

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.339
Historic Name:	Hallett, Charles H. House
Common Name:	Kennedy, Louise Rental House
Address:	32 Lowell Rd
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	Concord Center
Local No:	H8-1299
Year Constructed:	1875
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Italianate
Use(s):	Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Archaeology, Historic; Architecture
Area(s):	CON.A: Concord Monument Sq-Lexington Road Historic Dist. CON.DV: North Bridge - Monument Square Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (03/05/1973); Nat'l Register District (09/13/1977)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard 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

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FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

CON. 339

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

H8-1299

Concord

A DV

339; 957

NR: DIS; LHD 315173

Town Concord

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Concord centerAddress 32 Lowell RoadHistoric Name Charles Hallett HouseUses: Present dwellingOriginal dwellingDate of Construction 1874-75Source deeds; maps; styleStyle/Form Italianate vernacularArchitect/Builder unknown

339 ↗ Exterior Material:

Foundation granite blockWall/Trim wood clapboardRoof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

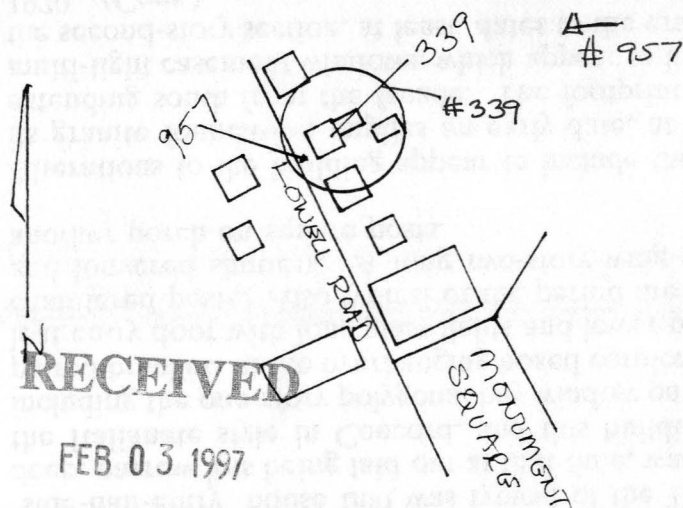
clapboard shed; ca. 1930's 2-car, drop-sided garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

noneCondition goodMoved [X]no [] yes Date N/AAcreage less than one acreSetting On long narrow lot near foot ofLowell Rd. Picket fence and commemorativemonument at front, near sidewalk.

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.

Recorded by Anne Forbes, consultant

research by Marianne Rothnie

Organization Concord Hist. CommissionDate 11/96

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION [X] *see continuation sheet*

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

The Hallett House is one of Concord center's many representatives of the tall, 2 1/2-story, two-bay "side-hall-entry" house that was typical of the 1870's, when this house form, so well-suited to the deep, narrow lots being laid out at that time, was popular. The mid-1870's were also the heyday of the Italianate style in Concord, and this building has many typical Italianate vernacular details, including the one-story polygonal bay window on the facade and a rectangular bay on the south side, paired brackets at the overhanging boxed cornices, narrow cornerboards, sill board, and the double-leaf entry door with long glass lights and lower panels, sheltered by a flat-roofed canopy on square, chamfered posts. Also typical of the period are the 2-over-2-sash windows with molded surrounds and louvered shutters. A long two-story wing extends to the rear, fronted on the south side by another porch on square posts.

Alterations to the building appear to include the diamond panes of the door lights, and, although its granite foundation implies an early date, at least some parts of the flat-roofed, two-story bay extending south from the facade. The footprint of this section first appears on maps in 1906. Its multi-light casement windows, which appear to light a sleeping porch at the second story, imply that the second-story section, at least, dates to the era when sleeping porches were in vogue--ca. 1905 to 1920. (Cont.)

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE [X] *see continuation sheet*

Explain 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.

32 Lowell Road is one of several houses in the area associated with 1872 extension of the Lexington Branch of the Middlesex Central Railroad from Lexington to Concord. For the first seven years, before it was extended to Reformatory Station in West Concord in 1879, the railroad had its terminus a short distance to the north on Lowell Road. It also had a passenger station slightly east of the road, near the point where the railroad passed over the Millbrook.

The house was built for **Charles H. Hallett**, a conductor on the railroad. He bought the house lot in 1874 from Alonzo Tower, a milk dealer and real-estate investor, (see Forms #71--409/411 Main St. and 78--12 Elm Street). Three months prior to selling to Mr. Hallett, Mr. Tower had bought the land from Frances and Louis Surette, who owned the property to the south and apparently divided this parcel out from what had become the rear part of its lot. (Cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES [X] *see continuation sheet*

Maps and Atlases: Maps and Atlases: 1875, 1889, 1893, 1906. Sanborn map: 1927.
Concord Assessor's Records.
Concord Directories.
Deed research.
Jarvis.
Keyes/Tolman. "Houses in Concord."
Swayne, Josephine. The Story of Concord.

[X] Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places*. *If checked, a completed National Register Criteria Statement form is attached.* *within NR district boundaries.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

CON. 339
Property

Concord

32 Lowell Road

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

Area(s)
AForm No.
339; 957

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, cont.

The 1885 monument (#957) at the front sidewalk is composed of a wedge-shaped slab of brown, rock-faced granite embedded with a bronze plaque. The plaque reads:

Here in the house of the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, first minister and one of the founders of this town a bargain was made with the Squaw Sachem, the Sagamore Tahattawan, and other Indians who then sold their right in the six miles square called Concord to the English planters and gave them peaceful possession of the land. AD 1636.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, cont.

Charles Hallett and his wife, Helen, apparently lived in the house at first, and then moved to Bedford, the former terminus of the railroad. Mrs. Hallett, who survived her husband, was living in Boston when she and her son, Albert, sold the property in 1891-2 to **Louise Kennedy**. Miss Kennedy, who lived at 63 Monument, purchased several other properties in the vicinity at that time, as well, and rented them out to tenants for many years. (See Forms #205--63 Monument Street, #338--40 Lowell Road, and #337--57 Lowell Road.) The tenant listed here in 1893 was a Miss Andrews. Other tenants during Miss Kennedy's ownership were George Minns, a retired businessman and son of a former Concord High School teacher, and in 1917-18, Stephen C. and Ellen (Hoar) Pepper. (Mrs. Pepper was the daughter of Sherman Hoar.) In 1919-20, when they moved to California, they sublet the house to Dr. Charles Hutchinson and his wife, Ethel.

Louise Kennedy died in 1923, and her heirs sold the property to **Elmer Joslin**, who lived here with his family for over twenty years. Mr. Joslin was for many years Concord's Superintendent of Streets.

The monument in front of the house marks what was formerly believed to be the location of the original house of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first minister of the town in 1635. According to Keyes, in the excavation for the first municipal water mains (probably ca. 1874), part of the cellar wall of what was thought to have been Bulkeley's house was found here. Its attribution as the Rev. Bulkeley's house seems to have been based on the fact that this land would have been part of his large houselot, and that no other known building had stood between the house of Deacon John White (southwest end of the Colonial Inn--see Jarvis) and the Concord River until the Stacy House was built at 40 Lowell Road in 1827. The tablet was one of those for which funds were appropriated at the 1885 Town Meeting, to commemorate the town's 350th anniversary. More recent research by historian Ruth Wheeler suggests that the Bulkeley House was actually located farther to the southeast, adjacent to the later County House.



*Riverend Peter Bulkely House Marker
(CON-957)*