Pelham Island and Landham Road

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story, three-bay dwelling resembles a First or Second Period dwelling with a steep lean-to or saltbox roof line and small one-story rear ell. The relocation accounts for the brick foundation. The house appears to have been "restored" in the early 1900s as evidenced by its twelve-over-twelve window sash set in slightly projecting plain frames, the wide center chimney, and the graduated clapboards. The center entrance is a newer reproduction of a Georgian door with bulls eye glass which is tall and narrow - not in scale with the early period being recalled. The east gable end is one bay deep with the steep lean-to. In the gable peak is a small four-over-four sash and a tiny four-light window is at the second story level of the lean-to. There is an entrance to the lean-to with a small twelve-over-twelve window next to the door. The small rear ell has a door and two windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Once located across the street on the Hunt property this dwelling was sold by Reuben Hunt to Henrietta Brooks in 1886 and moved here to make room for the construction of 125 Pelham Island Road. The move does not appear on the 1889 map. First known owner was Elisha Hunt (1765-1843) who married Sally Eaton (b. 1770) in 1794 and lived here followed by his son, Reuben Hunt. The house appears to be of an earlier period, however, additional research would be necessary to determine construction date and for whom the house was built. In the early twentieth century it was the dwelling of Sven Olaf Nelson who is listed in directories as a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (E. Hunt), 1856 (Reuben Hunt), 1875 (R. Hunt),
1889 (M. Brooks), moved 1908 (N. Nelson).
Hudson, The History of Sudbury 1889.
Street Directory, 1909.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

L10-022	Framingham		22
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Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Landham _____

Address 125 Pelham Island Road

Historic Name Reuben Hunt

Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1890

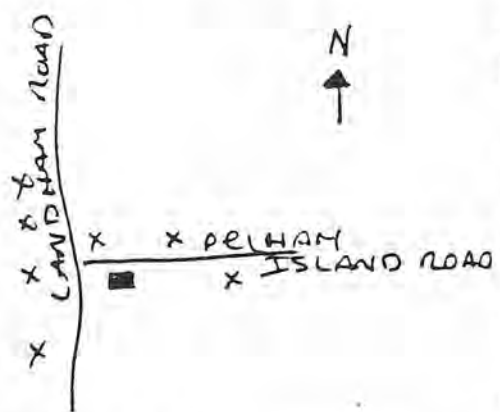
Reference maps/histories _____

Form Second Empire

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/concrete

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/no exposed trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large gable

roof barn on fieldstone, with huge sliding door and long transom lights, clapboard garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

synthetic siding, vinyl windows, covered trim

ca. 1960s

Condition good/altered

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 1.77 acres

Setting Corner of Pelham Island and Landham

Road, open setting, with rural character due to

barn and open fields, nearly opposite new

church

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The large Second Empire dwelling has been altered with the application of synthetic siding, the loss of most of its trim, the replacement of most windows with vinyl one-over-one sash, and the addition of the large three-story gambrel roof side ell. The main facade, facing Pelham Island Road, is three bays with a full width hipped roof porch supported by round Tuscan-like columns. The entrance with flanking full side light is centered on this facade. A fourth window has been added to the second-story and there are three tall dormers each with casement windows. The first story windows within the porch have twelve-over-twelve sash. There is a projecting bay on the west end facing Landham Road. The twentieth century side ell has irregular windows, and entrance door to which the Colonial Revival porch of the main block wraps, and a deck projecting from the end.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The land was once part of the Hunt farm and had a small early house which was moved across the street to 112 Pelham Island Road for the construction of this Second Empire house in ca. 1890. The old house was sold by Reuben Hunt to Henrietta Brooks in 1886, however, the 1889 map only shows a house in this location with nothing across the street, thus the circa date for construction of this Second Empire dwelling. The builder of the house was James Hall of Saxonville. It was constructed at about the same time as the Nahum Goodnow House at 163 Landham Road. The early twentieth century resident was Charles F. Chase who was a farmer. For a period in the mid 1900s this property was converted to a rest home.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1908 (C. Chase).
Street Directory, 1909.
Survey Forms of 1968.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

H11-004

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

123

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Water Row _____

Address 25 Plympton Road

Historic Name Chandler House, "Man Alone"

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction 1900

Current Owners - Mr. & Mrs. Gonzalo Leon

Style of Form Italian villa with Spanish influ

Architect/Builder Joseph Chandler

Primary Construction Material: _____

Foundation fieldstone

Trim stucco and fieldstone

Roofing slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) large two-storey
 stucco section added in 1920s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage six + acres

Setting Landscaped (extensively at one time)
 grounds in a picturesque rural setting near t:

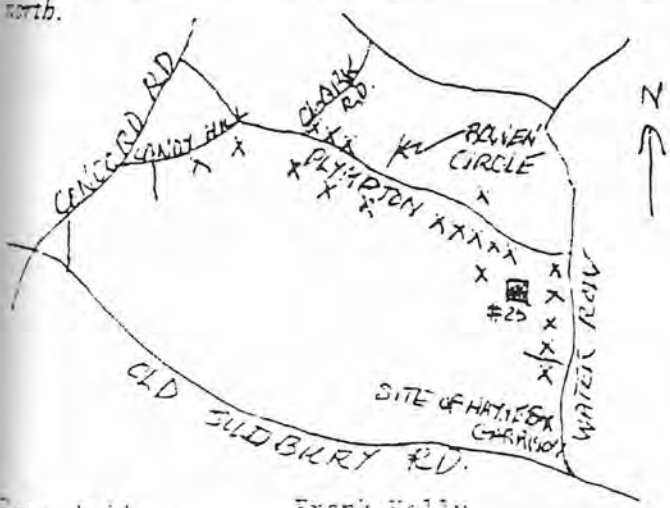
Nearest Waterway Sudbury River

Photograph

3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5", black and white only
 Label photo on back with town and property address



Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Frank Kelly

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) October 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

Custom-designed by a prominent Boston architect and world traveler, Joseph Chandler in 1900 for his own use. The long, low fieldstone building was the original home and it was built in the early 1900s with a greenhouse, study, and guest room. The large two-storey stucco slate roofed section was added in the 1920s and contains six bedrooms and four baths. From 1900 to 1940 (when Chandler died) the grounds were profusely landscaped in level and gently sloping lawns, including a hedge-enclosed bowling green. Two garden areas were enclosed by stone walls. There were numerous paths bordered by twelve foot hedges of hemlock and cedar. Stone gate posts topped by stone lions are at the entrance. The property was noted for its beautiful formal gardens, fountains, statues, and stone work. The immediate grounds were landscaped in costly shrubbery and specimen evergreens. Many of the plantings were valuable European importations. At the edge of the rear lawn an arched, stone bridge crossed a small brook which in turn fed a good-sized duck pond.
(continued below)

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Some anecdotes about Mr. Chandler include stories that he did renovations on Boston houses and State buildings and that he brought back to his Sudbury home the old replaced pieces, for example, some Statehouse doors. On his trips abroad he brought back wood, tile, and stonework. He was a good friend of Mrs. Jack Gardner (Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston) and made purchases for her when he went abroad. He built a stone bathtub and shower behind his house, overlooking the beautiful landscape, and used it everyday of the year.

Architectural Description (continued)

Two giant willows border the pond and other shade trees included giant oak, pine, maple, apple, plum, and elm. There used to be many pheasants and small game all around. The house is an authentic Italian villa of soft pink (faded now) concrete and heavy cut stone exterior. Much wood paneling, trim, and tile were imported from Europe. There are many arches and curves with a Spanish flair.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Assessor's Records

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 60 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

G10-120

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

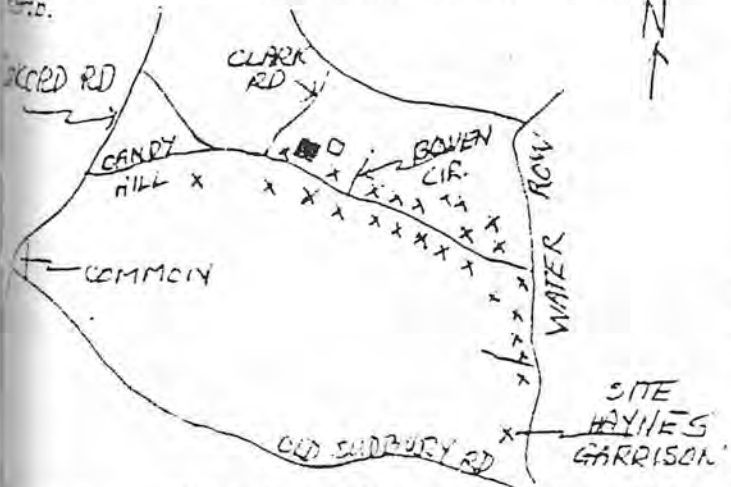
124



SUBURBY
 (neighborhood or village)
 128 Plympton Road
 Name Baldwin House
 Present residential
 Original residential (farm)
 Construction pre-1830
 Sam Reed, local historian
 Federal
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone
 Wall/Trim clapboard
 Roof asphalt
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage

Major Alterations (with dates) included in text

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date 1830

Acreage 67,226 sq. ft.

Setting Previously rural (1969) back road - now sparsely settled with recent homes

Recorded by Muriel C. Flonko, Joan Fredella

Organization Eastern Historical Commission

Date (month/year) December 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

This house, in design and proportion, is a typical Federal Style farmhouse, probably built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century on Water Row. It is of post and beam construction with a low stone foundation. The outside is clapboard. The ridge roof shows two interior end chimneys. The central front entrance is a simple door, with sidelights and a flat horizontal pediment, that opens up into a compact center hall. The bannister on the staircase was installed in 1969 when the present owners bought the house. The main house consists of two rooms extending from the front to the back of the house, with one on each side of the center hall and a small additional room behind the center hall. The same pattern is repeated upstairs. Downstairs, each room has its own Rumford fireplace surrounded by a simple wooden mantel. The fireplace in the downstairs, east room is sealed and this room was probably the original kitchen, before the attached ell was built. The ell is unusual in that it is necessary to step down a few inches to enter it from the original house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This Federal Style house is presently in excellent condition and has been minimally altered. It originally stood on the foundation of a house on Water Row just south of New Bridge Road at 173 Water Row, which is occupied by the Nauss family and is also a moved early house. (S. Reed) The Baldwin House on Plympton Road is considered the twin of Harry Rice's house, MHC #122, that also originally stood on Water Row and is now sited at 135 Plympton Road, across the street. Although the original owner of the Baldwin House is unknown at this point, it was probably one of the Haynes family. See Sudbury maps. The present owner stated that the house was moved in 1830 by a lady who felt that its location was too remote from the places she wished to go. Plympton Road was previously called "the old road to Wayland" or Wayland Road according to the present owner. When Joan Fredella bought the house in 1969, it was the only house in the area and was a working farm. There were approximately twenty acres belonging to the farm around the house and an additional twenty acres across the road. The house is presently on a lot of 67,226 square feet, the remaining property was sold off for the house and lots presently surrounding it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Fredella, Joan, present owner, oral history.

Reed, Samuel, local historian.

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, 1889.

Town May, #4, 1830, Massachusetts Archives 2042

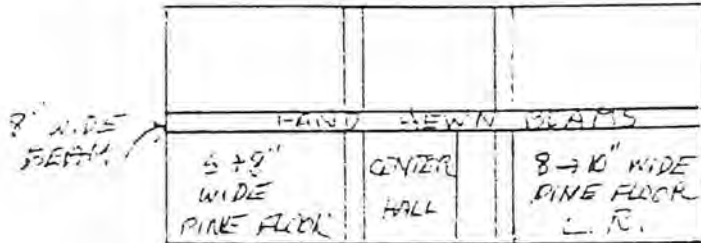
Town Map #16, 1856 approximately, Map of Middlesex County, Smith and Bumstead.

Town Map #13, 1875, Beers Atlas of Middlesex County.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

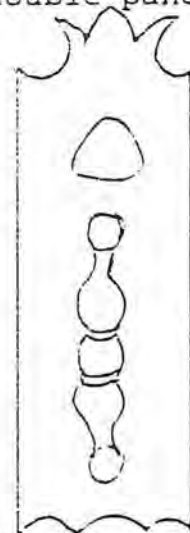
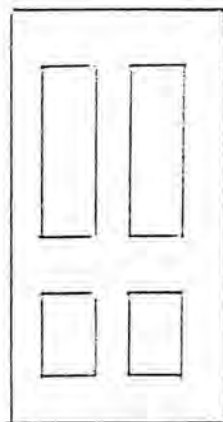
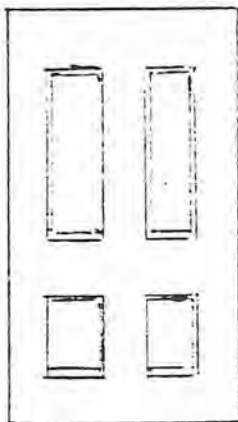
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

At one time there was a pot bellied stove in the center of the new kitchen in the ell. It vented by a chimney since removed.



FIRST FLOOR
PLAN

The center beams on the ground floor are exposed and hand hewn. In the west downstairs living room there are three wooden pegs, presumably connecting beams at the corners, are exposed through the plaster. The main beam extending the width of the house is eight inches in width and roughly hand hewn. Pine flooring varies from six to eight inches in one room and from eight to ten inches in the other. The downstairs doors, whose finish is only stain, are notable for their Norfolk latches, in use between 1800 and 1850. These doors are four-panelled and plain on one side and have double panels on the other.



Woodwork surrounding downstairs doors appears to be a later addition as the design is more typical of the late 1800s.



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

128 Plympton Road

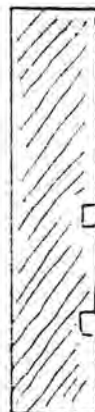
Area:

Form No.

114

Architectural Description (continued)

An unusual feature of the "new" kitchen in the ell is an eight inch vertical beam embedded in the east wall and of no apparent function in that spot. By tradition, it is a beam from the now demolished Haynes Garrison House on Water Row, and perhaps another indication that this is originally a Haynes house. It is eight inches wide and hand hewn.



ALTERATIONS:

- 1) Moved from Water Row in 1830
- 2) Rear ell added to eastern side
- 3) Large barn and shed attaching barn to the ell added, possibly when house was moved. Destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.
- 4) Large family room added by the Fredellas in 1972.
- 5) An outside entrance door on the west side of the original house was converted to a tall window.
- 6) A chimney venting a pot-bellied stove in the "new" kitchen in the ell was removed.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

An old photograph shows a barn attached to the rear of the present ell and indicates that it was a dairy farm. Written on the back of the photograph is the following:

Winn Haynes Place Angie M. (Pento) Wilson Birthplace,
 October 17, 1882.

The barn and shed attaching it to the house ell burned down years ago.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

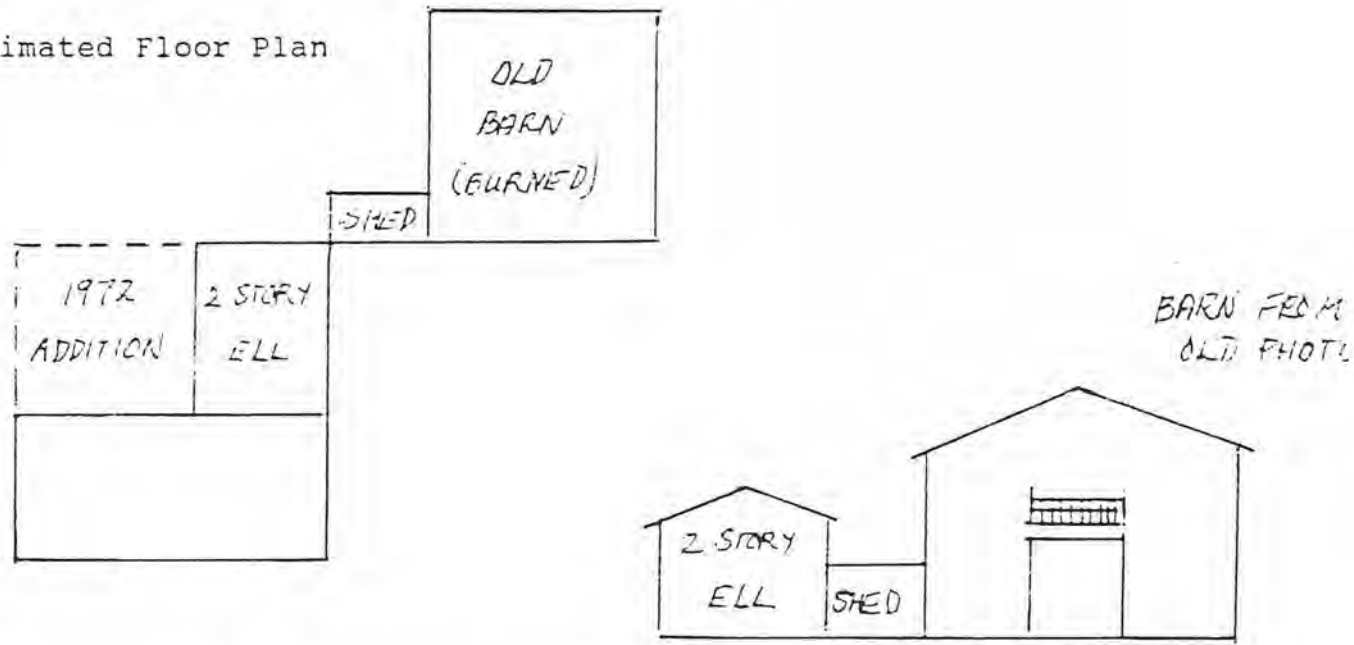
Town
STURBOROUGH

Property Address
120 Plympton Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	124

HISTORICAL STATEMENT (continued)

Estimated Floor Plan



An incomplete list of house owners or occupants is as follows:

- 1830 Map: no building on this site, J.Y. Haynes on 173 Water Row
- 1856 Map: J. W. Haynes on site; J.W. Haynes on 173 Water Row
- 1875 Map: J.W. Haynes on site, Farrell on 173 Water Row
- 1882 Photo: Angie M (Pento) Wilson birthplace - October 17, 1882
Winn Haynes place
- 1968: Known as Baldwin's Place
Old Inventory Form by Robert P. Bowen
- 1969: Purchased by Fredella Family

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

G10-021

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

122

Form Number



SITING

(neighborhood or village)

135
 25 Plympton Road

Name Haynes-Smith House

Use residential

Original residential

Construction ca. 1787

Assessor's and research by owner (Or

Georgian/Federal

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation poured concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof wood shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached ell, shed and garage

Major Alterations (with dates) old ell removed and replaced at time of move (1981)

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date 1981-1985

Acreage one and one-half acres

Setting Pleasant rural area of Plympton Road up a gentle slope from a very old tree-line narrow road and surrounded by open fields

Recorded by Charles Orr & Muriel C. Flonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) February 1990

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within community.

This excellent example of Federalist/Georgian transitional architecture was owned by Harry Rice, the last of his family in Sudbury and it stood at 130 Water Row until 1981. Water Row was the first area west of the Sudbury River settled by families from the original Sudbury (now Wayland). The house was virtually in its original condition, with minimal modernization, and its front entrance faced south, gable end faced Water Row, in the traditional orientation. The house and land were purchased by the Department of the Interior in order to add the 60 acres to Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. In 1981 the house was bought by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Orr. The Orrs identified, catalogued and then dismantled each separate part of the house and stored them. This painstaking disassembly was possible because of the post and beam construction where the joints are secured by wooden pins and the roof was supported by a forty foot pine ridge beam. All of the timbers are hand hewn and are of oak, yellow pine, white pine and chestnut. The smaller pieces are sawn, probably by a local saw mill. The granite front steps are also original.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The excellent example of early Federal architecture represents the type of home built by many Sudbury men returning from the Revolutionary War. This house is associated with descendants of an original Sudbury grantee, a family prominent for many years in the Town's history and still present here. At one time, this property when it stood on Water Row, was owned jointly by Jonas, Charles, and Peter Haynes, three brothers who were descendants of Deacon John Haynes (1621-1697), one of the original fifty-four grantees of Sudbury in 1638. Deacon Haynes also built and lived in the Haynes Garrison House, no longer extant. The three brothers took part in the skirmish in Concord on April 19, 1775; two of them were at Bunker Hill and Jonas fought at Boston, Ticonderoga, and in New York State. The brothers sold the house to Benjamin Smith (1741-1819). A daughter of Benjamin Smith married George Rice whose descendant three generations later was Harry Rice. Harry died without heirs in 1978, the last of his family in Sudbury. At one time there was another old house on the property that Harry tore down after the hurricane of 1938 which was indicated on old maps and was probably a Smith House according to Harry's sister.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

- Candee, Richard M. Letter dated September 4, 1978 from Preservation Consultant to Dr. Charles Bolian, UNH, Durham, NH.
Holmes, Burton. Letter dated September 11, 1980 from Sudbury Historic District Commission to US Department of the Interior.
Orr, Charles, owner. Oral History.
Sudbury Town Crier. July 30, 1981 and September 1985
Haynes, Frances, ed. Walter Haynes and His Descendants.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

PLYMPTON

113 Plympton Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING

10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

122

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In 1986 the house was rebuilt by the Orrs at its present site on Plympton Road with the main entrance now facing north. During the reconstruction, the old original fire damaged ell containing the summer kitchen was removed, and a new ell, shed and garage were added. The only 1787 part of the house still remaining in the main two-storey part. Because the house itself is almost unaltered since its beginnings, a description of the original structure is included. Sources are Charles Orr and the two letters listed under references. Until the 1930s the Harry Rice House was an L-shaped building composed of a two-storey dwelling with original one and one-half story ell containing a summer kitchen and serving rooms that were attached behind the dining room. The old summer kitchen had a brick floor, smoke chamber, cooking fireplace with a "set" kettle and beehive oven and was partially underground since the house was sited on a slope. The two-storey portion had a full cellar reached by stairs down from the kitchen and a door in the out-of-ground portion of the foundation created by the slope of land on which the house sits. It was interesting to find three alcoves built into the foundation whose use was unknown but were probably used for storage. These alcoves were fairly common only in north Middlesex County. This portion of the house never seems to have had a major interior remodeling until it was dismantled in 1981. All exterior and interior trim appears to be original with the exception of some of the two-over-two window sash which replaced the original nine-over-nine from one sash remaining in the attic and some in the ell. The original front door is wood, six-panelled, and has adjacent four pane sidelights. The hardware was vandalized when the house was empty after Harry Rice died, but has been replaced by antique, similar hardware by the present owner. In the interior, there were seven brick fireplaces with two beehive bake ovens, six-panelled doors, chair rails, wainscotting, and baseboards, sixteen to eighteen inch wide yellow and white pine flooring and plaster and lath wall construction. Fireplaces were of the original brick with the early hooks and gudgeons in the kitchen. Prior to 1981 the rear half of the ell containing the summer kitchen was damaged. It was for this reason that the ell was removed before reconstruction of the house. Therefore, the present structure has only six fireplaces and no beehive ovens. (It was decided not to replace them). To indicate the care with which the integrity of the house was maintained, the Orrs painstakingly removed and cleaned each brick and replaced them in their original position, although some were turned to expose a less damaged side.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Assessor's number

G10-500

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

125



SUDBURY

neighborhood or village

161 Plympton Road

Historic Name Aaron Hunt

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction 1886

Source newsclipping report on MHC form

Style Form Italianate/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roofing asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large wood

Notes

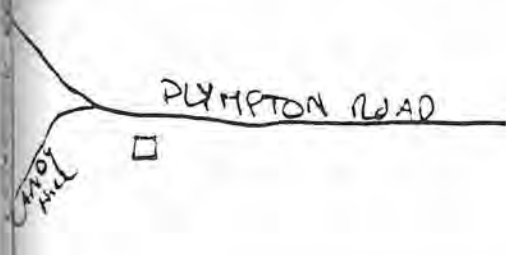
Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2.66 acres

Setting Rural pastoral setting high on hill overlooking agricultural fields, with small foundation behind as part of garden, mature trees, new and old residential nearby



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The tall five-bay, two and one-half story, center entrance dwelling has three entrance facades. The facade facing Plympton is the plainest side of the house and the orientation of the driveway which leads to the south side, draws one away from using the Plympton side. Facing south on the opposite side is a five-bay facade with centered french doors and a wide elaborate Italianate doorhood with heavy brackets. The gable end which faces east displays a centered entrance as well with flanking one-story projecting polygonal bays. The house has two-over-two sash set in flat frames with louvered shutters. A three-bay ell projects from the west side and has a triple casement first story window and two-over-two in all other locations on the north side and the utilitarian side entrance on the south side. The house has bold dimensions and plain detail with the exception of the wide door hood and projecting bays.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Aaron Hunt, Jr. (1825-1907) built his substantial house in 1886 on the site of a Thomas Plympton House, the foundation for which is still evident. Hunt, the son of Aaron and Lois Hosmer Hunt, grew up at 667 Concord Road, a house built by his father on the land of his grandfather, William Hunt. Hunt, his ancestors, and descendants have been farmers in Sudbury. From 1649 when Peter Noyes gave Thomas Plympton six acres on the Gulf Meadow, Plymptons have lived in and owned property in Sudbury. In each generation there has been a Thomas Plympton of note from the first to settle in Sudbury who was killed in the King Philips War. The house of Thomas Plympton was demolished when Hunt built this house, however, it is unknown whether it was a seventeenth or eighteenth century dwelling. Due to the small size of the foundation it may be of an early two up and two down house. It is shown on the 1831 map as T. Plimpton. Later owners of the property prior to demolition of that house were D. Bent (1858) and A. Hunt (1875).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Atlases/Maps: 1889, 1908 (A. Hunt)
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
SLEDGEUR

Property Address
161 Plympton Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	125

The foundation of an old house on what was once the Thomas Plympton Estate has large fieldstones and is a dry wall. The dimensions point to an early house. In all likelihood this was the foundation of an early eighteenth century Thomas Plympton house. Several generations of Thomas Plymptons lived here before it became the estate of Aaron Hunt.



FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 20 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

B09-441

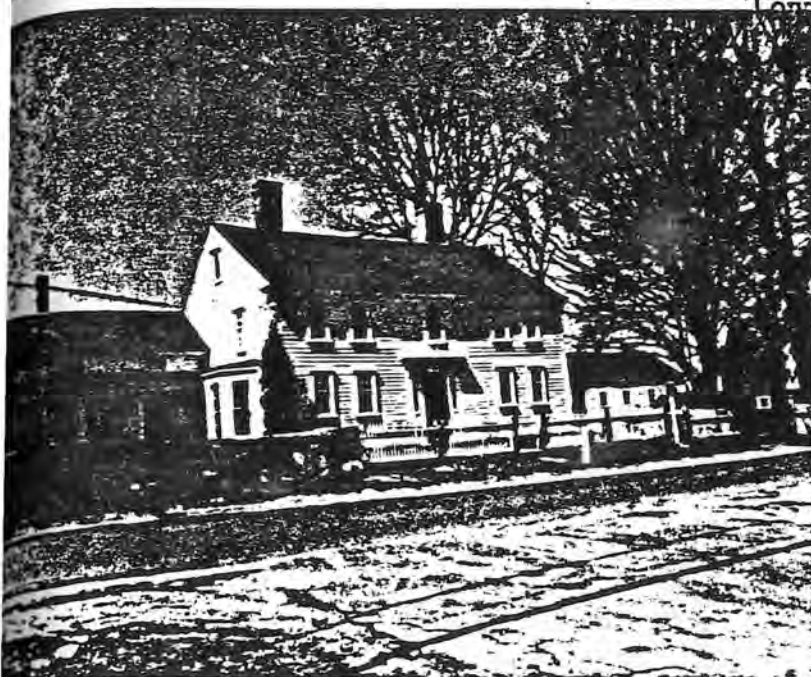
USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

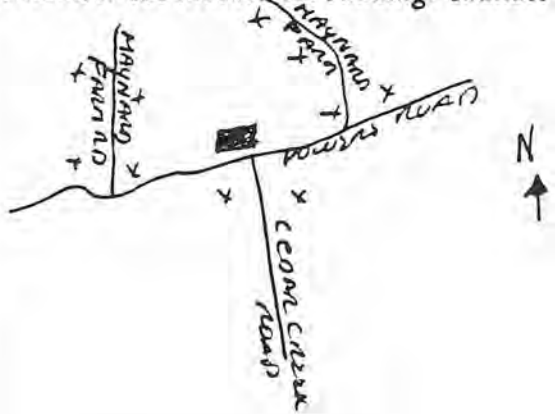
Form Number

152



Town SUDBURY
 (neighborhood or village) _____
 Address 125 Powers Road
 Historic Name Maynard Farm
 Present residential
 Original residential
 Date of Construction ca. 1780
 Type of Survey histories/visual analysis
 Architectural Form Georgian/Greek Revival update
 Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map
 Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:
 Foundation granite
 Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim
 Roof asphalt shingles
 Outbuildings/Secondary Structures large
Greek Revival mid 19th c. barn
 Major Alterations (with dates) side ells of early
1900s, projecting bay
 Condition very good
 Moved no yes Date n/a
 Acreage 1.31 acres
 Setting At road edge, opposite subdivision
road among late 1900s subdivision of
Colonial Revival style houses - stone wall
and picket fence in front.

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) August 1995

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Maynard Farm is a fine example of a late eighteenth century farmhouse which has been restored and updated with Greek Revival door, Italianate projecting bays, and Colonial Revival chimneys, dentil cornice trim, side ells and porch. The two and one-half story, five-bay dwelling displays a center hall plan and has dimensions and scale of eighteenth century construction. Windows have six-over-nine sash set in projecting frames with molded lintel caps which extend beyond the frame. The Greek Revival panelled door is flanked by half sidelights and the surround has a wide entablature and projecting lintel all carried by panelled pilasters with a nice beaded detail. The three-bay left side ell has two-over-two sash with tiny second-story windows. The center bay of the side ell is a one-story projecting polygonal bay set within the hipped full width porch. On the south side is a new solarium and rear ell. The one-story side ell on the right has four nine-light windows, a door and a rounded arched opening.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In the nineteenth century this was the farm of Willard Maynard (1787-1879) and later of his sons, John A. Maynard (1815-1890) and Moses W. Maynard (1820-1910). They were descended from John Maynard (d. 1672) who arrived in Sudbury in 1644 with his son, John. The first Maynard remarried in 1646 and had five more children, all girls except Zachery (b. 1647). Maynards played a significant role throughout Sudbury history and several served in the Revolutionary War. The style and construction of this house is consistent with a ca. 1775 construction date. Historical accounts indicate that in the 1780s when the town line between Sudbury and Wayland was being laid out, Moses Maynard, father of Willard Maynard, lived in the southern part of town. Further research is necessary to determine whether this house was built by an eighteenth century Maynard or purchased by Willard Maynard who was proprietor from the early 1800s. By the 1830s there were extensive apple orchards and cider business throughout Sudbury including here. The town of Maynard and Maynard Road in Sudbury take this family's name.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (W. Maynard), 1856 (J.A. & M.W. Maynard), 1875 (J.A. & M.W. Maynard), 1889, 1908 (M.W. Maynard).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

Massachusetts Historical Commission
60 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

H06-008

Maynard

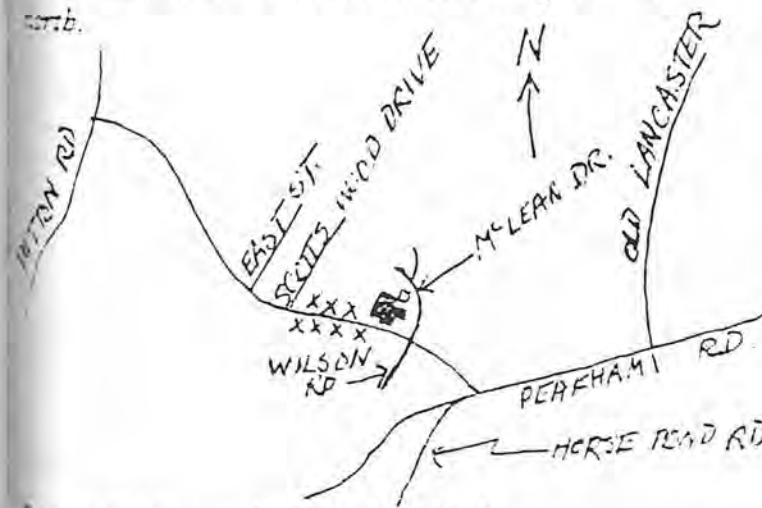
245



Sudbury
 (neighborhood or village)
44 Pratts Mill Road
 Name unknown
 Present residential
 Original residential - summer camp
 Construction 1925
 Assessor's Records and Owner
 Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stucco over concrete block

Wall/Trim stucco/wood trim

Roof sheet asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

garage - late 1920s

Major Alterations (with dates) 1928 wing built by

Choates - 1930 second wing built by MacLeans

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage 2 acres from original 10 acre lot
3.3 sold to MacLeans.

Setting Once only residence on Pratts Mill R.

1920s - only two other summer camps on Cent.

St., a short road north of Pratts Mill Road.

In 1950s houses built close to one another

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) February 1989

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

During the 1920s, many people from nearby towns that were a reasonable travelling distance away, such as Waltham, Framingham, and South Sudbury, built summer camps out in the "country". This home was built as a one-room summer camp, probably in the early 1920s, according to the present owner. It was wood frame with tar paper covering outside. Inside there was tongue and groove wainscotting. Through the years two wings were added and many improvements were made. It remained the only house on Pratt's Mill Road until the other houses were built in the 1950s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The present owners researched the property ownership back in 1866 at the Registry of Deeds. They were not able to find a date the house was built, but strongly believe that it was in the early 1920s.

- 1866 - Prior to this date, Ephriam Stone of Stowe owned the land.
Ephriam Stone sold to Elizabeth Bowen.
- 1887 - Sold to Emory Lawrence.
- 1896 - Sold to Mr. Lamson
- 1924 - Sold to Forrest Bradshaw.
- 1928 - Sold to Choate family, then Mr. Wardman, then Mr. McLean.

Mr. Forrest Bradshaw was a veteran of the U.S. Army Balloon Corps in World War I. After the War he took an active part in Sudbury community life, serving at various times as town clerk, postmaster, selectman, assessor and member of the historical commission. He also ran Bradshaw's Store in the building that had been Enoch Kidder's Shoe Shop. The Choate Family was a prominent Boston family. One of its members was Chief justice in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. His nephew used 44 Pratt's Mill Road as a summer camp.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

C09-016

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

144

Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

City/Town North Sudbury

Address 66 Puffer Lane

Historic Name North Sudbury Schoolhouse

Present Use residential

Original Use educational/institutional

Year of Construction 1870

Watercourse Hudson

Style/Form Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite/concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shed

Major Alterations (with dates) conversion to residence - after 1928. side ell added after mid 1900s

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

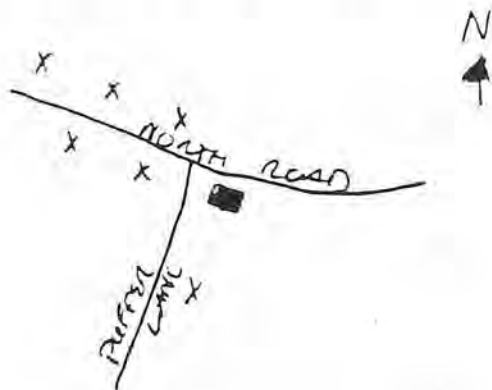
Acreage 1.16 acres

Setting Southeast corner of North and Puffer with low picket fence surrounding house and side yard. large mature trees. modern residences scattered



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The late nineteenth century schoolhouse has been converted to a residence, however, the schoolhouse form is evident in the gable front block which faces Puffer Lane. Presently the building consists of the one and one-half story, three bay, gable front block and a one and one-half story twentieth century long side ell. A small shed roof enclosed entrance porch is attached to the side of the main block and the house has a low shed roof dormer on the south side. In the gable peak of the original school is a single roundheaded window with six-over-six lights. At the first story level, two six-over-six windows with wide projecting frames flank the center entrance door. The panelled entrance door is topped by a tall eight-light transom with wide projecting lintel. The building has clearly defined cornerposts and a wide rake with returns. The modern side ell has three second-story windows and a bank of glass doors which are marked by a shallow hipped roof door hood. One exterior chimney is attached to the gable end of the modern ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

From the late 1600s Sudbury had formal schooling in various locations. Town records talk of the construction of two schoolhouses in 1702 and later records of the 1750s indicate that two schoolhouses were near the meetinghouse on each side of the river (East Sudbury, now Wayland, and Sudbury Centre). And by 1800 there were five school districts, each with a schoolhouse. From the late 1700s a schoolhouse was located in the northeast section of town and was known as the Pantry School. This North Sudbury School was constructed in 1870 for \$2884.82. It replaced the old Pantry School which was moved from its location on Pantry Road just north of Concord Road to the North Road to serve as the depot for the Old Colony Railroad until the modest building burned in the late 1880s. This building was one of six schoolhouses by 1875 and served as a schoolhouse until 1928.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Annual Report of the Town of Sudbury, 1920-1929.
Atlases/Maps: 1875 (School), 1889 (School), 1908 (School).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Scott, Sudbury, 1989.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

M08-003

Framingham

27

Sudbury Historical Commission



SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village)

80 Raymond Road

Historic Name Hunt

Present residential

Original residential

Period of Construction ca. 1750/1906

Method of Study visual analysis/histories

Style/Form Georgian/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Primary Material:

Foundation granite

Trim wood clapboards/wood trim

asphalt shingle

Buildings/Secondary Structures large barn

cupola, 6/6 sash, side ell - shingled water tower

Major Alterations (with dates)

Colonial Revival changes - porches, part of house, etc.

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 4.4 acres

Setting East side of Raymond at bend in road

rural setting - mature landscape - open

fields and scattered housing, one historic

and some new construction.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The substantial two and one-half story dwelling consists of two five-bay twin chimney blocks which face south and two gable end ells projecting from each block on the north side. The large dwelling is two bays wide and retains massing and scale of an early eighteenth century dwelling as is demonstrated on the west gable end facade which faces Raymond Street. Windows have six-over-six sash set in plain slightly projecting frames. The house is elaborated with Colonial Revival porches and projecting gable end ells on the north side. On the main entrance facade are two entrances, one with a hipped roof open porch supported by round narrow columns, the other with a flat roof squared porch attached to a rounded wrap porch on the southeast end which has a second story balustrade. Wide round columns on tall square bases and turned and fluted balusters which resemble an inverted urn pattern make up the ornate porch. On the north side are the second-story

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Originally the Hunt Place, this property was owned by descendants of Sudbury's first Hunt family member, William Hunt (b. 1605). Other histories state that the original house was a single chimney dwelling with a lean-to roof which was enlarged in the 1860s. However the late nineteenth century photograph and the existing massing indicate that the five-bay block nearest the road and a one-story side ell are from the eighteenth century. Sewall Hunt (1796-1886) was an illustrious figure in Sudbury history who was one of the first abolitionists and at one time the only registered Sudbury member of the Liberty Party. He married Sophia Puffer in 1820 and had five children, two of whom lived here, Jonas S. and Samuel. Jonas S. Hunt (1827-1907) was postmaster and town clerk from the mid 1800s and served in the Massachusetts legislature and as a selectman, assessor, incorporator of the Wadsworth Cemetery in 1887, and a long standing member of the Congregational Church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (N.&S. Hunt), 1856 (S. & J.S. Hunt), 1875 (S. Hunt), 1889 (F.S. Wright), 1908 (G.J. Raymond).
Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.
Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

SSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 SSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 TON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

80 Raymond Road

Area(s)

Form No.

27

Architectural Description - 80 Raymond Road

gable end ells, both supported by wide round Tuscan-like columns which make up part of the full length open porch structure. A wide entrance is under the gable projection closest to the road and consists of wood steps leading to a wide entrance door with three-quarter side lights.

The outbuildings include a long barn with side ell garage/shed which may have been the kitchen ell which was removed and converted to a garage in the Colonial Revival renovation. The barn has a large barn door and six-over-six sash in plain window frames. Also on the property is unique shingled three-story water tower which is squared and tapered (pyramidal) with windows and a platform top which is supported by brackets and on which rests a water tank.

Historical Statement - 80 Raymond Road

In 1906 George Raymond (1852-1915) purchased the property. The kitchen ell was removed to be a garage and the house was doubled in size which accounts for the second five-bay block on the east end. Also the Colonial Revival porches were added. Other outbuildings were brought to the site by Raymond including the unusual three-story water tower with bracketed platform roof. There was a barn on the opposite side of the street. Raymond was the owner of syndicate stores. His elaborate Sudbury estate was called "Woodstock". Eventually the name of the road, which was not laid out until the mid 1800s was changed from Hunt Road to Raymond Street.

Further research is necessary to determine when the first house was built. The size and scale indicate a mid-eighteenth century house which means that this may have been the house of Jonas and Sally Hunt, parents of Sewall Hunt.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number 100-005	USGS Quad Framingham	Area(s)	Form Number 28
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SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village _____

85 Raymond Road

Name Sewall Hunt / Cain House

Present residential

Original residential

Construction 1826

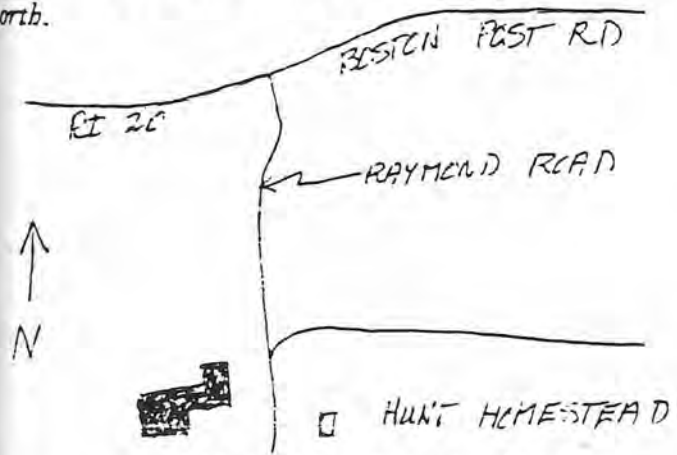
Owners - Elisabeth & Dorothy Atkinson

Form Federal

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Elizabeth & Dorothy Atkinson
 Muriel Flonko & Dorothy Neves

Recorded by _____

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1990

Exterior Material:

Foundation granite and fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small barn and garage

Major Alterations (with dates) central heating installed ca 1935, attached woodshed to breezeway in 1960s

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/e

Acreage Approximately 2 acres

Setting Semi-rural area - originally farms and extensive wetlands. Allowance Brook just north. In recent years, several new roads and modern suburban homes

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Jonas Hunt, of a prominent Sudbury family, built this house for one of his twin sons, Sewall Hunt. The other twin was Newall Hunt. The house was built in typical Federal Style with center entrance and a room on each side of the central staircase. The staircase is non-typical in that it is a single straight flight to the second floor. There also are two room upstairs. The outside, front facade is symmetrical as the pedimented front door has two windows on each side of the door and there are five windows evenly placed on the upper story. The present windows, replacements of earlier ones, are twelve-over-twelve, and there are two gable-end chimneys. Wood clapboards and cornerboards cover post and beam construction, and the roof is supported by a ridge pole. The front of the house faces east. There are five fireplaces, one a very wide kitchen fireplace with the wooden mantel covered up that bents modern cooking stoves. However the old beehive oven with the lower chamber, where hot coals were placed for baking, may still be seen. There are two additional fireplaces in the dining room and living room.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Cain House is part of the Raymond Estate that also included the Jonas Hunt place across Raymond Road, and 500 acres. Jonas Hunt built this house in 1826 for his son, Sewall Hunt. The 1856 Sudbury Town Map (Goodnow Library - Map #16) lists N.C. Haynes as the occupant. The present owners, the Atkinsons, stated that Sewall Hunt sold the house to the Cain family. The 1875 map shows P. Cain as the owner and the 1889 Walker Atlas also shows P. Cain as owner. The Atkinsons stated that the Cains sold it to the Raymond family in ca. 1906. It became part of the 500 acre tract owned by the Raymonds - also including 80 Raymond Road. Atkinsons have lived in the house since 1915. Mrs. Raymond bequeathed the house to Elizabeth and Dorothy Atkinson in 1961 when she died. The property included 350 acres at that time. Mr. Raymond was a prominent Boston merchandiser who originally came from Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada. These houses and land were their summer farm house of which they were fond. They lived in the Jonas Hunt House (80 Raymond Road) and were active socially. This farm extended from the Boston Post Road (Route 20) to the Framingham town line and from Raymond Road west to the Conrail tracks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
1856 Sudbury Town Map #16 in Library
1875 Beers Atlas and Town Map #13 (Engineering)
1889 George Walker Atlas in Library
Oral History: Dorothy and Elizabeth Atkinson

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 35 Raymond Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	28

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Both have rather shallow brick fireboxes, and the detail in the hand planed wooden mantels is very fine. Upstairs bedrooms each have a fireplace directly over those on the ground floor.

The doors on the ground floor are panelled in the "Christian" design but have ordinary relatively modern design doorknobs. There is lovely wooden wainscoting in the living room. The basement is of fieldstone and has a dirt floor. The brick fireplace supports in the basement are of two different designs with supports for both made of brick.

There are two entrances on the south side of the house, one directly into the kitchen and the second into the breezeway.

Historical Statement (continued)

The Raymonds were very fond of the Town of Sudbury. At Christmas, Mr. Raymond distributed toys to the children at Wadsworth School. He also supplied all the sand the town needed free of charge from his land. The Raymonds also donated to the town all the land for Feeley Park, the land for the water district opposite the park, and established a scholarship in the schools. They did make extensive changes to the original Hunt Homestead at 80 Raymond Road.

Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, one of the present owners was Town Librarian from 1937 to 1970. Her sister, Dorothy, worked in Boston and commuted daily for many years on the railroad.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

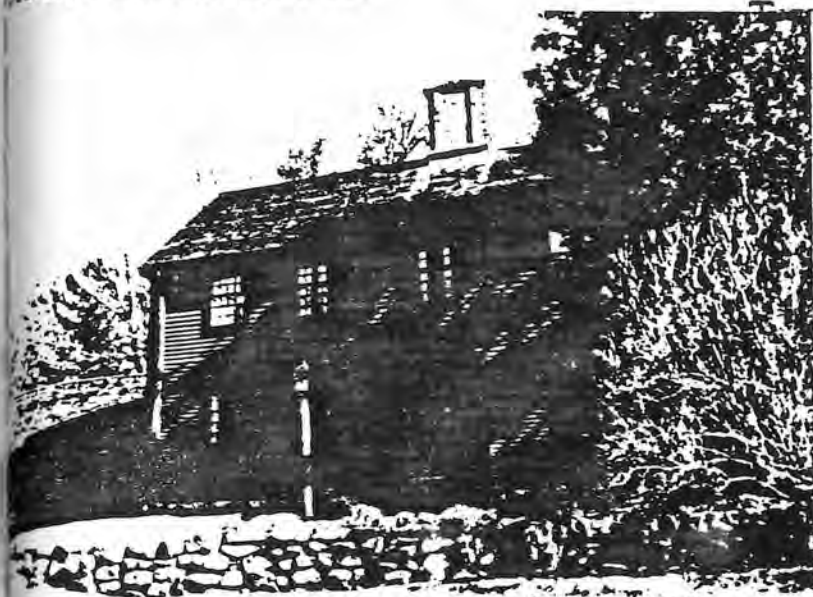
Area(s)

Form Number

G11-400

Maynard

121



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 173 Water Row

Historic Name Major Isaac Butterfield

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction 1765/1938

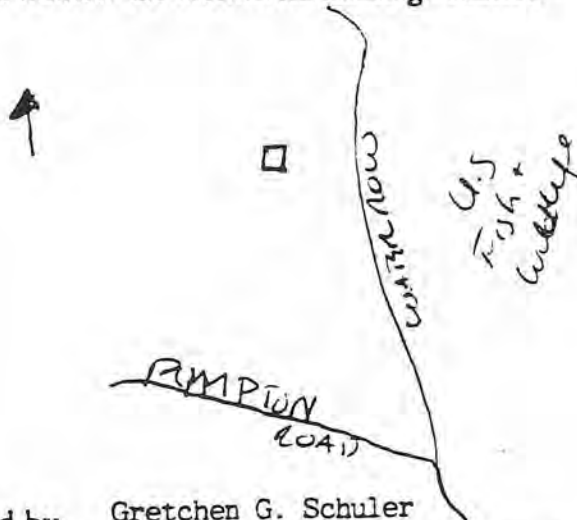
Form MHC 1968 form

Style/Form Georgian Revival

Architect/Builder Joseph E. Chandler (restoratic)

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures three-bay garage cinderblock

Major Alterations (with dates) side ell addition mid 1900s

Condition very good

Moved no yes Date 1938

Acres 1.82 acres

Setting Rural pastoral setting in undeveloped area, near River and surrounded by US Fish and Wildlife land, up on knoll facing south

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler
 Organization Sudbury Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) July 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The main facade which faces south displays a two and one-half story, five-bay, center entrance plan built around a center chimney. The elaborate entrance is a double panelled door with small lights and a bold surround consisting of pilasters with articulated bases and caps carrying a wide entablature and molded projecting lintel. Windows have twelve-over-twelve sash down with projecting molded frames and lintels and eight-over-twelve up which abut the narrow cornice board and eave. The gable end which faces the street, displaying a steep lean-to roof line, has five first-story bays, three second-story windows and a single gable peak sash. There is a centered entrance with panelled door and projecting molded surround. The house has a large one-story side ell with molded detail to resemble carriage shed doors surrounding windows and doors.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Isolated in a rural section of Sudbury near the River and bordered by U. S. Fish and Wildlife property, this is a significant property for its representation of preservation in the early 1900s. The house was built for Major Isaac Butterfield in 1765 in Westmorland New Hampshire. In 1938 it was moved to this location and "restored" by well known and important restoration or preservation architect, Joseph Everett Chandler. From the early 1900s Chandler joined William Sumner Appleton, founder of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, in restoring the Paul Revere House in Boston and the Browne House in Watertown. Chandler's work on colonial cottages was featured in the White Pine Series and he often commented on the philosophy of restoration. This house is one of Chandler's later projects but retains his concepts of reverting to an early interpretation of architecture.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hosmer, Presence of the Past, 1965.
MHC Survey Form, 1968.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

F08-500

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

123



SUDBURY

neighborhood or village) _____

Northwest Sudbury

26 Willis Road

Name Willis Place

Present residential

Original residential

Construction ca. 1800

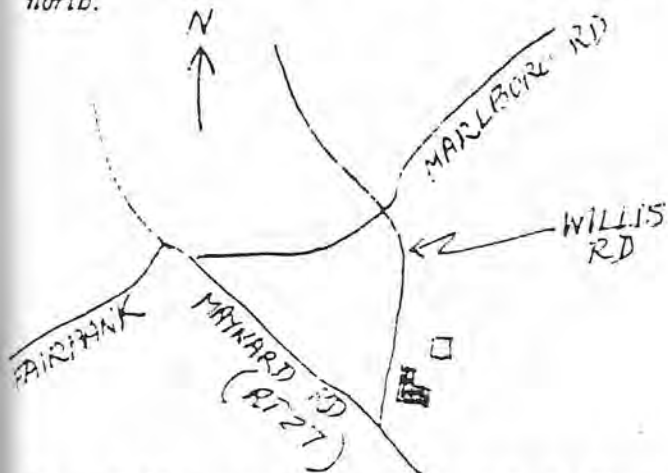
Visual (assessor's record=1720??)

Form Georgian

Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage

and barn

Major Alterations (with dates) listed on

continuation sheet

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 30 acres

Setting Set well back from Willis Road and

facing almost south. House is surrounded by

open fields bordered by mature trees leaving

the viewer with a feeling of spaciousness

Recorded by Lynn Kopf Muriel C. Flonke

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1989/June 1993

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original house on this property was a saltbox, built about 1775, that had only a central fireplace which was not adequate to heat the entire house. The owners tore down the saltbox and built the present main house about 1800, using the old timbers from the original house. The present core house is a two and one-half storey ridge roofed house that is three bays wide and one bay deep. It has oak sills and a fieldstone foundation. There is a basement only under the main house that now has a cement floor. When the current owners, the Ashleys, bought the house in 1946, it had the original log stairway down into the basement. This present house has an interior chimney at each end of the roof ridge line. One chimney had a fireplace both upstairs and down, the second had two fireplaces downstairs and one upstairs. One of these fireplaces (in the kitchen) is now closed off. A shed and milkroom added about 1850, contained a stove that has now been converted to a fireplace. These rooms have been remodelled to be rooms in the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Old town maps of 1830, 1856, and 1875 show that members of the Willis family owned this house. By 1889 and 1908 maps showed that ownership of the house passed to Joseph Refuge, who was the husband of Sarah Dakin, a member of a very old Sudbury family. The Willis family, prominent in town affairs long before 1800, generally lived in the western or northwesterly part of Sudbury. Willis Hill and Willis Lake were named after them. Members of the Willis family, or their husbands, served in the Revolutionary War 1775, the Canada Expedition or Ticonderoga Campaign (1776) and in the Civil War at Bull Run, Antietam, and Spottsylvania. The Willis family were primarily farmers. They had an apple orchard on the Maynard Road side of the property that was still standing in 1948. Many trees were lost then in a hurricane. After the place passed from Willis hands it was owned by several other families. Willis Road originally was called Town Farm Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1830, 1856, 1875, 1889, 1908
North Cemetery on Pantry Road - markers/stones
Oral History: Mr. and Mrs. Austin S. Ashley

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

VENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 STONINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town
 SUDBURY

Property Address
 26 Willis Road

Area(s)	Form No.
	133

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Alterations are as follows:

- Ca. 1800 - saltbox torn down; present main house built.
- Ca. 1850 - shed and milkroom added. Originally contained a stove that has been converted to a fireplace.
- Ca. 1940 - garage and smaller replacement barn built.
- 1946 - purchased by Ashleys who added entrance foyer on Willis Road side, added five foot addition beyond the milk room to house two furnaces, added cement foundation slab under ell (shed), renovated plumbing and wiring, added porches on Maynard Road and on Willis Road sides of house, new windows in the main house, replaced wood clapboards twice. Grounds are beautifully landscaped and maintained.

Historical Statement (continued)

After the Depression of the 1930s the house was used as welfare housing. Mr. and Mrs. Austin S. Ashley, the present owners, purchased the house in 1946. At that time, it was in very bad repair. They had extensive repairs, renovations, and additions made to the house and were instrumental in having the name Town farm Road changed to Willis Road. They also kept sheep for about ten years.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

F08-004

Maynard

205

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Town SUDBURY

Location (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 49 Willis Road

Historic Name J.P. Willis

Use: Present residential

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1840

Source marker on house/maps

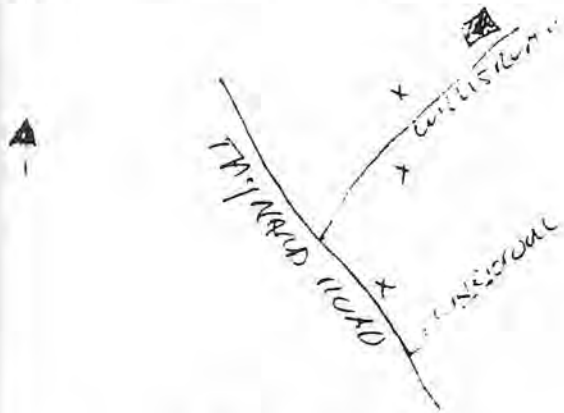
Style/Form Greek Revival/alterd

Architect/Builder unknown



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation granite and concrete

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) 20th c. additions

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .92 acre - less than one acre

Setting Situate on small knoll with side of house facing road. open lot near earlier house which was main house of 18th c. farm. rural setting

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) August 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This extended farm house has been substantially altered with additions. The original house faces west and is a three-bay, center entrance dwelling of two and one-half stories and a center chimney. Added at the rear of this block and parallel with the road is a two-story gable roof ell and a two and one-half story gable front block. Attached to the middle section is a one-story enclosed hipped roof ell which had the dimensions of a former porch. The main block has twelve-over-twelve sash, narrow corner boards, and a boxed cornice with returns in the gable end which faces the street. It is two bays deep with only one centered second story window.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Two family names associated with the northwest part of Sudbury, Willis and Haynes, are associated with this property throughout the nineteenth century. The house was built by the Willises, probably James Prescott Willis (1811-1886) in the 1840s before he moved to 541 Peakham Road nearer his mills on Wash Brook off Peakham Road. James Prescott Willis was the brother of Daniel L. and Sarah H. Willis who lived at 24 Willis Road, one of the more important properties in the area. Their daughter, Abi, married Charles E. Haynes (1837-1894), son of David Haynes (1795-1855) and Rachel Cutter Haynes. Charles Haynes is listed at this property on the 1875 and 1889 map followed by a B. Haynes who may have been a son of Charles and Abi Haynes. Charles Haynes, like his father-in-law, Daniel Willis was a farmer and probably farmed much of the surrounding land.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1856 (J.P. Willis), 1875 (C.E. Haynes), 1889 (C.E. Haynes), 1908 (B. Haynes).
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

J11-00300

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

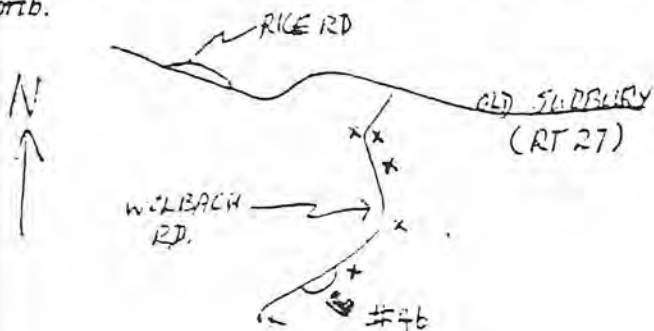
76



City SUDBURY
(neighborhood or village) _____
Address 46 Wolbach Road (was known as Crocker Pl)
Historic Name unknown
Present residential
Original residential / inn / store
Date of Construction ca. 1750 / 1914
Recorded in Registry of Deeds
Form "colonial" eclectic
Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation stone
Wall/Trim wood shingle
Roof asphalt shingle
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures shed containing anvil

Major Alterations (with dates) 1914 - added ell (2 stories), second staircase, porches on both sides, barn

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 11.7 acres

Setting Facing south at the end of a rural wooded land - remote from town roads, lovely view from a bluff overlooking ponds and Cress Meadows National Wildlife Refuge

Recorded by Muriel C. Plonko
Mr. & Mrs. Francis Newton

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 1996

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The building has been extensively modified, but the core is obviously old. There is a date of 1750 inscribed on one of the chimneys. The two-story, ridge-roofed central building has a four-bay front facade with two chimneys behind the ridge. Of the date of 1750 is correct, the style should clearly be Georgian. Its overall dimensions are Georgian; the roof pitch is low, windows are tightly fitted below the roof eaves and the only embellishment to the building is the front entrance. However, the placement of the windows on the front facade is non-symmetrical with one bay on one side of the door, and two bays on the other side. This also is an indication that the two sides were built at different times. Windows all are six-over-six now. The front entrance dominates the facade. The six-panelled door is framed by five-light half sidelights, plain pilasters and a simple but handsome flat entablature ornamented only by a dentil moulding.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This old house is one of two houses situated at the far end of Wolbach Road. At one time the old Boston to Lancaster Road ran in front of this south facing house. The house was used as a stagecoach stop and inn during the late 1700s and early 1800s. In the early to mid 1800s it was used as a general store. (MHC Building Survey 1968). There are only faint traces of Old Lancaster Road from the point at which it leaves the old stone Four Arch Bridge over the Sudbury River to the point where it reaches Goodman Hill Road. On the western side of Goodman Hill Road, Old Lancaster Road is still in use as a public way until it reaches Hudson Road at Hart Pond. This historical house and the 1914 Courtenay Crocker guest house are close to one another at the end of Wolbach Road. They are both on land granted to Edmund Rice in approximately 1639. (Records and Deeds, Mr. Newton). Refer to #50 Wolbach Road inventory for more detail about the division of the Edmund Rice land grant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury
Powell, Sumner C. Puritan Village
Oral History: Mrs. Elizabeth Newton
Records and Deeds: Mr. Francis C. Newton

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town

SUDBURY

Property Address

46 Wolbach Road

Area(s)

Form No.

76

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

In 1914 Courtenay Crocker raised the kitchen ceiling in the old core house and added on a two-story ell. He also added enclosed porches on each end and built the barn. At one time this barn had two low stalls. This barn is now being converted into a dwelling house. An old large anvil was found in the corner of a shed that was close to the old house. This probably was used in connection with any repairs on the stagecoaches or to aid in shoeing of the horses.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

311-001

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number



Town SUDBURY

Neighborhood (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 50 Wolbach Road

Historic Name Courtenay Crocker

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Year of Construction 1914

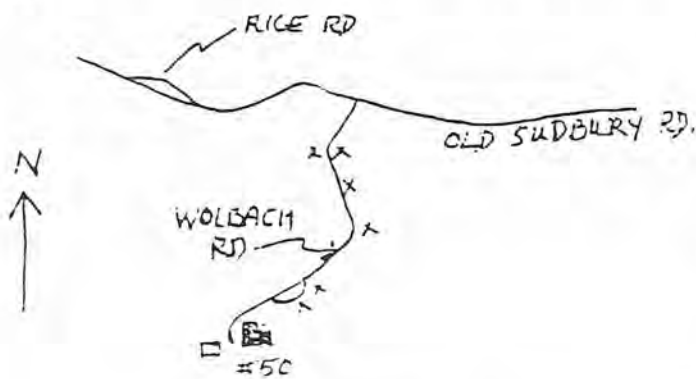
Source present owner's records

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder Courtenay Crocker

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Muriel C. Plonko
Mr. & Mrs. Francis Newton

Recorded by _____

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 1966

Exterior Material:

Foundation rock

Wall/Trim wood shingles

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures two sheds
attached garage and office, garage

Major Alterations (with dates) coal stove removed
from kitchen. large chimney & 2 fireplaces
added

Condition excellent

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 7 1/2 acres

Setting On wooded and hilly land of Goodman
Hill and removed from traffic of main road

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The distinguishing feature of this well-kept, south facing Colonial Revival house is its wide porch that extends along the entire width of the lower storey front facade. The second story of this three-bay front facade serves as the roof of the cave-like porch that extends almost one-third of the depth into the lower storey. A small single storey ell extends out of the west gable. This ell, in turn, is extended out beyond the rear of the house by means of a saltbox roof and is on a slope that allows a single car garage on the lower level. A second ell extends toward the rear (north) at the eastern gable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This modest grey house is one of the two residences situated at the far end of Wolbach Road. This house was built approximately 1914 by Courtenay Crocker, a candidate for governor at one time. The second house, #46, is very old, probably 1750, and was used as an inn and stagecoach stop on the old Boston to Lancaster Road that, at one time, ran in front of the house. Both houses are on an original land grant to Edmund Rice who settled in Sudbury in 1639. The land remained in the Rice family until about April 2, 1813 when it was sold to Thomas R. Plympton who ran a grocery store on the property. Mr. Plympton, in turn, sold it into the Haynes family February 16, 1841. This is also another prominent old Sudbury family. In the early part of this century, property transfers out of the hands of old Sudbury families became more numerous as Sudbury evolved from an isolated and self-sufficient community depending on farming and small locally owned industries for its livelihood to one more accessible to Boston. Well-to-do people started to build summer homes here, and many people moved out permanently.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury
Powell, Sumner C. Puritan Village
Cral History: Mrs. Elizabeth Newton
Records and Deeds: Mr. Francis C. Newton

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

50 Wolbach Road

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
10 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Historical Statement (continued)

The last Haynes to own the property was Albert, a bachelor. His mortgage holders foreclosed the property and sold it to Crocker on July 1, 1914. Mr. Crocker sold the property to two separate owners. The old 1750 house went first in 1929 to Ledyard Sargent and then into the Newton families (1946). The second, much smaller acreage went into the Owen, Ledyard Sargent, Fairbanks and Wolbach families until in May 1952, the present owners bought it. This small grey house (#50) was used as a guest home for the old 1750 house nearby (#46) by Courtenay Crocker. In the early 1960s the author of Puritan Village, the first definitive history of Sudbury and its early English roots, Sumner Powell, was a guest. He stayed until his book was completed. His advisor, who also visited frequently, was the eminent historian Samuel Eliot Morisson.

Mr. Francis C. Newton, Jr., the present owner, has deep roots in Sudbury. Records and deeds in his possession show him to be the ninth generation descended from Richard Newton, an original grantee, or settler, who helped found the Sudbury Plantation in 1638 (Hudson, p.26). Richard Newton lived in Sudbury for some years and then moved to Marlborough where he was one of the founders of that town. The present owner also is a Brigadier General in the Massachusetts State Guard and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He also is a World War II veteran of the US Army and a lawyer in Boston.

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

100-209

Framingham

25



SUDBURY

Neighborhood or village _____

Landham District _____

94 Woodside Road _____

Name Woodside Farm/Foxbury Farm _____

Present residential _____

Original residential _____

Construction 1820 early 1800s _____

Assessor's or family records _____

Form Federal _____

Architect/Builder unknown _____

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation brick/cement block _____

Wall/Trim wood clapboard _____

Roof asphalt shingles _____

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

shed/garage on old barn site _____

Major Alterations (with dates) Main house added _____

to all in early 1800s Northeast room added _____

in 1967 _____

Condition good _____

Moved no yes only Date pre early 18 _____

Acreage approx 11,000 sq. ft. _____

Setting House set on open land with gravel _____

driveway leading back to shed/garage. House _____

15 feet from road with 100 feet of frontage _____

Recorded by Katherine D. Hepting/Muriel C. _____

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission _____

Date (month/year) May 1989 October 1985 _____

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This a lovely, well kept home but the overall impression is a little disquieting. It appears to be a typical "colonial" style home but upon closer examination seems to have elements of Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival Styles. It must be the sum of numerous alterations. The front facade of this wood clapboard, ridge roofed, center chimney house appears to be Georgian - unornamented, five-bay, and bilaterally symmetrical with a simple door surround. Closer examination shows that the distribution of the windows is off-center, the chimney is to the front of the ridge, the cornerboards are ten inches wide and the windows have plain flat wide trim. The very plain front door framing has only one full five-panel side-light and very plain flat entablature. The roof eaves and pitch are more typical of Greek Revival Style. However, the end gables are wide, the east gable is two bay and the west gable is three bay and both are not bilaterally symmetrical. The foundation of the main house is red brick and fieldstone, while that of the ell is cement block. Miss Lottie Smith, a reliable family source, states that the main house was built in the early 1800s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Information about this family and its property was obtained orally from Miss Lottie Smith and recorded in the Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory form of 1967. She was born in 1878 and was still living in 1967. She had access to Smith family records and letters. She was the daughter of Henry Smith and granddaughter of Adam Smith. Although the time span described by Lottie is very large it is possible when one considers that this is probably a very long-living family. Old maps show the property owners to be: 1830 - J. Goodnow, 1856 - Adam Smith, 1875 and 1889 - A.N. Smith, 1908 - H. and E. Smith. The 1967 forms states that Adam Smith purchased what is now the ell when he was married in the late 1700s, and added the main section in the early 1800s. The original owner of the ell is unknown. Henry Smith, Adams son, developed the very popular present day cosmos flower from a wild, late blooming cosmos.

(continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Hudson, A.S. History of Sudbury, 1889.
1856 Sudbury Town Map #16 in Library
1875 Beers Atlas and Town Map #13 (Engineering)
1889 George Walker Atlas in Library
MHC 1967 Survey; Inventory #25
Oral History: Miss Lottie Smith

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

94 Woodside Road

Area(s)

Form No.

25

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 100 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Historical Statement (continued)

Part of the Adam Smith family grave plot in Wadsworth Cemetery was the site of the original grave of Capt. Wadsworth and his men who died at the hands of King Philip and his men in 1676. The fight took place on Green Hill and the men were buried where they fell. It was a high point for the Indians in their wars with the colonists, but it was an advantage quickly lost and the Indian tribes were ultimately defeated in the "Great Swamp Fight" at Narragansett in Rhode Island. In 1851, according to A.S. Hudson, the existing monument to Wadsworth and his men was erected fifty feet to the north of the old grave and the bones, "still in good condition", were re-interred there. The old grave was at the north east corner of the Adam Smith plot and at the turn of the present avenue.

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 80 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

M09-208

USGS Quad

Maynard

Area(s)

Form Number

243

Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 106 Woodside Road

Owner Name Elmer R. Smith

Present residential

Original residential

Year of Construction ca. 1888

Reference deed/map

Form Italianate - L-plan

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone and mortar

Wall/Trim wood clapboard/wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) early 20th c.

stone based porch

Condition good

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage 2 acres

Setting Large open lot with treed edges

among new residential construction and

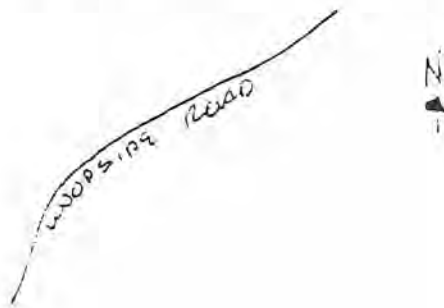
earlier house to east, rural road with

substantial amount of new subdivision



Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) September 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story gable front dwelling has a two and one-half story side ell and an entrance porch which wraps to the side ell and appears to have been added later. The gable front is two bays wide with a projecting polygonal bay and a paired window with two one-over-one sash over the projecting bay. In the gable peak is a single two-over-two window. The entrance door is a side hall entry which accounts for no windows in the first half of the gable front block on the right side. The house has boxed cornice with no returns. The porch is unusual with its flared diagonal corner entrance and the riverjack stones for sides and column bases. Behind the side ell is a one and one-half story rear ell and a one-story rear ell which has a fine example of an Italianate doorhood with bold brackets and drop finials. Two chimneys extend from the ridge of the main block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Situated in the southern part of Sudbury near the Framingham line, this was farmland throughout the nineteenth century with only a few scattered dwellings. In 1887 Adam N. Smith (1818-1890) deeded two acres, of land only, to his son, Elmer R. Smith (b. 1855) on which the latter built this dwelling which is evident on the 1889 map. It was a subdivision of Adam Smith's estate which included the main house at 94 Woodside Road (See Survey Form #25). Both Smiths worked as farmers and upon Adam Smith's death, Elmer owned the main house also. By 1908 he had at least two greenhouses on the larger property. From 1890 South Sudbury was a hothouse center growing flowers and vegetables and was known for its carnations in the early 1900s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1889 (E. Smith), 1908 (E. Smith).
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book #1832, Page #112.
Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office.

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B - BUILDING

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 100 Boylston Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

M09-500

USGS Quad

Framingham

Area(s)

Form Number

26



Town SUDBURY

(neighborhood or village) _____

Address 155 Woodside Road

Historic Name Hobestill Brown

Present Use residential

Original Use residential

Period of Construction ca. 1775

Notes former survey work/histories

Form was Georgian/altere

Architect/Builder unknown

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone

Wall/Trim synthetic siding/some wood trim

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures 1908 wide barn, pool house

Major Alterations (with dates) siding/addition of room within porch - mid 1900s. porch early 1900s. side ell enclosed porch mid 1900s

Condition good/altere

Moved no yes Date ca. 1870
 one half house moved

Acreage 4.5 acres

Setting On south side of road near Framingham line, surrounded by new subdivision, paddocks on side for Clydesdales, mature trees

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1995

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two and one-half story, three-bay dwelling with wrap screened porch has a long one-story side ell and a large gable end side ell which extends from the rear corner of the main block. Present owner states that this second ell was a separate house located across the street and moved in the mid 1800s to become part of this dwelling. The main block is two bays deep and has a side hall entrance which is screened by the wrap porch. The main entrance door has tall Greek Revival pilasters with recessed panels and caps carrying a slightly projecting lintel. Windows have six-over-six sash and are set in plain frames most of which are covered by siding and shutters. The porch which wraps around three sides of the main block has been enclosed with a one-story room on the southwest gable end and is newer construction on the northeast gable end. Colonial Revival chamfered columns have tall square bases and narrow caps. The chimney is at the ridge and closer to the northeast side. The rear ell has an exterior modern chimney and one which extends from the east roof slope.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Located near the Framingham line this farm was the eighteenth century property of Hopestill Brown, descendant of Deacon William Brown, one of the first Sudbury grantees who settled in the Nobscot area. Three generations of Hopestill Browns are associated with the property and in the early to mid 1800s Hopestill Jr. lived here and Hopestill Brown across the street. Hopestill Brown (1801-1890), son of Hopestill and Sarah Wheeler, who married in 1795, moved the house on the opposite side of the street to this location by the 1870s when Albert J. Wright purchased the house. Wright was a sea captain who used this as a summer house and after retiring moved here permanently. He served as a representative in the Massachusetts State Legislature. His son, Charles Austin Wright, began a dairy farm here and the next two generations maintained the farm into the 1960s when livestock was sold and fields were leased to a local nurseryman. Most of the land has since been developed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

Atlases/Maps: 1831 (H. Brown, Jr.), 1856 (H. Brown), 1875 (Chas. A. Wright), 1889 (C.A. Wright)

Hudson, History of Sudbury, 1889.

Oral History: Warren Wright, 155 Woodside Road.

Vital Records to 1850, Sudbury

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM C - OBJECT

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Assessor's number

--

USGS Quad

Maynard
Framingham

Area(s)

--

Form Number

900s

Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Entire town _____

Address or Location Edge of roads

Name Granite Road Markers

Ownership Public Private

Type of Object (check one):

- statue monument
- bust milestone
- group composition marker
- religious shrine
- boundary marker
- other (specify) _____

Date of Construction 1900s

Source Highway List

Designer/Sculptor unknown

Materials granite

Alterations (with dates) general wear and tear

Condition fair to very good - varies

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage n/a

Setting At road intersections

Recorded by John Lindgren, Bruce Kankapaa
Muriel C. Plonka

Organization Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 2006

Photograph

(3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5", black and white only)

Label photo on back with town and property address.
Record film roll and negative numbers here on the
form. Staple photo to left side of form over this space.
Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

roll negative(s)

--	--

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the object's location in relation
to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural
features. Show all buildings between object and
nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets
including route numbers, if any. Circle and number
the inventoried object. Indicate north.

OBJECT FORM

DESIGN ASSESSMENT *see continuation sheet*

Describe the design features of the object, and evaluate in terms of other similar types of objects within the community.

The Town of Sudbury has a unique means to identify the names of old roads and other travel information - the use of granite markers at many of the road intersections. These stones vary in age, in condition, and in shape. They are primarily constructed of common grey granite, but a few are of "Milford Pink" granite. A characteristic of granite is that it can be cleaved into the approximately desired shape. In former times, when the work was done by hand, the quarry operator determined the orientation that will cleave easily, made a series of hand turned drill holes along that line, pounded on the stone until a crack appeared, then inserted wedges, and pounded again until the pieces fell apart. The result was usually a piece of granite of the approximate dimensions you wanted that had drill marks along one edge.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *see continuation sheet*

Explain the history of the object, and how it relates to the development of the community.

In "South Middlesex, A New England Heritage" Stephen Herring states that in the early days, it was the custom to use signboards at intersections to indicate directions to neighboring towns and possible mileage. In 1876, Sudbury replaced its wooden boards with granite markers. Laura Scott (p. 69) shows a photograph of one of the markers and notes that the first stone marker was placed by B.H. Richardson in 1877 at a cost of \$3.50. The granite, in years gone by, was possibly obtained from quarries on Nobscot Mt., here in town, or from the Fletcher Quarries in Chelmsford.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION (if applicable):

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *see continuation sheet*

- Herring, Stephen. South Middlesex, A New England Heritage.
Lindgren, John. Town of Sudbury Granite Road Markers Inventory, 1996.
Oral History. John Lindgren, Bruce Kan an a
Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History, 1989.

- Recommended for listing in National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property Address

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

SudburyEntire town

Area(s) Form No.

	900 s
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Design Assessment (cont'd)

surfaces, if not too even, could be chipped relatively flat.

These markers are about 12 feet long with a cross section approximating 18 x 10 inches and probably weigh 1000 to 2000 pounds. The granite is buried leaving only about 5 feet above the ground, and the base is backfilled with sand. Originally the stone holes were backfilled with rocks and the rigid support made the markers more susceptible to breakage by out of control automobiles. Contrary to average thought, it is not snowplows, but cars that cause the most damage to the markers.

Road names were cut into the very old stones, while the newer stones are painted. Old stones can also be identified by uneven drill depths and diameters.

Historical Assessment (cont')

Oral tradition has it that the Chelmsford granite was shipped down the Sudbury river on barges. Currently, the Sudbury Highway Department also uses parts of broken stones, if they are available, and large enough, or uses large slabs from old box culverts. The Highway Department also maintains the stones. For many years, but no longer, the painting on the markers was maintained by two town residents, Sam Reed and Dick Hill.

A list of stones now at intersections or missing, and their approximate age is included.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

SUDBURY

entire town/markers

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 20 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

900s

GRANITE ROAD MARKERS - DESCRIPTION

O = original post in original position.

Reset = intersection design caused stones to be removed and reset.

Missing = for ten to 25 years or more. Some stones that are missing have been hit a number of times because of their original placement. Throughout the years if the stones had been broken off at the ground they became too short and became useless. They were replaced, only again to be broken by speeding automobiles. If the stones are back filled with sand they do not break as often as more rigidly placed stones.

Location

O/Reset/Missing Status

Nobscot at Rt. 20	O
Union at Rt. 20	Missing 30 years
Concord at Rt. 20	O
Concord at Old Lancaster (rt)	Replaced with Existing Stone - 1972
Concord at Old Lancaster (left)	O
Concord at Union	
Nobscot at Dudley	O
Horsepond at Dudley	O
Horsepond at Rt. 20	Missing 30 years
Horsepond at Peakham	O/Moved to Horsepond at Pratt Mill
Pratts Mill at Dutton	O/Moved Back
Old Garrison at Dutton	O
Dutton at Wayside Inn Rd.	O
Peakham Rd. at Rt. 20	O
Dutton at Tanbark (old Kendall Rd)	Missing 30 years
Landham at Rt. 20	O
Water Row at Old Sudbury	O
Old Sudbury at Concord	O
Old Sudbury at Rice Rd. (east)	Missing 12-15 years
Willis at Maynard	Missing 25 years
Fairbank at Maynard	O
Fairbank at Hudson	O/Set back
Dutton at Hudson	Missing 25 years
Old Garrison at Peakham	O/Set Back
Hudson at Maynard	Missing 28 years
Old County at Rt. 20	Missing 30 years
Moore at Dutton	Missing 30 years
(Moore was Bradley)	
Maynard at Maynard Town Line	Missing 30+ years
(Town Line Marker Present)	O
Concord at Goodmans Hill	O/Reset

ENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town

Property Address

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SUDBURY

entire town/markers

Area(s)

Form No.

900s

GRANITE ROAD MARKERS - DESCRIPTION

<u>Location</u>	<u>O/Reset/Missing Status</u>
Concord at Plympton	O
Concord at Lincoln	O/Reset
Concord at Pantry	Missing 12 years +/-
Haynes at Pantry	O
Haynes at North	O/Reset
Haynes at Marlboro	Missing 10 years +/-
Marlboro at Maynard	Missing 30 years
North at Powder Mill	Missing 12 years (hit often)
North at Great	O
North at Dakin	O/Reset from Pantry and North
Haynes at Puffer Lane	Missing 12 years
Lincoln at Water Row	O
Lincoln Rd. at Lincoln Lane (was near bridge side)	Missing 30 years
Pelham Island at Landham	O
Landham at Woodside	Missing 30 years
Raymond at Rt. 20	Missing 30 years
Dudley at Rt. 20	Missing 12-15 years
French at Dutton	Missing 30 years
Bowditch at Rt. 20	O
Goodmans Hill at Rt. 20	Missing 18 years
Plymton at Water Row	O
Peakham at Hudson	Missing 25 years

This program was done by actual, visual survey of all the areas where granite markers were once placed.

The granite markers are unique but not only to the Town of Sudbury. The surrounding towns also had "mile markers" but that is another story. There are others nearby however that guided the weary traveler safely along his way. Walter L. Bent and myself with a combined knowledge and memory agree on these locations

Respectfully yours

John Lindgen
 Ass~~t~~. Highway Surveyor
 1/30/96