

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.312
Historic Name:	Brown, Reuben House
Common Name:	Bulkeley, Peter House
Address:	77 Lexington Rd
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	Concord Center
Local No:	113, H9-21
Year Constructed:	c 1720
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Colonial; Georgian
Use(s):	Boarding House; Hotel or Inn; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Museum; Other Educational; Other Social; Restaurant; Shop Other; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture; Commerce; Industry; Literature; Military
Area(s):	CON.A: Concord Monument Sq-Lexington Road Historic Dist. CON.DS: American Mile Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (03/06/1961); Nat'l Register District (09/13/1977)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard; Wood Flushboard Foundation: Brick; Concrete Unspecified; Granite; Stone, Cut



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (<http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm>)

Data available via the MACRIS web interface, and associated scanned files are for information purposes only. THE ACT OF CHECKING THIS DATABASE AND ASSOCIATED SCANNED FILES DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. IF YOU ARE REPRESENTING A DEVELOPER AND/OR A PROPOSED PROJECT THAT WILL REQUIRE A PERMIT, LICENSE OR FUNDING FROM ANY STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY YOU MUST SUBMIT A PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM TO MHC FOR MHC'S REVIEW AND COMMENT. You can obtain a copy of a PNF through the MHC web site (www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc) under the subject heading "MHC Forms."

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

CON-312

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

Maynard

A

317

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

DS
NRDIS 9/13/77
LHD - 3/6/61

Photograph

roll:negative(s):

Town Concord

Place (*neighborhood or village*)

Address 77 Lexington Rd.

Historic Name Bulkeley, Peter - Reuben Brown House

Uses: **Present** domestic dwelling

Original domestic dwelling

Date of Construction ca. 1720

Source Forbes 1994

Style/Form Georgian

Architect/Builder Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim wood

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alteration (*with dates*)

Rear extended and raised and entry added in late 18th century. 3 ells added between the mid 19th century to the 20th century.

Condition excellent

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage 0.5

Setting Residential.

Sketch Map

see attached map

RECEIVED

JUL 31 2002

MASS. HIST. COMM

Recorded by Ben Ford

Organization PAL

Date (*month/day/year*) 11/20/01

BUILDING FORM**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** ☒ *see continuation sheet*

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

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.

Note: This form was prepared as part of a survey of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields and associated historic properties in Massachusetts. It does not necessarily present the full significance of the property during previous or subsequent periods of development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

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

Previously listed in NR NR# 77000172

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:
Concord

Property Address:
77 Lexington Rd.

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Area(s)
A

Form No.
317

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION *(continued)*

The Reuben Brown House is a 2.5 story, gable roofed, 5 bay house at 77 Lexington Road, Lexington. The roof is broken by a center brick chimney, and a modern rear shed dormer, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The main body is clad in narrow clapboards with scarf joints. The windows are modern 12 over 12 lights set into projecting, molded casings. A projecting entryway flanks the door with fluted pilasters and flush planking. The side door in the west end has a transom. A modern triple window is located in the east gable end. Stone, brick, and concrete foundation. A 2 story shed roofed addition runs the length of the rear of the house and a 1 story addition is attached to the east gable end. The house is on small lot with a narrow front yard between it and Lexington Road. It is directly south of the Fiske House. Other historic structures line the street. The house is in excellent condition and has excellent integrity.

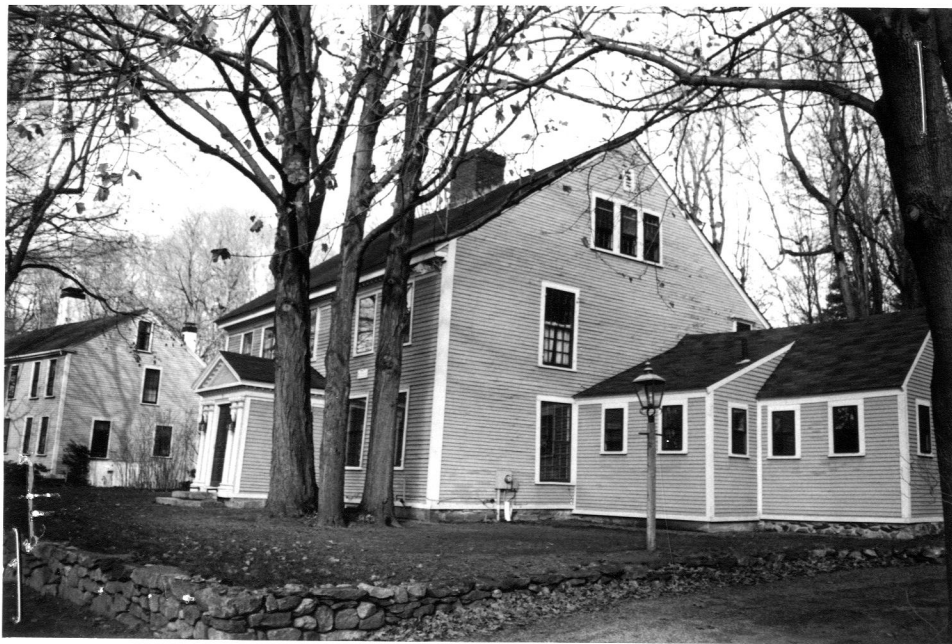
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE *(continued)*

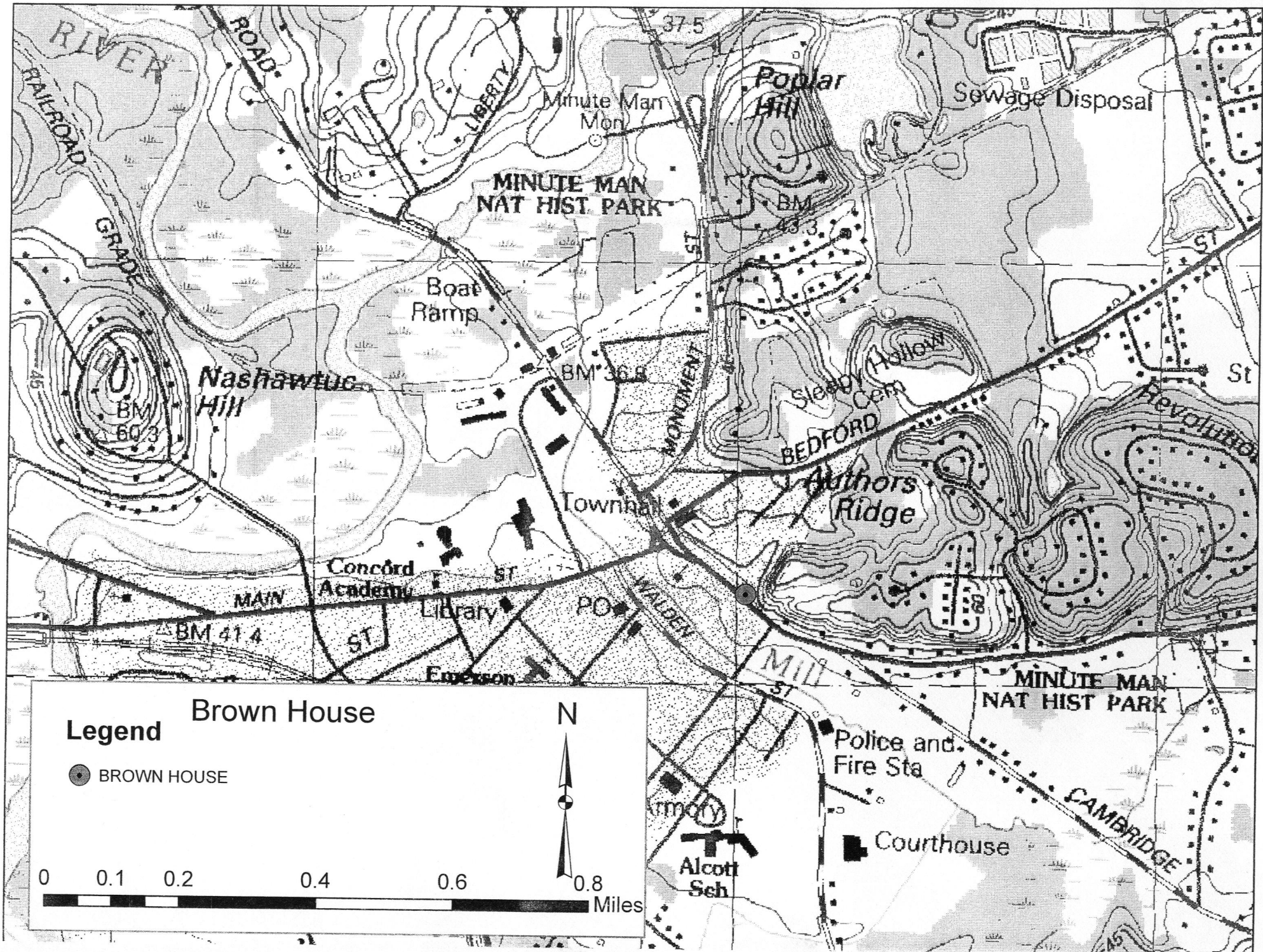
The Bulkeley-Brown House are associated with the actions of Reuben Brown leading up to and subsequent to the Lexington and Concord battle. The Bulkeley-Brown House was built ca. 1720 and passed from Henry Gould to Reuben Brown in 1773. Brown, a saddler, operated a shop in an adjacent lot. The Fiske House has been built out of that shop. Brown like many other artisans used his skills to help produce war materials for the approaching conflict. He made cartridge boxes, holsters, belts, and other necessary leather goods for the troops. On the day of the battle Colonel Buttrick dispatched Brown to scout at Lexington. Brown returned reporting that the British had fired on the Lexington men, sending the Concord militia and minutemen into full preparation. Upon their retreat the British pillaged Brown's shop and set fire, perhaps accidentally (this and the town house are the only two buildings touched by fire on the 19th), to his property. The fire was extinguished before it damaged the buildings. A British officer, Lieutenant Patter, was held prisoner briefly in the shop building. After Lexington and Concord Brown opted not to serve in the army, hiring a substitute each time he was drafted, and instead engaged in the more lucrative business of supplying leather goods to the Continental Army. This decision transformed him from being in danger of being run out of town for debts in 1770 to being one of the wealthiest men Concord in 1780. Since the Revolution the Brown House has been sold a number of times and has been the home of the Concord Antiquarian Society (1886-1930), a restaurant (1930-1946), an apartment building (1946-1954), and is once again a single family home. A recent Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory form acts as a chain of title on this structure.

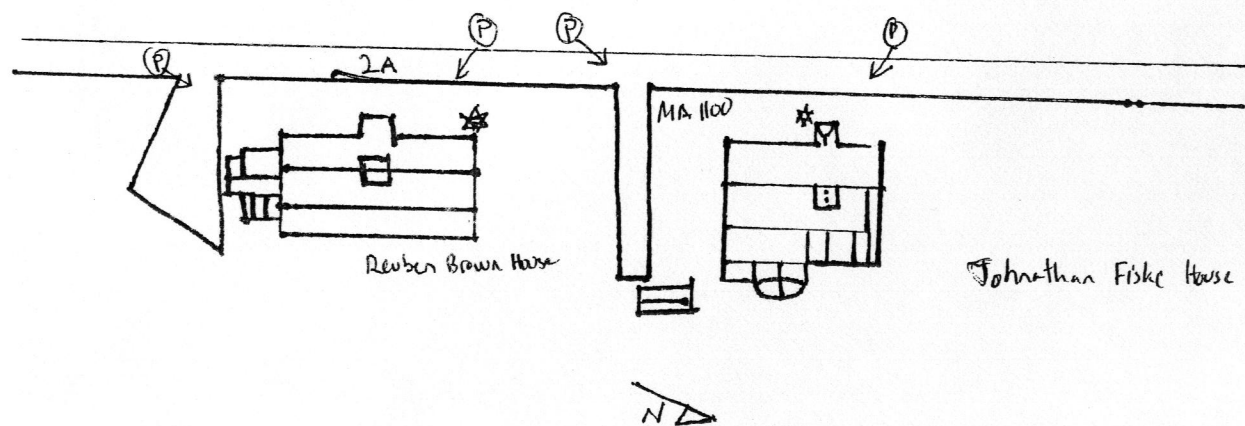
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES *(continued)*

Concord Free Public Library, n.d.: Monument Square Historic District Vertical File
Forbes, Anne, October 1992: Monument Square/Lexington Road, MHC Area A
Forbes, Anne, November 1994: Reuben Brown House
Kalin, Louise and Mary Wilinsky, n.d.: Concord Monument Square - Lexington Road Historic District

Maps







Massachusetts Historical Commission

H9-21

Concord

A

312

80 Boylston Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

RECEIVED

NR: DIS; LHD

DEC 07 1994

Town Concord

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Concord center77 Lexington RoadName Reuben Brown HousePresent dwellingOriginal dwelling and shopConstruction early 18th c; part possibly dates to ca. 1667.
deed research by Ruth WheelerForm First Period/GeorgianBuilder unknown

Exterior Material:

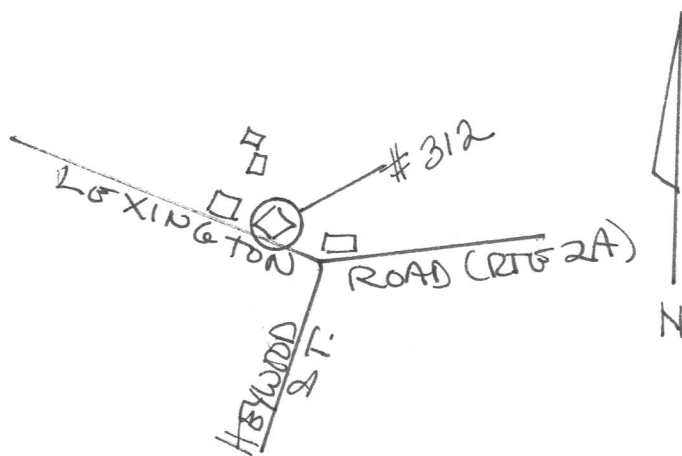
Foundation granite, fieldstone, brick, concreteWall/Trim wood clapboardRoof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

noneMajor Alterations (with dates) See pp 2-3;rear extended and raised, entry added--late18th C.; 3 ells added from mid-19th- to 20th C.Condition excellentMoved [X] no [] yes Date N/AAcreage ca. 1/3 acreSetting Close to road on narrow lot. Shallow front yard with 4 mature maples. New field-stone retaining wall, steps, and walk at front.

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, and Susan Hollis; research by Susan Hollis
Organization Concord Hist. Commission

Date 11/1/94

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.

According to long tradition, this house, or at least part of it, has always been believed to date to ca. 1667, and thus have great importance as one of Concord's earliest extant buildings. Recent close examination of the structure, however, reveals no architectural features consistent with the early First Period. On the contrary, both structure and finish consistently point to a construction date in at least the second decade of the eighteenth century for the front part of the house, and a major updating and expansion of the building in the 1780's-'90's.

The house is a large 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed building with a center chimney (rebuilt) and a nearly symmetrical, five-bay facade with a wide, one-story pedimented projecting lobby entrance, or "porch." A small one-story ell abutting the east end of the house is of early date, and may be the first saddler's shop on the property. A leanto across the northwest rear portion, probably added during the eighteenth century, gives that section a "saltbox" profile. Several other ells and projections, on the east end and abutting the northwest corner, are later additions. The northwest corner wing is cross-gabled, two-stories, with a rear leanto addition. (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.

Although it has long been believed to be significant as the home of magistrate Peter Bulkeley, Esq., grandson of Concord's first minister, and thus one of Concord's earliest houses dating to the late 17th century, recent examination suggests that this building may actually date to the eighteenth century, (see Architectural Description, above). Nevertheless, for its role in the Revolution, and for its association with the later Bulkeleys, Prescotts, a succession of saddle-makers, and the Reuben Brown family, it is still one of Concord's most important historic houses.

The property on which the building stands was part of the original ten-acre house lot of settler Lt. Joseph Wheeler. By 1666 the lot was recorded as eight acres, between the property of Luke Potter and Thomas Dane. In 1667 Joseph Wheeler's daughter and sole heir, Rebecca, married Peter Bulkeley, Esq. He was the most prominent citizen of Concord at the time, a trusted magistrate who was called upon to represent Massachusetts' position to the British government at a critical time in history when skilled diplomacy was required. From 1676 to 1679 he was sent, with William Stoughton, to London to advance the claim of Massachusetts to the vast Mason and Gorges Lands in northern New England, and after his return was appointed to the royal governor's council under Gov. Andros. Clearly, he and his wife would have lived in a sizeable, stylish house in Concord, but whether this house, even if updated to the latest architectural style after their return from London, could have been their home, remains in question. (Cont.)

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

Maps and Atlases: 1830, 1852, 1856, 1875, 1889, 1893, 1906. Sanborns.

Bartlett. Concord: Historic, Literary, and Picturesque. 1885.

Bulkeley genealogy.

Coburn, Frank. The Battle of April 19, 1775. Published by author, 1912. (Cont.)

[X] Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places*. If checked, a completed National Register Criteria Statement form is attached. *NR-listed 1977.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community	Property
Concord	Reuben Brown House
Area(s)	Form No.
A	312

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, cont.

Structural evidence suggests the following chronology for the evolution of the house. It appears to have originated between 1715 and 1725 as a one-room-deep, two-story structure, five bays wide, with a center chimney. The northeast ell, of post-and-beam construction, may have been an independent building built at about the same time, and later attached to the house. By the time of the Revolution, the house appears to have had a shallow leanto across the back; the little east ell may have been joined to its east end at the same time. In the 1780's, the house was extended to a depth of a full two rooms, with the rear raised to its present height. Much of the high-style Georgian detailing was probably added then, as well, including the projecting front lobby entrance, the elaborate main cornice, and the large-scale windows. The two-story wing abutting the rear northwest corner of the house appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century, and the other additions, including a cross-gabled rear northeast ell, the shed-roofed room across the back of the northwest wing, and a small front extension on the northeast ell, date to the twentieth century. Another twentieth-century addition, not visible from the street, is a shed dormer across the center section of the rear roof plane.

The architectural detailing of the house shows an evolution over nearly three centuries, as well. The clapboards of the main section, which recent paint analysis has shown were unpainted for decades after the house was built, are narrow, with lapped joins, their reveals narrowing gradually toward the base of the house. Those in the later additions are much wider. The windows at the first-story facade are large, modern 12-over-12-sash set into projecting, molded enframements of ca. 1785; they replace former 6-over-6's. At the second-story facade, 6-over-6-sash are set into similar molded, slightly projecting enframements, their tops overlapping the remnants of the upper casings of smaller, earlier windows. Some windows at the ends of the house have flat surrounds. A triple window under the east gable replaced the single center window sometime after 1907. That window, and a pair of 6-over-9's in the west gable have the narrow projecting frames of the mid-eighteenth century, indicating that they may be some of the former windows relocated to new positions.

The main entry, probably added shortly after the Revolution, has a wide 8-panel door with raised field paneling, flanked by paired fluted pilasters against a flushboard surface. Modillions adorn the pediment, and a 9-over-9-sash window is located in each sidewall of the entry. The front cornice of the house, embellished with modillions and a large bed molding, is characteristic of the same period, and incorporates a "reel" molding very similar to one in the cornice of 37 Lexington Road. (See Form #308.) A second entry in the west end wall has a six-panel door and a four-light transom. Its pedimented, Georgian-style surround is a reproduction, added in the mid-twentieth century. A door located in the "jog" formed by the northwest wing is a four-panel door of the mid- to late-nineteenth century, possibly a former interior door.

On the interior, both the structural and decorative evidence also fail to corroborate the traditional date of 1667 ascribed to the house. While this still may be possible, it would be more believable if the summer beams in the house, which are cased, displayed the decorative chamfering characteristic of First Period houses. Instead, evidence from the front rooms of the first floor, where casing was removed from a summer beam during structural repair, shows that the one in the southwest room, at least, was not chamfered, but roughly finished as if it had always been meant to have a decorative casing. The casing on this beam (and on the beams in the front two chambers on the second floor), is typical of casings from the mid-eighteenth century, and their beading is virtually identical to that in the house next door at 105 Lexington Road, believed to have been built in about 1719 and substantially updated after 1739.) In addition, the joinery of the girts, plates, and corner posts, with the bottom edges of the girts and plates in the same horizontal plane, is characteristic (Cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property

CON. 312

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Concord Reuben Brown House

Area(s)
AForm No.
312

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, cont.

of the eighteenth, and not the seventeenth century. Some feather-edged sheathing, typical of the first third of the eighteenth century, is present on the walls of the main staircase, which also displays turned balusters, and engaged balusters on the newel posts, features that appear to be from about 1720. (More feather-edged sheathing, apparently relocated from the inside front wall of the original entry, is incorporated in the window seats of the later projecting entry.) Early raised field paneling that adorns the fireplace walls of the front rooms, as well as some two-panel doors, are also typical of the 1720's period.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, cont.

By the time Peter Bulkeley, Esq. died in 1688, he had been declared an enemy of his country for his involvement with the crown, and his estate was insolvent. The next year his widow married one of his creditors, Dr. Jonathan Prescott, Sr. In 1701 her daughter, also Rebecca Bulkeley, married Dr. Prescott's son, **Dr. Jonathan Prescott, Jr.**, and they are also believed to have lived in this house, at least until the estate of her mother, who died in 1718, was settled, and possibly for several years after that. Architectural evidence, which could support a date close to 1725 or so for the building of the house, indicates that this is a more likely period for the construction of the house.

Historical information in regard to this property becomes especially confusing in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, however. Rebecca and Jonathan Prescott, Jr. had eleven children from 1702 to 1724. Jonathan died in 1729, and after 1731 his widow married the Rev. John Whiting and moved to his house on Walden Street. At some point, possibly upon the settlement of her mother's estate, the ownership of this property went to her brother, **Col. Joseph Bulkeley**, who also lived on Walden Street, and then to his son, **John Bulkeley** of Groton. According to Wheeler's deed research, however, John Bulkeley sold this property, with 10 acres, dwelling house and barn, to Francis Fletcher, a trader, for 450 pounds in 1725. This would imply not only that the Prescotts were living elsewhere well before that, but the price indicates that a substantial house stood on the property at that date.

The next recorded deed shows that Fletcher sold the property to **Edward Emerson**, a shopkeeper in Boston, in 1737. (This Edward Emerson (1702-1740), who was related to the Bulkeley family, was apparently an uncle of the Rev. William Emerson of Concord.) Edward Emerson's widow, Hannah, as executrix, in turn sold the property, now with a house, barn, shop (probably the building at 69 Lexington Road--see Form #311), and seven acres of land, to **Henry Gould** in 1750.

These two transactions show the first connection of the property to the series of saddle-makers who worked and lived here. The 1737 deed refers to saddler David Trail, who leased the premises (the assumption is that he made saddles in part of the house, probably the east ell). Henry Gould, the purchaser of 1750, was also a saddler, possibly by then doing his manufacturing in the separate shop building, and living in the house. Gould, who appears to have been a corporal in the Concord militia in the 1740's, died by 1773, and his widow sold the property to another saddler, **Reuben Brown**, who had probably been Gould's apprentice. Reuben Brown, a descendant of first-settler Thomas Brown, had come to Concord from Sudbury in 1770. The son of Jotham Brown, also of Sudbury, Reuben Brown and his brothers had all learned leather-working from their father. As the Revolution approached, he, like other Concord artisans, used his skills, supplies, and equipment to help prepare for war. In his saddler's shop he made cartridge boxes, holsters, and belts. (Cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property

Concord

Reuben Brown House

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s)
A

Form No.
312

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, cont.

On April 19, 1775, when the war finally began, Col. Buttrick sent him as a scout to Lexington to see whether the British had really been there. When asked, upon his return, if the British had actually fired their muskets, he gave his famous, understated answer, "I do not know, but thiink it probable." Later that day, after the "Concord Fight," the retreating British looted his saddler's shop, briefly setting fire to it. (Perhaps set accidentally, this is evidently the only fire started in a building by the British in Concord that day). They also commandeered his chaise to carry wounded soldiers to Cambridge. A British officer, Lt. Potter, was later held under guard in the shop building. The chaise, along with one taken from John Beaton at 105 Lexington Road, was recovered in Arlington by Lt. Joseph Hayward, who killed a British soldier in each. Even though the chaise was returned to him, however, of all the victims of looting by the British on April 19, Reuben Brown is said to have lost the most--the value of the chaise, saddles, bridles, stirrups, and cartridge boxes seized from his shop on that day amounted to nearly a third of the 275-pounds-worth of property stolen by the British from Concord.

In spite of his involvement on April 19, (he is said to have ridden a hundred miles that day, Reuben Brown never joined the army, hiring a substitute every time he was drafted. Later in the war, however, he spent two years as a military supplier to several companies. Many suppliers to the troops accumulated large profits, and some amassed considerable fortunes, from their role in the war (cf., e.g. Jonathan Hildreth of 8 Barrett's Mill Road [see Form #241 {NR}]). For Reuben Brown, it meant the difference between being "warned out of town" for unpaid debts in 1770, and becoming one of the most active creditors in town by the time the war ended. His sudden wealth, in fact, might even point to the 1780's as the time when the house was updated to its high-style Georgian appearance. It was probably during Mr. Brown's period of prosperity that the property was nicknamed "Buttonwood Row" for the many buttonwood (sycamore) trees that graced the property. (Some still exist here, and on neighboring properties.)

Reuben Brown and his wife, Polly (also called Molly), had eight children, six of whom lived to adulthood. He died in 1832, and the property was inherited by his son, **Reuben Brown, Jr.** A bachelor, he was a deacon in the First Parish Church, and a charter member of the Concord Lyceum. He lived here with his widowed sister, Mrs. William Jones, and her children. (William Jones, a judge, had studied law under Brown's next-door neighbor, Jonathan Fay.) During the War of 1812 Deacon Brown was a Captain of Artillery. He died in 1854, and the property, still including both the houses at #77 and the saddler's shop at #69, was purchased from his estate by **George Clark**. (Thoreau, in his journal, describes the estate auction held on the front lawn.)

George Clark, son of John Brooks Clark of Estabrook Road, was a manufacturer of wooden pumps, and probably used the old saddler's shop for his work. He and his wife Julia (Melvin; Hoar) may have first lived at #77, but apparently soon moved into #69, which they converted into an entirely residential building. For a long time Mrs. Clark ran part of #69, and all of #77, as genteel boarding houses. R.W. Emerson's letters reveal that he and his family considered Mrs. Clark's boarding houses as overflow guest space for visiting family and friends. Emerson's aunt, Mary Moody Emerson, lived at #77 for at least two winters. John Brown and his family also spent time here "between his visit to Kansas and Harper's Ferry." (Bartlett.) According to several sources, (cf. F.B. Sanborn, Recollections of Seventy Years), Emerson himself rented a room from Mrs. Clark as a quiet study. Although there is no proof of this in Emerson's letters, Margaret Sidney says "Mrs. C. [presumably Mrs. Clark] tells us that Mr. Emerson used at one time the upper front east room with its open fireplace, as a study. Here he wrote many lectures and essays." (Cont.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community

Property

Concord Reuben Brown House

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s)
A

Form No.
312

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, cont.

George Clark died in 1871 at the age of 60. Although his widow appears to have converted #69 to a double-house, she continued to run the boarding house here for many years. In 1886 the house, by then on a small parcel of land, was purchased by the newly-formed **Concord Antiquarian Society**, the forerunner of today's Concord Museum.

The society was formed to protect and display the extensive collection of antiquarian Cummings E. Davis, who acted as the caretaker for several years. The society operated here through the early part of this century, maintaining and adding to their collection, and installing "period" rooms to display the colonial and native artifacts to the public. Among the items shown were their best-known possession, a lantern from the steeple of the Old North Church in Boston, and furnishings and other objects from Thoreau's cabin at Walden Pond. In 1912, Wallace Nutting made twelve tinted photographs of the period rooms, and marketed them to the public. During the Antiquarian Society's tenure, a tavern-style sign was suspended in front of the building between the two massive elm trees that stood here at that time.

In 1930, after building the museum at 200 Lexington Road (a "fireproof" brick building, for which architect Harry Little based the design on this house--see Form #315), the Antiquarian Society sold the house to **Frederick R. Child, Jr.** He operated the building as a restaurant, inn, and a dance school, calling it "The Old Mill Dam." One of the attractions of the restaurant was the roasting of turkeys in the beehive oven of the old kitchen (north room, which became the main restaurant dining room.) During Mr. Childs' ownership the League of Women Voters held their first meetings here, as well. The "Old Mill Dam" closed in 1946, and Mr. Child subsequently divided the house into five apartment units, continuing to live here himself until his death in 1954.

In 1955, the next owners, **James Eliot Newton** and **Frederick H. Gaines**, converted the building back to a single-family residence. Owners of the house since then have been **Mark M. Walter, Jr.** (1962), and, since 1992, **Mark A. and Susan Hollis**.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

Concord Directories and Assessor's Records.

Concord Free Library, Special Collections: Obituary File.

Scrapbook Vol. 14: two newspaper articles, 1955.

Concord Museum: Photo collection.

Concord Vital Records.

French, Allen. Old Concord. 1915.

Gross, Robert. The Minutemen and Their World. 1979.

Hollis, Susan. Interview with former owners. 1994.

Jarvis. Houses & People in Concord. ca. 1884.

Keyes/Tolman. "Houses in Concord." 1885.

Memoirs of the Members of the Social Circle. Vol. I, Jonathan Barrett: "Jonathan Fay", 1859.

Shattuck. History of the Town of Concord.

Sidney, Margaret. Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways, 1888.

Walcott, Charles. Concord in the Colonial Period. 1884.

Wheeler, Ruth. Concord, Climate for Freedom.

Our American Mile.

Deed research on 77 and 47 Lexington Road.

Wheeler House File.

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 77 Lexington Rd. (77)
Name Peuben Brown (Peter Bulkeley) House
Original Use NRDis-9/13/77
Present Use LHD-316/61 PL-CONCORD
Present Owner private USGS CONCORD
Date 1680 1667* Style _____
Source of Date Town of Concord, *HABS
Built by: Peter Bulkeley American Will
Architect P. 25

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: cutstone

WALL COVER: Wood red clapboarding Brick Stone Other _____

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

ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Dependency rear + side wing E Simple/Complex

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 Portico Balcony entrance Recessed _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard 2-story lean to
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

FACADE: Gable End: Front/Side symmetrical Asymmetrical Simple Complex Ornament

Entrance: Front/Side centered Double Features: entrance porch, pediment, double pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 6/6 - similar except for simplified

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Obscured cornerboards

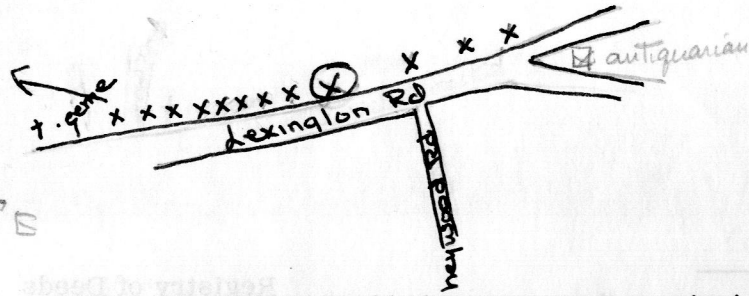
OUTBUILDINGS _____ LANDSCAPING _____

5. Indicate location of structure on map below 6. Footage of structure from street 15'
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

Recorder _____

For _____

Photo II-9 68-443 1.09.065.1.112



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

bdg. 35x25 excluding ell + wing

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)

Peter Bulkeley, Esq. - Gov's assistant and agent in London of the Mass. Bay Colony. - Built house bet 1666-68 - to forward claim of Mass for the Mass. Bay Colony. Used to house prisoners taken 1st day of Rev. Reuben Brown, saddler, brought back fr. Tex. The news of the outbreak of war. British fired the house but it was saved.

REFERENCE (Where was this inform)

American Mile - p. 26-7

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Original Owner: _____

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