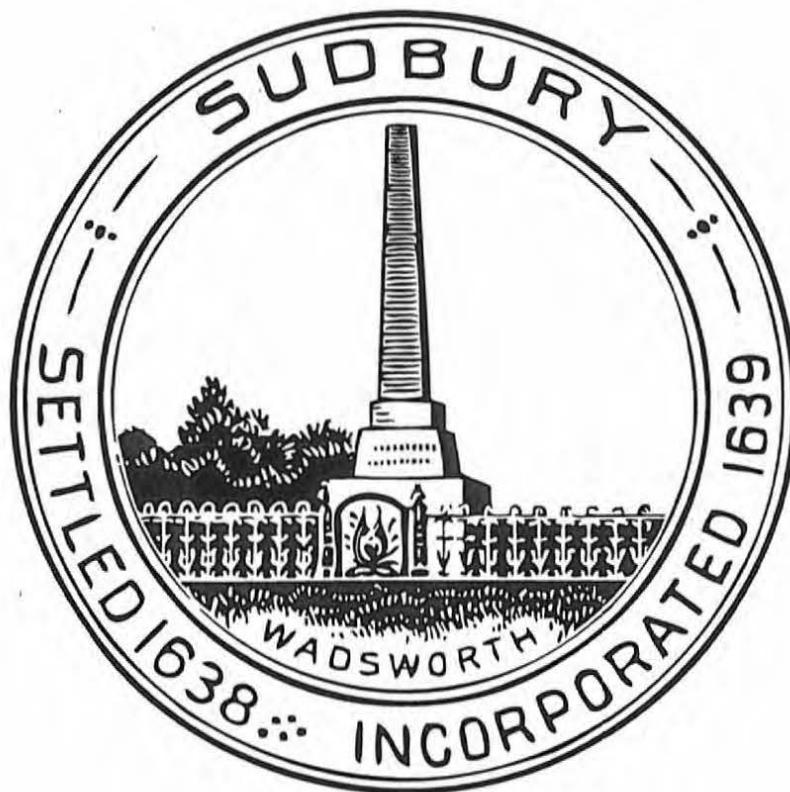


Historic Property Survey
Town of Sudbury
Massachusetts 01776

PHASE TWO



Supplement to Phase One 1996

June, 2008

Hosmer House
Circa 1793

Sudbury Historical Commission
Sudbury Centre
Sudbury, MA 01776

Adolf Bahlkow
Ellen Given
Maurice Fitzgerald

Jim Hill
Jim Hodder
Lyn MacLean
Liz Radoski



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Sudbury Historical Commission
Town of Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776

Funding provided by Community Preservation Act

photographs by
Gretchen G. Schuler

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Hosmer House
Circa 1793



Sudbury Historical Commission
Sudbury Centre
Sudbury, MA 01776

Adolf Bahlkow
Ellen Given
Maurice Fitzgerald

Jim Hill
Jim Hodder
Lyn MacLean
Liz Radoski

In 2006, the Sudbury Historical Commission consulted with Gretchen G. Schuler, Preservation Consultant, to continue the survey of historic property in the town. This report consists of thirty-three historical properties recorded in the years 2006-2007. It should be considered as a supplement to the 1996 survey.

The Funding for this supplement property survey was provided by the Community Preservation Act, as voted by the Community Preservation Commission and town meeting 2005. It was prepared under the guide lines of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

We realize that there have been many changes in Sudbury since 1996. The Commission hopes to have a new completely revised survey in the coming years.



| MHC #INV | PARCEL # | STREET # | STREET NAME | HISTORIC NAME | COMMON NAME | YEAR | STYLE |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | AREAS | | | | | | |
| M | K03-0400 | 102 | Dutton Rd | Carding's Mill and Pond | | late 1920s | Industrial Landscape |
| 353 | K03-0400 | 102 | Dutton Rd | Carding Mill Building | | late 19th c. | Colonial Revival |
| 924 | K03-0400 | 102 | Dutton Rd | Carding Mill Pond | | 1927 | Landscape |
| 927 | K03-0400 | 102 | Dutton Rd | Carding Mill Dam | | 1927 | |
| N | G05-039, 040, 025 | | Dutton Rd | Pratt's Mill Dam and Pond | Stearn's Mill Dam and Pond | late 19th c. | Industrial Landscape |
| 928 | G05-039, 040 | | off Dutton Rd | Pratt's Mill Pond | Stearn's Mill Pond | 19th c. | Landscape |
| 929 | G05-039 | | off Dutton Rd | Dam and Spillway | | 1915 | |
| 930 | G05-039 | | off Dutton Rd | Mill foundation | | 19th /early 20th c. | |
| 931 | G05 | | Dutton Rd | Dutton Road Bridge over Hop Brook | Stone Arch Bridge | late 19th c. | |
| 354 | G05-040 | | Dutton Rd | outbuilding | | early 20th c. | Utilitarian |
| 51 | G05-025 | 520 | Dutton Rd | Moore, Colonel Ephriam House | | 1848 | Greek Revival |
| O | F09-0002, F09-0004 | 82 | Morse Rd | Maenpaa Farm | Broad Acre Farm-Haynes Farm | ca. 1920 | Agricultural Landscape |
| 348 | F09-0002 | | | House | | ca. 1920 | Colonial Revival |
| 349 | F09-0004 | | | Small Barn | | ca. 1950 | |
| 350 | F09-0002 | | | Barn over Cellar Hole | | ca. 1955 | |
| 351 | F09-0004 | | | Shed Barn | | 1960s | |
| 352 | F09-0002 | | | Indoor Ring | | 1990s | Utilitarian |

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

K09-0066

Framingham

320

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village) East Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 271 Boston Post Road

Historic Name: G.H. Hall House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1870

Source: visual/map

Style/Form: No Style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar / concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: hipped roof garage of molded concrete block – ca. 1940s; dilapidated sheds

Major Alterations (with dates): Major additions 2.5 times size of original house, vinyl siding, modern windows – 2007. Significant changes since survey project began.

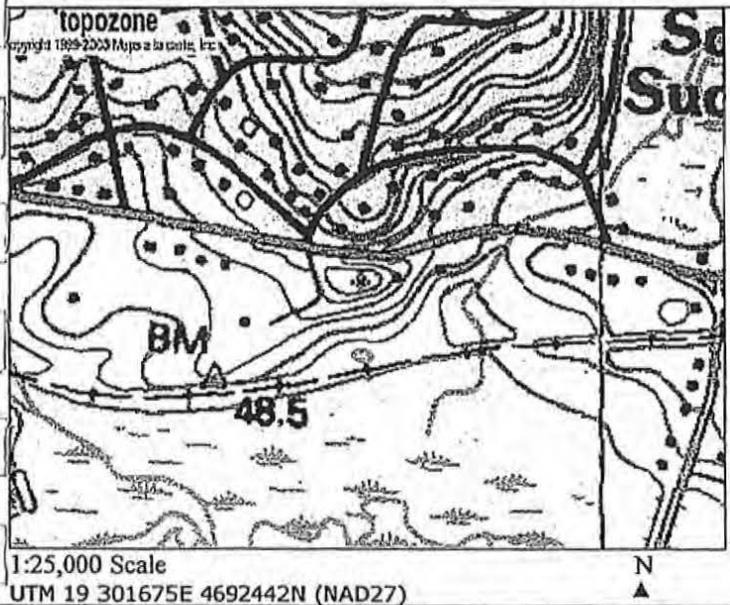
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 2.31 acres

Setting: South side of Boston Post Road – major through route, set up on a small knoll on a once heavily wooded lot that has recently been totally cleared. Opposite stone retaining wall at bend in Route 20. Scattered residential properties east of commercial district of South Sudbury.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
271 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
|--|-----|
| | 320 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This house was a modest gable front, one and one-half story dwelling (side-hall L-plan) with a main block, a side wing, a shed roof porch across the gable-front façade and one incorporated into the roof of the side wing. Recently an enormous addition was constructed dwarfing the original simple house. The house is sited on a low rise which is set back from the main highway/road. Two gravel-driveways lead up to this property; one on the east that leads towards the rear of the property; and one on the west that arcs in front of the house and also branches off running along the western side towards the rear of the property. This dwelling rests on a concrete foundation with some stone and mortar under the small gable front element. Wood clapboards that covered the exterior walls of the original house are covered with vinyl siding as is the large addition. The main façade consists of three first-story bays one of which is the side-hall entrance; the other two are 1/1 double hung sash with frames covered by vinyl siding. In the gable peak of the main façade there is a horizontally sliding window that until recently was set in a single frame with a horizontal panel that had applied decorative molding; this has been covered with the vinyl siding. The single-story side wing with front porch is enveloped in additions that loom behind it – one as a two and one-half story rear ell behind the main little gable front house and one enormous two and one-half story addition attached to the rear – southeast – corner of the side wing. Prior to the substantial changes of Spring 2007, the house had architectural trim including narrow corner boards, a wide raking cornice and narrow returns, and slightly projecting window lintels. All features have been covered with the vinyl siding. The house has a modern exterior chimney running up the west side of the gable front original house between the front and middle window bays on this elevation. The porches are carried by narrow square posts.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Boston Post Road was an 18th and 19th century stage route to Connecticut and New York. It passed through South Sudbury which was a small industrial village of the 19th century. Several houses lined the road near the village, this Hall House being one from the last quarter of the 19th century. It is one of the earlier houses of those that were built on the south side of the Post Road where land extended south to Lanham Brook (also known as Landham Brook and Wash Brook: now referred to as Hop Brook). A house appears in this location on the 1875 and 1889 maps belonging to G. H. Hall. This probably was George H. Hall (b. 1842) who served in the Thirty-Fifth Regiment during the Civil War participating in the battles at Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862. By the early 20th century G. H. Lawrence owned the property but had died by 1908 when it was part of his estate. Turn of the 20th century descriptions of land along Landham Road referred to land of Elizabeth Lawrence on the west side of Landham Road lots which would be consistent with this property that no doubt extended southerly to Lanham Brook.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1875 Beers (G.H. Hall), 1889 Walker (G.H. Hall), 1908 Walker (Est. G.H. Lawrence).
Hudson, Alfred S. *History of Sudbury*. 1889.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
271 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 320 |
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From www.local.live.com House is under top left corner of arrow



House prior to additions – Spring 2006

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

K09-0061

Framingham

321

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 303 Boston Post Road

Historic Name: Hall House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1910s

Source: deeds

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone and mortar

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: 3-bay barn/garage with central gable peak.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): vinyl siding – late 20th century.

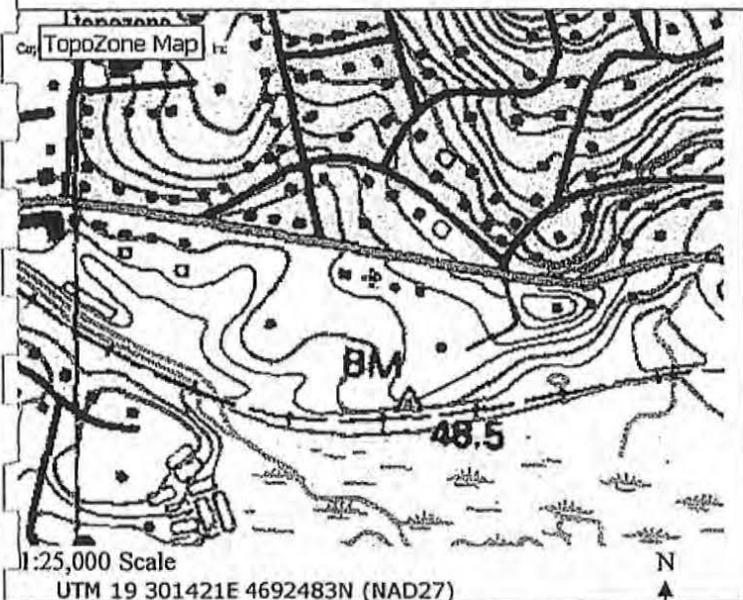
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 3 acres

Setting: Situated on the main route – the Boston Post Road – this house is on a well manicured lot with mature plantings such as rhododendrons, azaleas and lilacs near the house. A tall picket fence spans the front of the property with an opening for the driveway. Near other residences and commercial properties.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month/year*): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
303 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 321 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This one and one-half story Greek Revival house displays an L-plan footprint with a gable front main block and a side wing (east side) resting on a fieldstone and mortar foundation. The house also has a large two-story attached barn at the rear that now is incorporated into the house as living space. The entire structure has been covered with vinyl siding and has an asphalt roof.

The three-bay façade has a side hall entrance with recessed paneled pilasters carrying a molded entablature over the paneled door and full side lights. Windows on the main façade have 6/6 sash, frames covered with synthetic siding and narrow vinyl louvered shutters. The boxed cornice and returns have been covered with vinyl as well. An entrance in the gable end of the side wing has an arched trellis framing the entrance door at this location. The house has two chimneys; one on the west roof slope of the main block; the other on the front slope of the side wing.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 Boston Post Road was the main southern route through Sudbury connecting the village of South Sudbury with Wayland, Waltham and Boston to the east. It was the main stage route. The Central Massachusetts Railroad of 1881 was laid nearly parallel to the Post Road with stops at East Sudbury and South Sudbury (this property lying nearly half way between the two). Farmland lined the Boston Post Road where there were market garden farms and by the late 19th century greenhouses for growing carnations in particular. Much of the land in this immediate area south of the Boston Post Road to Hop Brook (and the railroad laid in 1881) was wet with the "Neverfailing Spring" nearby. This property belonged to Elsa E. Hall who purchased two lots in 1911 (Book 3621, Page 214) and 1912 (Book 3691, Page 362), neither of which had buildings mentioned in the deeds. It is likely that members of the Hall family built this house. The sale in 1924 (to Esther C. Ellms by Sarah A. Hall) included buildings. In the 1910s and 1920s a number of Hall families lived in this area along Boston Post Road, then known as State Road, and on King Philip Road to the north. The Reverend Allen J. Hall and his wife Sarah A. Hall lived on King Philip Road as did John C. and Elsa E. Hall in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1909 John C. Hall, then listed as a farmer, lived on State Road as did Seneca W. Hall who was a teamster. Seneca Hall remained on State Road into the 1930s.

Earlier maps – 1875, 1889, and 1908 – show a house in about this location that belonged to D. Robinson (possibly Dexter Robinson who lived in South Sudbury in the late 19th century) and George W. Green (1908) living on State Road in the early 20th century directories. Additional research is necessary to determine whether this house dates to the last quarter of the 19th century rather than the ca. 1910 date shown here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories: Hudson (1909, 1911), Framingham (1926, 1930/31).

Plan of Land of Esther C. Ellms, March 25, 1950, Sudbury Engineering Office.

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds. Book 4797, Page 558; Book 6089, Page 534; Book 7565, Page 240.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
303 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 321 |
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From www.local.live.com

House is under top left corner of arrow symbol

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

K07-0014

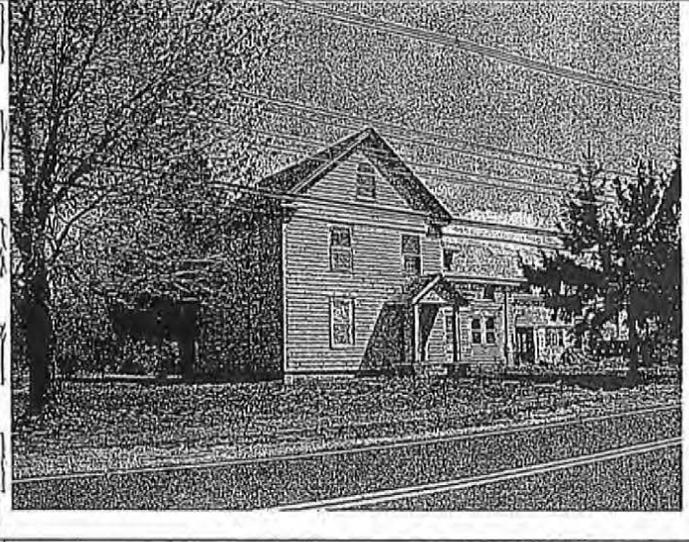
Framingham

322

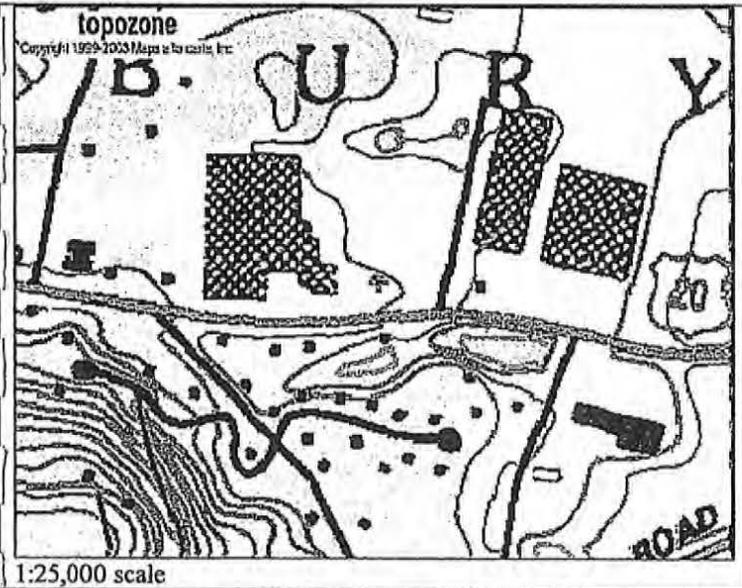
Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Address: 566 Boston Post Road

Historic Name: William L. Stone House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: 1875-1889

Source: historic maps

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick and parged stone

Wall/Trim: wood shingles

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: attached 3-bay barn
– 1st story is concrete block, 2nd story is shingled.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): shingle siding – mid 20th
century; window replacements – mid to late 20th century.

Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .41 acres

Setting: North side of main route (Rt. 20), on lot
surrounded by Stone Farm buildings, greenhouse structures
and nearby late 20th century strip malls.

Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET[TOWN]
SUDBURY[Address]
566 BOSTON POST ROADMASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 322 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This two and one-half story, gable-front house displays a side-hall entry and consists of the main gable-front block, a one and one-half story side wing and an attached two-story small concrete block barn. The main dwelling and side wing rest on brick foundations; are sheathed in wood shingles; and capped with asphalt roofing. The projecting side hall entrance porch and the attached barn rest on concrete foundations. Windows have 2/2 sash set in plain frames with slightly projecting lintels. There is one round-headed window in the gable peak of the main façade. Trim is limited to flat corner boards, flat boards boxing the eave overhang, the cornice and returns. The gable front entrance porch is supported by plain square posts resting on the raised concrete porch foundation. The side wing has a rear roof slope that extends to the first story (saltbox roof slope). It is two bays wide with a polygonal single-story projecting bay and paired windows on the front and side elevations. All regular sized windows in the side wing have 1/1 sash. The second-story window on the front has a small square two-light sash. On the roof there is a shed roof dormer with two windows having the same square two-light sash. A tall brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the side wing. The attached barn is three bays wide with a centered wide door opening defined by concrete pilasters. On each side of the centered entrance is a set of three windows having 1/1 sash. The second story of the barn is shingled, and three single light small windows mark the two window bays. On the roof there is a wide shed roof dormer with a string of six window sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 situated on land that was part of the Stone Farm first established in the early 19th century by William Stone who ran a tavern in the family homestead in the early 19th century (554 Boston Post Road, MHC #9). By 1875 a second house was built on the property when owned by George W. Stone and his son of the same name. Between 1875 and 1889 a third house was built here belonging to W. L. Stone, (William L. Stone, 1842-1923) who was a farmer also and about 4 years younger than his brother, George W. Stone Jr. (b. 1838). It is likely that this house is the one built for William L. Stone by 1889. The 1908 map has several houses in this vicinity with one house (and a building behind it) immediately adjacent to greenhouses that are marked "S. A. Anderson Greenhouses." The house appears to be this house with the barn that is now attached by means of the side wing. Directories continued to show that William L. Stone, a farmer, living on State Road, thus it is unclear if this house was part of the S. A. Anderson Greenhouse property or still part of the Stone property. In 1921 Stone was assessed for a house of modest valuation (\$700), a greenhouse, hen house and homeland of one acre as well as over 30 acres of other land for which he paid taxes (Richard lot, Fairbanks land and Walker land).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1889 Walker (W.L. Stone), 1908 Walker (S.A. Anderson).
Hudson, Alfred S. *History of Sudbury*. 1889.
Street Directories: 1909, 1911, 1915.
Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

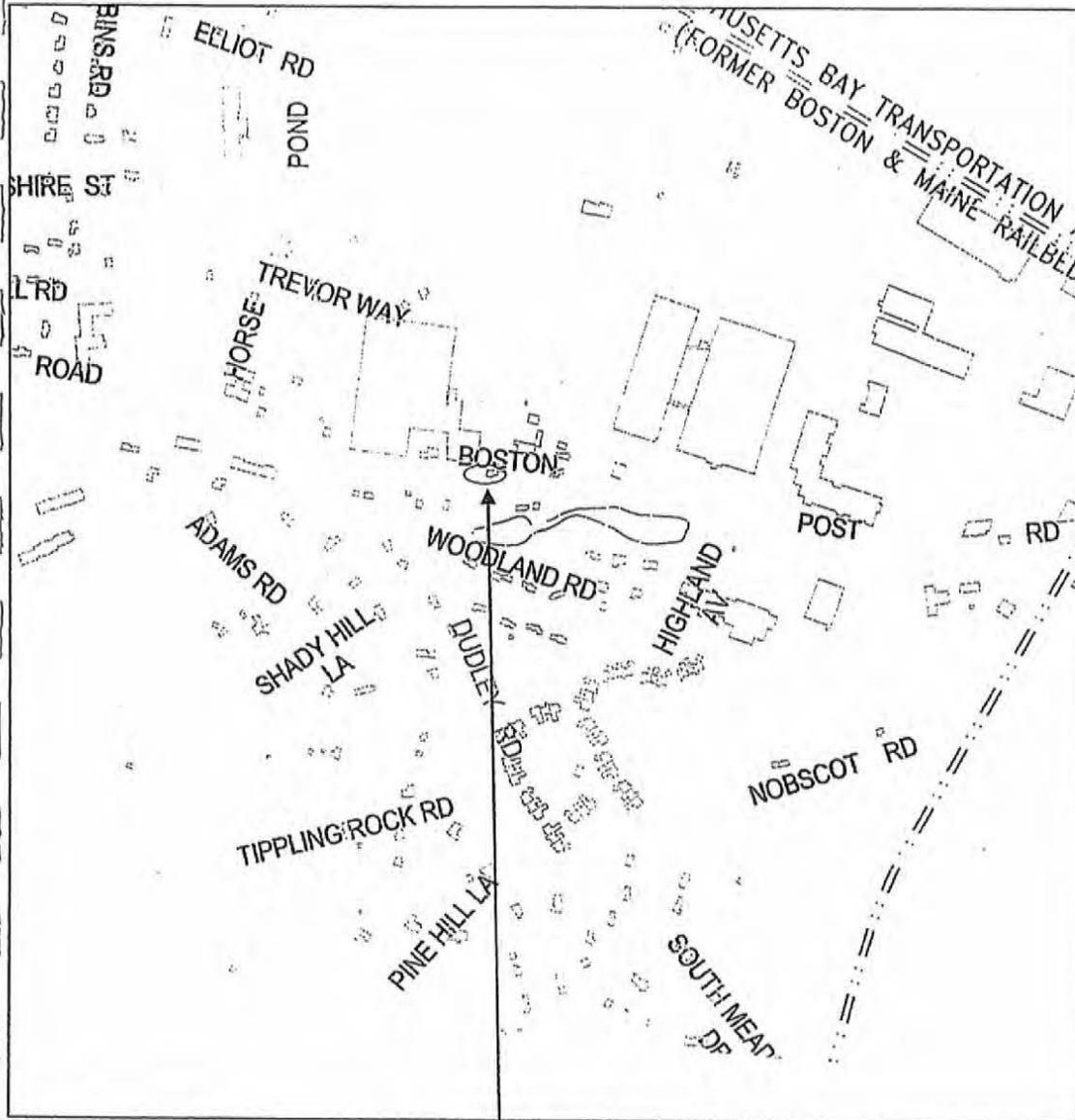
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
566 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 322 |
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566 Boston Post Road

N



FORM B - BUILDING

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

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

| | | | |
|----------|------------|--|-----|
| K05-0003 | Framingham | | 323 |
|----------|------------|--|-----|

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 770 Boston Post Road

Historic Name: E. F. Hodgson Company Showhouse

Uses: Present: single-family residential - vacant

Original: residential show house-commercial

Date of Construction: ca. 1920s-1930s

Source: company history

Style/Form: Cape

Architect/Builder: E.F. Hodgson Company

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard, brick, stucco

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: dilapidated one-car gable front garage

Major Alterations (with dates): Kitchen addition - 1940s

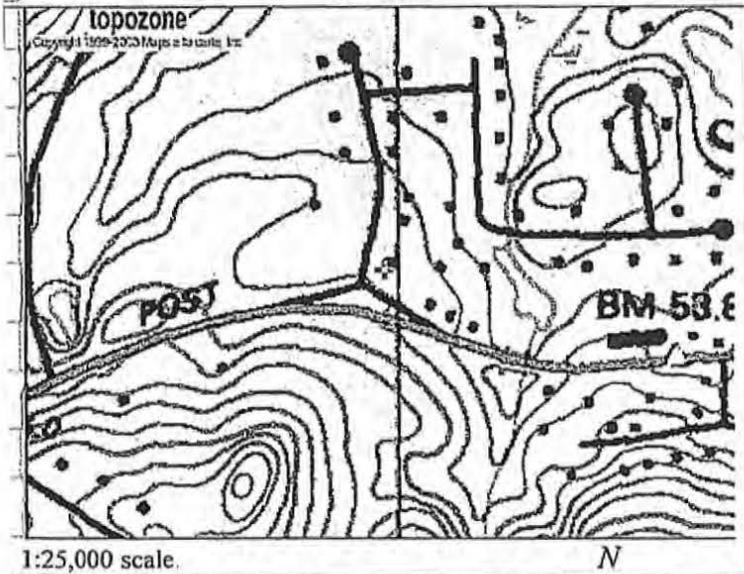
Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** 1940s ____

Acreage: 1.13 acres

Setting: On old section of Boston Post Road that branches off of north side of Route 20. Corner of Lafayette Drive. Deep setback with lawn in front, semi circular driveway leading from old section of Post Road across front of property to Lafayette Drive. Mature pines as a backdrop and lining driveway entrance and foundation plantings in front of house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

7770 [Address]
707 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

323

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This modest Cape is believed to be one of the only remaining examples of a E. F. Hodgson Company pre-fabricated house in Sudbury. The house is nestled far back from the road among tall mature pines. A grassy lawn with the house behind is screened from the road by natural growth of tall pines, shrubs and vines. A driveway passes from Boston Post Road, in front of the house, and out onto Lafayette Drive, a modern subdivision road running along the westerly side yard of this property. The modest one and one-half story dwelling rests on a concrete foundation, is trimmed in wood shingles and topped with an asphalt roof. The main body of the house has two gable front projecting bays on the main façade and a single-story side wing. The one and one-half story side-gabled Cape Cod cottage has a centered entrance in the main block, an off-center projecting gable-front bay in the Tudor Revival style and an additional projecting bay (more like a jog) that covers half of the brick and stucco projecting bay. The Tudor gable-front element is brick at the first-story level and stucco with half-timbering in the gable peak. Windows have 6/6 sash set in plain wood frames. Casement windows are found in the front projecting bay, in the long shed-roof dormer on the rear elevation and in the side wing; these have snap-in lattice muntins. A chimney pierces the front roof slope just behind the brick and stucco projecting element. The only window that is not similar to others is that in the eastern gable peak. It is a large single light window that may have replaced a signature H-window found in most Hodgson houses.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *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.*

Boston Post Road which passes through South Sudbury (the location of this dwelling) has its own unique history. It was the Boston and Worcester highway and from as early as 1673 was the mail route between New York and Boston. It was heavily used by stages and teams passing between Boston and Worcester and on to New York. The Post Road passing through South Sudbury was known as the Upper Road of the three post roads that eventually linked Boston and New York. This was the first of the post roads between New York and Boston. It served mills at Mill Village (now South Sudbury). Once the automobile was introduced this road became part of the east-west US Route 20 – a coast-to-coast road. Roadside businesses sprang up along the Boston Post Road. In the 1920s Henry Ford arrived in Sudbury, purchased the nearby Wayside Inn which he restored. Soon after reopening the Wayside Inn he financed the straightening of the Boston Post Road in 1930 for the sole purpose of moving the heavily traveled route away from the ancient inn. Other road straightening in the immediate vicinity was done to align the old road with the new route created by Ford. This accounts for the old road in the location of the Davis House bearing away from the main road which had taken a straighter path.

One of the unique roadside businesses in South Sudbury in just about the location of this house was an outdoor showroom for the E. F. Hodgson Company, makers of pre-fabricated houses. Started by Ernest Hodgson in Dover, Massachusetts, the company began making poultry incubators in ca. 1896 and in the early 1900s expanded to garages and then to pre-fabricated houses. The E.F. Hodgson Company, run by the senior Hodgson's son, built a factory near the railroad station in Dover, which provided transportation for the factory-built housing. The business operated from the early 1900s until it was sold in 1961. In the 1920s-1930s the company set up its only known outdoor showroom where sample houses were assembled on site. Catalogues were distributed with sample house types. The Sudbury outdoor showroom was in about the location of this house. It was in full swing in 1930 according to the Sudbury valuation of \$11,000 worth of real estate, and was winding down by 1940.

Historical society representatives believe that the existing house was a sample that remained on the site and was fitted out with amenities so that one could live in it. There are two hand-written building permits from the 1940s pertaining to this property. One is a permit issued in 1940 for an addition (kitchen enlargement) to the existing house. The other, dated 1948, was for a

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

770 [Address]
707 BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 323 |
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foundation only, which may have been for a garage or for resituating the house. In both cases the house was owned by Patrick J. and Selina M. Davis; however Sudbury street lists show that Selina Davis began living here in 1947 and Patrick in 1950.

This house may be one-of-a-kind in Sudbury. However it does not retain the signature marks of Hodgson houses on the exterior. Careful evaluation of the interior is necessary to verify that this is a Hodgson house. If it can be verified that this house was part of the outdoor showroom stock, it may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Furthermore, since these houses were made in sections – as pre-fabricated buildings – it could be de-assembled and rebuilt. If it was one of the outdoor display models, it is likely that it was moved onto the foundation at the time that it was converted from a show house to a home. Research of Hodgson catalogues used for the outdoor showroom and interior investigation are necessary to confirm the Hodgson house assumption. This property forms one of the boundaries of the expanded Wayside Inn Historic District.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Sudbury Building Department: Permits.

Sudbury Historical Society curator: Lee Swanson.

Tedesco, Paul. *Images of America Dover*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing. 2000.

Tedesco, Paul. Oral History. July 2006.

Vara, Richard Hart. *Dover Days Gone By Illustrated Bicentennial History*. 1976.



Hodgson Company Show House – Looking north - 2006

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

770 [Address]
~~707~~ BOSTON POST ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 323 |
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from: <http://local.live.com/>

770 Boston Post Road



FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

L03-0008

Framingham

324

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 54 Bowditch Road

Historic Name: Jonathan Wood House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: late 18th century – ca. 1784-85

Source: visual

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick and concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard, wood trim

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Attached garage built in 1985; remodeled with second-story living area in 1998; shed.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Rebuilt at new location-1961; rehab after fire-1975; addition of garage and enlarge kitchen-1985; second-story living area over garage -1998.

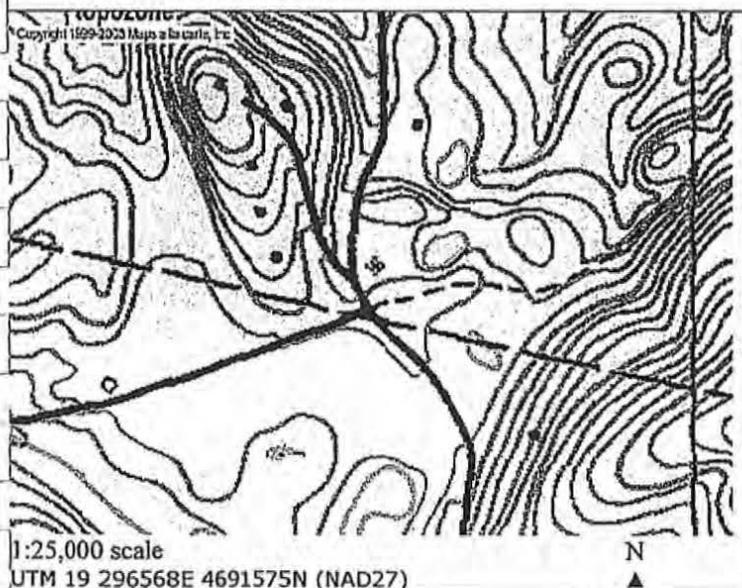
Condition: very good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** 1961 _____

Acreage: 5.49 acres

Setting: 1960s subdivision – mature lots with houses set back from road on south side of Route 20.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
54 BOWDITCH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

324

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This fine 18th century center chimney dwelling was moved from Stow, Massachusetts to this site in 1961. The two and one-half story, five-bay dwelling rests on a brick foundation with its side wing including two garage bays on concrete. The house is sheathed in wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingle roof. Defining architectural features of the Georgian period include 6/9 window sash set in slightly projecting frames with molded caps or lintels; corner boards, a narrow fascia with windows butting up to the fascia board; a defined water table; and a door surround with narrow pilasters carrying an enclosed pediment over the paneled centered entrance door. The main house is two bays wide with two 6/6 windows in the gable peak at the attic level. Some changes were made at the time of relocation. Based on early 20th century photographs the window caps were added as was the water table and the two windows in the gable peak (only one existed). In addition the gable pediment was defined by a full return which was eliminated when reconstructed in Sudbury.

The side addition is set back from the main façade extending from the rear corner of the south side of the house. It is two and one-half stories high with four bays across the front elevation in which there are two garage bays and four second-story windows. A gabled wall dormer rises above one bay in which there is a large 12/12 round-headed window. Other windows in the addition have 6/6 sash and molded caps similar to those on the main block. An oculus marks the gable peak of the addition.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 Jonathan Wood House was constructed on White Pond Road in Stow in ca. 1784-85 where Wood owned land on both sides of the Assabet River. Jonathan Wood (1727-1797) had been born in Littleton and moved to Stow where the earliest evidence of his residency was the announcement of the birth of his daughter, Abigail, in 1750. Wood's first wife (also named Abigail) died in 1764 and he was remarried soon thereafter to Katharine Gardner. Wood had three children with his first wife and four with his second. Historical records in Stow indicate that Wood's house built in 1784-85, had five fireplaces, a chamber for smoking meats, paneled fireplace walls and a hipped roof which was altered to a gable roof while still in Stow. Jonathan Wood sold this house with 50 acres to his son, Joseph who in turn sold the property in 1807 to Thompson J. Skinner, Jr. of Boston who sold it to James Prince also of Boston in 1808. Prince remained here until 1824 after which it was owned by Walcotts until 1872 when James Campbell of Concord purchased the property. At about this time some changes were made to the house including a bracketed doorhood added to the front entrance while a Georgian one remained on the rear entrance. (The bracketed doorhood disappeared in the move and it is possible that the Georgian one framing the main entrance was moved to this position from the rear entrance.)

In the late 19th century the property changed hands many times until 1916 when Abram Paakki farmed here until the 1940s. Paakki's farm was extensive with a long single story shed behind the house, a large New England barn and numerous other sheds and outbuildings. In the early 1940s the Army purchased thousands of acres along the Assabet River in Stow, Maynard and Sudbury, including the Paakki Farm. This large area was used as an ammunition dump and was referred to as the Sudbury Annex or Ft. Devens Annex. Recently it has been converted to the Assabet Wildlife Refuge. However, during the time that the Army occupied these thousands of acres, the Jonathan Wood House became Building #40, first used as offices and later as barracks. The Army demolished many structures on these lands for which it was criticized. When a parking lot was needed in the area of the Wood House the Army found a buyer to purchase this 18th century dwelling and move it in 1961. Within a month Mr. and Mrs. John Sims, Jr. of Sudbury found a lot in a new subdivision on the south side of Route 20 opposite the Wayside Inn and moved the house to its present location, where it was one of the first houses in the planned subdivision.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maynard Historical Commission File on Ft. Devens Annex buildings.
Sudbury Assessors: Building Cards.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
54 BOWDITCH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 324 |
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Jonathan Wood House
770 Bowditch Road



FORM B – BUILDING

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

G10-0016

Maynard

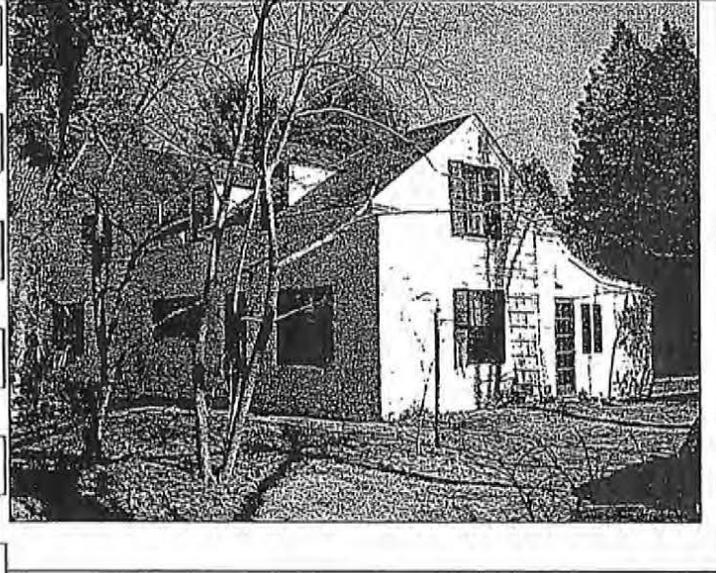
325

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

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*) Sudbury Center

Photograph



Address 19 Candy Hill Road

Historic Name H. Smith House

Uses: Present single family residential

Original single family residential

Date of Construction ca. 1840, ca. 1930s

Source owner, maps, visual

Style/Form Greek Revival Cape/ Dutch Colonial Addition

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone

Wall/Trim: wood shingles, wood trim

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (*with dates*) rehab and large addition with gambrel roof in 1930s.

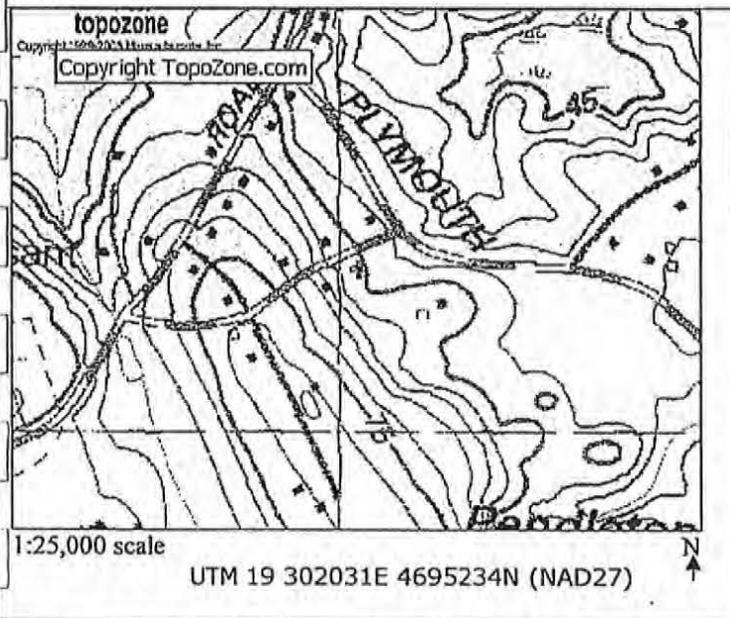
Condition good

Moved no yes **Date** n/a

Acreage 1.15 acres

Setting Old road near town center just outside LHD. House is on northeast slope of hill that descends to Plympton Road; close to road with a low stone retaining wall at the road edge; two other historic houses on road and several large neo colonial revivals from late 20th and early 21st century.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
19 CANDY HILL ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

325

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This dwelling consists of a three-bay, and one-half story Cape Cod cottage with single-story rear ell and a large ca. 1930s three-story Dutch Colonial wing with two-story porches attached at the rear (gable end). The original house is the wood shingled Cape Cod cottage that rests on a stone foundation and is one room deep (one bay also). It has a centered door vertical beaded board storm door with small light set in a plain frame with a slightly pointed arched lintel and molding. On one side of the entrance there is a six-over-six window and on the other a three-part casement window. Each has louvered shutters. Two gable front dormers pierce the eave and each has a simple six-over-six window. The three-story side wing is built into the side of the hill so that the second story is level with the first story of the Cape. Exposed elevations are the gable front that is nearly on the same plane as the front of the Cape Cod cottage and the northeast side – the long side of this addition. The ground-level has a recessed entrance with a wide open arched entrance on the main façade and the northeast side. Other single windows line the northeast side of the ground level space. Above this are two large multi-light windows to the second story which is at the same level of the first story of the Cape. Upper-story windows consist of dormers on the gambrel roof – two shed roof dormers (one with three casement windows and the other with a multi-light door) and one gable front wall dormer. The rear elevation of the gambrel roof wing has storage space under two story porches (one covered and one open) with plain posts and balustrades. A broad painted-white brick exterior chimney rises behind the gambrel roof addition.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 of Sudbury Center there is a series of drumlins, some that blend together, rising from the Sudbury River to the east and northeast and descending south-westerly. One such hill is Plympton's Hill (also referred to as Pentleton's Hill or Pendleton's Hill on 19th century maps) immediately north of the center and so named for one of the first families to settle along Plympton Road. Candy Hill is the name given to the road that passes over this part of Plympton Hill; the name is derived from the Candy House (MHC #127) at 38 Candy Hill Road. The northeast side of the hill was part of the Plympton farm, later Bents and Hunts. The old farmhouse, which fronted on Plympton Road, burned and a new house was built in its place in 1886 by Aaron Hunt Jr. (MHC #125).

This dwelling, on the northeast side of Plympton Hill as it descends to Plympton Road, is reported to have been built in the ca. 1840s as a modest Cape. By the late 19th century it was part of the Plympton Road farm – owned by Aaron Hunt Jr. – and is likely to have housed a farmer who may have worked for Hunt. In 1912 Carrie L. Hunt carved out a house lot from the large family farm and sold this house with 1.15 acres of land to Margaret A. Whiting, wife of Frederick J. Whiting (d. 1926). In 1921 Mrs. Whiting, who was recorded as living in Cambridge then, was assessed for her large house (\$2,200), barn, carriage house and 38 acres (on Plympton Road), and the Sullivan house and one-half acre of Sullivan land, which is likely to have been this property. (No Sullivans appear in any of the known directories.) Before Whiting died they had moved to Sudbury and lived on Plympton Road (1926 Directory). Frederick Plympton worked as an editor. In about 1928 Mrs. Whiting sold this house and the new owners constructed the gambrel roof addition in the 1930s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1857 Walling (H. Smith), 1875 Beers (A. Jennison), 1889 Walker (no name), 1908 Walker (A. Hunt).
Directories: 1911, 1915, 1926, 1930.
Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury*. Pub. Town of Sudbury, 1889.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
19 CANDY HILL ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From: www.local.live.com

19 Candy Hill Road



19 Candy Hill Road looking south

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

G10-0016

Maynard

126

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*) Sudbury Center

Address 39 Candy Hill Road

Historic Name The Rev. Linus Shaw House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction 1850

Source Hudson – *History of Sudbury*

Style/Form Greek Revival

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: wood clapboards, wood trim

Roof: wood shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures attached barn
converted to garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*) shed roof dormer on east roof slope, single story addition behind barn, open entrance porch addition on north side, enclosed entrance porch within L of house and barn on southwest side – mid to late 20th century.

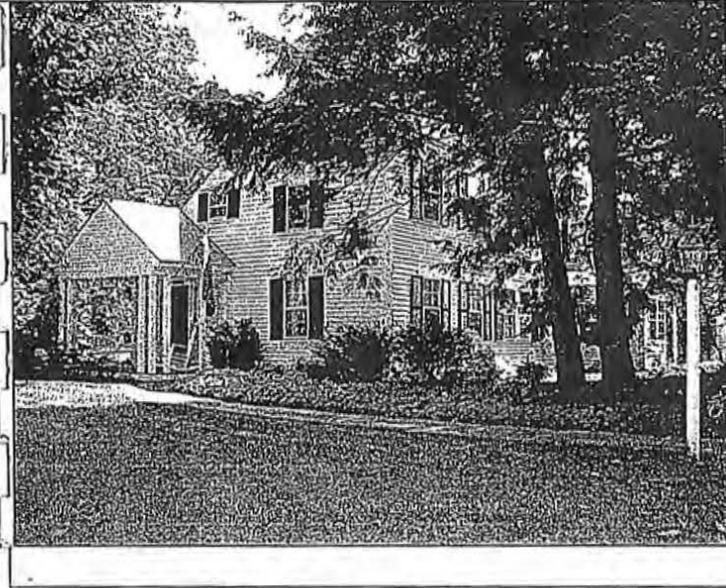
Condition good

Moved no yes **Date** n/a

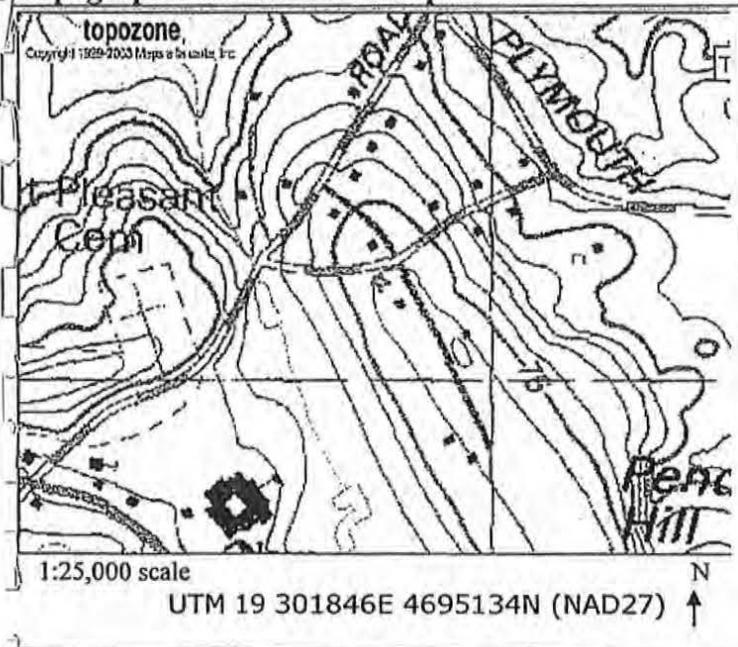
Acreage 1.38 acres

Setting Old road north of town center that crosses over Plympton Hill; large flat lot on which house faces west and is surrounded by mature plantings – stand of hemlocks, beech trees and oaks at road edge – stone wall lining south edge where Candy Hill Lane runs easterly from Candy Hill Road. Opposite historic house and near large neo-colonial turn of 21st century dwellings.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
39 CANDY HILL ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This two-story Greek Revival house faces southwesterly and has an attached barn on the southeast side. The main part of the house is in the saltbox form popular in colonial times, although the dwelling was not constructed until 1850. Additions include an open entrance porch for a Greek Revival entrance in the end bay of the northwest gable end facing the road; an enclosed entrance porch within the L formed by the house and barn facing the driveway on the southwest side; a shed roof dormer with three 6/6 windows; and a single-story gabled roof addition behind the attached barn. The main house rests on a stone foundation, is covered with wood clapboards and has a wood shingled roof. Windows have 6/6 sash set in plain frames with splayed lintels and flanking wood louvered shutters. The entrance in the gable end facing the road is at the northeast corner of the house and has ¾ lights flanking the paneled door. Above the entrance door where the saltbox roof slopes towards the ground the second-story window has a low 3/3 sash with sort shutters to fit the window. The gabled front entrance porch is low – one step up to the wood deck – and is carried by a cluster of three square posts on each corner. The saltbox part of the house has a centered chimney that rises through the ridge. A cupola with raking eaves and lights on all four sides straddles the ridge of the barn roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 of Sudbury Center there is a series of drumlins, some that blend together, rising from the Sudbury River to the east and northeast and falling in a southwest direction. One such hill is Plympton's Hill (also referred to as Pentleton's Hill or Pendleton's Hill on 19th century maps) immediately north of the center and so named for one of the first families to settle along Plympton Road. Candy Hill is the name given to the road that passes over this part of Plympton Hill; the name is derived from the Candy House (MHC #127) at 38 Candy Hill Road and was not used until the 20th century.

This house was built by the Rev. Linus H. Shaw (1804-1866) while he was the minister at Sudbury's First Parish. According to Sudbury's late 19th century historian, Alfred Hudson, Shaw built the house in 1850 here on "Plympton Hill." Shaw was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, attended Brown University and later the Divinity School in Cambridge having taught in Taunton in the interim. He was ordained in Athol in 1834. Shaw and his wife, Louisa Alden Jones, had five children. They came to Sudbury permanently in 1845 having preached here in 1841 and again in 1844. Shaw served as the minister until his death in 1866. This was his family homestead for over 15 years.

Little is known of subsequent owners of this house – T. J. Sanderson in 1875 and Mrs. C. Henry in 1908. The house has been added to over the years and is included in the Sudbury Center Historic District.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1856 (Rev. L.H. Shaw) 1875 Beers (T.J. Sanderson), 1889 Walker (no name), 1908 Walker (Mrs. C. Henry).
Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury*. Pub. Town of Sudbury, 1889.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

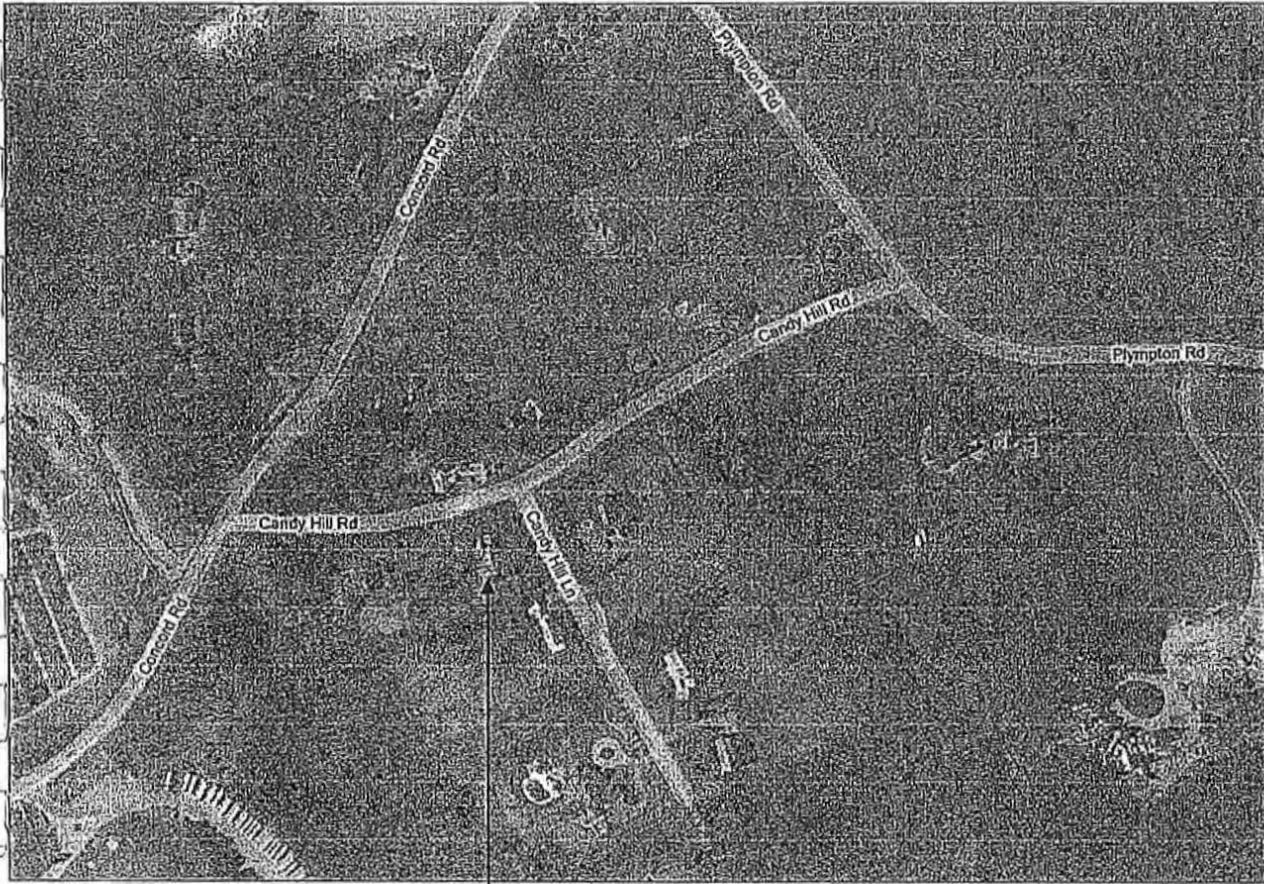
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
39 CANDY HILL ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From: www.local.live.com

39 Candy Hill Road



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

Community Property Address
SUDBURY 39 CANDY HILL ROAD

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 126 |
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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 property is already listed in the National Register as part of the Sudbury Center Historic District and is within a Local Historic District as well. The property contributes to the National Register district for its historical significance as well as architectural representation of a modest house built by the town minister in the mid 19th century.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

G10-0008

Maynard

326

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 39 Churchill Road

Historic Name: George L. Goodnow House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Source: maps

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: 2-car garage, small wellhouse

Major Alterations (*with dates*): modern side additions, modern windows – mid to late 20th century

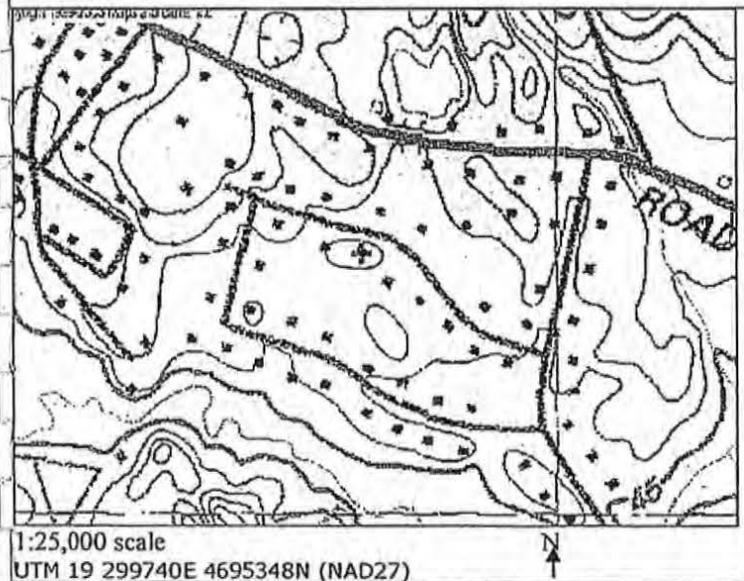
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .94 acre

Setting: On dead-end street that is part of a 1960s subdivision. Low stone retaining wall wraps around driveway entrance. Lot has mature plantings of rhododendrons, azaleas, and ilex with wooded area on the fringes of lot. In neighborhood of modest 1960s houses.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 1/07 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
39 CHURCHILL RD.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 326 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This house is the only pre-1965 dwelling in the neighborhood and is a remnant of the farm that once included surrounding land. The tall two and one-half story, gable-front dwelling consists of the main three-bay block, single story, shed roof additions on each side of the main block and single-story rear ell. The house rests on a brick foundation (concrete under the additions), is sheathed in wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingled roof. Windows have 6/6 sash set in slightly projecting frames. They appear to be old replacements and of a smaller size than were originally in this house as noted by the blind second-story stair-hall window frame on the north side that is larger than these replacement windows. A long shed roof dormers has been added to the south roof slope where the chimney also protrudes from the roof just below the ridge. Late 19th century architectural features include the stair-hall blind window noted above, a projecting bracketed Italianate doorhood, a boxed cornice with returns and narrow corner boards.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 the center of Sudbury within a 1960s subdivision, this area was farm land along Hop Brook running through the southern edge. This land once was part of Elisha Goodnow's (1839-1918) farm which extended from Hop Brook, north to include both sides of Hudson Road where Goodnow's main house was. In 1862 Elisha Goodnow married Mary Walker and it is likely that George L. Goodnow was one of their children. These 60 acres between Hop Brook and Hudson Road passed to George L. Goodnow in 1892 after which this house may have been built. By 1908 there was a lane extending from Hudson Road southerly towards Hop Brook with two buildings at the end of the lane. This house is likely to be one of those shown on the 1908 map. Directories from the early 20th century show Elisha Goodnow with a 200-acre farm near Sudbury Center and George L. Goodnow with 140 acres, both listed as farmers. The historic map from this era shows Elisha Goodnow's farm on the north side of Hudson Road and George Goodnow's on the south side at the end of a lane. The 1921 Assessor's Report with Polls, Valuations and Taxes listed a sizeable property for Goodnow. By this time he may have inherited Elisha Goodnow's house as his main dwelling was assessed for \$1,200; however he also was assessed for two other houses and a cottage as well as barns, hen houses, wagon sheds, ice house and land throughout the town amounting to 323 acres. George L. Goodnow continued to farm in Sudbury Center (off Hudson Road) for most of the first half of the 20th century. (In 1927 he had married Maud Frances Ordwig also of Sudbury.) In 1965 this part of the George L. Goodnow farm was subdivided by Campanelli Builders, Inc. as "Regency Estates" with this house on Lot 41. All other dwellings in the neighborhood post date 1965.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Assessors Report: Polls, Valuations and Taxes, 1921
- Atlas/Maps: 1908 Walker (G.L. Goodnow).
- Directories: Hudson (1909, 1911), Framingham (1926, 1930/31).
- South Middlesex County Registry of Deeds: Book 11,188, Page 280: "Definitive Plan of Regency Estates" (1966); Book 2124, Page 119 (1892).
- Vital Record: Sudbury Annual Reports.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
39 CHURCHILL RD.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From: www.local.live.com



FORM B – BUILDING

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

J08-0005

Framingham

327

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 112 Codjer Lane

Historic Name: Ashbel Hayden House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1840s

Source: maps

Style/Form: no style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite block

Wall/Trim: replacement wood clapboards

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: New England barn with additions; greenhouses and modern office building in neo-colonial style.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): replacement clapboards, replacement and relocated vinyl windows, replacement doors – late 20th century.

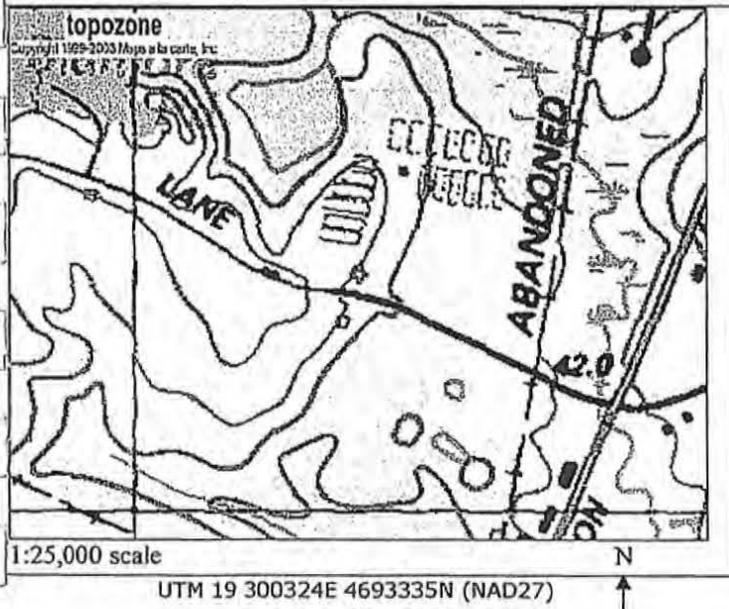
Condition: fair-good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** Thompson House moved from South Sudbury (near Hayden's Bridge) after 1830.

Acreage: 7.05 acres

Setting: At the end of dead end road leading to nursery buildings and surrounded by nursery owned planted fields; house on knoll above driveway with barn behind, rock garden and plantings in front and high board fence extending from south end of house, along south end and west side between house and barn.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 7/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
112 CODJER LANE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

327

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The modest five-bay, two and one-half story dwelling rests on a granite block foundation and has wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The centered entrance has new granite steps and a modern neo-colonial door. Windows have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 sash set in vinyl frames. Windows on the north side of the centered entrance have been resized smaller than the original openings and than the other windows on the main façade. Windows in the two-bay gable end are irregular sizes – not consistent with the original windows. The only trim includes flat corner boards and a flat board boxing the eaves with no returns. A single chimney is slightly off-center and straddles the ridge. The large New England barn is banked so that there is at-grade access along the east side to the level under the main floor. Sliding doors are in the gable end. Part of the barn has been given over to office space with modern windows and doors and a small hipped roof addition. There also is a large side wing with attached greenhouses.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 part of a larger property just north of South Sudbury along Hop Brook (formerly known as Wash Brook). From the 1850s a house stood in this location on the road (later to be named Codjer Lane) that connected Concord Road to the east, with Peakham Road to the west and crossed Wash Brook as well as the Framingham and Lowell Railroad (1870-71, later known as the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad). Between 1875 and 1889 Union Street was laid out connecting the Boston Post Road to the south with Concord Road leading to Sudbury Center to the north.

This house is reported in Alfred Hudson's *History of Sudbury* as having been the old Thompson house moved here from "just beyond the bridge at South Sudbury village." This bridge over Wash Brook (Hop Brook) was known then as Hayden's Bridge. The Thompson House was moved to this location after 1830 to become the house of Ashbel Hayden whose estate owned the property according to the 1856 map. Following Hayden was Thadeus Moore, likely a descendant of the Thadeus Moore who served as a Sudbury Minuteman in the Revolutionary War. Moore owned and drove a stagecoach connecting Sudbury with Boston and since the railroad did not come to Sudbury until 1870 the stage routes were the primary connections for mail as well as passengers for years up to and after the Civil War. The New England barn on this property was probably built during Thadeus Moore's ownership as it appears to be from the late 19th century. In the early 20th century the farm was owned by Ira Moore who was listed as a farmer in South Sudbury with 45 acres. The 1908 map shows the house and barn in this location.

Giuseppi (Joseph) Cavicchio (also Carrecchio), a farmer, and his wife Careta lived in Sudbury by 1914 when their daughter, Regina and later in 1915 a son, Gaetano were born. Cavicchio owned this property soon thereafter and started the extensive nursery business that continues to operate from this property. In 1921 Cavicchio and his wife were assessed for a house, barn, other outbuildings and 40 acres of land which means they were at this property. An interesting development related to this property, which could have changed the landscape of Sudbury, was the interaction in the late 1920s between Cavicchio and Henry Ford who had purchased the Wayside Inn property and intended to establish a small industrial plant here. Ford set out to purchase all the land along Wash Brook (now known as Hop Brook) in order to capture all of the water rights. Giuseppi Cavicchio owned one and one-half acres of meadow land between Union Avenue and the railroad tracks (just east of his house) that were necessary for Ford's plan. Cavicchio set an exorbitant price of \$300,000 and although he had given an option on his land he later changed his mind and refused to sell. Ford had made it clear that it was an all-or-none deal meaning that all the involved property owners must agree or else the "Wash Brook Project" was off. Needless to say neighbors who had agreed to

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
112 CODJER LANE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

327

sell were distraught with Cavicchio's decision not to sell, and many attempts were made including persuasion by the Selectmen (1939 Town Report), who wanted Ford's proposed industrial plant to come to Sudbury. Cavicchio heirs continue to own the property, which is one of many parcels that make up the vast nursery business.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Atlases/Maps: 1830 Wood, 1856 Walling (A. Hayden Est.), 1875 Beers (T. Moore), 1889 Walker (T. Moore), 1908 Walker.
Directories: Hudson (1909, 1911) Framingham (1926, 1930/31).
Garfield, Curtis. *Sudbury, 1890-1989, 100 Years in the Life of a Town*. Pub. Porcupine Enterprises, 1999.
Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts 1638-1889*. Pub: Town of Sudbury. 1889.



112 Codjer Lane



FORM B – BUILDING

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

E10-0201

Maynard

328

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Address: 652 Concord Road

Historic Name: Aaron Hunt-Lucius Bent House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1870

Source: maps/visual

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: shingled gable front shed close to road

Major Alterations (with dates): vinyl siding – last quarter of 20th century; porch – early to mid 20th century.

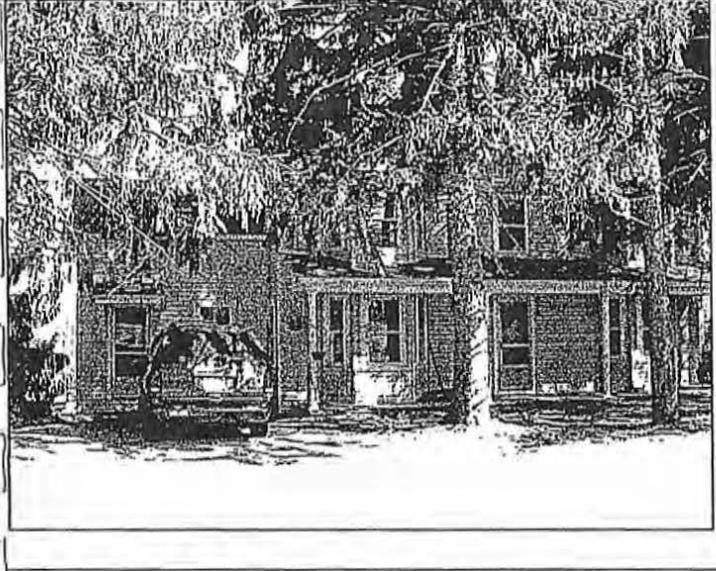
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

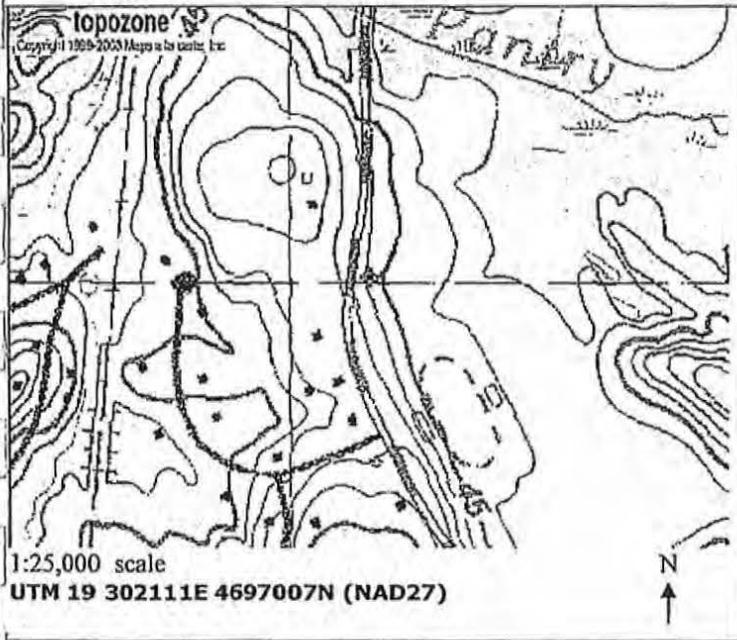
Acreage: 53.61 acres

Setting: Situated on the east side of the road to Concord, it is part of the Hunt-Bent farm which encompasses fields and buildings on both sides of Concord Road. Surrounded by agricultural fields – two tall pines in front of house which is very close to road.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
652 CONCORD RD.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

328

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This farmer's cottage, ca. 1870, is situated close to the road with agricultural fields on three sides and across Concord Road from the main farmhouse. The modest three-bay, two-story house rests on a stone and mortar foundation, has been covered with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingled roof. The dwelling consists of the main side-gabled roof block with centered entrance, a full length shed roof porch and a single story side (north) wing. The land slopes off behind the house so that there is a high stone foundation at the rear. Historic architectural features include the bracketed Italianate door hood over the side wing entrance, late 19th century or early 20th century paneled entrance doors with one large square light, two-story projecting bays flanking the center entrance of the main block and a square multi-light window on the north side of the main block. Windows have 1/1 and 2/1 sash. Metal storm doors with large lights cover the two entrances on the main façade. The house has two narrow chimneys rising from the rear roof slope – one near the ridge over the southern most bay and one half way down the roof slope near the north end of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 dwelling is part of the ca. 100-acre Hunt-Bent Farm at 667 Concord Road. The main house is situated atop a drumlin on the west side of Concord Road and is known as the ca. 1825 Aaron Hunt House (MHC #115) where there are also two large New England barns and other farm buildings, stonewalls and open land with wetlands. Five generations of Hunts/Bents have farmed this land. Today the farm is known as the Waite Farm or Pantry Brook Farm for the brook that flows through the northern part of the farm.

This farmhouse or cottage, which was built by 1875, has been the home of extended family members and farmers for the last 135 years or more. A 20th century deed reference notes that Ashael Balcom sold to Aaron Hunt the "Casey Farm lot" in 1866. The 1857 map shows a building in about this location labeled with the name "M. McCasey." However, Hunt-Bent family oral tradition recalls that the house was built from second-hand lumber by Lucius Philip Bent (1833-1909) who had married Aaron Hunt's daughter, Lauretta Hunt Bent (1836-1919) in 1857. The Bents are reported to have lived in this cottage across the street from the main farm complex, before taking over the ownership of the farm at the end of the 19th century. According to maps, this house was owned by Hunt in 1875 and by Lucius Bent in 1889, while Hunt still lived in the main farmhouse on the drumlin across the road. Sometime between 1909 and 1919, the entire farm including this property was taken over by Lucius E. Bent when purchased at a family auction by his wife, Carrie F. Bent (m.1903) as she believed it only fair for her husband (grandson of Aaron Hunt) to own the farm to which he had devoted much hard work. The farm was auctioned by Lucius' E. Bent's mother, Lauretta Hunt Bent.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1875 Beers (Hunt), 1889 Walker (Bent), 1908 Walker (Bent).
Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury*. Pub. Town of Sudbury, 1889.
Oral History: Carole Wolfe, family member.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
652 CONCORD RD.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
|--|-----|
| | 328 |
|--|-----|



From: www.local.live.com

652 Concord Road



FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

| | | | |
|----------|------------|--|-----|
| L10-0016 | Framingham | | 329 |
|----------|------------|--|-----|

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 30 Coolidge Lane

Historic Name: Martin W. Goodnow House / "Mink Farm"

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Source: visual

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: rubblestone

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): unknown

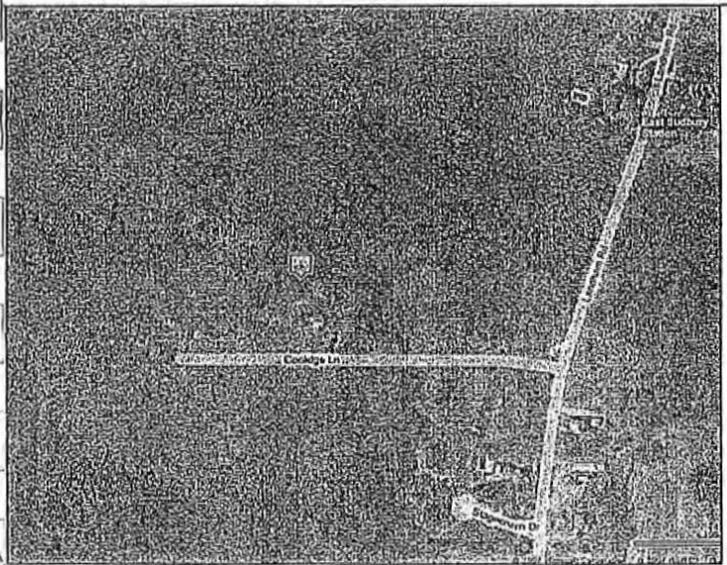
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 6 acres

Setting: South of Boston Post Road – set back from Landham Road at end of long unpaved lane. Surrounded by open land and wetlands.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



From: <http://maps.live.com>

Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
30 COOLIDGE LANE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

329

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

Located at the end of a long dirt road, this two and one-half story Queen Anne house rests on a rubblestone foundation, has wood clapboard siding, and is topped by an asphalt shingled roof with a single chimney rising part way down the front roof slope. The main façade (side gabled roof) faces south and has two bays: one an entrance bay; the other a two and one-half story projecting polygonal bay. The entrance has a broad shed roof open porch carried by turned posts and has a decorative spindle screen along the cornice. The early 20th century paneled door has a large square light. To the side of the door is a small horizontal, stairhall window positioned high on the wall. The polygonal bay has large 1/1 windows on each side and is capped with a gable front pediment in which there is a small Queen Anne multi-light (colored lights) window with a decorative stick work at the peak. On the west side of the house there is a single-story polygonal bay with an attached shed roof enclosed entrance porch partially covering the polygonal bay. Three second-story windows are over the projecting bay and entrance with no window near the front accounting for the interior stairs. A single window is in the gable peak. Some have 2/2 sash. The raking eaves have a boxed cornice and wide returns. The east gable end is similar in trim and also has the same stick work in the peak as found on the gable peak of the projecting bay. Four windows span the gable end at both the first and second story. The house also has a single story rear ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 part of Sudbury was farmland with large Coolidge greenhouses just northeast on Boston Post Road, Goodnow farmland for market gardening along Landham and Pelham Island Roads, and wetlands and Landham Brook passing through in an east-west direction. The Central Massachusetts Railroad line had been laid in 1881-1883 with a stop on the east side of Landham Road known as East Sudbury Station. In the early 20th century the intersection of Landham Road (so named in 1915) and State Road (now Boston Post Road – Route 20) was known as "Coolidge's Corner." Coolidge Lane is named after Novella and Charles Coolidge (married in 1902), who owned much of the land between Goodnow land and Route 20, hence the name of this lane.

Prior to Coolidge, the Goodnows farmed in South Sudbury along Landham and Pelham Island Roads from the early 19th century. The earliest family homestead in this area is 175 Landham Road dating from ca. 1770 and belonging to John Goodnow. Nahum Goodnow (1843-1897) lived there in the mid to late 19th century and ran a productive market garden and greenhouse business. His brother, Martin William Goodnow (1833-1896) also a farmer established his homestead set back at the end of a long lane which is in all likelihood this house or this house site due to later references. It passed to Howard Martin Goodnow and Ida Estella Goodnow by their father's (Martin W. Goodnow) will with the right to live in the house granted to Ida Goodnow. Directories list Howard M. Goodnow as a farmer living in South Sudbury. By the 1930s he worked in real estate, lived near King Phillips Road and Ida Goodnow lived with him and his wife, Lillian G. Hall who Goodnow had married in 1899. The property passed to Albert Goodnow who refers to it as the "home place" of his grandfather, Martin W. Goodnow "devised by his last will proved and allowed March 24, 1896." Both the 1875 and 1889 maps show a dwelling at the end of a long lane and near Hop Brook in this location. However, there is no building shown on the 1908 map; yet Albert M. Goodnow accounts for his grandfather's home place many years later. The existing house may have been built anew in the 1880s or a ca. 1875 house may have been altered adding the Queen Anne features of this house in the 1880s or 1890s. Additional on-site inspection and examination of wills may help to clarify this building's exact history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1875 Beers (M.W. Goodnow), 1889 Walker (no name), 1908 Walker (no house)?.

Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury*. Pub. Town of Sudbury, 1889.

Middlesex Registry of Deeds.

Street Directories: 1911, 1926, 1930.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

C10-0026

Maynard

343

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 42 Dakin Road

Historic Name: Rocco Telese House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: 1914 - 1920

Source: Deeds

Style/Form: No Style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete

Wall/Trim: wood shingles

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: two small sheds

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Rear ell with porch – early 20th century, large gable front addition centered on elevation facing road – late 20th century.

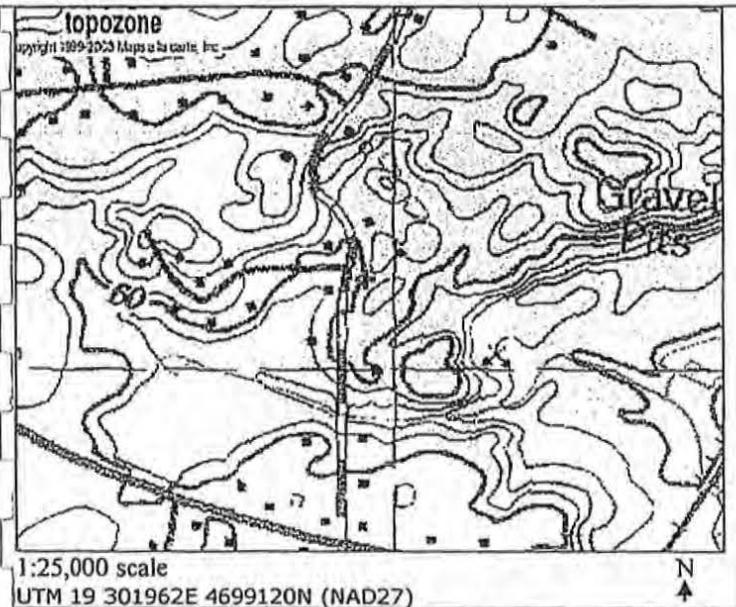
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 1.03 acres

Setting: Road to Concord leading from North Road (Rt. 117) in Sudbury. A few historic dwellings and several new subdivision roads - development of former farmland. This house sits close to the road on a crest in the road. Three large oak trees rise high above the road, picket fence encloses side yard; semi-circular driveway accentuates the crest of the hill at this point.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
42 DAKIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

343

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This modest house rests on a concrete foundation, has wood shingled siding and is topped with an asphalt roof. The orientation of this house appears to have been altered. It is likely that it was a one and one-half story, five-bay Cape Cod cottage with a centered entrance. Now the entrance is in the gable end on the south side and the house looks like it has a cross gable due to the alignment of the four-bay, two-story ell is on the east side of the house the large single-story gable front addition projecting from the middle bay of the west side. The large single-story, gable front addition centered on the west side has a modern round-headed window in the front and skylights on each roof slope. Proportions of the gabled roof main element – the steepness of the roof pitch and the long length of the sides – point to an early 20th century date, although the house sign notes that it was built in 1890. Windows have 6/6 sash and flanking wood louvered shutters. The south gable end has three first-story bays (an entrance and two windows) and a single window in the gable peak. The entrance is relatively plain with a paneled door set in a flush plain frame. A shed roof dormer rests on the west slope of the main house. The ell, which is four bays long and has the full width porch with turned posts and plain balusters has 12/12 windows down and 6/6 up. A chimney rises from the ridge of the ell where it intersects with the main house. On the north side of the ell there is a deck within the fenced yard and a one-story addition within the L formed by the main house and the west ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 the early families in the northern part of Sudbury was the Haynes family, members of which established farms along the North Road. However, the late 19th century historian Alfred Hudson notes that unlike other parts of town most of the early houses were taken down between 1820 and 1840 and replaced with two-story L-shaped dwellings with kitchens in the L. North Road, also called Great Road and the Boston & Fitchburg Road, had a couple of taverns with stage coach stops, stores, and a post office throughout much of the late 18th and 19th century. Once the Fitchburg Railroad was completed in 1870-71 stage routes were discontinued and some of the commercial enterprises declined.

Dakin Road had been known as the road to Concord until 1915 when the road from North Road at Oliver's (referring to 267 North Road) past the Dakin place to Concord Junction would be called Dakin Road. In the late 19th century Hiram Haynes was located on the northwest corner of Dakin and North Roads. His fields stretched across to the east side of Dakin Road where he sold a four-acre parcel to John H. Olcott in 1887. Olcott's estate sold land only to Rocco Telese in 1914 after which the house was built. Although Rocco Telese's name did not appear in directories until 1930, at which time he was listed as a farmer on Dakin Road, he was taxed in 1920 for a house and four acres of "homeland." The value of his house at that time was low - \$200 – which accounts for the modest size of the original house built after 1914 and before 1920.

In the last quarter of the 20th century the property was reduced in size from the 4-acre parcel to just over an acre.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds: Book 1802, Page 439; Book 3903, Page 398.

Street Directories: Hudson (1915) Framingham (1926, 1930/31).

Sudbury Annual Reports: 1921 Valuation and others.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
42 DAKIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
|--|-----|
| | 343 |
|--|-----|



From: www.local.live.com

42 Dakin Road



FORM B – BUILDING

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

L07-0038

Framingham

339

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Photograph



West elevation

Address: 59 Dudley Road

Historic Name: unknown

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Source: visual / maps / owner

Style/Form: no style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar / concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Four-bay gabled roof garage with two car bays, wood shed bay and tool storage bay; square hipped roof pump house over well

Major Alterations (with dates):

Enclosed porch additions, oriel window – 3rd quarter of 20th century

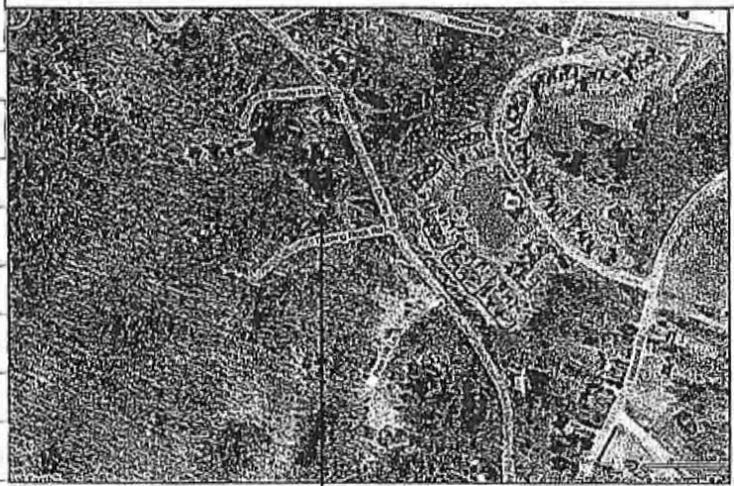
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 1.65 acres

Setting: Set back from country road and accessed by Tippling Rock Lane. New subdivision roads and large new late 20th and early 21st century dwellings. Orchard in front. Granite curbing framing driveway, terraces, walkways and garden.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



From: <http://maps.live.com>



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
59 DUDLEY ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

339

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This original house comprises the middle two-story, gabled roof section and a side wing on the north side, both of which are on a stone and mortar foundation. Added to this on concrete foundations are a single-story, hipped roof element with an attached entrance porch on the west side (driveway side), and a single-story shed roof addition with entrance stairs and attached screened porch across the east elevation facing Dudley Road. The original house is a three bay block with centered chimney rising at the ridge, wide raking eaves with exposed rafter ends, a wall dormer on the west side, a shed roof dormer with skylight on the east side, and second-story windows with 6/6 sash. First-story windows have been covered by the additions on each long side. The north gable end has a modern oriel in the first story and a 6/6 window at the second-story level. The entrance porch on the west side is attached to the hipped roof addition and is carried by a bracketed square post with fluting. The mid-20th century door with multi-lights enters a narrow mudroom addition projecting from the original house. This, now, is the main entrance as the front of the house faces the orchard and is a distance from the road and has no path. Steps with an iron railing lead from the driveway to this west entrance. The screened porch on the east elevation projects from the side wing, has wood steps leading to the porch and is on a high rubble stone foundation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Dudley Road was laid out in the mid 19th century (between 1830 and 1857) and connected Nobscot Road with Boston Post Road (also known as Worcester Road and State Road) farther west than where Nobscot met the Post Road. The land within the triangle formed by Nobscot, Boston Post and Dudley Roads had a number of hothouses and greenhouses by the late 19th century and a few dwellings as well. None of the historic maps shows any dwellings on the southwest side of Dudley Road, which was subdivided in 1911 and shown on a plan of 1916. The fact that no dwelling was located here according to the 1908 map and the plan of St. Clair's land is likely to indicate that this dwelling was constructed after 1916, which is counter to what local historians (including the present owner of 50+ years) believe, unless the house was moved here after these dates. The owners report that the house was built in ca. 1903.

The 1916 plan showed that the land belonged to S. Winthrop St. Clair (also St. Claire), who in the 1910s lived "off State Road" according to local street directories. The 1908 map shows the "St. Claire Bungalow" set far back from Dudley Road nearer to the western end than the location of this house. However, it is possible that a part of St. Claire's bungalow was moved to this location. In 1921 St. Clair, who lived in Cambridge at that time, was assessed for a large house (\$3,000) with 15 acres, the "Tipling rock lot" of 27 acres and several other lots. It is likely that this property was part of the Tipling rock lot, the name of the adjacent subdivision road. In 1930, the 1916 plan was revised and two lots Plot X and Plot Y were created as well as a lot between two roads (then known as "A" and "C"). Warren Parmenter, who was a local carpenter, owned the lots and built a nearby house (33 Dudley Road – substantially altered, therefore not included in the inventory) for himself. He sold Plot X, which was a triangular piece of land, to Olof Johnson in 1930. According to the 1930 Street Directory two households were on Dudley Road – the Parmenters (at 33 Dudley) and the Hunters (probably here). Mrs. Mildred B. Hunter was a tea room manager and had two children living with her – Dorothy, an art student in Boston and Robert, a student at Worcester Tech.

In the 1940s this property, still owned by Johnsons, was a goat farm. The present owners, the Kreitseks, have lived here for over 50 years during which time the property had an orchard and was surrounded by gardens. Oral tradition states that Forrest Bradshaw (d. 1986), longtime South Sudbury resident (Church Street in mid 1920s, Maple Avenue after that) and town clerk

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET[TOWN]
SUDBURY[ADDRESS]
59 DUDLEY ROADMASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
|--|-----|
| | 339 |
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lived here at one time. This may have been prior to his marriage to Katherine Rogers in 1922. Oral tradition also states that the house was built as early as 1903. Olaf Johnson, of Belmont, who purchased the property from Warren Parmenter in 1930, had a number of properties in Sudbury years before. The 1921 valuation shows that he owned a house, several barns, a greenhouse, a bungalow, a small house, a homelot of 4.5 acre parcel, and other land of nearly 50 acres. His bungalow or small house may have been moved to this lot after the 1930 purchase.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1908.
Directories: 1926, 1930.
Oral History: Property owner, Mr. Kreitsek.
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds.



East side facing road.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

M10-0010

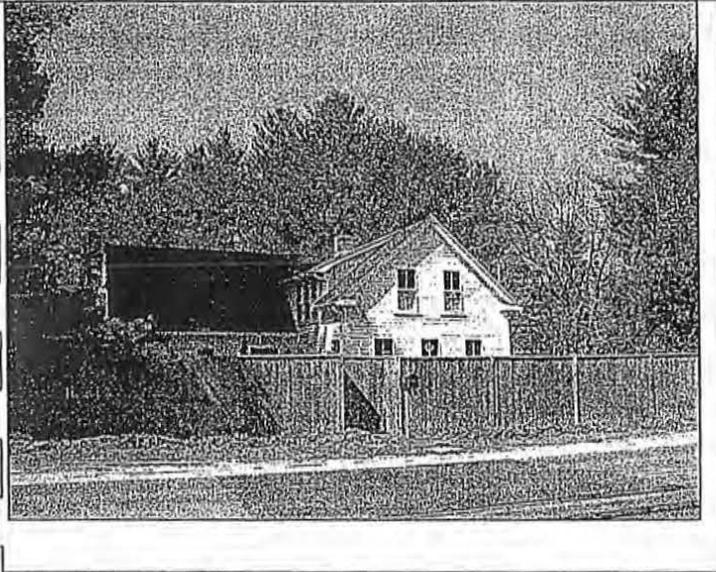
Framingham

333

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 121 Landham Road

Historic Name: L. Wright House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1850s

Source: maps/visual

Style/Form: Greek Revival / Italianate

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite block

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: small barn/garage on rubblestone and mortar foundation at rear of property

Major Alterations (with dates): shed roof dormer and side wing addition – late 20th century.

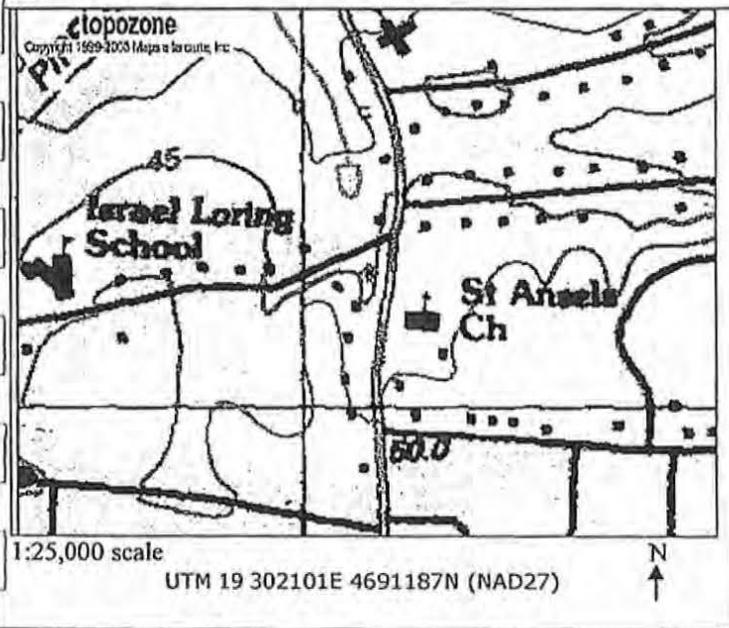
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .62 acres

Setting: On corner and close to road at Landham and Woodside Road. High board fence in front and rounding the corner with entrance off Woodside Road. House on a slight plateau with stone retaining wall and steps leading from driveway to rear ell entrance.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
121 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

333

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This modest gable front Greek Revival house is situated on a corner lot facing Landham Road with its driveway entrance on Woodside Road. A high board fence obscures view of much of the house. The one and one-half story, gable-front block has a long one and one half story side wing and a small single story rear ell. Behind the side wing and adjacent to the rear ell is a large deck with simple railing. The gable front block is three bays wide – all window bays – with 2/2 sash and two second-story windows. Architectural trim is limited to corner boards, a boxed cornice and prominent returns on both the main block and rear ell. A shed roof wall dormer is situated on the south roof slope – the same side from which the long side wing extends. The house has a single chimney straddling the ridge near the intersection with the side wing gable roof. On the north slope of the main block are two skylights. A single entrance door is located on the north side of the rear ell, which has a string of three 6/6 sash topped by a long string of transom lights in the gable end of this rear ell. Another entrance door is located on the east side of the side wing, no longer a location that is regularly used.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 road to Framingham, Landham Road was renamed in 1915 when the Sudbury Town Meeting revised the names of a number of roads. This modest house located near the Framingham line was one of only a few houses in this part of Sudbury until the mid- to late-19th century. By the end of the 19th century this part of Sudbury had a number of farmers engaged in market gardening as well as the Coolidge greenhouses for growing carnations.

First known owner of this dwelling was L. Wright according to the 1856 map which shows a cluster of buildings in the immediate vicinity. By 1875 T. Sherman lived here. This may have been Theodore Sherman who was a shoemaker during the Civil War. In 1889 Charles F. Clark of Boston sold this property with the house to Sven Otto Nelson, who was a farmer. At that time Clark owned a large property at the end of a long lane across the street from this house. By the early 20th century Nelson was doing market gardening on Pelham Road (on the east side of Landham Road) and other Nelsons lived here including N. Nelson and Fred Nelson. By the 1930s according to street directories, several Nelsons lived in this area – on Landham and Pelham Roads – all engaged in market gardening.

A small sliver of the property was taken in 1975 to improve the rounding and turn from Landham Road to Woodside Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1856 Walling (L. Wright), 1875 Beers (T. Sherman), 1889 Walker(no name listed), 1908 Walker (N. Nelson)
Hudson, Alfred S. *History of Sudbury*, 1889.
Street Directories: Hudson (1909), Framingham (1926), Acton (1936, 1941).

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
121 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 333 |
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From: www.local.live.com



FORM B – BUILDING

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

K10-0003

Framingham

332

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 267 Landham Road

Historic Name: Nicodemo and Philomena Mercury

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: 1924-1927

Source: Deeds

Style/Form: Arts and Crafts

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar

Wall/Trim: stone and mortar

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): Modern windows and doors including frames – early 21st c.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .98 acre

Setting: On west side of Landham Road near B & M Railroad and Route 20. Streetscape of several dwellings opposite subdivision just completed (2006). House set down from road. Mature plantings and newly cleared area behind the house. Stone paths lead from the road and driveway to the long porch.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
267 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

332

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This stone house is one of only a few early 20th century stone houses in Sudbury and is unique for its Arts and Crafts features on this interesting cottage. The L-plan consists of a two-story gable front part with steeply pitched roof, a long side wing and a shed roof porch extending beyond the front of the side wing. The walls and foundation are made of random sized stones set in mortar and the roof has asphalt shingles. The roof features extended rafter ends at the eave overhang and a single decorative wide bracket is under the porch roof where it connects with the gable front part of the house. Two stone chimneys rise above the roof ridge – one on the front slope of the side wing and the other on the back slope so that only a bit shows above the ridge. Windows openings in the gable front block have wide stone lintels and the sashes, recently replaced with 8/8 and 6/6 snap-in muntins, are set into the stone openings. Other windows are the same except for the second-story windows that butt up to the eave overhang. The sidehall entrance on the main façade of the gable front section has an arched opening and a modern door, with a stained glass designed panel, is set into the arch. The same type of door replaces the entrance that is centered on the side wing and one in the side of the gable front block that is within the porch. A set of modern glass doors has been added to the end bay on the side wing within a similar wide arch and French doors have been added to the gable end of the side wing facing onto a stone terrace which may be an added feature as the stone wall differs from the one that borders the long stone porch extending beyond the side wing façade. The porch is carried by square stone piers and a low stone wall lines the stone floor of the porch.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 part of Sudbury was farmland with large Coolidge greenhouses just northeast on Boston Post Road, Goodnow farmland for market gardening along Landham and Pelham Island Roads, and wetlands and Landham Brook passing through in an east-west direction. The Central Massachusetts Railroad line had been laid in 1881-1883 with a stop on the east side of Landham Road known as East Sudbury Station. In the early 20th century the intersection of Landham Road (so named in 1915) and State Road (now Boston Post Road – Route 20) was known as "Coolidge's Corner." In 1899 Novella L. Palmer (later Novella L. Coolidge due to second marriage to Charles Cooledge [Coolidge] in 1902) purchased 80 acres of land in the "Lanham District" from the executors of Lucy Farr's estate. The land was known as "Smithfield" and was bound on the north by Boston Post Road (Route 20) on the east by Landham Road, on the south by land of Nahum Goodnow and Landham Brook, and on the west by land of Henry Newton and Elizabeth Lawrence. From this large parcel known as "Smithfield" several house lots were eventually divided.

In 1924 Novella L. Coolidge (1849-1932) sold this lot with no house on it to Nicodemo and Philomena Mercury (also known as Nicodemo Mercuri). It described as one acre more or less being part of Smithfield. Mercury did not sell the property until 1940; however he did take out a mortgage in 1927 which noted land and building. At about the same time Joseph and Catherine Mercury purchased the adjacent house (271 Landham Road, MHC #331). Each was noted as living in East Sudbury in the 1926 Street Directory. For the purposes of the directory the names had been Americanized. Nicodemo and his wife were listed as Nicholas and Phyllis Mercury. Both Nicodema and Joseph were laborers. It is likely that Nicodema built this stone house himself. Philomena Mercury died in 1935 and in 1940 Nicodemo Mercury sold this house to Theresa Mercury who is likely to have been their daughter. She too was listed in the 1926 and 1930 directories as living in East Sudbury and working as a secretary.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
267 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

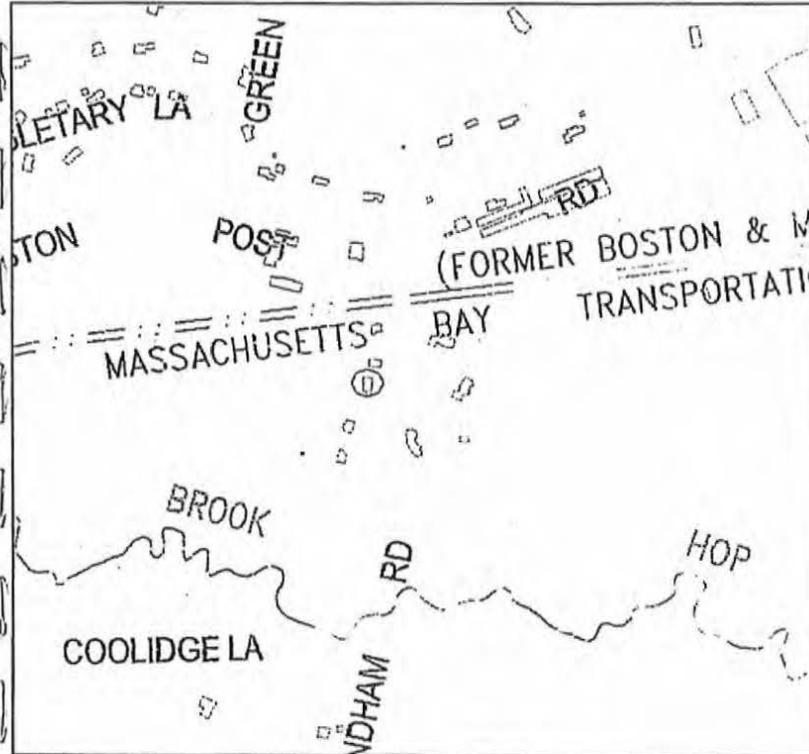
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| | 332 |
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories: 1926, 1930/31.

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds. Book 2773, Page 20; Book 4696, Page 38; Book 5058, Page 324; Book 6424, Page 559.

Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports.



FORM B – BUILDING

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

K10-0005

Framingham

331

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 271 Landham Road

Historic Name: Carl Ranstrom-Guiseppe Mercury House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: 1922-1926

Source: deeds

Style/Form: No Style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar

Wall/Trim: wood shingles

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: small shed like barn at rear of property

Major Alterations (with dates): Modern windows and doors with frames – late 20th c.

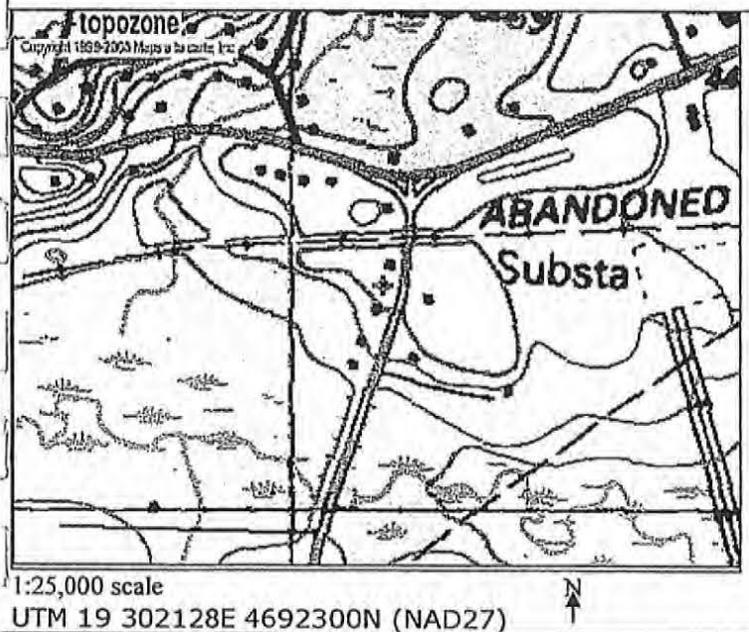
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .71 acre

Setting: On west side of Landham Road near B & M Railroad and Route 20. Streetscape of several dwellings opposite subdivision just completed (2006). High board fence screens driveway and partial view of house. Mature plantings and wooded behind the house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
271 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 331 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This gable front dwelling is situated between another similar dwelling and one of the few stone houses in Sudbury. The landscape slopes away from the road so that the house is set below the road with a driveway leading across the side yard down to the house. Constructed on a high stone and mortar foundation, the house is covered with wood shingles and has an asphalt roof. The house consists of the two and one-half story main block, a single story rear ell with a deck extending behind the ell, a hipped roof porch and a single story enclosed porch addition on the north side. The porch roof and the full length enclosed side porch roof are incorporated. The house retains its raking boxed cornice, simple returns and corner boards. However windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash of smaller dimensions than what likely was here when constructed. Windows have vinyl louvered shutters. The main gable front façade has a sidehall entrance door set in a late 20th century neo-colonial frame with half sidelights. Next to the door is a pair of 1/1 modern windows. Three window bays span the second story above the porch roof and one window is in the gable peak. The hipped porch is carried by turned posts (no railing) that rest directly on the wood deck of the porch.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 part of Sudbury was farmland with large Coolidge greenhouses just northeast on Boston Post Road, Goodnow farmland for market gardening along Landham and Pelham Island Roads, wetlands and Landham Brook passing through in an east-west direction. The Central Massachusetts Railroad line had been laid in 1881-1883 with a stop on the east side of Landham Road known as East Sudbury Station. In 1899 Novello Palmer (later Novello [Novella] Coolidge following marriage to Charles Coolidge in 1902) purchased 80 acres of land in the "Lanham District" from the executors of Lucy Farr's estate. The land was known as "Smithfield" and was bound on the north by Boston Post Road (Route 20) on the east by Landham Road, on the south by land of Nahum Goodnow and Landham Brook, and on the west by land of Henry Newton and Elizabeth Lawrence. From this large parcel known as "Smithfield" several house lots were eventually divided.

In 1922 Novello L. Coolidge (1849-1932) sold part of the Smithfield land to Carl W. Ramstrom (1898-1937) who married Grace Phippard of Nashua, New Hampshire in the same year. Carl's family lived next door at 277 Landham Road (MHC #330) where Carl had been raised. Two years later he transferred the land to his wife and in 1926 she sold the property with a house to Joseph and Catherine Mercuri (later Mercury). At about the same time Nicodemo Mercury purchased a lot on the south side of this parcel (267 Landham Road, MHC #332) from Coolidge.

Carl and his wife, Grace, were never listed in Sudbury street directories although Carl's father, Claus was (a gate tender for the nearby railroad). Due to the proximity to his parents' house it is likely that he bought this lot but did not stay in Sudbury so built the house and sold it soon thereafter. By 1926 there were a number of members of the Mercury family living in East Sudbury; Joseph and Catherine (also known as Guisepppe and Catharina Mercuri) were among them. The Mercurys remained in this house through the 1950s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Annual Reports: Vital Records.

Directories: 1926, 1930/31

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds. Book 2773, Page 20; Book 4549, Page 469; Book 4933, Page 578.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

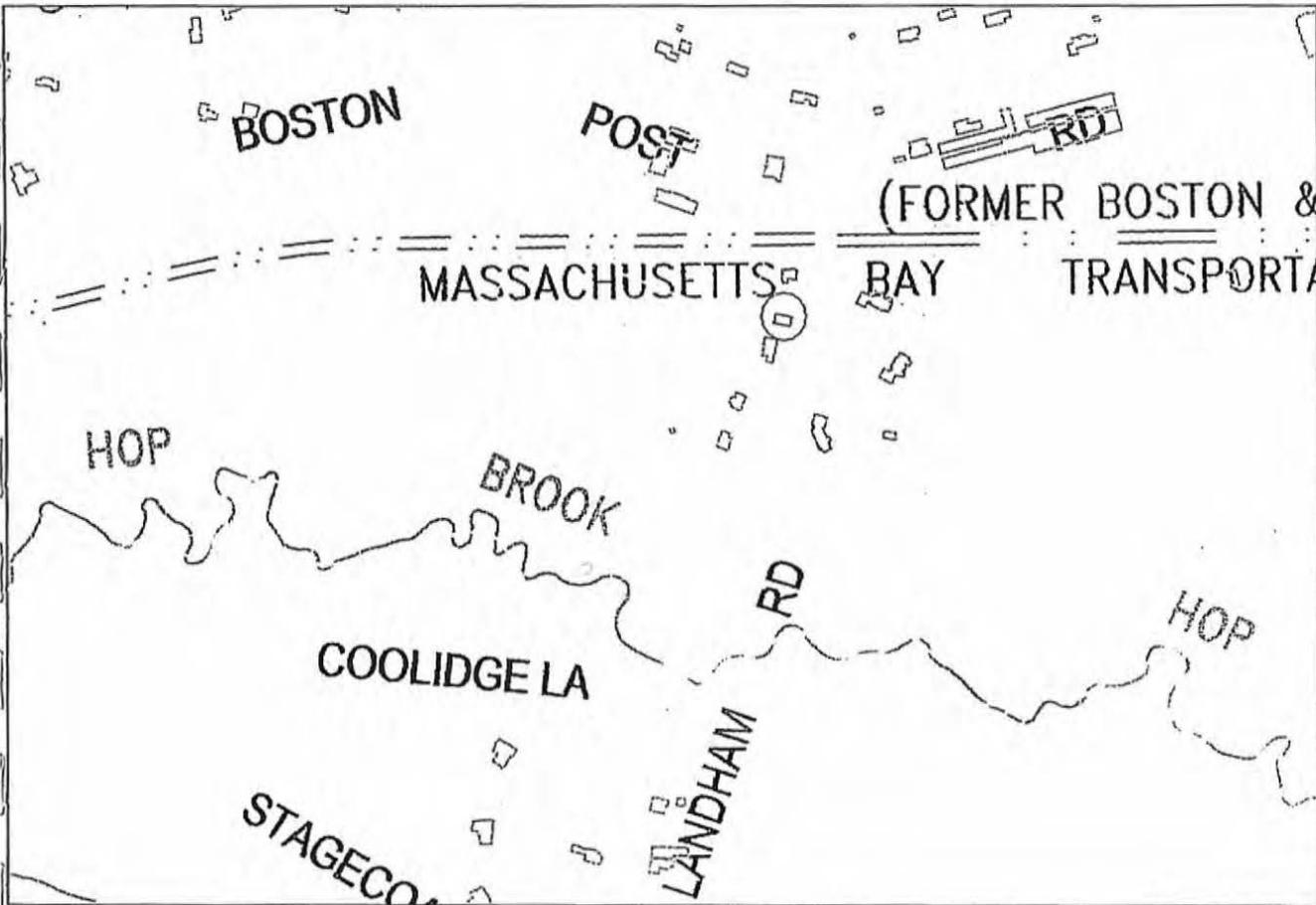
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
271 LANDHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 331 |
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FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

K10-0006

Framingham

330

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address: 277 Landham Road

Historic Name: Goodnow-Ranstrom House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Source: maps/deeds

Style/Form: No Style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

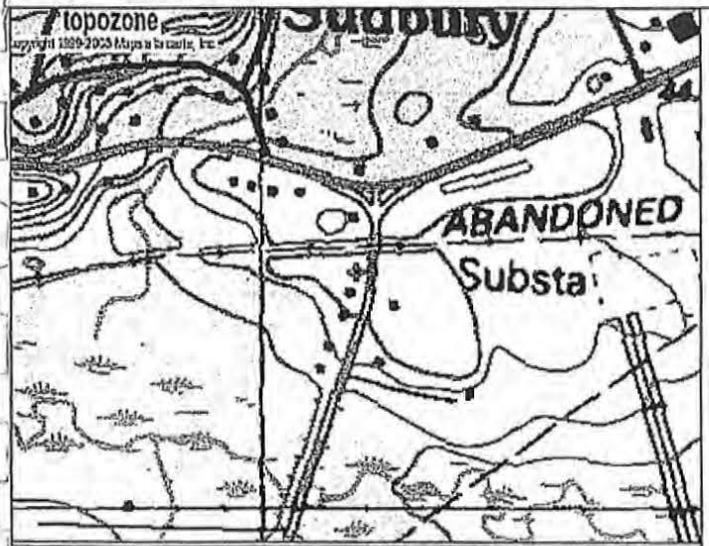
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .33 acres

Setting: On west side of Landham Road near B & M Railroad and Route 20. Streetscape of several dwellings opposite new subdivision. House is built into slope of land with sloping lawn behind and wooded area buffering house lot from railroad and wetlands behind.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



1:25,000 scale

UTM 19 302138E 4692330N (NAD27)

Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
277 LANDHAM RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

330

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This gable-front, two and one-half story dwelling is built into the slope of the land so that it is three stories with a raised basement on its south side and a front porch that is at ground level. Constructed on a raised brick foundation the house has been altered with the application of synthetic siding, covering or removal of window frames and the installation of vinyl sash. The three bay façade consists of a side hall entrance with a replacement paneled door and two window bays all shielded by a shed roof porch carried by square chamfered posts and a railing with turned balusters. Windows including the three second-story bays have 6/6 sash. The single window in the gable peak has a round headed light topping the 6/6 sash. A door to the raised basement is near the front of the south side. A large shed roof addition projects from this south side and rests on a raised basement level foundation. The roof has a boxed cornice with no returns. Corner boards are articulated in the vinyl as well. On the north side there is a semi-circular deck with railing having plain balustrades.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 part of Sudbury was farmland with large Coolidge greenhouses just northeast on Boston Post Road, Goodnow farmland for market gardening along Landham and Pelham Island Roads, wetlands and Landham Brook passing through in an east-west direction. The Central Massachusetts Railroad line had been laid in 1881-1883 with a stop on the east side of Landham Road known as East Sudbury Station. In 1899 Novello Palmer (later Novello [Novella] L. Coolidge [1849-1932] following marriage in 1902 to Charles Coolidge {Coolidge}) purchased 80 acres of land in the "Lanham District" from the executors of Lucy Farr's estate. The land was known as "Smithfield" and was bound on the north by Boston Post Road (Route 20) on the east by Landham Road, on the south by land of Nahum Goodnow and Landham Brook, and on the west by land of Henry Newton and Elizabeth Lawrence. From this large parcel known as "Smithfield" several house lots were eventually divided.

This house was built between 1889 and 1908 according to map research. From its sale in 1947 it was a small lot (140' x 140') which is recorded to have been the same lot that was sold by Frank W. and Hattie L. Goodnow to Wandla C. Ramstrom in 1907. This earlier deed stated that the conveyance included land and buildings described as "dwelling house and her house" presumably referring to Wandla C. Ramstrom. The lot was clearly defined as bounded by Landham Road, the B & M Railroad, and land of Novello L. Coolidge on the west and south sides of the 140' square lot. The 1908 map shows one house only and the name C. Landstrom, which must refer to Claus Ranstrom. The name Ramstrom appeared in later deeds, when the property passed from Anna C. and Dorothy C. Ranstrom to Grace E. Ramstrom. Claus (also spelled Claes and Charles) Ramstrom (1864-1937) married Lena Bachman (both of Sudbury) in 1895 and their son, Carl William was born in 1898. Thus it is likely that the "Landstrom" on the 1908 map was a misprint. A record of Claus J. Ranstrom marrying Dorothea C. Lofdal also of Sudbury in 1922 is puzzling as it is assumed that this is the same person who was married to Lena. In 1921 "Mrs. C.J. Ranstrom" was assessed for a modest house valued at \$1,300, a garage and a plant house on one-half acre of land. There is no record of Lena Ranstrom's death. Ranstroms lived in this house until 1937 when Claes J. Ranstrom died at nearly 73 years of age. He had worked as a gate tender at the East Sudbury railroad station which was across the street from his house. His son, Carl, who owned the property next door at 271 Landham Road, also died in the same year at the young age of 39 years; however his name did not appear in street directories so that he may have owned the property but not lived here. (Additional research is necessary to determine who Wandla Ranstrom was.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1908 Walker (C. Landstrom).
Directories: Hudson (1909, 1911), Framingham (1926, 1930/31).
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds: Book 3292, Page 100.
Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

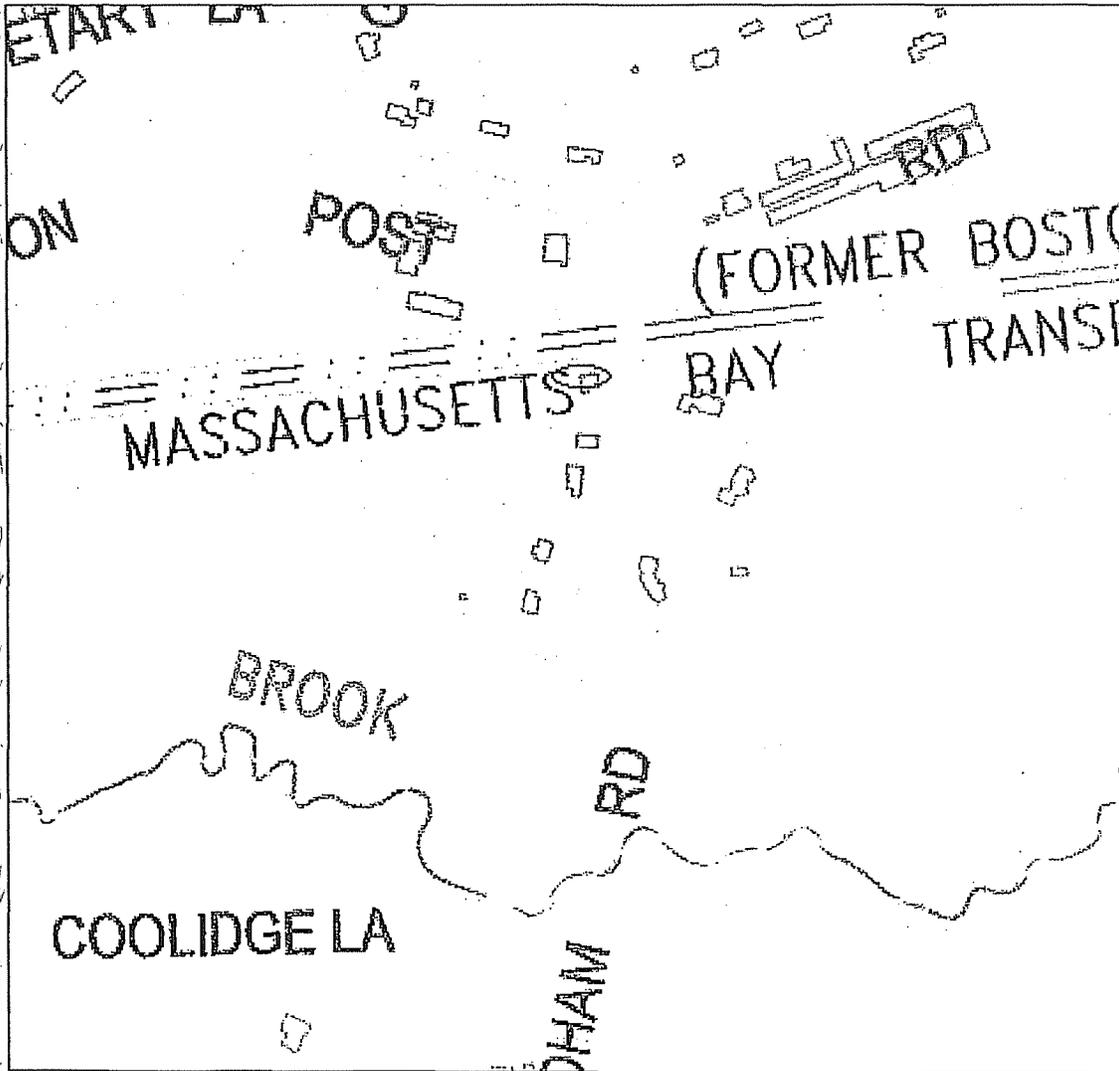
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
277 LANDHAM RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

330



FORM B – BUILDING

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

K08-0024

Framingham

334

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 10 Maple Avenue

Historic Name: Cole-Bradshaw House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1895

Source: maps/visual/deeds

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite block / concrete

Wall/Trim: wood shingles and clapboards

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): addition on north side and expansion of south side wing to two full stories, large wrap porch addition with polygonal corner projecting bay, replacement of butt shingles with clapboards and addition of modillion blocks outlining gable peak; windows replaced with snap-in muntins – 2006-07.

Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .48 acre

Setting: Short dead-end street off Boston Post Road that runs parallel to the railroad tracks east of the road and forming the eastern boundary of this property. Turn of the century dwellings amongst mature plantings with similar setbacks. A low picket fence marks the property line on the south side.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
10 MAPLE AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

334

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This late 19th century two and one-half story Queen Anne house (with new neo-Colonial detail) displays an L-plan with a gable front element and side wing in which the entrance door is situated. Attached to this main L-plan block is a side wing (recently raised to two stories) on the south side and a new one and one-half story side wing with dormers and garage doors on the north side of the main house. A polygonal bay projects from the gable front part of the original house and a hipped roof wrap porch spans the front and part of the south side of the side wing part of the L-plan house. The large wrap porch with a polygonal corner bay has been added mimicking the original porch on the house but with a substantially higher balustrade to meet present building code. Resting on a granite foundation, the house has wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. A number of important features of this house have been altered or removed. Windows that had 2/2 sash set in flat wood frames have been replaced with clad windows that have 6/6 snap-in muntins. In the gable peak there is a wide raking boxed cornice with small brackets at each corner. Recent work has included the addition of a projecting horizontal piece forming a closed pediment and the addition of modillion blocks in the gable peak. The gable peak shingles were distinctive butt shingles and have recently been replaced with clapboards. Flat corner boards trim the corners of each section of the house and a horizontal band wraps around the house and has been redefined in the gable peak where it now projects forming a closed templar gable peak as noted above. The new porch is carried by turned posts and a high railing with turned balusters and lattice foundation screening. A gabled pediment marks the entrance to the porch and the house. New windows in the side wings have 6/6 sash (snap-in muntins) and a string of six-light windows are above the newly installed wood-paneled garage doors in the north side wing. A single chimney is near the ridge on the south roof slope of the gable front element.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Maple Avenue was not laid out, until after 1889 and only the Cutler house (7 Maple Avenue) shows on early maps. In 1908 the road was extended to a slight bend at 19 Maple Avenue. According to various deeds, the road was known as Rogers or Goodnow Street and Leavitt Road before becoming Maple Avenue.

The lot for this house was relatively large at the time this house was constructed and the adjacent dwelling (14 Maple Avenue) was built on the same lot as an outbuilding that later was converted to a dwelling. The name of B.S. Cole is listed on the 1908 map on this property; however this name appears in no directories and on no plans or deeds. A 1908 deed refers to 1 ½ acres with building and by 1932 it was described as 1 ½ acres with buildings. In 1940 the land was subdivided creating Lot A (14 Maple Avenue) and Lot B (10 Maple Avenue). This plan shows a building footprint for this house that is similar to the footprint of 2006 plus a porch that wrapped from the northwest side across the main façade to the second side ell on the southeast side. The same porch had a small polygonal corner bay on the northwest corner of the house and was also shown on the 1908 Atlas depiction of this house. This wrap porch had been removed and replaced with a smaller porch wrapping around only the side wing of the main house L, until 2006-07 when a much larger porch was added partially emulating the early porch; however in part due to building code it had to be of a much larger size and scale in detail. The 1940 subdivision of this lot was completed by owners at the time, Forrest D. and Katherine R. Bradshaw who had married in 1922. Prior to that in 1921 Forrest Bradshaw was assessed for a large house (\$2,000), a barn and shed, a factory, garage and henhouse all on 1½ acres. (It is hard to know if it was this house; a comparison would be Bessie Maynard's assessment for 19 Maple Avenue which was \$1,300 for the house which was smaller than 10 Maple Avenue at that time – 2 stories without the wrap porch.) However in 1926 directories show that he and his wife lived on Church Street and two Bradshaw families lived on Maple Avenue – Mrs. Alice Bradshaw in one location and Alvin S. and his wife Gwendolyn Bradshaw (married 1917). Mr. Bradshaw (d. 1986) was the local grocer and postmaster as well as town clerk. Forrest and Katherine Bradshaw moved to Maple Avenue by 1930/31 according to street directories.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
10 MAPLE AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
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| | 334 |
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Atlases/Maps: 1908 Walker (B.S. Cole).
- Directories: 1915, 1926, 1930-31.
- South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
- Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports.



10 Maple Avenue – Spring 2006 – during construction

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

Community Property Address
SUDBURY 10 MAPLE AVENUE

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 334 |
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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.

Maple Avenue could be listed in the National Register as a small residential district or could be included in a larger South Sudbury district that would include properties in the existing local historic district. Maple Avenue is an example of a small residential development – the old Cutler farm divided in the late 19th century and built out with these suburban dwellings for local business owners and those traveling to Boston on the Massachusetts Central Railroad that was laid out in 1881-83 with a near by stop in South Sudbury.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

K08-0023

Framingham

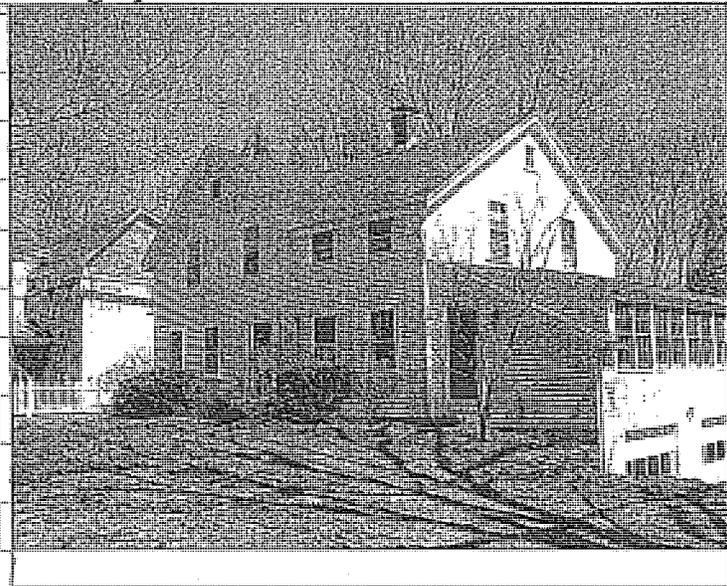
335

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 14 Maple Avenue

Historic Name: unknown

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: outbuilding – garage for 10 Maple

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Source: maps/deeds

Style/Form: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: fieldstone and mortar / concrete

Wall/Trim: wood clapboards and shingles

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (*with dates*): addition at side and rear

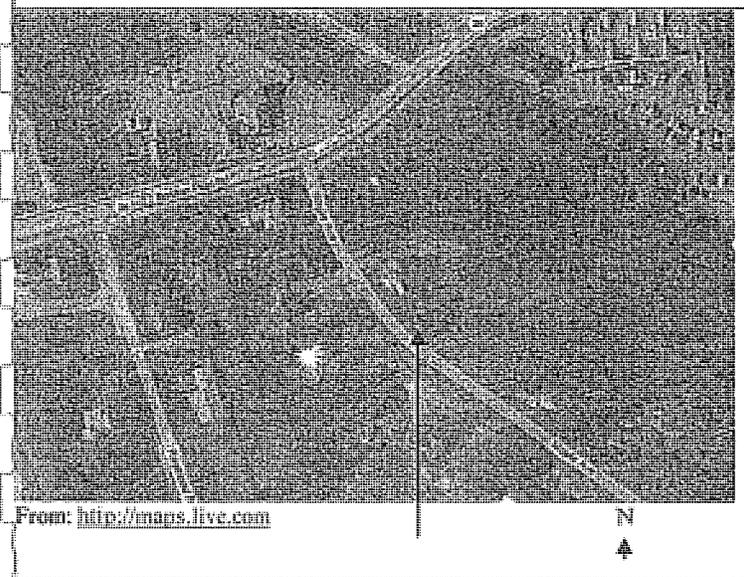
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .65 acres

Setting: Short dead-end street off Post Road that runs parallel to the railroad tracks which are just behind the property line of this house. Set into a slope with driveway to garage bays under house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
14 MAPLE AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

335

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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 rests on a fieldstone and mortar foundation, is sheathed in wood clapboards with decorative butt shingles in the gabled wall dormer on the main façade, and has an asphalt shingled gabled roof. It is constructed on a lot that drops off on the south end so that a two level addition on concrete has an enclosed porch at grade with the main façade over a two-car garage built into the slope. The addition rests on a concrete foundation. This house may have begun with a similar L-plan to 10 and 14 Maple Avenue; however now the main façade is on one plane with the gable front element over the two bays at the north end of the house in line with the eave of the rest of this elevation. Windows under this eave are shorter than other windows with their upper sash tucked up under the eave. Windows have 6/1 sash set in flat frames with projecting sills. A small four light window is in each gable (front and south side). A string of 10 windows with 6/6 sash run along the south end of the addition above the garage bays. The centered entrance door is paneled with flanking full side-lights, all of which appears to be a 1950s neo-colonial entrance. A single chimney straddles the ridge centered over the two bays south (right) of the main entrance door.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Maple Avenue was not laid out until after 1889 and only the Cutler house (7 Maple Avenue) shows on early maps. In 1908 the road was extended to a slight bend in the road at 19 Maple Avenue. According to various deeds, the road was known as Goodnow Street and Leavitt Road before becoming Maple Avenue.

The lot for this house was relatively large at the time this building was constructed and the adjacent dwelling (10 Maple Avenue) already existed on the same lot. A 1908 deed refers to 1 ½ acres with building and by 1932 it was described as 1 ½ acres with buildings. This was an outbuilding for 10 Maple Avenue and was converted to a house in the 1930s or 1940s. In 1940 the land was subdivided creating Lot A (14 Maple Avenue) and Lot B (10 Maple Avenue). This plan shows building footprints consistent with these two dwellings. The subdivision was done by Forrest D. and Katherine R. Bradshaw who had purchased the larger property with two buildings by the 1930s. This house may have been converted from a garage to a dwelling by the Bradshaws. In 1926 two Bradshaw families lived on Maple Avenue – Mrs. Alice Bradshaw in one location and Alvin S. and his wife, Gwendolyn Bradshaw. At that time Forrest D. and Katherine Bradshaw lived on Church Street and Mr. Bradshaw was the local grocer and post master as well as Town Clerk. They moved to Maple Avenue by 1930/31 according to directories.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories: 1926, 1930-31.
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports.

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

Community Property Address
SUDBURY 14 MAPLE AVENUE

Area(s) Form No.

335

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.

Maple Avenue could be listed in the National Register as a small residential district or could be included in a larger South Sudbury district that would include properties in the existing local historic district. Maple Avenue is an example of a small residential development – the old Cutler farm divided in the late 19th century and built out with these suburban dwellings for local business owners and those traveling to Boston on the Massachusetts Central Railroad that was laid out in 1881-83 with a near by stop in South Sudbury.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

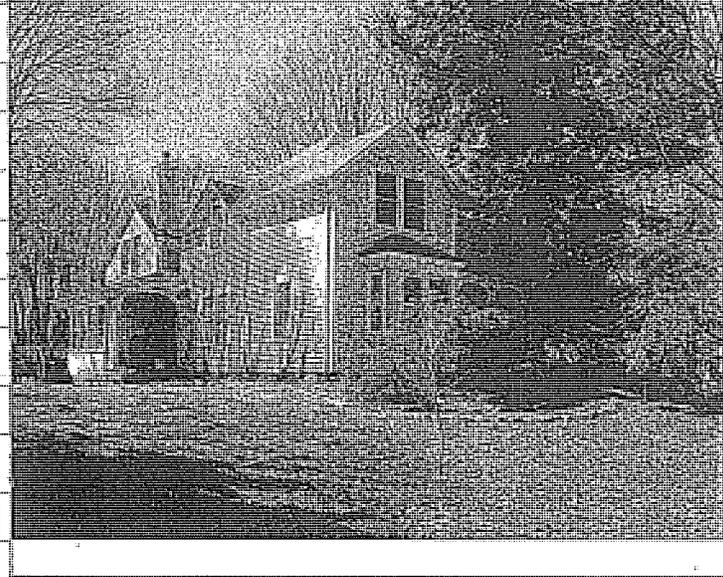
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| K08-0017 | Framingham | | 336 |
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 19 Maple Avenue
Historic Name: Shedd-Maynard House

Uses: Present: residential
 Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1895

Source: deeds

Style/Form: Stick Style/Queen Anne

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: rubble stone
Wall/Trim: wood shingles and clapboards
Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: small shed

Major Alterations (with dates): raised roof on main block; oriel window on northwest side

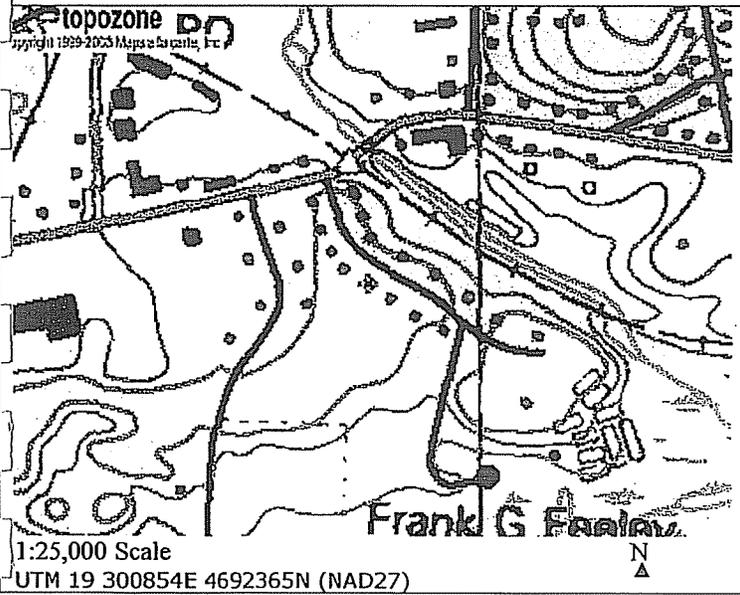
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .59 acre

Setting: Short dead-end street off Boston Post Road that runs nearly parallel to the railroad tracks. Late 19th to mid 20th century dwellings on small lots with mature plantings. Tall pine trees at the corner of the house. Brick and stone path leading from driveway to front entrance and around to the rear of house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler
Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission
Date (month / year): 11/06 and 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
19 MAPLE AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

336

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This commodious house displays an L-plan with a gabled roof, three-bay block and a large projecting two-story, gable-front bay that projects forward from the side-gabled roof block. It is similar in plan and probably built at about the same time as the original house at 10 Maple Avenue (prior to the 2007 addition). A large rear addition is attached at the rear of the main house. Built on a stone foundation the two-story house is sheathed in wood clapboards and the second story of the gable front bay is marked by decorative butt shingles and a sunburst design in the peak. The house has a square oriel bay with hipped roof projecting from the gable front section and one from the northwest side. A hipped roof porch is tucked into the L of the main façade and leads to the centered entrance. It is carried by decorative lattice posts with large round open circles marking the tops of the posts. A segmental arched screen spans the distance between each set of posts. Within the porch is a first-story faux-window that has clapboard infill within a window frame. Stick Style elements include the corner boards, horizontal bands marking the change in materials in the gable front from clapboards to butt shingles to the sunburst design, and the vertical trim pieces on the projecting bay. The raking eave has a decorative verge board and corner brackets similar to those found at 10 Maple Street. Windows, which are paired in the gable front projecting bay and above, have 6/6 sash set in plain flat frames. A gabled wall dormer is near the rear of the main block on the southeast side. The rear addition is two stories with its roof ridge perpendicular to the gable front element of the main house. An enclosed single story porch with open wide bracketed porch leads to an entrance in this rear ell. A wood stove square clapboarded chimney rises from the rear ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Maple Avenue was a proposed street to be called Rogers Street; however it first was named Goodnow Street, then Rogers Street before becoming Maple Avenue. By 1908 only two houses had been built on this new road on land that likely was cut out of the Cutler property (7 Maple Avenue). First known owner of this dwelling that was built around the turn of the last century was Emma A. Hobson who sold it to Jean A. Shedd (ca. 1852-1917) in 1905. The 1908 map confirms this: Mrs. L. Shedd was the owner at that time. Shedd's two children, Henry T. Maynard and Maud M. Miles, inherited the property upon Shedd's death, and Shedd's son, Henry Maynard, and family lived here with her. Henry Thomas Maynard (1873-1924) and his wife, Bessie Rogers (married in 1903) lived here while Maynard's sister, Maud M. Miles and her husband, William B. Miles (bookbinder in Boston), owned and lived at the old Cutler property (7 Maple Avenue, MHC #30) next door. In 1919 the property was conveyed to Bessie Rogers Maynard who in 1921 was assessed for the house, a shed and a henhouse on one-half acre. The Miles, Maynards and Shedd's were all related. After Henry Maynard's death the property passed from his wife, Bessie Maynard, who was a music teacher, to their daughter, Barbara Maynard (b. 1906) with a life tenancy granted to Barbara's mother, Bessie and an aunt, Isadora R. Belgea.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1908 Walker (Mrs. L. Shedd).
Directories: Hudson (1909, 1911), Framingham (1926, 1930/31).
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds: Book 4284, Page 342 (1919).
Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

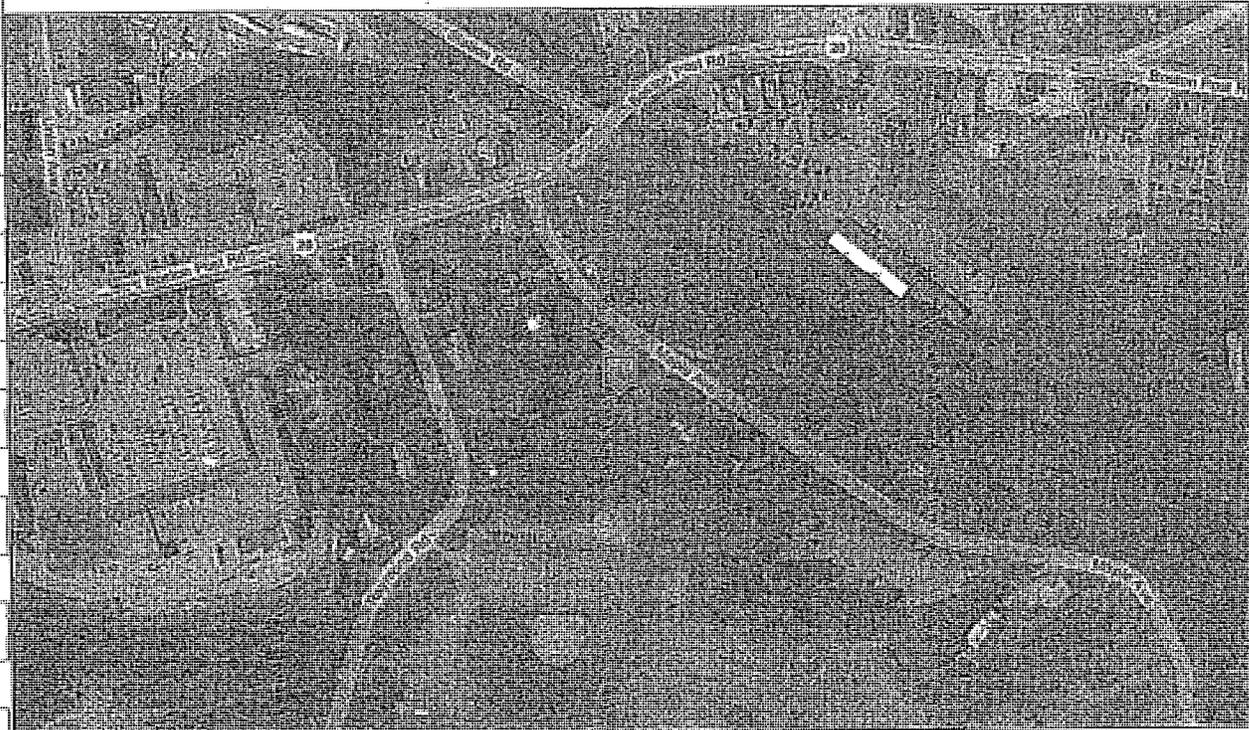
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
19 MAPLE AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From www.local.live.com



Main façade from road

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

Community Property Address
SUDBURY 19 MAPLE AVENUE

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
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| | 336 |
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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.

Maple Avenue could be listed in the National Register as a small residential district or could be included in a larger South Sudbury district that would include properties in the existing local historic district. Maple Avenue is an example of a small residential development – the old Cutler farm divided in the late 19th century and built out with these suburban dwellings for local business owners and those traveling to Boston on the Massachusetts Central Railroad that was laid out in 1881-83 with a near by stop in South Sudbury.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

G04-0003

Maynard

340

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 81 Moore Road

Historic Name: Part of Moore-Pratt House-Jonathan & Barbara Roehrig House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: mid to late 19th century/1953

Source: Owner/Visual

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: concrete block

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: two-car garage

Major Alterations (with dates): At time of relocation in 1953-54 some window changes, screened porch and rear ells; other modern window changes in late 20th century.

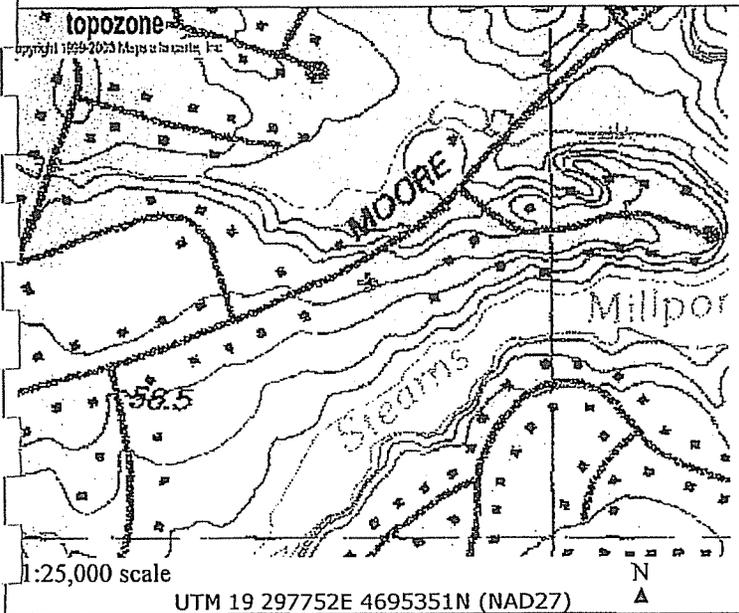
Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** 1953-54__

Acreage: 1.76 acres

Setting: Old road to Marlborough now a minor rural road with subdivisions and 1950s ANR lots. Residential neighborhood with modest housing and only a couple of historic properties. Lot runs to Pratt's Mill Pond (now known as Stearns Mill Pond); wooded on edges; large grassed lot under same ownership on west side; some orchard trees.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET[TOWN]
SUDBURY[ADDRESS]
81 MOORE ROADMASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

340

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.**Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:***Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

This two-story, three-bay, hipped roof dwelling was moved here in 1953-54 from across the street where it was a rear ell to the commodious Federal Daniel Woodward-Israel Moore house at 96 Moore Road (MHC #54). It was fitted out with Colonial Revival style features. Built on a concrete block foundation, the house is covered with wood clapboards and has an asphalt shingled hipped roof. A rear ell has been incorporated into the hipped roof of the house and the main block appears to have been extended so that the chimney is not centered on the hipped roof. The enclosed entrance porch projecting from the main façade has a hipped roof and a paired side lights flanking a paneled door. This entrance porch and a side screened porch were added probably at the time of the move. Each bay on the main façade has a pair of windows that are set close to one another but each with 6/6 sash set in plain wood frames with wood louvered shutters. The bays on the west end have a larger separation than those on the east end and over the centered entrance where the shutters of the two windows actually touch. Windows in the east end of the house have been altered including a large multi-light picture window at the first story level and two modern second story windows including a shallow glass window box and a large single light square window.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE*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 on Pratt's Mill Pond, the land and pond had been owned by James Moore, followed by Nathan R. Pratt in the late 19th century. In 1913 his mother, Harriette H. Pratt, widow of Nathan L. Pratt (1829-1897) sold the large estate house on Old Marlborough Road and about 80 acres of land that extended along the north and east sides of the pond and had all the rights of flowage that went with the pond to Loretta Phillips, wife of George W. Phillips of Sudbury. Phillips and his wife lived in the large house (96 Moore Road, MHC #54) until selling in 1919 to Thomas S. Bradlee of Nahant. The Bradlees maintained a farm on the large tract of land for over 30 years – using the main house first as a summer residence and later as a permanent residence. Farm buildings were on the opposite side of the road (next to this parcel). In 1937 some of the property was subdivided and sold. However, it was not until 1953 that a plan of land was filed to subdivide this property which was Lot 1 of 2.57 acres and Lot 2 (73 Moore Road) with 3.53 acres. The conservators (legal decision makers similar to guardian) for Bradlee's widow, Maria Godey Bradlees (also Bradlee), had the plan prepared and sold the estate to a developer (Donald W. Neelon) who moved the rear wing of the main house (96 Moore Road) to this property, creating this Colonial Revival house that was sold to Jonathan and Barbara Roehrig a year later in 1954. At the same time the developer sold the main house (96 Moore Road), prepared for sale the adjacent Lot 2, a subdivided land along Moore Road where he eventually built other houses in the 1950s. The plan for Lots 1 and 2 showed each lot running to Pratt's Mill Pond (now known as Stearns Mill Pond). Lot 1, this lot, had no buildings on it and Lot 2 had a large building, a narrow long building, and a tiny building (all still remaining today). Restrictions running with Lot 2 included no additional sub-division and no building could be used as a dwelling house except the main barn which could be converted. These restrictions, pertaining to Lot 2 (73 Moore Road) were in place until 1973 and had no effect on Lot 1 where the developer moved a 19th century part of the historic Woodward-Moore House. The interior of this Colonial Revival house appears to be several parts of the larger house that were put together to make this hipped roof dwelling. Some parts are post and beam construction with exposed structural members that appear to be reused.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories: 1915, 1926, 1930.
 Oral History: James Frazer, Present Owner.
 South Middlesex Registry of Deeds. Book 8132, Page 588, Book 8281, Page 150.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
81 MOORE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 340 |
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From: www.local.live.com



FORM B – BUILDING

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

L07-0010

Framingham

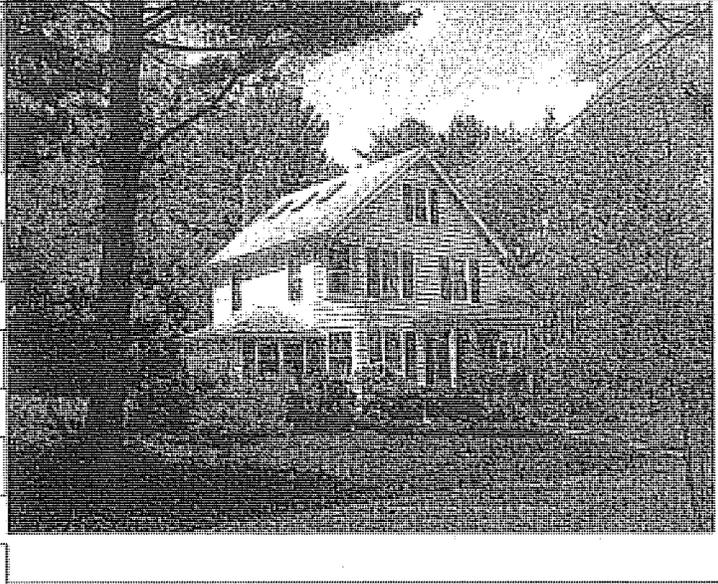
338

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

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address 137 Nobscot Road

Historic Name James P. Carpenter House

Uses: Present single-family residential

Original single-family residential

Date of Construction ca. 1885

Source maps

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar / concrete

Wall/Trim: wide aluminum siding/wood shutters

Roof: slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures two-car garage

Major Alterations (*with dates*) enclosed hipped porch on south side – mid to late 20th century; aluminum siding and some window replacement – mid to late 20th century.

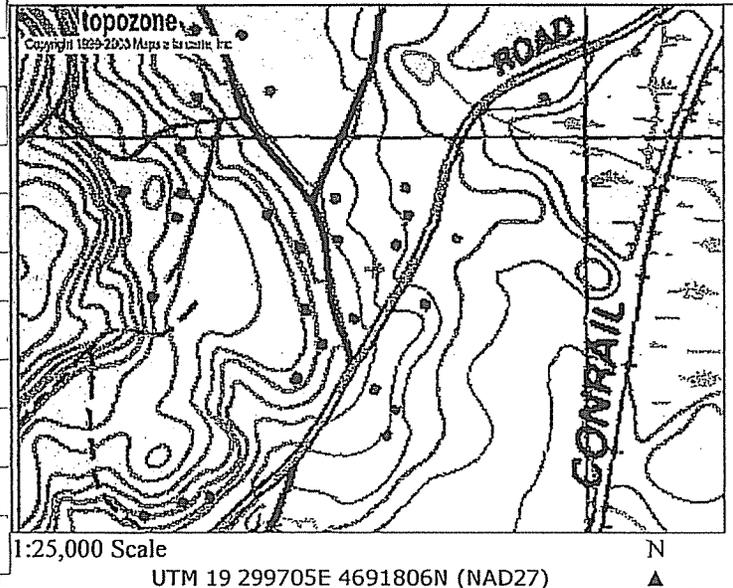
Condition fair

Moved no yes **Date** n/a

Acreage .85 acres

Setting On west side of main road to Framingham. Among mid 20th century capes and ranches on modest sized lots. Stone wall in front with wood gate at driveway, thickly planted with evergreens in front and mature stately trees as a backdrop to house. Foundation shrubs around house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
137 NOBSCOT ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

338

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The two and one-half story side hall dwelling consists of the main gable front block, a side wing (L-plan) on the north side, a single story hipped roof addition on the south side and an open hipped roof entrance porch on the main façade. The house rests on a stone and mortar foundation, has been covered with aluminum siding resembling wide clapboards, and is capped with a slate roof. The main façade is two bays wide with a single window in the gable peak and a clipped corner in which first and second story windows are set. This feature along with a recessed entrance bay creates a projecting bay on the main façade with an additional window on the north side of the projection facing into the entrance porch. The main block is two bays deep and the side wing is four bays across the front with three windows and a side (secondary) entrance in the end bay. Windows have two-over-two sash, flat trim that is partially covered by the aluminum siding, and flanking wood louvered shutters on the main façade and a couple of the windows on the side wing. The paneled entrance door with multi-light transom has a molded frame and flanking full length louvered shutters. The entrance is shielded by the hipped roof porch which is carried by simple posts and has an iron railing lining the several wood steps to this porch. Foundation lattice screening lines the porch apron. The side entrance is a modern door with lights in the top half and is approached by a long flight of concrete steps. Iron railing lines the top five steps. The asphalt shingle roof has a flat verge board, no returns and a raking eave on the side elevations. Three skylights are located in the middle of the south roof slope and an exterior chimney rises behind this slope.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 South Sudbury where a village evolved around mills in the 18th and 19th centuries, this property was located on the road that connected Sudbury with Framingham. The farms in this region of town converted to flower growing with many greenhouses constructed in the immediate area. For a short time at the turn of the 20th century Sudbury became known as the carnation capital of the world.

In the early 19th century this property was part of the farm of Abel Dakin who was active in South Sudbury and whose heirs remained in Sudbury for generations. However, this house on the old Dakin farm appears to have been built in the late 19th century due to its massing, style and materials. It appears to date to ca. 1885 which would mean that the first owner was James P. Carpenter who lived in South Sudbury and was a member of the organizing corporation for the Mount Wadsworth Cemetery which occurred in 1887. In the early 1900s this was the home of Mrs. Isabella Lagouff. Robert Lagouff, who worked as a clerk, also lived here; however he died in 1915 at the age of 31 years. It is likely that he was Mrs. Lagouff's son as he was single when he died.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1889 (J. P. Carpenter). 1908 (Mrs. Lagouff).
Street Directories: 1911, 1915.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
137 NOBSCOT ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From: www.local.live.com

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FORM B – BUILDING

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

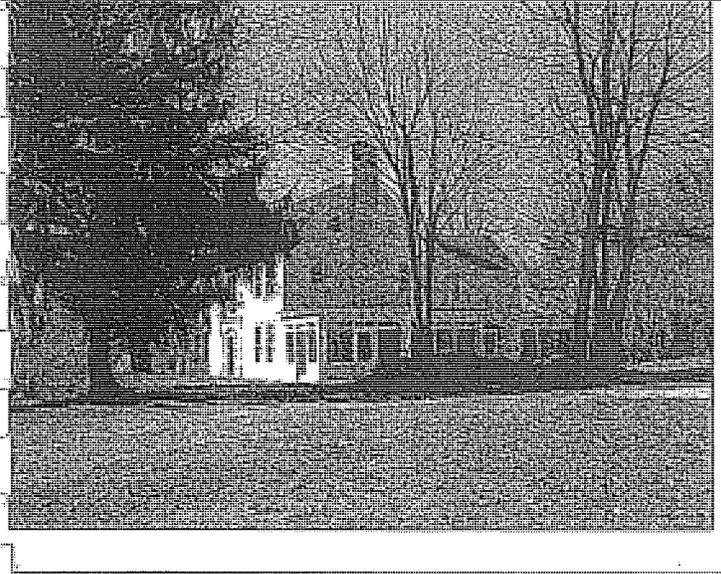
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address 150 North Road

Historic Name Briardale Farm – Frost Farm

Uses: Present vacant

Original residential

Date of Construction ca. 1925

Source Oral history – Charles Frost

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete

Wall/Trim clapboard

Roof asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures brick 2-car garage with carriage shed doors – Colonial Revival, dilapidated

Major Alterations (*with dates*) second story doors opening to piazzas, enclosure of west piazza

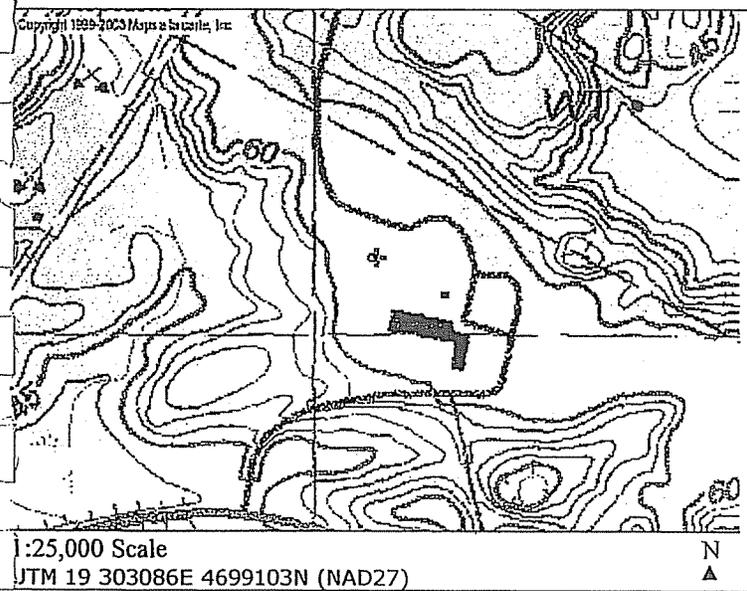
Condition fair-good

Moved no yes Date N/A

Acreage 1 acre

Setting At end of new driveway to mixed-use complex of housing, school, etc. On large lot that includes surrounding modern town houses on Meetinghouse Lane and Frost Farm Village Road. On knoll looking down towards North Road.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
150 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

344

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The Colonial Revival-style house, built in ca. 1925 (after 1920 and before 1929), is situated on a knoll overlooking the former estate of which it was the mansion house. It consists of a five-bay, two and one-half story main block with flanking piazzas, a large two-story rear ell and a screened porch extending from the rear ell. The centered entrance on the main façade is enframed by pilasters with capitals that carry a projecting lintel. Within this frame is the entrance door, flanking half side lights and an elliptical fanlight over the door and side lights. Windows on the main façade are symmetrical but not evenly distributed across the façade. The two windows that flank the center entrance are clustered together with a wide gap between the entrance and the windows. Over the entrance is a pair of smaller windows under one lintel. Windows, which once were multi-light (6/6 and 6/1), have been replaced with 1/1 sash. The fenestration in the gable ends of the main block is symmetrical with openings on each side of the exterior chimney that runs up the middle of the gable end; first story fenestration of windows and doors is shielded by the single story flanking piazzas; second story fenestration includes a door in front of the chimney (French doors on the west end and a single modern wood and nine-light door in the east end) and a window behind it; attic fenestration includes a quarter-round window (single light or grill of venting) on each side of the chimney. The second-story doors to the roof of the piazzas appear to be additions as the clapboards around them are replaced, surrounds are not similar to other fenestration and the top of the doors is not consistent with corresponding windows. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with single lights – 1/1 sash up and down except for one window in the rear ell that is 6/6 and another that has 6/1 sash. First story windows on the main façade may have been triple hung windows originally because each has a plain wood panel surrounded by molding under the existing double hung sash; however the panel appears to be a piece of plywood (a make-shift alteration), not consistent with the quality of workmanship on other parts of the house.

Other Colonial Revival features include a dentil and modillion block molding, boxed cornice and returns, and the piazza details such as paneled pilasters separating each bay and the transom lights over each piazza bay. The piazza on the eastern side of the house retains its screens although in a dilapidated form while the western side bays have been covered with plywood.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 farmhouse and farmland of approximately 50 acres of surrounding fields are town-owned and were part of the old Sperry-Rand (known as Unisys from 1986 on) property. Surrounding fields are planted with hay and grasses.

In ca. 1920 Edgar Levenstein, a successful stockbroker, purchased land and developed his 140-acre Briardale Farm. His house (called a "mansion" by some) burned after being struck by lightning. Levenstein rebuilt it immediately. Levenstein raised race horses here; however he lost most of his assets in the 1929 Crash and in 1932 sold the farm to Josiah Frederick Frost. Frost was a wealthy businessman and a gentleman farmer who raised and sold sheep here; did market gardening, the produce of which was sold from this farm; and converted the horse stables to a poultry barn where he kept 1,400 hens and sold eggs throughout World War II. Family members including Frost's grandson, Charles Frost, continued farming until 1960 when the property was sold to Sperry Rand. The property changed hands several times in the third quarter of the 20th century until the town purchased the house and grounds in the late 20th century. Moderate income ownership condominiums were built on the land surrounding the house. The house was restored by a tenant. Now the building is vacant and falling into disrepair with a leaky roof. Recently another tenant arrangement has been made where the new tenant is starting to make repairs so that the house is habitable.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[ADDRESS]
150 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 344 |
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Frost, Charles – oral history recorded by Barbara Bahlkow, May, 2006.



From www.local.live.com

Frost Farm House



FORM B – BUILDING

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

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| C10-0032 | Maynard | | 345 |
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (*neighborhood or village*) North Sudbury

Photograph



Address: 267 North Road

Historic Name: J. Oliver House

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Source: visual

Style/Form: no style

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: brick

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding/wood shutters

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Enclosed porch on east side – mid 20th century; vinyl siding – late 20th century.

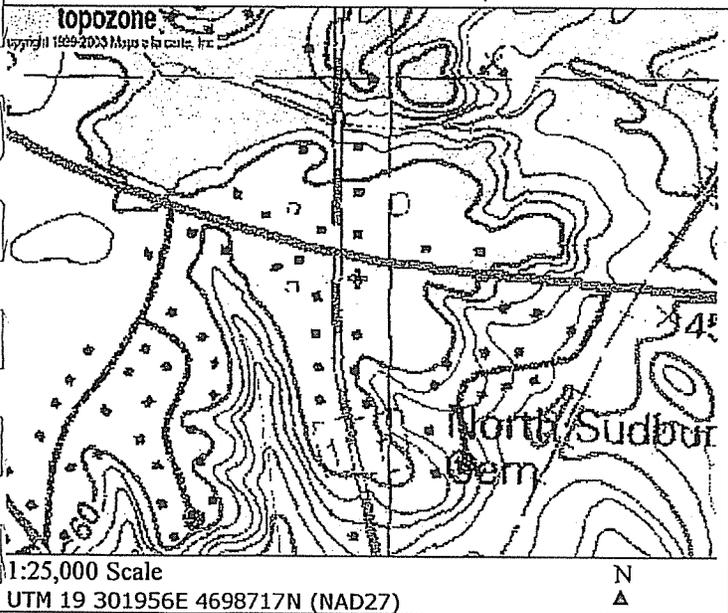
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .93 acre

Setting: Southeast corner of Pantry and North Roads with traffic light in front; large pine at corner property, L-shaped drive with entrance on both roads lined with mature maples; opposite Sudbury Fire Station #3, facing main heavily traveled Route 117 (North Road). Mid 20th c. residential to west and open fields to east. House is close to corner on both sides with modest foundation plantings, driveway on east side.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
267 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

345

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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 consists of the three-bay main block, a modest rear ell, full width hipped roof open porch, and small single story enclosed porch on the east side. The house, which rests on a brick foundation, has been covered with vinyl siding and has an asphalt roof with a single chimney nearly centered on the ridge. The main façade has an off center entrance with flanking windows each having 1/1 sash and louvered wood shutters. The window on the west side is larger than the one of the east side showing a larger parlor on this side. Two second-story windows and one in the gable peak have 1/1 sash and wood louvered shutters. The gable peak is defined by the narrow eave rake and narrow returns. The hipped roof porch has Colonial Revival features with round tapered Doric-like columns with modest capitals and bases, railing with plain square balusters and lattice porch apron. The deck is wood and two concrete steps lead to the porch. On the west side facing Pantry Road there is a slightly projecting wide bay on brick with three 1/1 windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 the early families in the northern part of Sudbury was the Haynes family, members of which established farms along the North Road. However, the late 19th century historian Alfred Hudson notes that unlike other parts of town most of the early houses were taken down between 1820 and 1840 and replaced with two-story L-shaped dwellings with kitchens in the L. North Road, also called Great Road and the Boston & Fitchburg Road, had a couple of taverns with stage coach stops, stores, and a post office throughout much of the late 18th and 19th century. Once the Fitchburg Railroad (later known as the Old Colony Railroad) was completed in 1870-71, stage routes were discontinued and some of the commercial enterprises declined. The railroad passed just east of this house and a station was located nearby on the North Road.

From as early as 1830, a Haynes-owned house stood at this location according to the historic maps; however this dwelling clearly is from a later era and is likely to have been built by owners that came after Haynes – ca. 1889 when J. Oliver owned the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1889 Walker (J. Oliver), 1908 Walker (L. Oliver)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
267 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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From: www.local.live.com

267 North Road

FORM B – BUILDING

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

B07-0048

346

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

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 595 North Road

Historic Name: unknown

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1912

Source: visual

Style/Form: Dutch Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar

Wall/Trim: wood shingles/wood trim

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: barn-like shed

Major Alterations (with dates): Rear addition with garage under addition – mid to late 20th century.

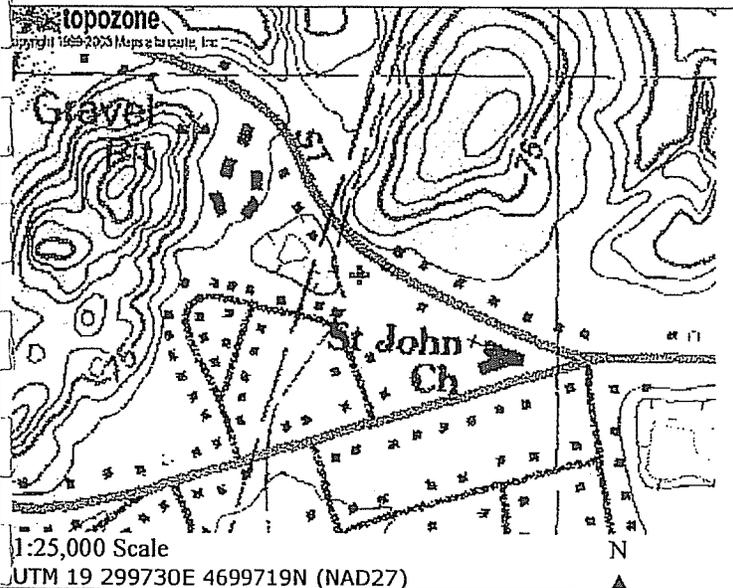
Condition: good

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: .7 acre

Setting: On section of North Road that branches off from Route 117 and leads to Maynard. Among other 20th century modest dwellings close to the road on small lots. Picket fence across front; tall decorative picket at end of short drive enclosing rear and side yard.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
595 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

346

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This early 20th century dwelling is one of only a few of Dutch Colonial Revival design in the northern part of Sudbury. It rests on a stone and mortar foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles and has an asphalt roof with a single chimney centered on the ridge. The two-story, gambrel house has a gambrel cross gable and a small single-story rear ell with entrance on the southeast side of the house and a garage under this ell. The two-bay main façade consists of an entrance bay with Colonial Revival door surround and half side lights and a window oriel with concave mansard roof, multi-light window and flanking 4/4 windows on the sides of the oriel. Second-story windows have 6/1 lights set in slightly projecting plain frames. The gambrel roof eaves are lined with a narrow boxed cornice and at the corners of the house where the roof of the front gable and cross gable, there is an exaggerated corner molding. The southeast side, also two-bays deep, has a small window in the front first story bay, two single 6/1 windows in the rear bay and single 6/1 windows in the two second-story bays. Wood stairs lead from the driveway to the enclosed entrance porch which projects from the rear ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 of this house except that it is shown on a plan of land dated 1912. The house is on the Maynard line and substantially closer to the village of Maynard than Sudbury Center. This part of Sudbury was sparsely settled before the late 19th century. The house displays a popular style for modest dwellings built in the early 20th century. The 1908 map shows a house on the south side of North Road at the Maynard line. The name is F. Tourville. If it is this property it was likely that F. Tourville was a relative of Trefly Tourville who built 4 Powder Mill Road (MHC #347) soon after purchasing that land in 1908.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds. Plan #3953A, 1970.

Sudbury Engineering Office: Plan of Land dated August 6, 1912 showing Lot B with house.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

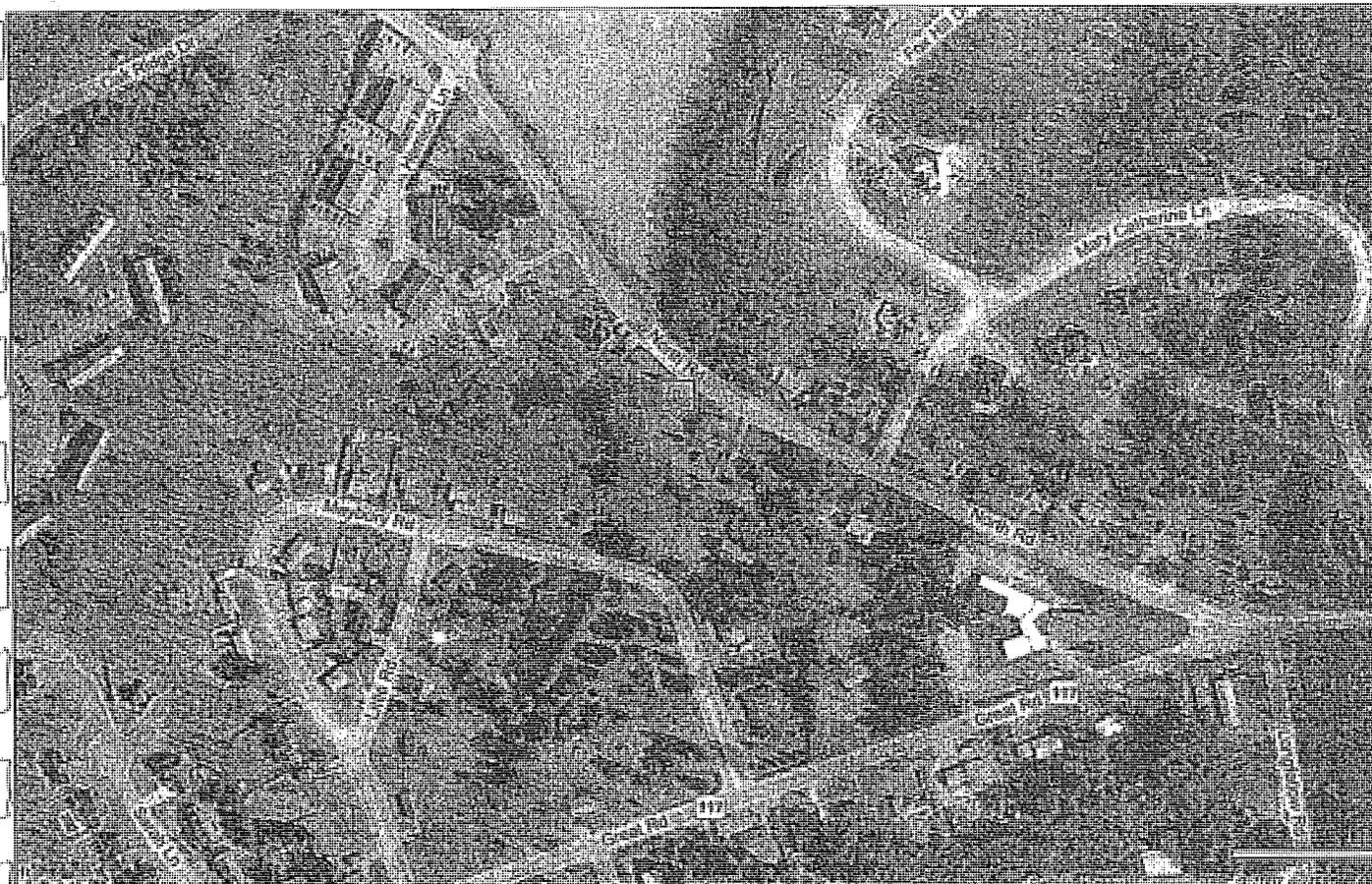
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SUDBURY

[Address]
595 NORTH ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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FORM B – BUILDING

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

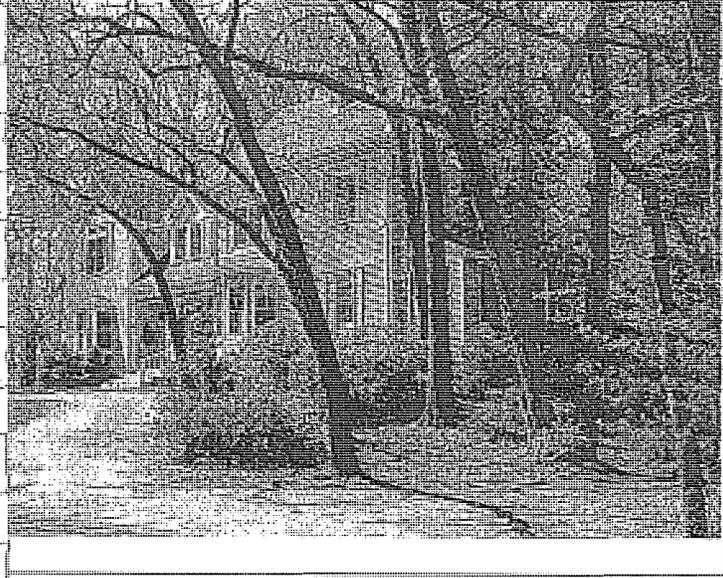
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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| J05-0007 | Framingham | | 341 |
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Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 266 Peakham Road

Historic Name: Charles E. Wilson

Uses: Present: single-family residential

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: 1901-1908

Source: visual

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: rubble stone and concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding and wood clapboard

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: mid to late 20th century gable front, wood clapboard garage.

Major Alterations (with dates): Large rear addition, vinyl siding, modern windows – late 20th century.

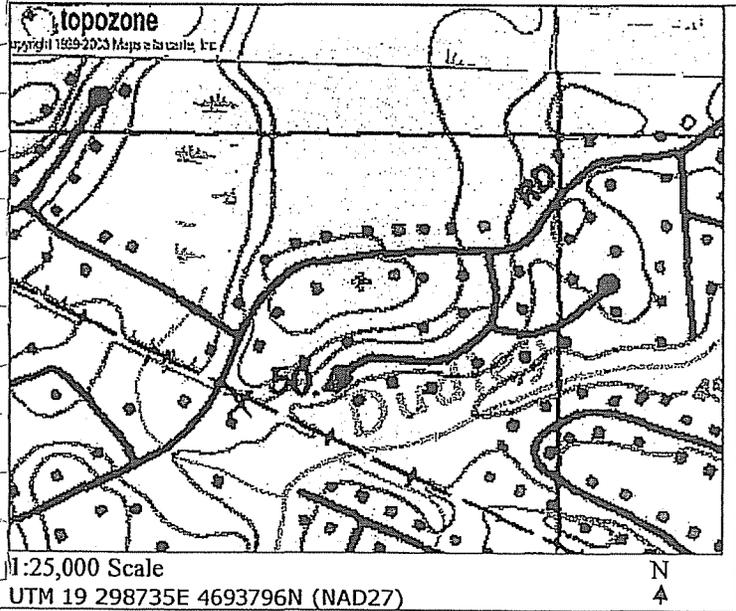
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 1.26 acre

Setting: Located on southeast side of Peakham Rd. between Austin and Saddle Ridge – subdivision roads, house is set back from road with oval drive between house and garage; surrounded by mid 20th to late 20th century dwellings and several new 21st century houses of large size. Wooded lot - open on the west side, foundation plantings.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
266 PEAKHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

341

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This gable front dwelling has three parts: the main gable front block; a one and one-half story rear connecting ell; and a two-story addition with its ridge perpendicular to the main block. The original two and one-half story house rests on a stone and mortar foundation and has been covered with vinyl siding; the two-story addition and the connecting rear ell linking the old with the new rest on concrete and have wood clapboard siding. At the front of the three-bay main gable front block there is a shed roof enclosed porch with 2/1 window sash, a mid 20th century entrance door and vertical board apron or foundation screening. Key features of the main block are: 2/2 window sash, a broad single-story projecting bay on the west side with 2/2 sash; a fascia board under the side eaves and in the gable peak, which also has a boxed cornice and narrow returns; and a single chimney rising from the roof slope on the west side. The link between the main block and the addition is now the main entrance to the house and is likely to have been the rear ell of the early 20th century design. Wide wood steps lead from the driveway to the recessed entrance within a porch that is incorporated into the roof slope of this part of the house. The roof is carried by two engaged and one free-standing posts with brackets and a decorative spindle screening at the roof edge. The entrance within the porch has full sidelights flanking the door with panels and two vertical-rectangular lights all within a molded frame. There is a gable front dormer on the west side of the linking ell. The addition, with its gable end facing the driveway, has an oriel window at the first story and a pair of windows with transom lights and flanking shutters at the second story level. Most windows have vinyl shutters.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Peakham Road leading from Sudbury Center down to the western section of State Road (Boston Post Road) was a rural route passing through a few farms up through the 19th century. It was not until 1915 that it was named Peakham Road; prior to that it was the road from Maynard leading to State Road. In 1899 and 1901 Atherton W. Rogers, who by then owned the old Noyes Farm (MHC #278, 333 Peakham Road), sold two parcels of land along Peakham Road to Charles E. Wilson and Michael Sinon, Wilson's father-in-law. Wilson had married Katie L. Sinon, also of Sudbury, in 1898. According to the 1908 map Charles E. Wilson had built a house here and Michael Sinon (ca. 1854-1917) owned one on the opposite side of Peakham Road. Wilson was a carpenter and is likely to have built his house soon after purchasing the land. Sinon's house is no longer extant but was lived in by his son, William F. Sinon, who had married in 1907 and who lived on Peakham Road for many years.

In the 1920s Wilson (still listed in street directories as a carpenter) lived here with his sons, Benjamin Wilson, an electrical engineer, and George H. Wilson (and his wife, Angie), also a carpenter. Wilson's house passed to his son, Benjamin Wilson (b. 1906), in 1927. In 1938 the property passed to Ralph E. Wilson who sold Lot #2 which included this house, a small shed and 9.35 acres to Elva Miller. The plan shows the house which at that time included the main block with the projecting bay window on the east side, a small rear ell and a small projecting wing on the west side.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1908 (C.E. Wilson)
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds
Street Directories: 1911, 1915, 1926, 1930.
Vital Records: Sudbury Annual Reports

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

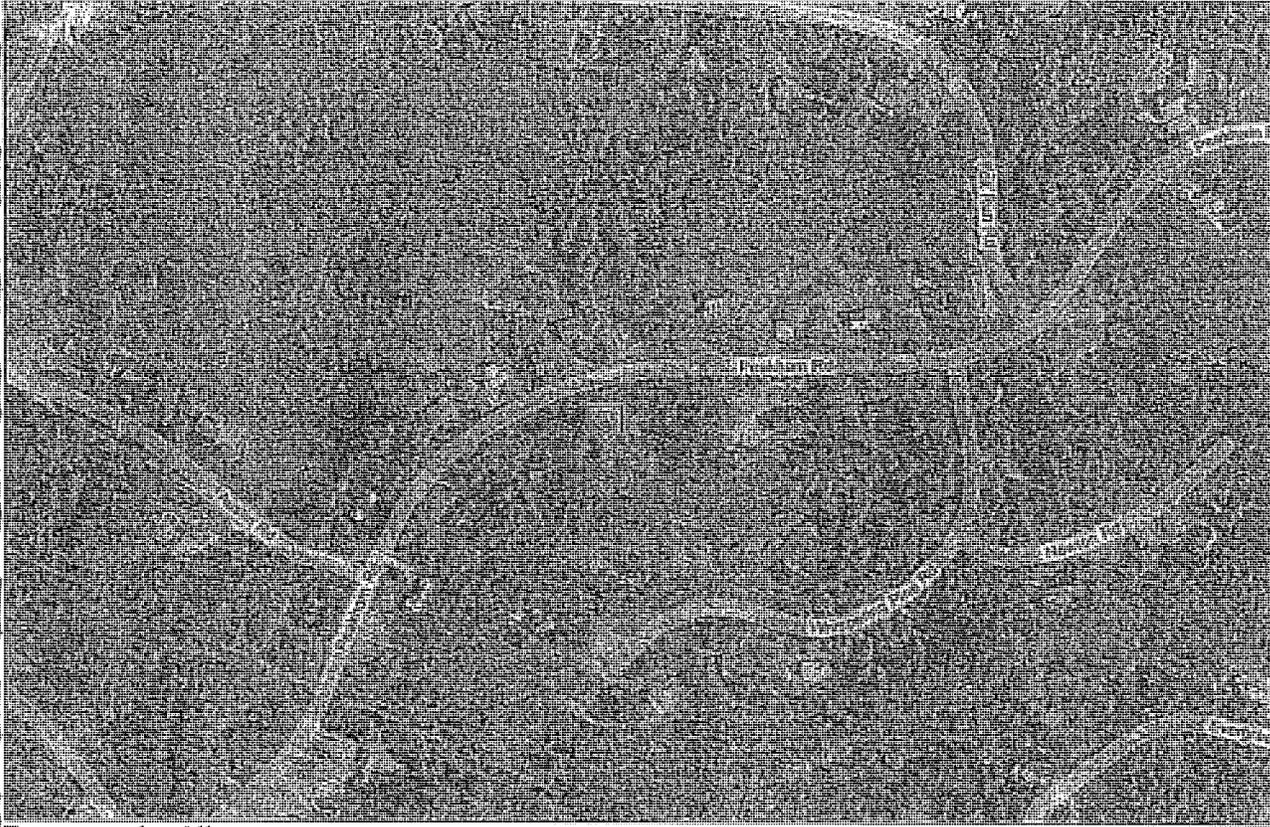
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SUDBURY

[Address]
266 PEAKHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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FORM B – BUILDING

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

J06-0008

Framingham

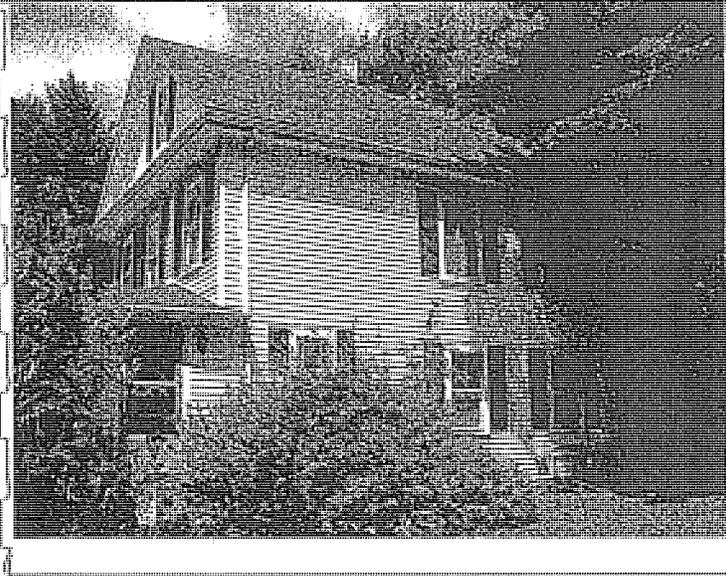
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town: SUDBURY

Place: (neighborhood or village)

Photograph



Address: 344 Peakham Road

Historic Name: Harlan H. Noyes House

Uses: Present: residential

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Source: maps/visual

Style/Form: Queen Anne

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone and mortar / concrete

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: 4-bay early 20th century, clapboard carriage barn - carriage shed doors and small windows (boarded) above each set – dilapidated.
Major Alterations (with dates): Enclosed hipped roof front porch, single story wing on northwest side, vinyl siding – third quarter of 20th century.

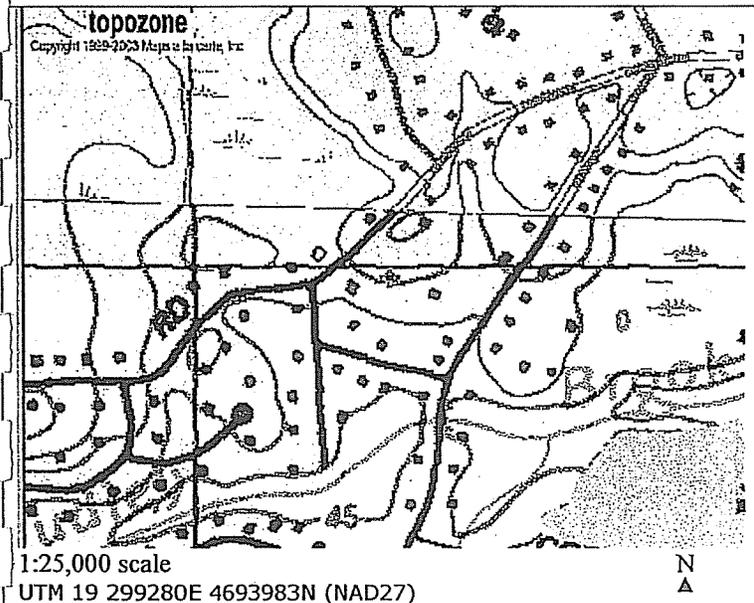
Condition: fair

Moved: no | x | yes | | **Date** n/a _____

Acreage: 1.41 acre

Setting: On southwest side of Peakham Road, second property east of Marked Tree Road, set back from road at end of long drive with concrete low retaining wall, tall pines between road and house and on southeast side of house at end of drive. Among mid to late 20th century dwellings.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): 7/07

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
344 PEAKHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

342

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This large two and one-half story gable front dwelling consists of the three bay main block, a two-story rear ell, and hipped roof porch across the front that wraps to the northwest side and is enclosed across the gable front elevation and open with turned posts in the Queen Anne style on the side, a wide projecting single story bay and a small single story wing on the northwest side of the rear ell. The house rests on a stone and mortar foundation, has been covered with vinyl siding and is topped with an asphalt roof. The house is in disrepair and is reported to be slated for demolition. The templar gable front with full returns is three bays wide with three second story windows and a single one in the gable pediment. Four windows span the enclosed porch on the front and extend beyond the end of the house and the entrance to this enclosed porch is on the southeast side, but a small square window on the southeast elevation points to a side hall plan with an entrance door to the house in the end bay on the main gable front elevation. Windows have 2/2 sash, frames covered with the synthetic siding and flanking wood louvered shutters. There is an entrance on the southeast side of the rear ell. The open porch also has an entrance to the house. An exterior chimneys rises at the southwest corner of the house, through the open porch just behind the enclosed portion. It is brick with a splayed base. Another chimney rises above the rear ell.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

Peakham Road leading from Sudbury Center down to the western section of State Road (Boston Post Road) was a rural route passing through a few farms up through the 19th century. Prior to 1900 these farms were owned historically by the Noyes and Haydens – both early families in Sudbury. The old Noyes Farm (MHC #278) still stands at 333 Peakham Road. This house was built around the turn of the last century by one of the ancestors of the early families – Harlan Hobart Noyes, who was a farmer in the early 20th century. In 1908 H.H. Noyes married Bessie R. Parmenter also from Sudbury. By the 1920s Harlan Noyes had become a highway supervisor. The Noyes family remained here for about one-half of a century and raised several children. In 1950, Harlan Noyes' widow, Bessie R. Noyes, divided their family home into two parcels and sold this house with about one and one-half acres of land (61,298 square feet).

This house is slated for demolition for the construction of a new large house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Map: 1908 Walker (H.H. Noyes).
Directories: 1911, 1915, 1926, 1930.
South Middlesex Registry of Deeds.
Vital Records in Sudbury Annual Reports.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

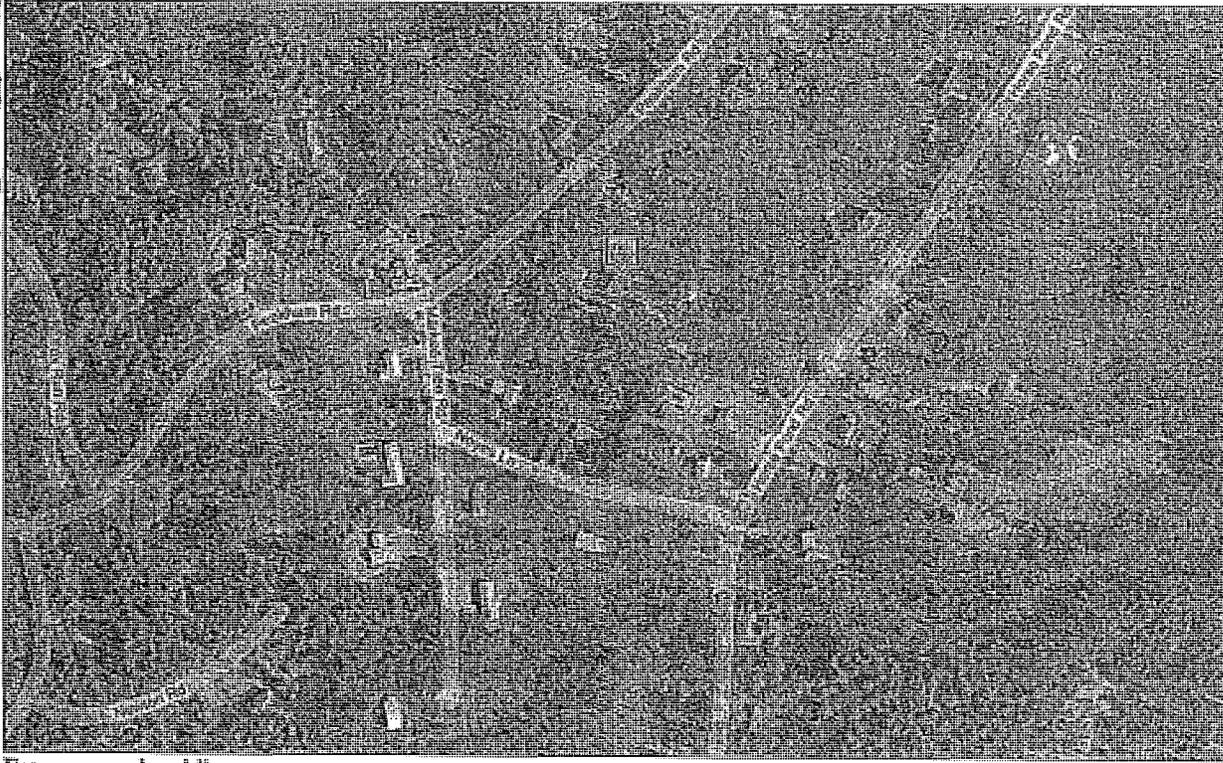
[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
344 PEAKHAM ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
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| | 342 |
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From: www.local.live.com



Barn/Garage: 344 Peakham Road

FORM B – BUILDING

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

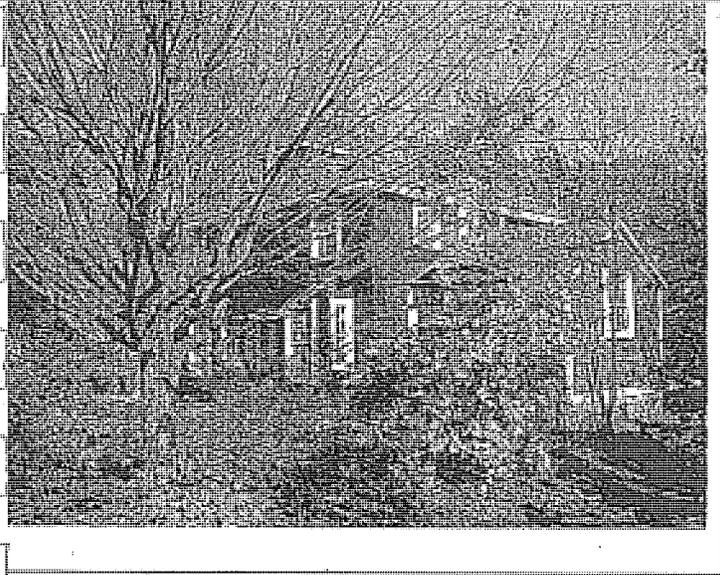
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| B08-0313 | Maynard | | 347 |
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*)

Photograph



Address 4 Powder Mill Road

Historic Name Trefley J. Tourville House

Uses: Present single-family residential

Original single-family residential

Date of Construction ca. 1908

Source deeds, maps, visual

Style/Form Four Square

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation fieldstone & mortar/concrete aggregate

Wall/Trim tar paper only since July 2007

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures hipped roof, concrete block, 2-car garage; long low dilapidated poultry barn

Major Alterations (*with dates*) Mid 20th c. enclosed entrance porch removed exposing projecting bays ; vinyl siding removed with no replacement siding to date; all windows replaced with wood clad exterior permanent muntins; doors replaced with multi-light single panel doors.

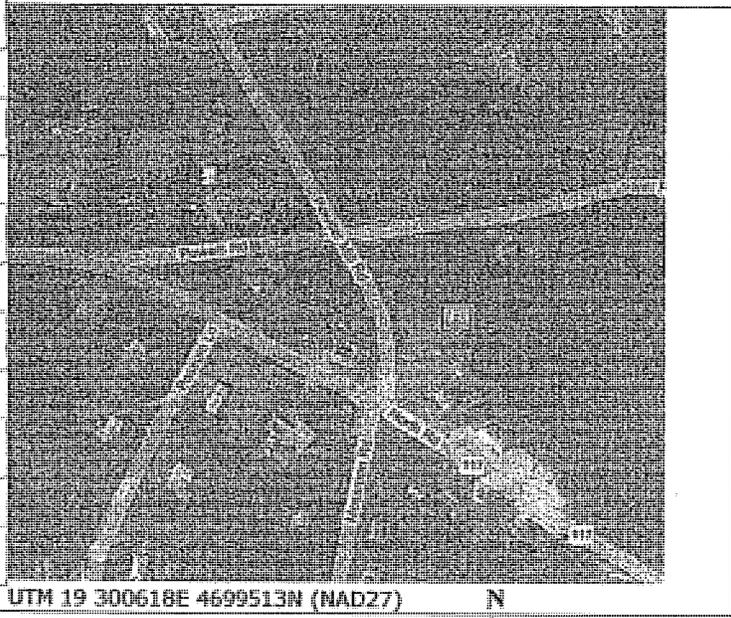
Condition fair

Moved no yes **Date** n/a

Acreage 1.42 acres

Setting On corner of North Road (Rt. 117) and Powder Mill Road which leads to the old powder mill area in Maynard. Low privet hedge in front of house, concrete path to front door, driveway on west side with outbuildings northwest of house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007, November 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
4 POWDER MILL ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

347

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The two-story Four Square dwelling consists of a main hipped-roof, three-bay block, two square projecting bays on the main façade and a single-story side wing. The house rests on a fieldstone and mortar foundation, was covered in vinyl siding (removed with no replacement siding evident (June-November 2007) and has an asphalt shingle roof. A construction project on the property has resulted in removal of the siding, removal of an enclosed entrance porch (exposing the square projecting bays) and the replacement of all windows and doors. Windows that varied from 1/1 to 2/1 and 6/1 sash now all have wood windows with permanent exterior muntins in a 6/6 configuration. A single hipped roof dormer is centered on the front roof slope and has a piece of plywood (was a louvered opening next to a six-light window) covering the window opening. On the northwest side of the house there are two second-story windows and four first story windows. The side wing projects from the southeast side. The house has two chimneys: one brick chimney just behind the peak of the hip and one stucco chimney on the east side between the main block and the side wing.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 North Sudbury near the industrial town of Maynard, this house is at the intersection of Powder Mill Road with North Road (Route 117). The area was farm land well into the last half of the 20th century when much of this immediate area was replaced with subdivisions.

This parcel was part of a larger one purchased by Trefley J. Tourville in 1908 from J. Stanley Rice. A turn of the 20th century Rice house was located on the south side of North Road and evidently the family owned land on the north side where no buildings existed until after 1908. Tourville's name appeared in the 1911 directory only. He died soon thereafter in 1912 at the young age of 33 years. He had married Emma Christman and had at least one child, Albert, born in 1906.

Land on this northeast corner of Powder Mill and North Roads was subdivided according to a plan of land of Felix and Victoria Miceli in 1973 when this house was set off on Lot B from the next door restaurant (470 North Road). The restaurant had been built on the property in the mid 20th century and was known as Ye Olde 117 House from 1966 when Miceli built a kitchen onto an existing building.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Directories: 1909, 1911.

South Middlesex Registry of Deeds: Plan of Land of Victoria Miceli, 1973 (Book 12653, Page 690); Book 4199, Page 142.

Vital Records in Sudbury Annual Reports.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
4 POWDER MILL ROAD
Area(s) Form No.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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| | 347 |
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Before construction: 2006



House and garage: house before construction - 2006

FORM B – BUILDING

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

K08-0093

Framingham

29

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

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address 225 Raymond Road

Historic Name Walter Rogers House

Uses: Present residential – single family

Original residential – single family

Date of Construction ca. 1810s

Source Hudson

Style/Form Federal

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone, granite block

Wall/Trim vinyl siding

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures garage – vinyl siding

Major Alterations (*with dates*) vinyl siding, vinyl windows from late 20th c.

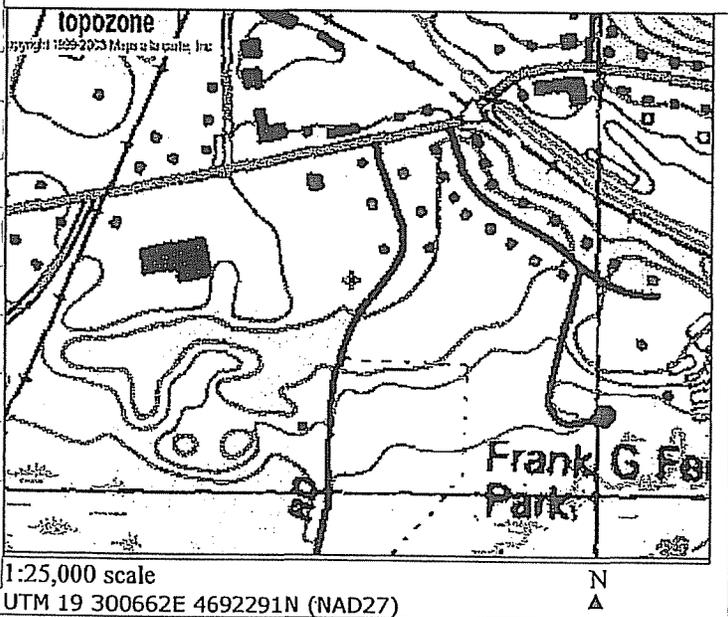
Condition fair

Moved no yes Date n/a

Acreage .92 acre

Setting On west side at bend in road that leads from South Sudbury to Framingham, opposite Town athletic fields and near late 19th century residences. Semi-circular driveway with 20th century landscaped front of low stone walls, decorative plantings and mature trees as backdrop to house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
225 RAYMOND ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

29

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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 with large two and one-half story rear ell and two enclosed entrance porches has been substantially altered with the application of vinyl siding (sheathing and trim) and the replacement of all windows with vinyl windows which have snap-in muntins and are set in vinyl frames flanked by vinyl shutters. Only the overall massing and fenestration pattern remains of the early 19th century house. A dentil molding strip in vinyl has been added under the eaves across the front of the house. Within the hipped roof enclosed entrance porch on the main façade there is a large Colonial Revival door with a square light and flanking fluted pilasters. A single chimney rises through the rear slope of the roof. It is likely that the house had twin interior chimneys originally due to the placement of the existing chimney.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Walter Rogers (b. 1767) came to Sudbury in the early 19th century and purchased part of what was known as the Jonas Holden place, which also included the C. G. Cutler farm. Hudson reports that Rogers built his house on the farm. He and his wife, Betsey Barstow (b. 1772) had nine children of which two were boys – Walter, Jr. and Samuel B. Rogers. This house was the old family homestead where the Rogers were raised. Walter Rogers, Jr. took over the property and lived here to an advanced age as had his father. Walter, Jr. married Sudbury daughters – Emily M. Hayden in 1831 and Emeline Stone (daughter of William Stone – see 554 Boston Post Road, MHC # 9) in 1855. Walter Rogers' other son, Samuel B. Rogers (1813-1898), also remained in South Sudbury where he became a prominent businessman, married a Parmenter and was active in local government where he served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen in the late 19th century.

This family homestead consisted of the dwelling house, a large barn behind the house (no longer extant) and a slaughter house just north of the main house on Raymond Road. The 150-acre farm included land on both sides of the road. The Rogers family was active locally throughout the 19th century. Both Walter, Jr. and Samuel B. Rogers were part of the corporation formed in 1856 to launch Wadsworth Academy for higher education and in 1887 the formation of Mount Wadsworth Cemetery Association. The Academy was organized and built to provide the next level above the grammar school that already existed in South Sudbury. The corporation purchased land, built the academy and educated many South Sudbury residents, before the town assumed the responsibility of high school education.

In the early 1900s George J. Raymond (d. ca.1914) became the owner of the old Rogers farm including land on both sides of Raymond Road (named after this early 20th century family). Raymond named his farm "Woodstock" according to street directories. He owned and ran syndicate stores in Boston and commuted from the nearby South Sudbury railroad station. His wife Lydia G. Brown Raymond remained here well into the 1930s – many years after Raymond's death. In 1921 she was assessed for the Rogers house and barn and the 72.5 acre-Roger's land as well as a Hunt house and barn and 136 acres and several other properties including houses, outbuildings and more acreage.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
225 RAYMOND ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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| | 29 |
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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1830 Wood (W. Rogers), 1856 Walling (W. Rogers, Jr.), 1875 Beers (W. Rogers "Res"), 1889 Walker (W. Rogers), 1908 Walker (Geo. J. Raymond).

Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts 1638-1889*. Pub. Town of Sudbury. 1889.

Street Directories: 1911, 1915.



local.live.com



225 Raymond Road

FORM B – BUILDING

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

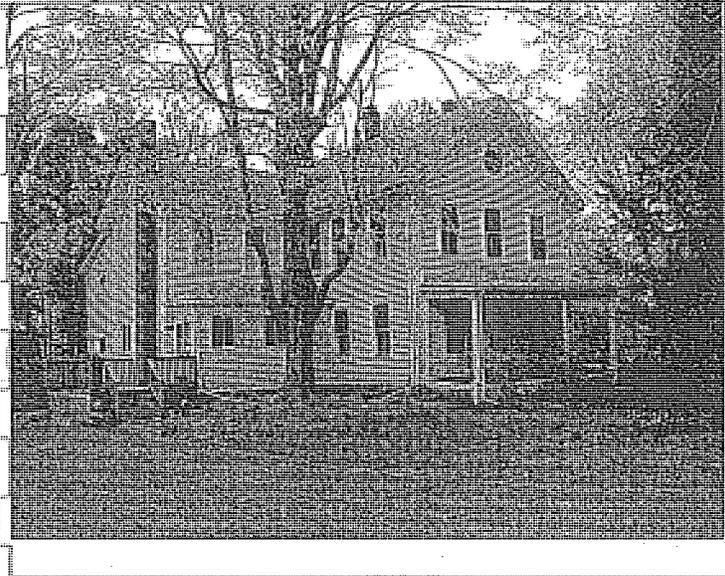
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| K08-0008 | Framingham | | 337 |
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town SUDBURY

Place (*neighborhood or village*) South Sudbury

Photograph



Address 245 Raymond Road

Historic Name Edwin Rogers House

Uses: Present residential – single family

Original residential – single family

Date of Construction ca. 1875

Source maps, visual

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboards

Roof: asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures small barn/garage with central gable on main elevation, shingled siding

Major Alterations (*with dates*) Enclosed porch on side wing, deck, rear shed roof addition behind side wing – 2nd-3rd quarter 20th c.; Colonial Revival porch – early 20th c.

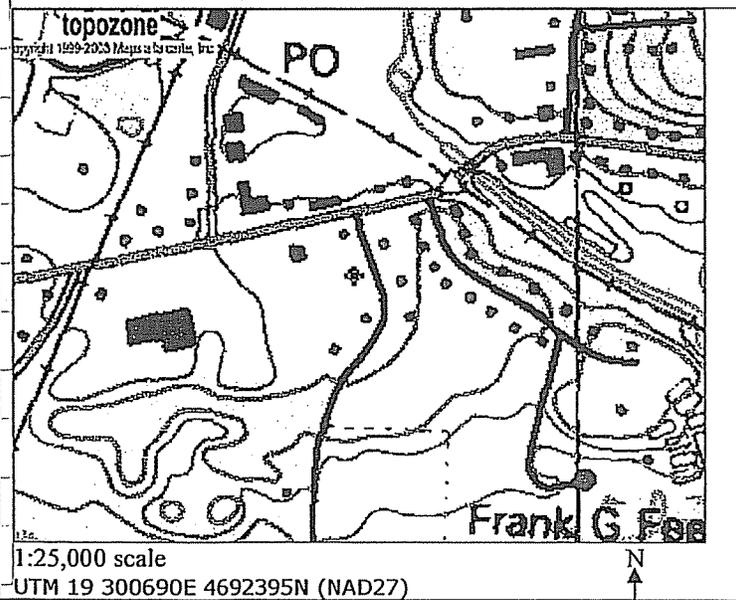
Condition good

Moved no yes **Date** n/a

Acreage .63 acre

Setting On west side of road that leads from South Sudbury to Framingham, town athletic fields nearby on east side of road. Near 19th century residences with early to mid 20th century dwellings opposite. Mature trees at road edge and in front of house. Wide driveway between garage and house.

Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*) June 2007

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

[TOWN]
SUDBURY

[Address]
245 RAYMOND ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

337

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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 L-plan house rests on a brick foundation and is sheathed in wood clapboards with wood trim. The house has a full width Colonial Revival hipped roof porch on the main façade, a low single-story hipped roof addition within the L, and a one and one-half story rear addition with steeply pitched shed roof. A deck extends to the side of the house from the gable end of the side wing. The three-bay main façade consists of a side hall entry, two first story windows and three second story windows which have 1/1 sash set in plain wood frames. In the gable peak of the main façade there is a round oculus window. The gable front block is four bays deep on the east side and three with the side wing on the west side. Architectural trim includes wide corner boards and a wide raking eave with boxed cornice, paired brackets and no returns.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

Raymond Road is named after 20th century owners of the historic houses at the north end of the road near Boston Post Road. It was known as the county road to Framingham and is shown on all 19th century maps. In the early 19th century Walter Rogers (b. 1767) purchased part of the old Holden place which included the Cutler Farm. Here he built a farm house (225 Raymond Road, MHC #29) and farmed the surrounding land. By 1875 this house had been built on the Walter Rogers farm and was first owned by "E. Rogers" which probably refers to Edwin Rogers (1834-1900), son of Walter Rogers, Jr. who lived in the family homestead that had been built by his father, Walter Rogers. By 1889 Edwin Rogers' no longer was shown on maps and this house was owned by his father, Walter Rogers, Jr. as was the family homestead. In 1898 the three sons of Walter Rogers, Jr. (Edwin of Sudbury, and Albert D. and Homer, both of Boston) sold the family farm, which included 150 acres and the dwellings to Stephen Moore of Newton. By 1908 Olaf F. Nelson lived here and ran a blacksmith shop on State Road (listed on the 1908 map here). He was listed as living on Raymond Road through the mid 1910s. It is likely that he rented this house because it was owned for the first quarter of the 20th century by George J. Raymond and family as part of the Walter Rogers farm of over 100 acres on both sides of Raymond Road. The road was named for this 20th century family. Additional research is necessary to determine the relationship between Olaf F. Nelson and farmer Sven Nelson who lived at 121 Landham Road (MHC #333) at that time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1875 Beers (E. Rogers), 1889 Walker (W. Rogers), 1908 Walker (O. F. Nelson).

Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts 1638-1889*. Pub. Town of Sudbury. 1889.

FORM A - AREA

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

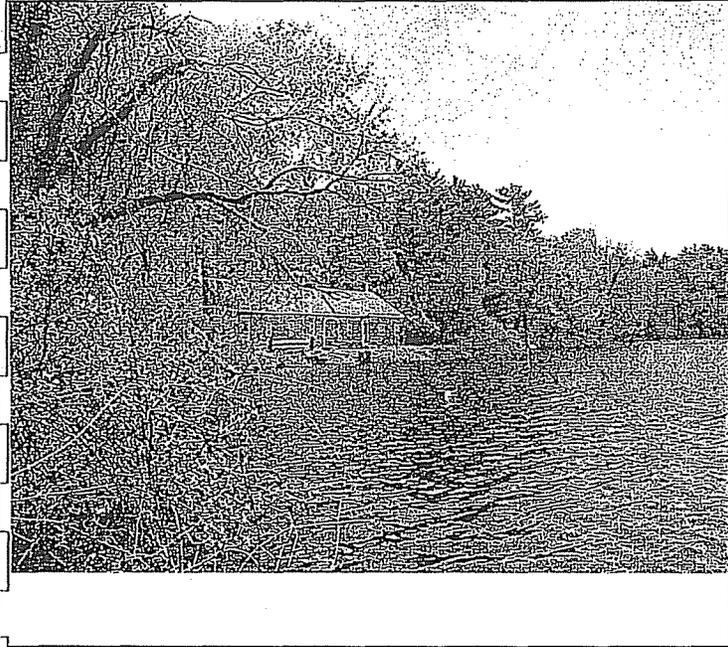
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Framing
ham

M

353, 924,
927

Photograph



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village)

Name of Area Carding Mill and Pond

Present Use Agricultural / Vacant

Construction Dates or Period Early 20th century

Overall Condition Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Some deterioration of mill building – window and door changes – 1950s.

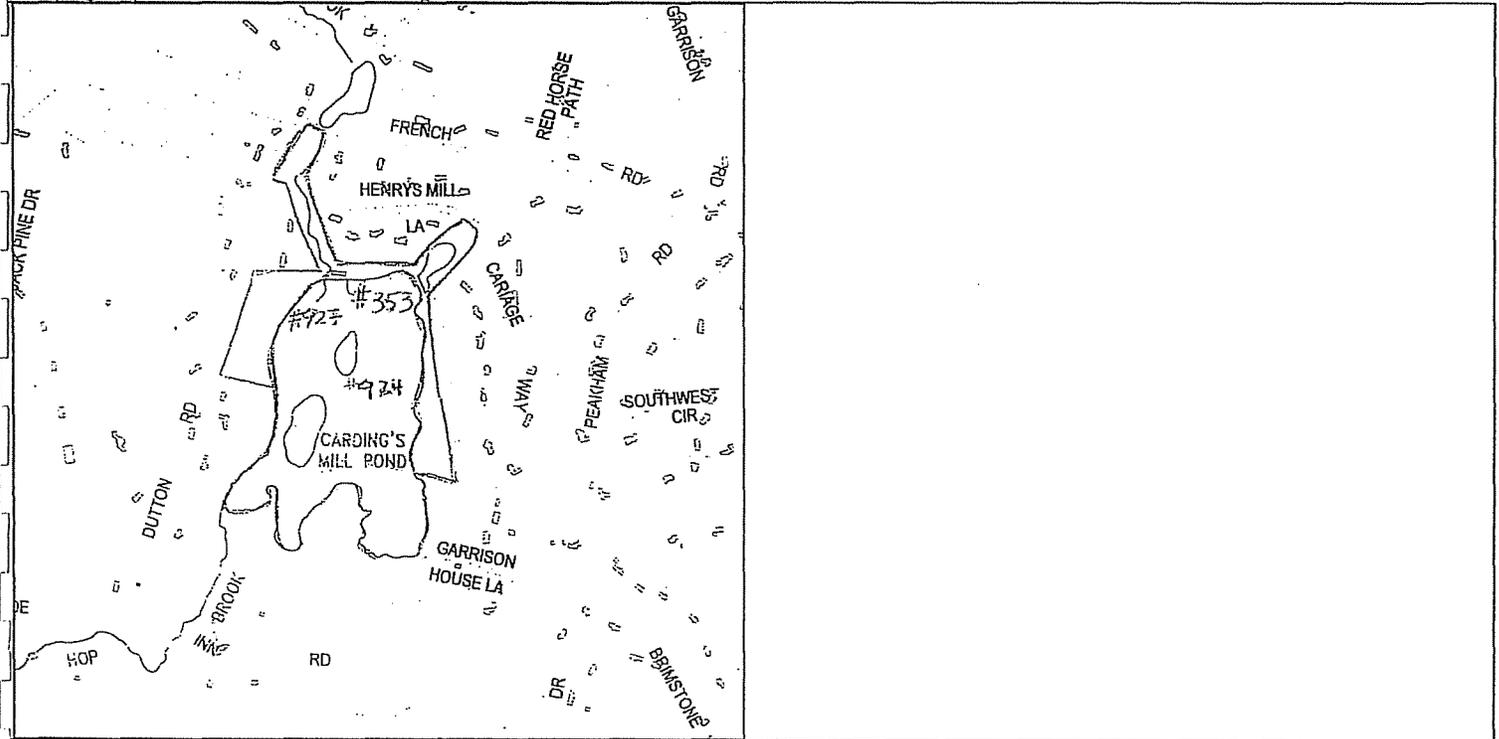
Acreage: 43.10 acres

Recorded by Gretchen Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 2007

Topographic or Assessor's Map



see continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEETTOWN
SUDBURYName of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROADMASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

353, 924, 927

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.**Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** *Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

The Carding Mill and Pond Area includes the large multi-acre mill pond, the Carding Mill building, and the dam over Hop Brook as well as surrounding land, forming this agricultural/industrial landscape. A long dirt road or cart path leads from Dutton Road into the complex crossing over the dam spillway and ending on the eastern side of the mill building. Hop Brook runs through the property in a south to north direction passing the Wayside Inn (south of Carding Mill Pond) on its west side and forming the large pond held back by the dam near the northern edge of this property. North of the dam the brook flows past the western end of the mill, parallel to Dutton Road until it flows under Dutton Road and reaches Pratt's Mill Pond (also known as Stearn's Mill Pond) (MHC Area Form N) dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The Wayside Inn is located on the same 43-acre parcel as the Carding Mill and most of the pond, which partially spills onto the rear of three house lots that front on Dutton Road and one on Garrison House Lane. This form includes only that part of the lot that extends to the southern shore of the pond (the Wayside Inn is south of the pond).

The mill pond (MHC #924, LHD) is of an irregular shape particularly on its southern side and has two islands in the pond near the middle and northern end. The earthen dam (MHC #927) is located on the northern side of the mill pond under the dirt roadway that leads into the property. Square shaped openings form the spillway and the gate mechanism – two connections between the mill pond and Hop Brook which is about 10 feet below the level of the pond. The spillway is lined with stone and water pours through this opening to the brook below. The gate mechanism is a square opening east of the spillway and immediately adjacent to the foundation wall of the mill building. The large waterwheel, ten feet in diameter and width, has been removed from its original location just below the gate mechanism of the dam and is now at the edge of the dirt driveway (road) west of Hop Brook.

The Carding Mill (MHC #353) is a long mill building constructed on a high stone foundation and has wood shingled siding and slate shingled roof. It is topped by a small open cupola centered on the ridge of the 100' long building and a stone chimney that rises from the north slope just inside the eastern end wall. The nine bays on the south side include wood windows with 6/6 sash all bays except for doors located in the first, fifth (middle) and seventh bays (from west to east). The door in the first bay is a made of vertical boards, hung by three strap hinges and topped by a 6-light transom. A single door in the seventh bay was replaced, probably in the 1950s, and retains its transom but is a paneled door that opens into the building. In the middle bay there is a pair of carriage doors forming an arch. These are hung with strap hinges as well. The ends have two windows each with double-hung sash. A single window is set into the stone foundation on the west side and two on the long north side. Each also has 6/6 double hung sash and the opening is topped by a wide stone lintel. Photographs, from the 1930s, show that some changes have been made. Windows had 12/12 sash and on the eastern end of the south elevation a window and door bay were switched moving the entrance door from the eighth bay to the seventh bay. This is likely to have occurred in the 1950s when the building was converted to a residence. The building has recently been repaired and painted using Community Preservation Act funds.

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

The Carding Mill and Carding Mill Pond form a landscape created by Henry Ford in 1927, when he had a dam built over Hop Brook and moved the mill building here from North Weare, New Hampshire. This was part of his overall Wayside Inn estate project (NR, MA/HL Wayside Inn Historic District). The old carding mill served as a machine shop and laboratory for the industrial school that Ford established and called the Wayside Inn Trade School, later known as the Wayside Inn Boys School (1928-1947). The purpose of the school was to support the working farm at the Inn estate for which help was needed in the

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nod.

353, 924, 927

dairy, raising poultry and maintaining the orchards. A machine shop and carpentry mill were essential; hence this mill became a machine shop and laboratory in which the boys learned to repair automobiles, boilers and furniture as well as honing plumbing and electrical skills.

Prior to construction of the mill building Ford cleared the meadows behind the Wayside Inn on the east side of Dutton Road and dammed Hop Brook in to create a power source which became known as Carding Mill Pond (MHC #924). The plan for the mill site and dam were drawn by Lockwood, Greene & Company Inc, Engineers in 1927. (Job 5894, Sheet A-228). The plan narrative called for an earth filled dam the top of which would be graveled forming a twelve foot wide roadway over the dam. Two outlets in the dam included a concrete spillway faced with stone and a gate mechanism with water wheel below. Construction followed these plans locating the 40' by 100' mill building east of the dam with the waterwheel next to the mill's western wall. The 10 foot water wheel has been removed from this location and is standing upright alongside the gravel road into the mill and west of the dam.

From 1927 there were a number of complaints filed against Ford for obstruction of the water rights that occurred due to the construction of his dam. The water supply at the C.O. Parmenter mill of South Sudbury was reduced substantially affecting the operation of their mills.

The Carding Mill building had been constructed in North Ware, New Hampshire where it was part of a mill complex owned by Nasons and in the late 19th century by the grandfather of Mrs. J. A. Woodbury who told about the mill in 1925. She reported that the carding mill operated until 1913 and had been constructed prior to her grandfather's proprietorship. (No dates and names are recorded in her account.) Mr. and Mrs. Rueben Woodbury sold the mill to Henry Ford.

The Carding Mill was sold into private ownership in the 1950s. For some time the mill was used as a house. In 1989 the mill and surrounding land was donated to the town by the Northland Company which constructed a residential subdivision on land of which the mill was part. The land is protected by a conservation restriction, is in the Wayside Inn Local Historic District, and the town is obligated to maintain the mill building.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Garfield, Curtis F. and Alison R. Ridley. *The Story of the Wayside Inn As Ancient is This Hostelry*. Sudbury, MA: Porcupine Enterprises. 1988.

Wayside Inn Archives: Album 18, Sections 13-15.

Carding Mill looking northeast from edge of pond

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

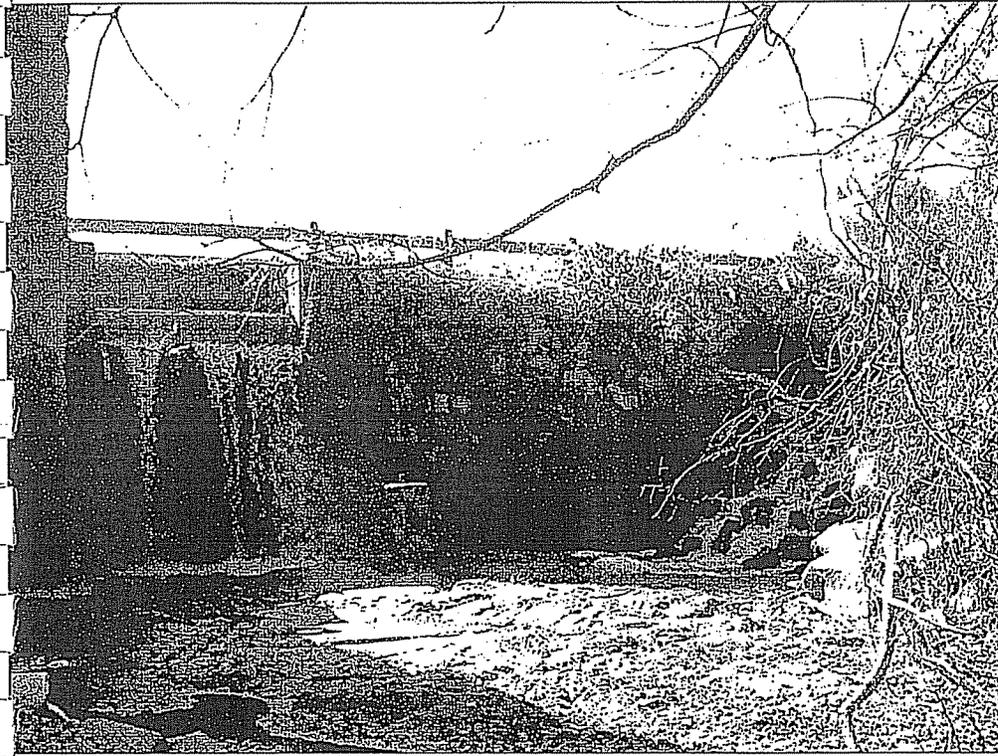
TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROAD

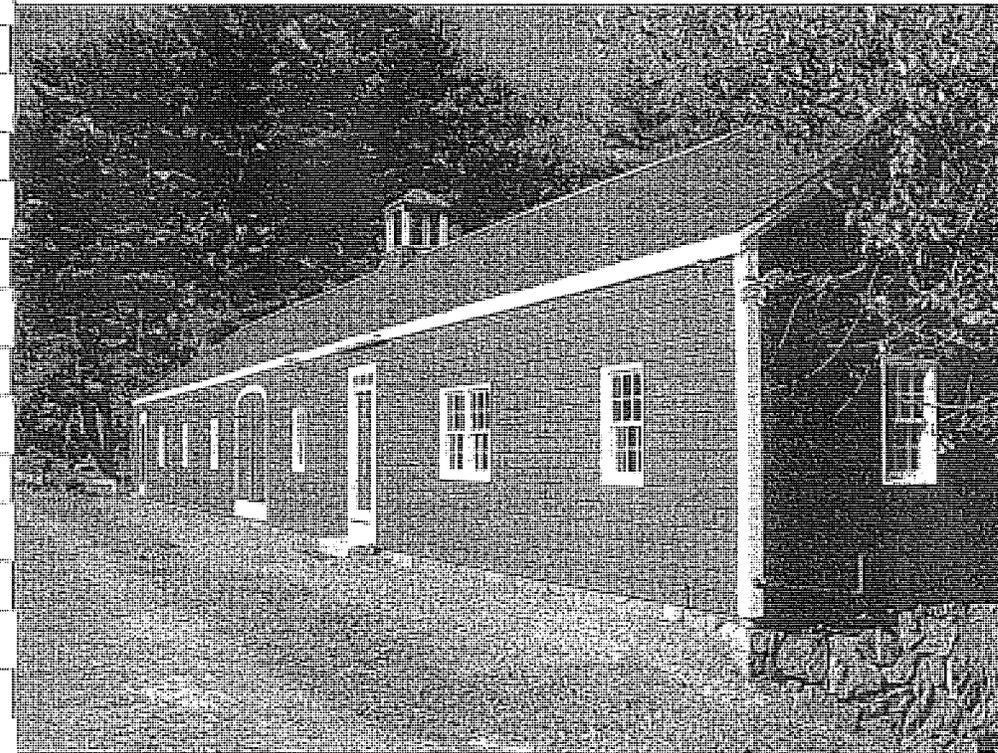
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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| | 353, 924, 927 |
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Carding Mill Dam looking south



Carding Mill looking west

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

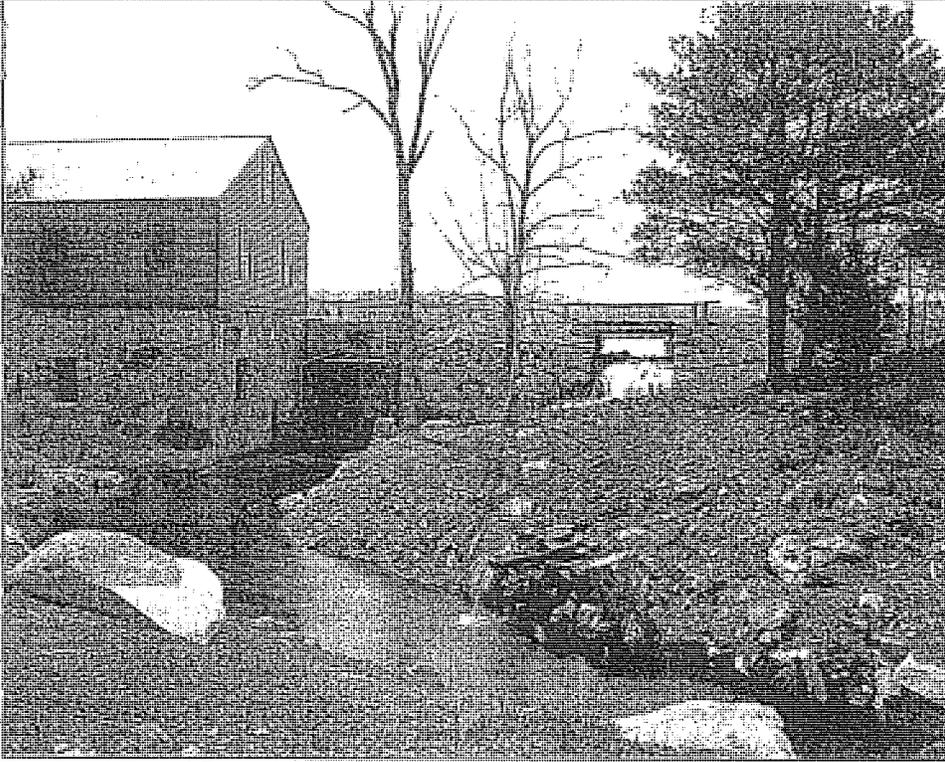
TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROAD

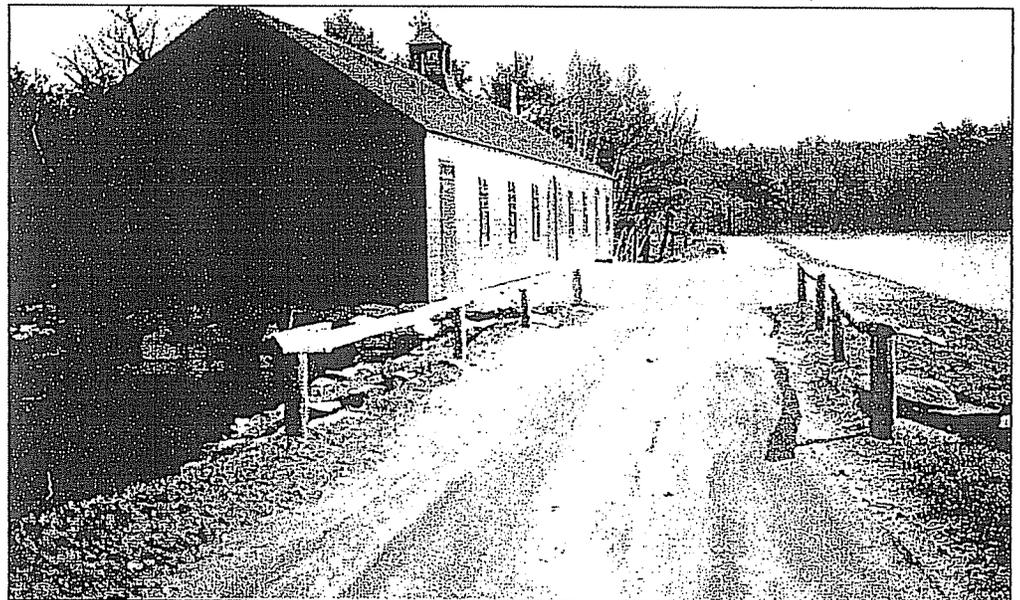
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

353, 924, 927



Carding Mill and Dam, 1930
Historic photograph: Wayside Inn Archives, Album #18



Carding Mill Historic Photograph 1930
Wayside Inn Archives, Album #18

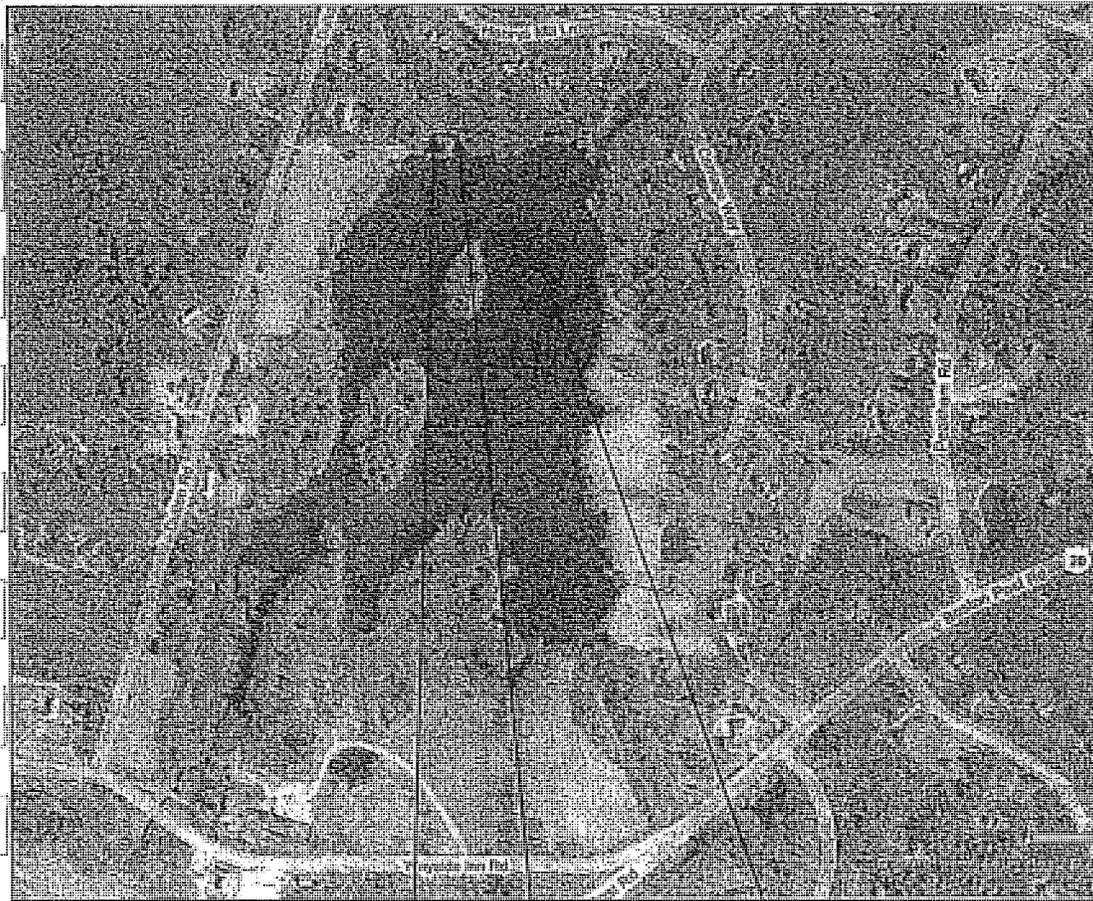
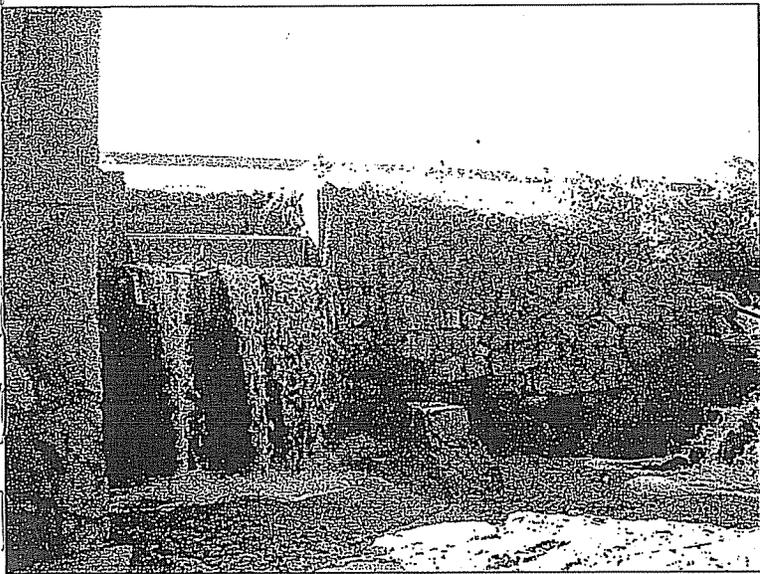
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUBBURY

Name of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nod.
 353, 924, 927



From: <http://maps.live.com>

Carding Mill and Pond Area #927 #353 #924

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

Community Property Address
SUDBURY CARDING MILL & POND
102 DUTTON ROAD

Area(s) Form No.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| M | 353, 924, 927 |
|---|------------------|

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 Carding Mill and Carding Mill Pond Area is an appropriate expansion of the Wayside Inn Historic District (NR-1973). The pond and mill were developed by Henry Ford who contributed substantially to the preservation of the Wayside Inn complex and its importance in the development of Sudbury. The story of the Wayside Inn Boys School, of which this Carding's Mill area plays a major role, is well documented in the Wayside Inn Archives (photographs and primary documents) and is a significant part of the rich history that unfolded here. This area is significant architecturally and historically.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
CARDING MILL 102 DUTTON ROAD

Area Letter Form Nod.

353, 924, 927



Carding Mill and Pond Area #927 #353 #924

From: <http://maps.live.com>

FORM A - AREA

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

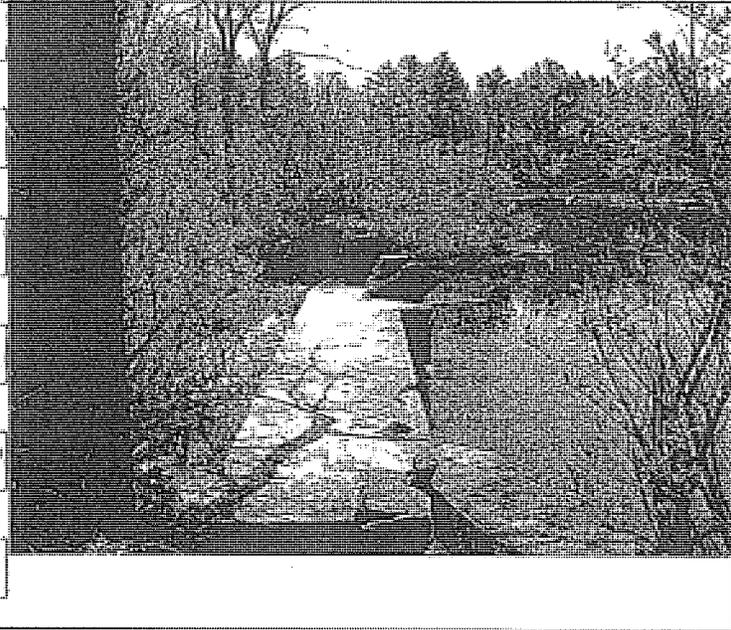
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G05-039,
G05-040,
G05-025

Maynard

51, 354,
928-931

Photograph



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village)

Name of Area Pratt's Mill Area

Present Use Agricultural /Industrial

Construction Dates or Period Late 19th-Early 20th
centuries

Overall Condition Fair

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Deterioration of
structures, voluntary growth.

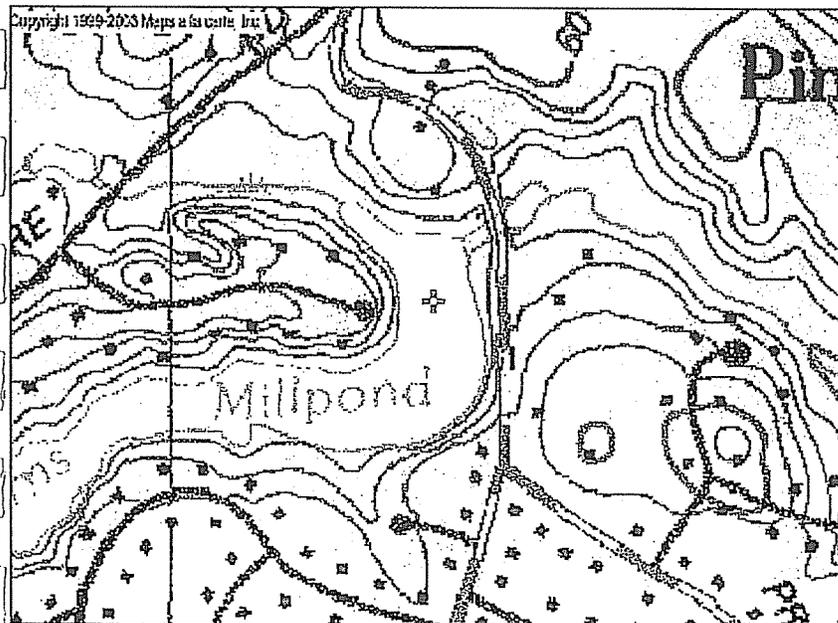
Acreage ca. 10 acres

Recorded by Gretchen Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 2007/October 2007

Topographic or Assessor's Map



see continuation sheet

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
PRATT'S MILL POND AND DAM

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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| N | 51, 354, 928-931 |
|---|------------------|

AREA FORM

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

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

Located in the southwest part of Sudbury on Hop Brook the Pratt's Mill Area consists of a large multi-acre pond (MHC #928- of which about seven acres are part of lot G05-040), remnants of the dam (MHC #929), remnants of a mill structure (MHC #930, a stone arched bridge (MHC #931) that carries Dutton Road over Hop Brook, the ca. 1848 Moore House (MHC #51), continuously owned by millers for nearly 100 years, and an outbuilding built into the banks of the pond – possibly an old mill building.

The pond is a long irregular shape fed by Hop Brook on its way to the Sudbury River at the Sudbury-Wayland town line. Pratt's Mill Pond is downstream from Carding's Mill Pond (created in 1928 when Henry Ford relocated the Carding Mill for his newly established Industrial School for Boys). Hop Brook winds its way in an easterly-northeasterly direction from Marlborough; and flows into Pratt's Mill Pond part of which covers the rear property of several lots that front on Barton Road to the south and Moore Road to the north. Over half of the mill pond is part of the 7.49-acre lot that fronts on Dutton Road and is owned (and has been historically owned) by the same owner as the Ephraim Moore House (520 Dutton Road-MHC #51). On the same lot that contains much of the pond is a wood-framed outbuilding (MHC # 354) that is in the location of the Pratt Grain Mill (1908 map) and has the date 1905 carved into the south gable end; it is close to the road and built into the bank of the pond resting on concrete tubes, which appear to have replaced wood posts. This building is sheathed with wood flush board; has a 6/6 window in each peak; has sliding doors on the front at the road edge and one at the lower level on the north side.

The dam, located at the northeast edge of the pond just west of Dutton Road has been rebuilt many times over the last 150+ years – the most recent reconstruction is dated 1915 according to the date inscribed in the concrete that covers a stone dam. Some of the mechanical works remain as do remnants of the dam wall over which Hop Brook flows. Adjacent to the dam and slightly below the edge of the pond are remnants of a stone retaining wall and some concrete wall farther north. This is the location of the mills on the 19th century maps.

After Hop Brook flows over the mill pond dam, it flows under Dutton Road through a double arched stone and mortar bridge which now has a large corrugated metal pipe in each arch. The bridge, as the dam, has been rebuilt over the years and new road surface has been laid over it so that the stone arches are only visible from the banks of the brook.

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

By about 1740 Daniel Woodward (d. 1760) erected a mill in about this location on Hop Brook – also called Lanham Brook. In the late 18th century the same was known as Perry's saw mill. Hudson's *History of Sudbury* reports that a shingle mill was added in 1830 and a grist and bolting mill in 1837. At this time the mills were owned by Ephraim and James Moore. In 1848 they divided the large tract of land and James Moore settled in the old Woodward house at 96 Moore Road (MHC #54) and Colonel Ephraim Moore built the Greek Revival house at the edge of the mill pond (520 Dutton Road, MHC #51). Moore ran a mill at this location until ca. 1865 after which it was owned by Samuel B. Rogers followed by Nathan L. Pratt (1829-1897) in 1870. Prior to purchasing Moore's Mills (saw, grist and planing mills) Pratt had been the superintendent at the American Powder Company mills from 1860 to 1870. Pratt was married to Harriet Hunt, daughter of Aaron Hunt (667 Concord Road, MHC #115) and had three children, one of whom took over the mills in the early 20th century – Nathan R. Pratt. In the late 19th century the mill pond was enlarged and was known as Pratt's Mill Pond – later Stearn's Mill Pond for the 20th century owners who followed the Pratts. In 1921 Harriette H. Pratt's (wife of Nathan L. Pratt, dec'd) estate was assessed for mill and machinery valued at \$2,200 and land

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
PRATT'S MILL POND AND DAM

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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| N | 51, 354, 928-931 |
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and water privilege of six acres. For the 1920s, Sarah E. Pratt was listed as the proprietor of Pratt's Mills until ca. 1930 when it became known as Stearn's Mill owned by William A. Stearns (1868-1957) who ran the sawing, planing and grist mill on Dutton Road. In 1942 Sarah A. Stearns (probably William Stearns' wife) was assessed for the six acre land and water privilege and mill and machinery as well as a dry house that Sarah E. Pratt had been assessed for two years before. Stearns operated the mill for many years and lived here on Dutton Road until his death in 1957. The pond is known locally as Stearns Mill Pond.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps: 1830 Wood (Saw Mill), 1856 Walling (E. Moore-Saw & Grist Mill), 1875 Beers (S&G Mill, N.L. Pratt), 1889 Walker (N.L. Pratt, S&G Mill), 1908 Walker (Pratt's Grain Mill, Mrs. H.H. Pratt).

Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts 1638-1889*. Pub. Town of Sudbury. 1889.

Street Directories: 1909, 1911, 1915, 1926, 1930-31.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

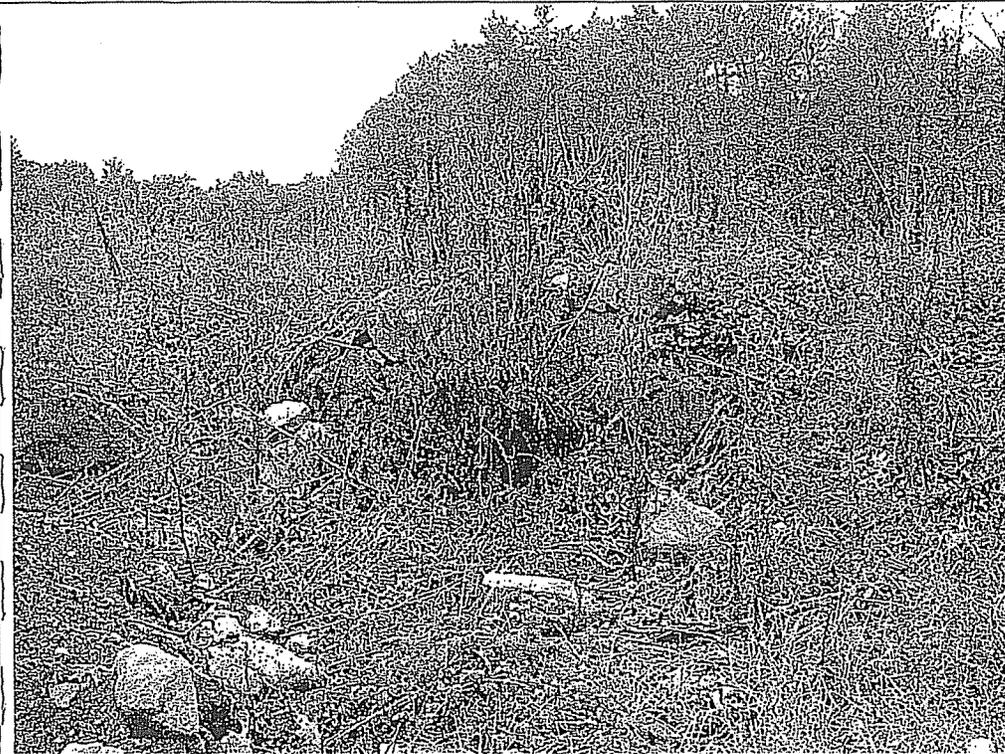
TOWN
SDBURY

Name of Area
PRATT'S MILL POND AND DAM

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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Mill Foundation Remnants
MHC #930



Dutton Road Double Arched Bridge
MHC #930

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

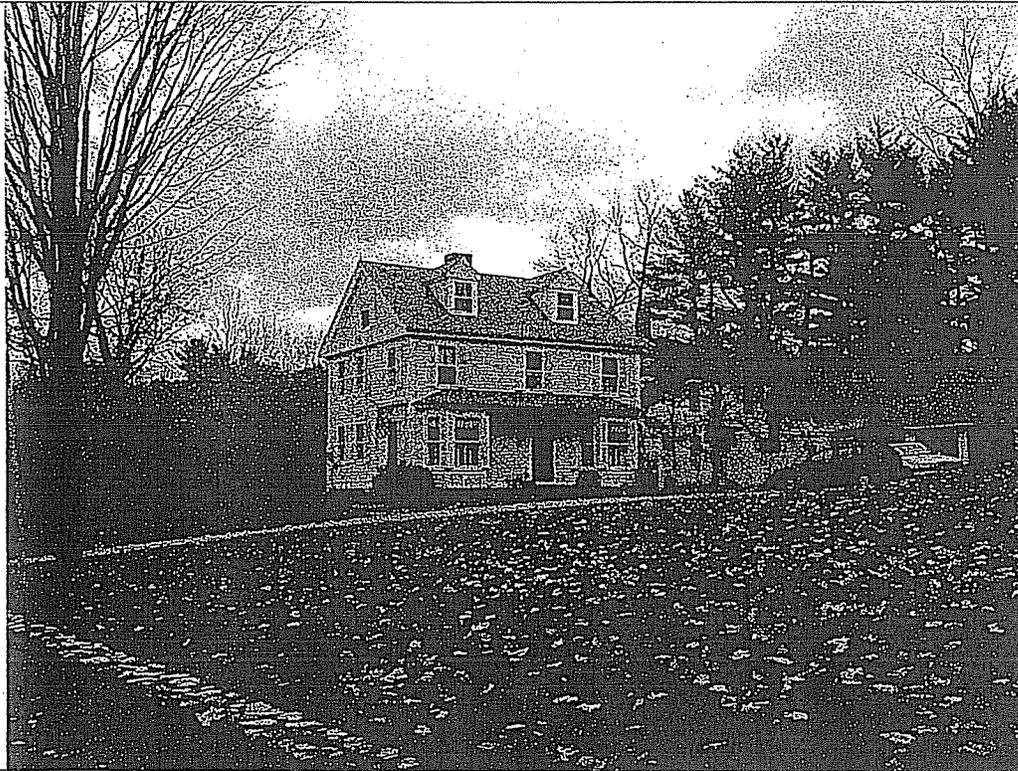
TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
PRATT'S MILL POND AND DAM

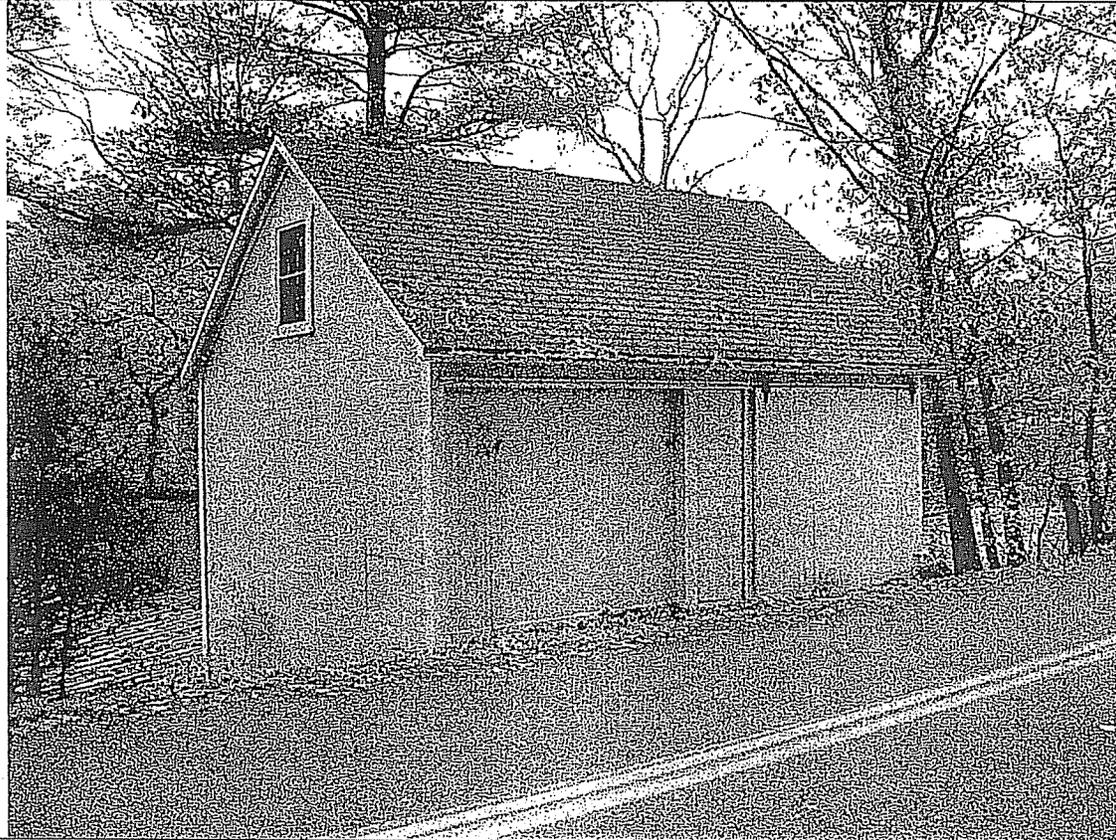
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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Ephraim Moore House
MHC #51
(already included in
inventory)



Pratt's Mill Outbuilding
MHC #354 – opposite Moore
House – on edge of Pratt's
Mill Pond (aka Stearns Mill
Pond)

FORM A - AREA

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

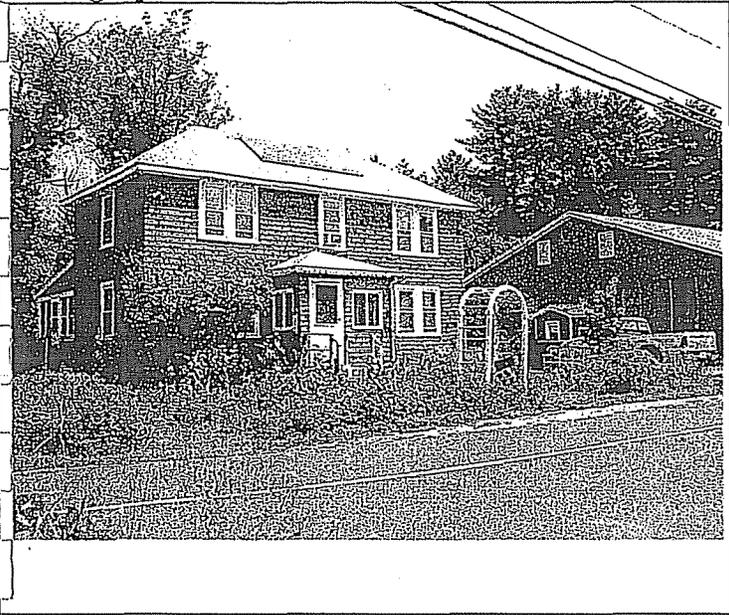
F09-0002
and
F09-0004

Maynard

O

348-352

Photograph



Town SUDBURY

Place (neighborhood or village)

Name of Area Maenpaa Farm – Haynes Farm/Broad Acre Farm
82 Morse Road

Present Use Residential and Agricultural

Construction Dates or Period Early 20th century

Overall Condition Fair to Good in terms of retention of historic fabric

Major Intrusions and Alterations

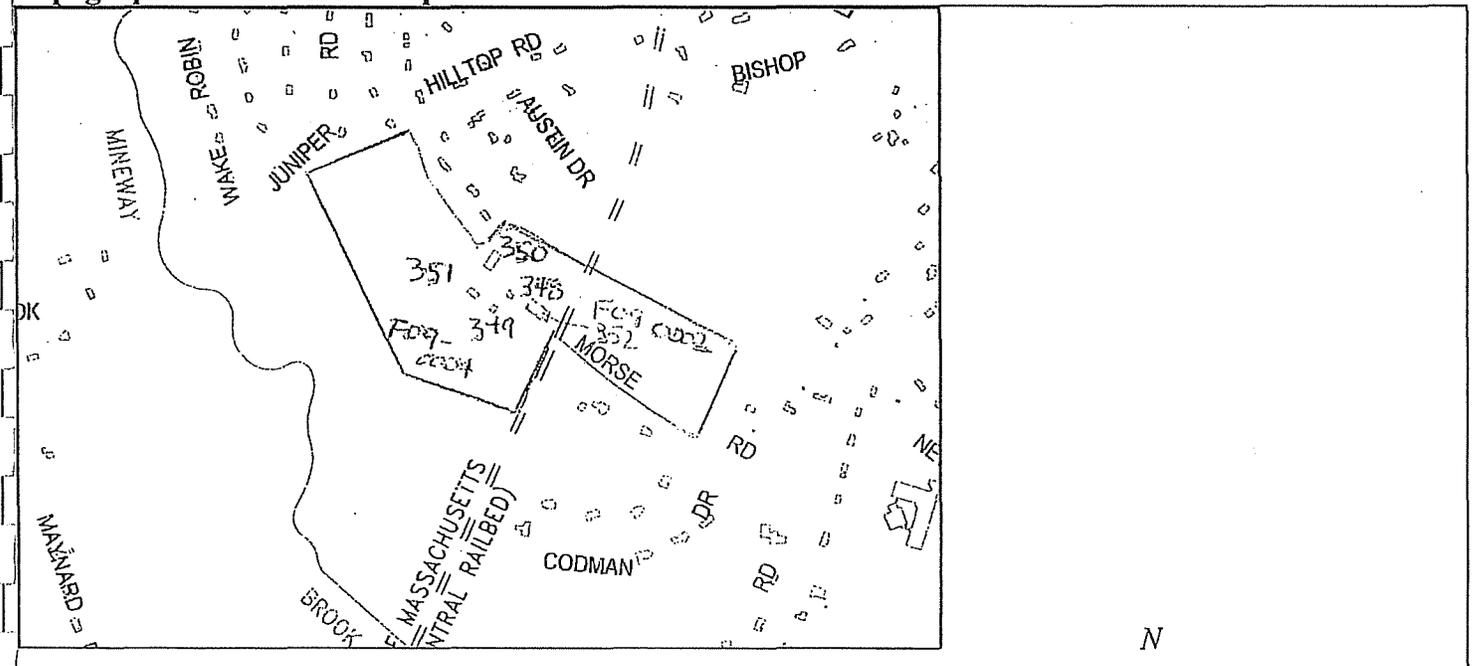
Acreage 24.51 acres

Recorded by Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: Sudbury Historical Commission

Date (month/year) January 2007 / July 2007

Topographic or Assessor's Map



see continuation sheet House #348 : UTM 19 301503E 4696119N (NAD27) ↑

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
HAYNES FARM, 82 MORSE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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| O | 348-352 |
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

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

Architectural descriptions and the historical development below refer to Broad Acres Farm or Haynes Farm, which historically was known as Maenpaa Farm. It consists of two separate parcels of land: one that is on each side of Morse Road west to Concord Road consisting of 24.31 acres and one on the north side of Morse Road that is 9.60 acres.

Setting

Broad Acres Farm retains its rural setting with buildings close to the road, pasture land along both sides of Morse Road (west of Concord Road), and wooded areas along the edges of the pasture land. Road side edges are defined by wood post and split-rail fences. Morse Road is a narrow meandering route that cuts through the middle of the farm in an east-west direction. The land on each side of the road is relatively flat from Concord Road to the buildings where the topography changes dramatically. The road has a distinct bend and rises to the western edge of the property. The old north-south Lowell & Framingham Railroad right-of-way cuts through the property east of the building clusters. Tall trees and some mature shrubs such as lilacs frame the house, in front of which there is a low dilapidated stone wall and a wood arbor marking the entrance to a path leading to the front entrance. In front of and along side of the barns are unpaved dirt barnyards that serve as entrances to and parking on the property. A public sidewalk passes along the south side of Morse Road between the road and the farm buildings and pastures.

The fields vary from east to west. The eastern end of the property on the north side of Morse Road is flat and has a riding ring laid out as a dressage ring. This field is separated from the large indoor ring by the railroad. On the south side of the road pasture land extends westerly from the railroad right-of-way, behind two barns and up the hill to the western edge of property.

Buildings

The main farm house is a modest two-story, three-bay hipped roof dwelling with an enclosed hipped roof entrance porch and a single-story shed roof rear ell. The house rests on a concrete foundation is covered in wood shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof. The three bay façade has paired windows up and down flanking the centered entrance at the first story and a single window over the entrance at the second story level. Windows have 2/1 sash set in flat wood frames. There is a single window at each level on each of the ends of the house. The hipped roof has a wide rake with a flat boxed cornice wrapping around the building. Three large skylights are centered on the front roof slope. A chimney rises from the rear roof slope and visible from the side views of the house. The enclosed hipped roof entrance has a single storm door and casement windows on the front and side. The low one-story rear ell has a shed roof and resembles an enclosed porch with a string of windows and an entrance door on the northwest side.

Outbuildings include a large modern indoor riding ring on the north side of the road, a small hipped roof shed also on the north side, a 1955 barn on an old barn foundation (also on the north side of the road) and two barns on the south side of the road opposite the house. The indoor facility, located to the southeast side of the house is an enormous gabled roof structure with vertical board walls and a wide band of translucent plastic providing light to the interior. Large sliding doors are located in the end facing the house. The small square hipped roof shed, probably built at the same time as the house is close to the road and opens on the rear side into a small horse paddock.

One barn on the south side of the road, although appears to be contemporaneous with the house, is reported to have been built ca. 1950. Its gable end faces the road and the long gabled roof barn faces into an enclosed paddock adjacent to the barnyard with wide sliding doors at the center of this northwest side. Constructed of wood on a concrete block foundation the barn has a door and window in the gable end with a haydoor above, windows on the side elevation and a cupola straddling the gabled roof. The other barn on this side of the road is a dilapidated wood and corrugated metal structure that appears to be pasture shelter.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
HAYNES FARM, 82 MORSE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form No.

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| O | 348-352 |
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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Morse Road was named for the late 19th century family who farmed in this area and owned a large tract of land west of Concord Road. In the late 19th century Calvin J. Morse farmed here where Martin Moore had farmed in the early 19th century. The large family house was up on the hill west of this property and an old banked barn once stood on the north side of the road just east of this farmhouse. However, none of the existing buildings date to that period. The Framingham & Lowell Railroad was laid through the farmland in 1870 with a depot at South Sudbury by 1871 and at North Sudbury in the later 1870s.

By the 1920s Victor Maenpaa owned a 74-acre farm here and probably built the present farmhouse which dates to ca. 1920. By the 1930s Albany Maenpaa also lived at Victor's house and was a farmer. In 1949 Victor and Linda Maenpaa sold their Maenpaa Farm to Willis B. and Janet E. Fellows in two parcels: a 14+acre parcel on the north side of Morse Road; and a 59+ acre parcel on the south side of the road. This sale of 74 acres in two parcels also included all of the house equipment, farm tools and equipment, water, power and light systems. The farm soon passed to George A. and Virginia Morse who then sold a 57-acre farm (still known as Maenpaa Farm) to Honora Haynes in 1954. A couple of lots were subdivided from the original farm accounting for the smaller acreage.

When Ms. Haynes took over this property more than 50 years ago, buildings included the farmhouse, a large three-story banked cow barn and the small red board and batten barn directly across from the house. The large cow barn burned in 1955 and Haynes constructed on the old stone cellar hole the existing barn with horse stalls and an upper level with clerestory windows providing light into the barn built into the foundation. Ms. Haynes reports that the previous owner (Morse) had constructed the small board and batten barn with cupola on top. In later years Haynes built the shed-like barn (wood and corrugated metal) as turn-out shelter. The large indoor riding ring was constructed in the early 1990s. Known as Broad Acres Farm this horse farm comprises the ca. 1920 hipped roof dwelling, one shed, two barns, the large indoor facility, and paddocks and pastures on approximately 30 acres. The property continues to operate as a horse farm.

The farm has been reduced in size by the division of the pasture land south of Morse Road where there is a large 31-acre parcel that was part of this farm and now is owned by the Town of Sudbury's Conservation Commission. This parcel is not included in this area form.

| MHC # | Structure | Date | Style or Form |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 348 | Maenpaa Farmhouse | ca. 1920s | Colonial Revival |
| 349 | Small barn | ca. 1950 | |
| 350 | Barn over cellar hole | ca. 1955 | |
| 351 | Shed-like barn | 1960s | |
| 352 | Indoor Riding Ring | 1990s | |

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Directories: Framingham (1926, 1930/31).
- Oral History: Owner, Honora Haynes.
- South Middlesex Registry of Deeds: Book 8249, Page 342, Book 7754, Page 417.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

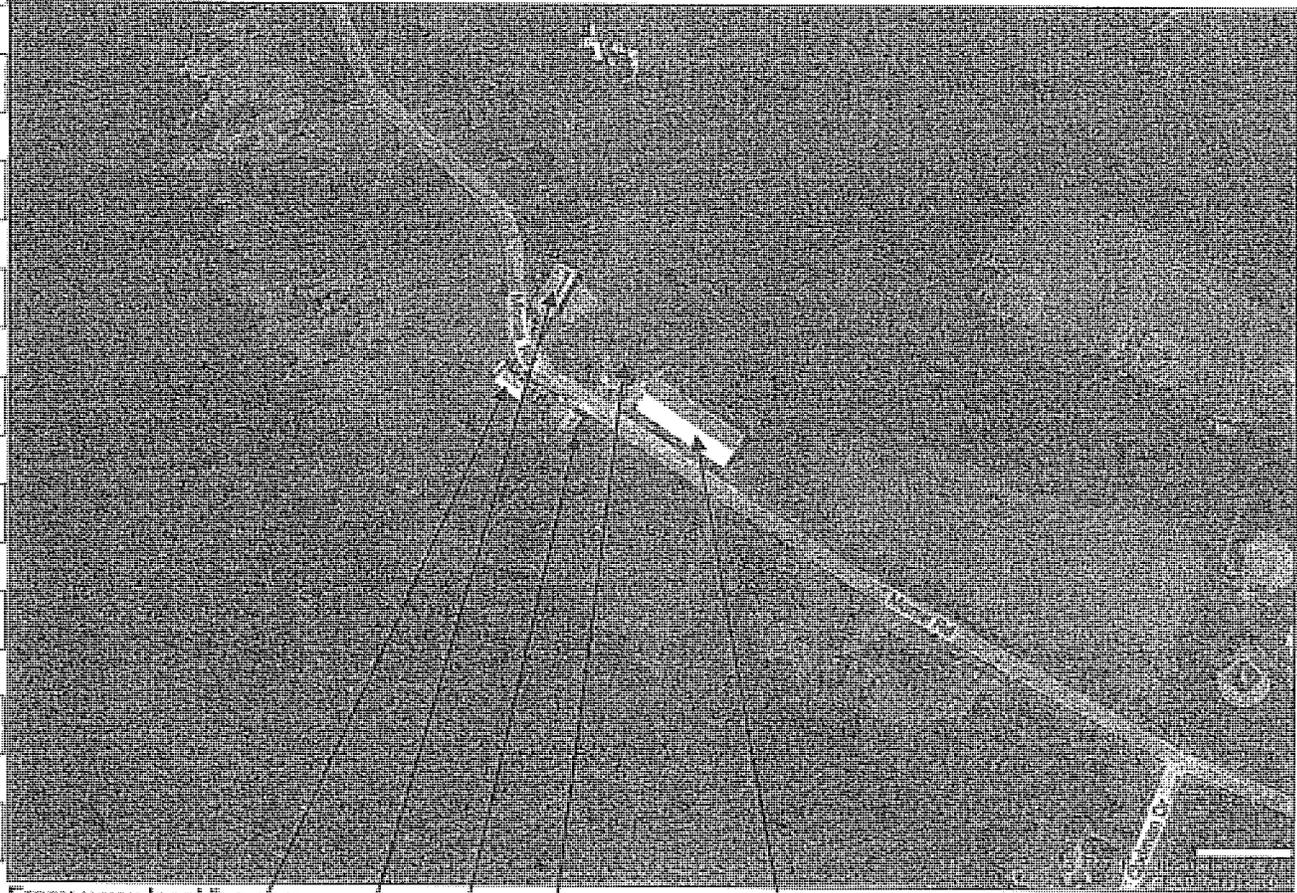
TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
HAYNES FARM, 82 MORSE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nod.

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From: www.local.live.com

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

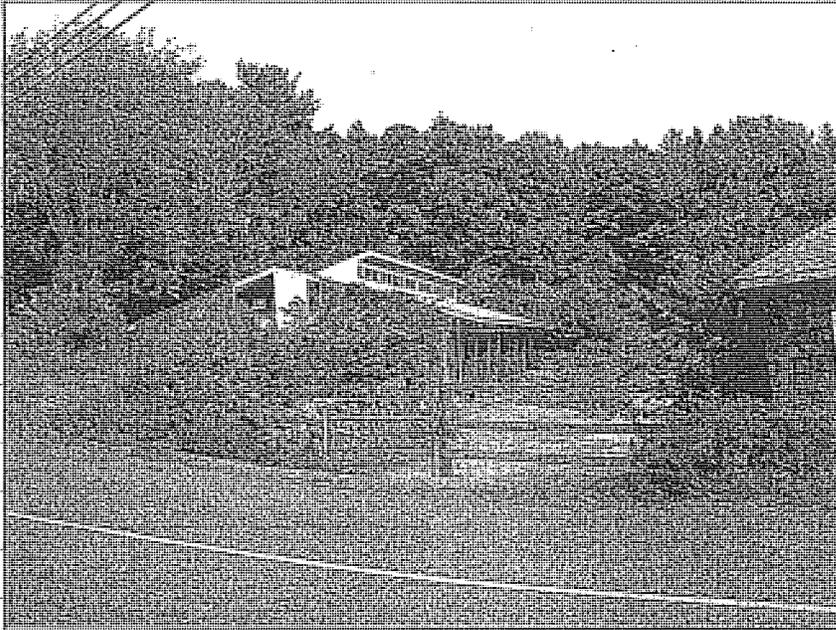
TOWN
SUDBURY

Name of Area
HAYNES FARM, 82 MORSE ROAD

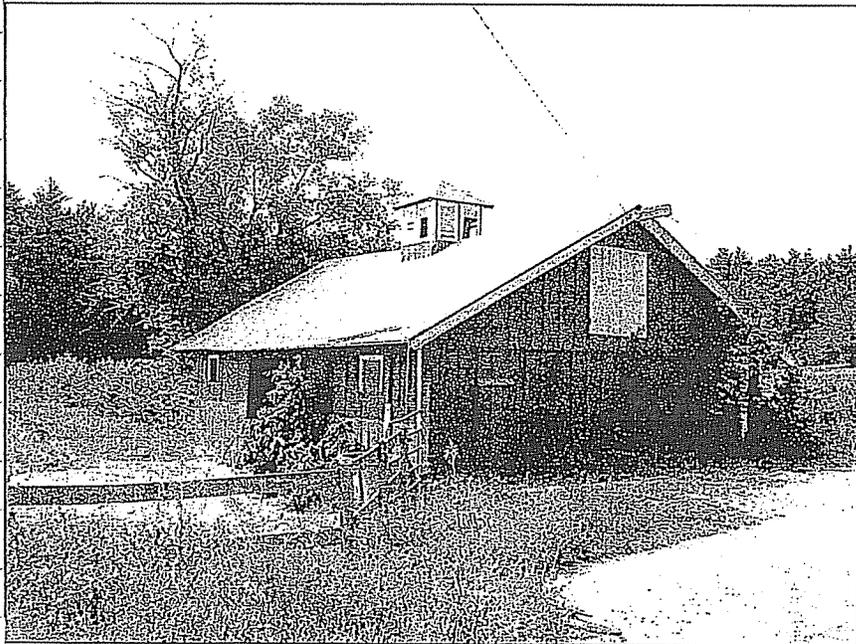
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nod.

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| O | 348-352 |
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#350 – Barn over Cellar Hole on north side of Morse Road



#349 – Small Barn on south side of Morse Road