

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.13
Historic Name:	Collier's Jewelry Store - Flint's Grocery Store
Common Name:	
Address:	32 Main St
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	Milldam; Concord Center
Local No:	H9-1696
Year Constructed:	1828
Architect(s):	Little, Harry Britton
Architectural Style(s):	Federal
Use(s):	Commercial Block; Market or Grocery Store; Shop Other
Significance:	Architecture; Commerce; Community Planning
Area(s):	CON.DU: Main Street Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (03/12/1962)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Brick; Stucco; Wood; Wood Clapboard



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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

LHD - 3/12/62

CON. 13

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

H9-1696

CONCORD

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CONCORD

SELT B

Town

neighborhood or village)

Concord Center: the Milldam

42-44 Main Street

ic Name Hatter's shop; Collier's
Jewelry Store/Flint's Grocery;

Present Anderson's Market

Original commercial

Date of Construction ca. 1828-29

Keyes/Tolman

Form Federal/Greek Revival
vernacular

Architect/Builder unknown
storefront by Harry Little

Exterior Material:

Foundation (not visible)

Wall/Trim brick

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

none

Major Alterations (with dates)

1930's storefront (see page 2;)

series of rear ells--late 19th-
early 20th C.

Condition good

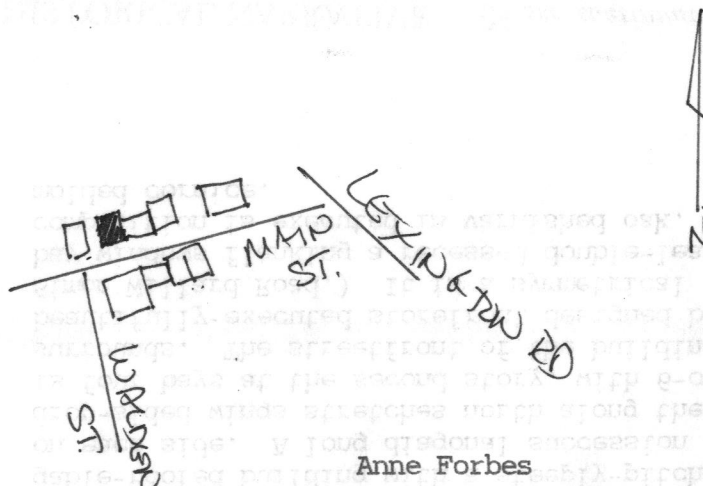
Moved ☒ no ☐ yes Date N/A

Acreage less than one acre

Setting In commercial district, in
line of stores built ca. 1828-
1940's.

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
for Concord Hist. Commission

Organization June, 1992

Date (month/day/year)

CON. 13

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

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

#42-44 Main Street is significant both as an example of a late Federal period store building, and as an illustration of the work of a prominent twentieth-century architect. Probably built in 1828-29, it is a two-story gable-roofed building with a steeply-pitched roof and a pair of tall end chimneys on each side. A long diagonal succession of later rear clapboard, stucco, and drop-sided wings stretches north along the Millbrook. The facade of the building is four bays at the second story, with 6-over-6-sash windows set into flat wooden surrounds. The streetfront of the building was replaced in the 1930's with a beautifully-executed storefront designed by architect Harry Little. (See #263 Simon Willard Road.) It is a symmetrical arrangement of two large multi-light bay windows flanking a recessed double-leafed multi-light door. The whole composition is executed in varnished oak, and trimmed with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice.

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 first block of Main Street, today still called "the Milldam," occupies the earliest true commercial center of Concord, where by the eighteenth century a bustling trade was carried on. Near the old mill on the Mill Brook that had begun grinding grain in 1639-40, artisans' shops, offices, and stores actually stood on the mill dam itself. In 1828 the Milldam Company was incorporated by a group of local entrepreneurs including Daniel Shattuck, Cyrus Stow, Ephraim Merriam, Abel Moore, John Keyes, and Nehemiah Ball. With a capital stock of \$20,000 they bought up the property on both sides of the dam, drained the pond, (which had developed great waste-disposal problems,) built a wide gravel road where the dam had stood, and sold lots for business buildings on both sides of the street. In the process, most of the former buildings were torn down; a few were moved to other locations. The Milldam Company built some buildings here itself; others were put up by individual owners, and several here today are later replacements. This first block of Main was called "Exchange Street" in the latter part of the nineteenth century. (Cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Maps, atlases: 1830, 1852, 1856, 1875, 1889, 1893, 1906. Sanborns from 1887.
Keyes/Tolman.
Concord directories.
Wheeler. (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

CONCORDHatter's shop/
Collier's Jewelry/
Anderson's Market

Massachusetts Historical Commission
No.
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s) Form
/3

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

There is a question as to whether this building or #36-40 next door is the earliest building standing today on the Milldam. Both were built before 1830. Keyes remembers it as a hatter's shop in the 1830's. In the late 1840's the west side was occupied by Asa Collier for his watchmaking and jewelry business; he apparently owned the building, and stayed until the mid- 1880's. (See #79 Main Street.) The east side had a variety of tenants, including milliners and dressmakers. In ca. 1884-85 the building was purchased by Lewis Flint, who converted the first story for his flour and grocery store and built the first part of the long addition along the Mill Brook to the rear. The second floor was occupied before 1885 by a barber and wig maker, and J.S. Keyes even had an office there in 1860. Other milliners and dressmakers occupied the second floor, also. George Emmett had his tinsmith and plumber's shop in the rear section for many years.

Flint's grocery was bought by George and Charles Towle; that store was later run by Charles Towle, and then became Towle & Kent when he took Charles Kent into partnership. After that firm dissolved, Charles Kent moved to Joseph Murray's former store across the street, and Towle carried on alone for a while. Early in this century he sold the business to Lars Anderson. It was operated as Anderson's Market under Lars Anderson and his son Leslie until the middle of this century.

A photographer's studio was located on the second floor in ca. 1900-1905; later the headquarters of the Concord Equal Suffrage League were located there.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

Concord Free Library photo file.

Concord Chronicle.

Strawberries and Streetcars.

Jarvis.

"Harry Little's Concord."

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
CONCORD

CON. 13
Property Address
42/44 Main Street

Area(s)	FormNo.
	13

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

Anne McCarthy Forbes

Statement of Significance by _____
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

This building meets the criteria for listing on the National Register as part of a nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century commercial district at Concord center. It is eligible under Criterion A as a multi-store block that played a long role in the development of the town's commercial core. It is eligible under Criterion C as a rare survivor of late Federal period commercial architecture, and for its 1930's storefront designed by architect Harry Britton Little. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, feeling and association.