

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.203
Historic Name:	Bartlett, Josiah - Emerson, Dr. Edward House
Common Name:	Ricketson, Arthur House
Address:	50 Monument St
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	Concord Center
Local No:	H8-1223
Year Constructed:	1820
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Federal; Greek Revival
Use(s):	Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture
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: 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

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

H8-1223

CONCORD

DV

203

Town CONCORD

Neighborhood or village)

Concord Center

50 Monument Street

Name Josiah Bartlett House
Dr. Edward Emerson House
Present dwelling

Original dwelling

Construction 1820/1873-4
(parts may pre-date 1820)
Keyes/Tolman; Wheeler

Form Federal/Greek RevivalBuilder unknown

Material:

(not visible)

Foundation wood clapboardWall/Trim asphalt shingleRoof barnOutbuildings/Secondary Structures modernMajor Alterations (with dates) cell on south end. See also Page 2.Condition goodMoved ☒ no ☐ yes Date N/AAcreage less than one acre

Setting

In residential district of 19th- and
early-20th-century houses at town center.
High maples in front.

Recorded by A. Forbes

Organization research by Donna Salacuse
for Concord Hist. Commission

Date (month/day/year) June, 1992

CON-203

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 property has undergone many changes over the years, and contradictions in the historical accounts make it difficult to trace the evolution of the present building. It apparently replaces the small almshouse built here by the town in 1753. Wheeler says that a one-story house on the site was either taken down or rebuilt in 1820 by Daniel Shattuck; both she and Keyes surmise that at least the materials of the existing building were used by Shattuck to create a larger, two-story house, although Keyes still calls it a two-story "single-room" house as of 1834. The main house seen today is still one room deep, 2 1/2-stories and descends to one story in the rear, giving it a "saltbox" profile. Its facade is five bays wide, however, and the house has enough features characteristic of the Federal period to suggest that the building was widened by Shattuck, as well as raised: there is a pair of rear chimneys, narrow cornerboards, sill board, a heavy molding below the cornice, and, at the center entry, a pedimented "porch" or lobby entrance with a 6-panel door, 2/3-length divided sidelights, and straight pilasters with recessed panels characteristic of the transition to the Greek Revival period. (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.

Although this building occupies the site of Concord's first almshouse, which sheltered impoverished residents of the town from 1753 to 1795, it is not clear whether some of that building was incorporated into part of the present structure. At the time the almshouse was built, this property was "John Beaton's orchard," and an expert from Lexington was hired to blow out the rocks behind the house site.

In 1820 a small house here, (either the former almshouse or a second building,) was inhabited by the widow Hosmer. In 1820 Daniel Shattuck had it either taken down or rebuilt into the present structure. Thereafter, until the end of the nineteenth century, the house became the home of a succession of notable physicians. Dr. Josiah Bartlett, who came to Concord in about 1820, lived here until 1834-5, when he moved to 35 Lowell Road [NR.] He was followed by a Dr. Gallup, Dr. Sawyer, in the 1850's a Dr. A. Edwards, and by 1871, Dr. Walton Ricketson. Ricketson bought the property shortly after the Civil War, and practiced here for only a few years. In 1873, shortly before his marriage to Annie S. Keyes, Dr. Edward W. Emerson purchased the property. (Cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Maps, atlases: 1830; 1852; 1856; 1871; 1875, 1889, 1893, 1906.
Keyes/Tolman. "Houses in Concord." 1885; rev. 1915 and 1920's.
Town Directories and tax lists.
Wheeler House File #Mo 7.
Shattuck, p. 218.
Richardson, Concord Chronicle.
Scudder. Concord, American Town.

☒ 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

CONCORDBartlett/Emerson House

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s) Form No.

203

ARCHITECTURAL/DESIGN SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

A two-story wing flanking the north rear corner appears on maps by 1852; its 1-story extension appears to date to the twentieth century. The windows here are small 6-over-6-sash. In 1873-4, other major changes were made to the house, when a bay window was added, (possibly the oriel bay on the north ell,) the dining room and china closet were enlarged, and the it was generally "fitted up raising the chambers into the attic." (Keyes.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Apparently as a wedding gift, her father, J.S. Keyes, "fitted up" the house as described above, and later enlarged the dining room and the china closet. The Emersons moved the barn farther back on the property, where it remains today.

In about 1890, Dr. Emerson sold the house to **Joseph D. Murray**. He was a grocer, with a store on the Milldam. Two Murray sons, Joseph and Paul, served in the First World War--Joseph as a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and Paul in the Army. After Joseph Murray's death, his widow and family lived on in the house. Mrs. Murray died ca. 1936.

CON. 203

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community
CONCORD

Property Address
50 Monument Street

Area(s)	FormNo.
	203

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 house meets the criteria for individual listing on the National Register and as part of a residential district of well-preserved buildings of the nineteenth- to early-twentieth centuries at Concord center. As the home of a succession of nineteenth-century Concord physicians, it meets Criterion A. As an excellent example of a transitional Federal-Greek Revival house, it also meets Criterion C. It possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

FORM B - STRUCTURE SURVEY
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

1. Is this structure historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Agriculture	Commerce/Industry
Architecture	Science/Invention
Art/Sculpture	Travel/Communication
Education	Military Affairs
Government	Religion/Philosophy
Literature	Indians
Music	Development of Town/City

2. Town Concord

Street 59 Monument

Name _____

Original Use _____

Present Use _____

Present Owner Private

Date 1760 Style _____

Source of Date _____

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered

IMPORTANCE of site to area: Great Little None SITE endangered by _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

STORIES: 1 2/3 4 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Cluster Elaborate Irregular

ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Dependency _____ 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 altered

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Obscured cornerboard

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 VI-1
68-515 6.09.1067.1.115

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

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)

Built for poor - as work house -

Dr. Edw. Emerson married Keyes - Keyes father bought house for them + fixed up -

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Original Owner:

Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds



View of south side