

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.198
Historic Name:	Barrett, Emmeline Boarding House
Common Name:	
Address:	30-32 Court Ln
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	Concord Center
Local No:	H8-1219
Year Constructed:	r 1780
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Federal; Greek Revival
Use(s):	Boarding House; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture; Commerce
Area(s):	CON.DV: North Bridge - Monument Square Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (03/05/1973)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Synthetic Other; Wood; Wood Clapboard; Wood Shingle Foundation: Granite; Stone, Cut



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Thursday, October 22, 2020 at 2:38: PM

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

H8-1219

CONCORD

DV

198

Town CONCORD

(neighborhood or village)

Concord CenterAddress 30/32 Court LaneHistoric Name Emeline Barrett Boarding HousePresent double-houseOriginal dwelling, boarding houseDate of Construction late 18th centuryFile Wheeler House File;
visual assessmentForm Federal/Greek Revival updateArchitect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

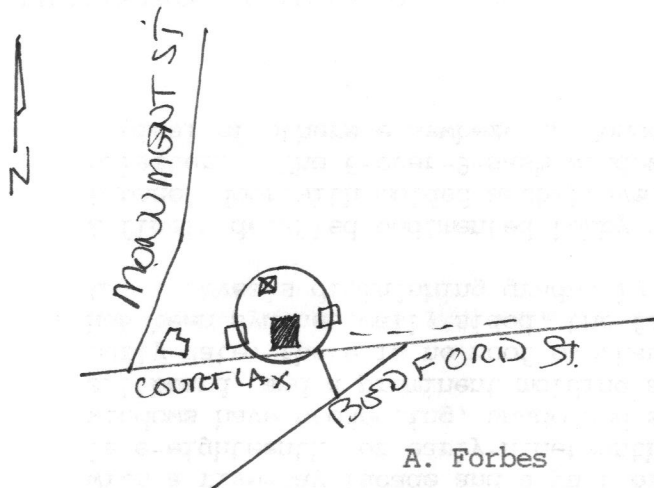
Foundation dressed graniteWall/Trim wood clapboard and synthetic
siding; wood shingled gableRoof asphalt shingleOutbuildings/Secondary Structures early 20th-C. hip-roofed garageMajor Alterations (with dates) new
shutters, much 19th-C. updating.
(See page 2.)Condition fairMoved ☐ no ☒ yes Date 1820, ca. 1890
less than one acre

Acreage _____

Setting In residential district of
19th- and early-20th-century houses at
town center. Close to road.

Sketch Map

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a separate sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate North.



A. Forbes

Recorded by for Concord Hist. CommissionOrganization June, 1992

Date (month/day/year) _____

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☒ *see continuation sheet*

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

This house has changed both its form and its location more than once. The main house, however, is still a good representative of a late-eighteenth-century 2 story building with a five-bay facade and a pair of interior end chimneys. Much of its late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century detail remains, as well: the 6-over-6-sash windows have projecting, unadorned surrounds, there are narrow cornerboards and a sillboard, and a prominent molding appears under the front cornice. In keeping with its early date, there is no roof overhang at the gable ends. Although most of the building has been synthetically sided, the facade retains what may be very early clapboards, their reveals diminishing gradually toward the foundation.

A finely-detailed pedimented lobby entry projects from the center facade. It has a 6-panel door with molded architrave, which is flanked by tapered, unfluted Doric pilasters. The 6-over-9-sash windows in its sides are probably original, and are typical of others elsewhere in Concord. (Cont.)

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☒ *see continuation sheet*

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

The significance of this building spans several periods in Concord's history. According to Ruth Wheeler, it is probably the house that was standing at the square in 1775, when on April 19 it was protected by the undaunted Martha Moulton, who was one of the few who refused to leave the town center in advance of the British. She waited upon the demanding soldiers with water, chairs, etc., while they searched for ammunition and other hidden stores. When they burned their booty perilously close to the house and the other buildings on the square, it was Martha Moulton who, "by argument and example," got the soldiers to carry water and put out the fire.

The earliest certain reference to it is as the "narrow House" that stood between the Court House and Mulliken house on the northeast side of Monument Square at the end of the eighteenth century. It was moved to the corner of the lane behind the former Mulliken house in about 1820, either by a Mr. Cutter, or by John Keyes, who at that time supposedly owned both buildings. He rented out the "narrow house" to, among others, Isaac Caller. Its somewhat removed position saved it from being destroyed in the "Court House" fire of 1849, which demolished several buildings at the square. (Cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☒ *see continuation sheet*

Maps, atlases: 1830; 1852; 1856; 1871; 1875, 1889, 1893.
Keyes/Tolman. "Houses in Concord." 1885; rev. 1915 and 1920's.
Town Directories and tax lists.
Wheeler House File #Cou 6.
Richardson, Concord Chronicle. (Cont.)

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property

CONCORD

Barrett boarding house

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s) Form No.

198

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

The house was moved in 1820, when it was referred to as a "narrow house," and may have undergone some updating at around that time. The echinus molding at the molded, boxed cornice is a product of the Greek Revival period, as may be the 6-over-6-sash. By 1852 maps show the house with a generally L-shaped configuration, and by 1875 it had sprouted a complex combination of rear ells or wings. The present very wide 2-story rear wing was probably added or enlarged when the building was moved again, to its present location, in ca. 1890. It may be at that time that the 1-story polygonal entry bay on the east end was added, as well. At the turn of the century there was a terrace across the southeast part of the facade.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Sometime after it was moved the house was bought by Herman Atwell, publisher of the local Yeoman's Gazette, who, according to the opinionated JS Keyes, "made much mischief with his paper in Concord." Atwell left Concord for New York, and the property was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Barrett (see #42 Monument Street,) and Mrs. Farrar, who had it converted to a double house. When Mrs. Barrett died, Mr. Barrett's sister, Miss Emeline E. Barrett bought the whole house (prior to 1875) and opened it as a boarding house.

Emeline Barrett ran the boarding house until ca. 1890. As Ruth Wheeler says, it was an institution, which was, in the words of the Social Circle Memoirs, "a centre whence the news and life and gaiety radiated through the village, and the kind care and comfort it afforded made it a real home." Among the tenants were Col. Robert E. Goodwin, the "Sparks boys," the Neals, the Davidson family, and at various times the family of JS Keyes himself. As Keyes said, "gay times have been had under this hospitable roof," including weddings, parties, and a great benefit for Soldiers' aid during the Civil War, when "the whole house was thrown open for dancing, cards, and fun," and \$7,500 was raised. In the days of the summer School of Philosophy at the Alcott house, "aunt Emmy's" boarding house was filled with those who came to attend.

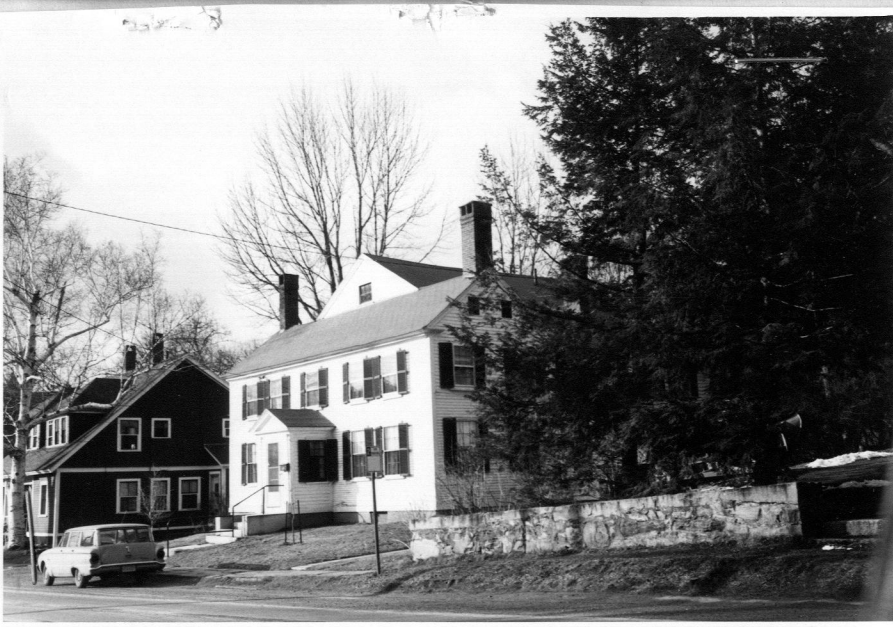
After Emeline Barrett died, the house was bought by John M. Keyes, who moved it again, to its present position further up the lane, changed it back into a double house, and rented it out for many years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

Scudder. Concord, American Town.

Social Circle Memoirs II, 161 and IV, 167.

French, Allen. "The Day of Concord and Lexington." P. 171.



HD? CON. 198

109

vn Concord
 eet 30-32 Court Lane
 ne Emeline Barrett H.
 ginal Use _____
 sent Use _____
 sent Owner _____
 e late 18-early 19th aw Style _____
 rce of Date newspaper article
 hitect Enterprise 12/25/38

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered from Monument Sq.
 IMPORTANCE of site to area: Great Little None SITE endangered by _____

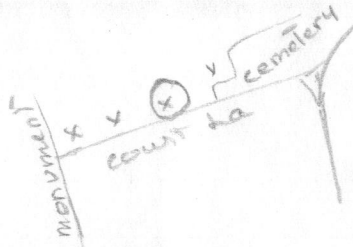
4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: moved cussione
 WALL COVER: Wood graduated cleapboard Brick Stone Other _____
 STORIES: 1 2 3 4 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Cluster Elaborate Irregular
 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Dependency 2 1/2 story Simple/Complex
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 Portico Balcony _____ Recessed _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 FACADE: Gable End: Front/Side Symmetrical/Asymmetrical Simple/Complex Ornament
 Entrance: Front/Side Centered Double Features: porch
 Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Obscured _____

OUTBUILDINGS _____

LANDSCAPING _____

5. Indicate location of structure on map below 6. Footage of structure from street 20'
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder _____

For _____

Photo VIII-14
68-595

4.09	067.1.109
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NOTE: Recorder should obtain written permission from Commission or sponsoring organization before using this form. (See Reverse Side)

H-36
 A-4
 2.2 HD

CON. 198

FOR USE WITH IMPORTANT STRUCTURES (Indicate any interior features of note)

Fireplace

Stairway

Other

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Originally stood on monument sq as home of Concord clockmaker Mulliken (d. 1804) moved in 1820 - kept as 2. Barrett boarding house lived in by Col Robert S. Goodwin 1877 few years in Concord Could date back to 18th C

REFERENCE (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____ Registry of Deeds

Original yellow form: Eligibility file _____
Copies: Inventory form ☒ _____
Town file(w/corresp.) _____
Macris _____
NR director _____

Community: Concord

MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Received: 2/13/96

Date Due:

Date Reviewed: 2/21/96

Type: ☒ Individual

☐ District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

Inventory Form: 802, 197

Address: Bedford Street

Requested by: Joe Valentine, Concord Historical Commission

Action: ☒ Honor ☐ ITC ☐ Grant ☐ R & C ☐ Other:

Agency:

Staff in charge of Review: BF

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

☒ Eligible
☐ Eligible, also in district
☐ Eligible only in district
☐ Ineligible
☐ More information needed

DISTRICTS

☐ Eligible
☐ Ineligible
☐ More information needed

CRITERIA: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

LEVEL: ☒ Local ☒ State ☐ National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by Betsy Friedberg

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery was established in the early 19th century, with the first burial occurring in 1823. It was Concord's third burial ground (after Old Hill, South, and the 1792 smallpox cemetery). The cemetery developed in three parts, with the first being a small, traditional burying ground at the southwest corner of what is now a 97-acre parcel rising up from Bedford Street, with rows of densely packed stone, primarily slate, and an 1825 tomb built into the hill. Also in this section is the former North Central School of ca. 1850, which by the late 19th century was being used as a mortuary chapel and hearse house.

The second, larger portion is in the rural, romantic style, with curving granite-curbed drives and paths amidst tall trees. (The landscape architect is at present unknown.) Its monuments include obelisks, granite and marble stones, and sculpture by Daniel Chester French, among others. The first burial was in 1855. This section is most notable for the presence of Author's Ridge, an esker at the cemetery's center where a number of Concord's most significant residents are buried, including the Alcotts, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Thoreau. A third section, between the early burying ground and the later romantic cemetery, was added in 1869; it had previously held the Middlesex Agricultural Fairgrounds, and a number of buildings were demolished to make room for more burials. Burials of Concord residents only have continued up to the present, scattered throughout the cemetery.

The cemetery meets Criteria A for its historical significance and associations with the social history and community development of Concord, and Criterion C for its design and for the high artistic value of its monuments. In addition, the cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for its graves of Concord citizens of transcendent importance. The cemetery may also meet Criterion B, for even though other properties associated with many of the individuals buried here survive in Concord and across the state, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and in particular Author's Ridge, have acquired significance as part of local commemorative efforts. The cemetery is significant on the local and possibly state and national levels.