

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	CON.237
Historic Name:	Winn, Peter House
Common Name:	
Address:	452 Lowell Rd
City/Town:	Concord
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	G7-1330
Year Constructed:	c 1820
Architect(s):	Winn, Peter
Architectural Style(s):	Colonial Revival; Greek Revival
Use(s):	Multiple Family Dwelling House; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture
Area(s):	CON.DT: Barrett Farm Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (10/10/1972)
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

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

G7-1330

CONCORD

DT

237

CONCORD

Town

Place (neighborhood or village)

452 Lowell Road

Name Peter/Joseph Winn House
Edward W. Emerson House
dwelling

Present dwelling

Original early 19th century,
Construction with later updates
Keyes; maps; visual assessment

Form Greek Revival, with elements
of Colonial Revival
unknown

Architect/Builder

Building Material:

granite

Foundation wood clapboard

Wall/Trim asphalt shingle

Roof

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures
barn

Major Alterations (with dates)
See page 2.

Condition good

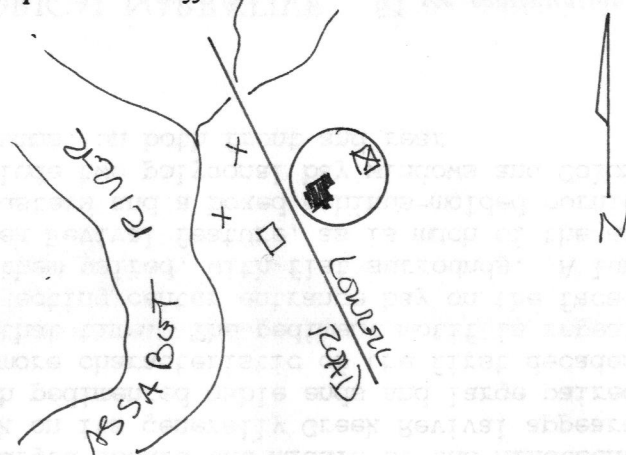
Moved ☐ no ☒ yes Date before 1830

Acreage 3.4 acres

Setting On wooded lot, side to street.
Stone walls demarcating property boundaries.

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.



Anne Forbes

Recorded by for Concord Hist. Commission

Organization June, 1992

Date (month/day/year)

BUILDING FORM

CON. 237

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

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

This house, still quite well-preserved, is the product of several eras. It encompasses a smaller house that Keyes refers to as "old," and was thus probably built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. That building was enlarged toward the middle of the nineteenth century, at which time it undoubtedly took on its generally Greek Revival appearance as a 2 1/2-story, two-room-deep house with pedimented gable ends and large paired ridge chimneys. The roof walk, however, is more characteristic of the first decades of the nineteenth century, and may date to that time. The pediment motif is repeated in a pair of dormers and a two-story projecting center entrance bay on the facade. The windows are 6-over-6-sash, many of them paired, with flat surrounds. A lunette window under the end gable is a Greek Revival feature, as is much of the architectural trim, including corner pilasters and a boxed echinus-molded cornice at the roof lines. Later updates here include two polygonal bay windows and Colonial Revival entry porches with Tuscan columns, on both front and rear.

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 earliest section of #452 Lowell Road was a smaller house that was moved to this site from another location some time prior to 1830 by Peter Winn. He was a carpenter, and undoubtedly enlarged the house himself, probably transforming it into a stylish Greek Revival house in the 1830's. He is shown as the sole owner in 1830; in 1852, however, the house is shown under the names of both "P. Winn & M. Hobson." Peter Winn's daughter, Lucy Janet, married Moses Hobson, and this suggests that at that time it may have been a double house for the two families. Moses Hobson (1824-1882) was one of Concord's most important master-builders in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It is intriguing to think that he may have learned much of his craft from his father-in-law, and that the updating of this house may represent some of his early work. (See his residence at #43 Middle Street for information on his later career.)

After Peter Winn's death in 1865, the property was evidently inherited by his son, Joseph Winn, a piano-maker for Chickering & Sons in Boston. In about 1880 he sold the house to Arthur G. Fuller, who made some changes to the house and barn, and lived here for a few years. Arthur Fuller also commuted to Boston, where he worked as a sales agent for his family's stove factory. (Cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Maps, atlases: 1830; 1852; 1856; 1871; 1875, 1889, 1893, 1906.
Keyes/Tolman.
Town directories and tax files.
Richardson, Concord Chronicle.
Social Circle Memoirs. V, 293-311.

☐ 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

Winn/Emerson House

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Area(s) Form No.

237

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

He did not live in Concord long, but while here was active in town affairs, and in the late 1880's was Commander of the Concord Battery, and in 1887, elected to the Board of Selectmen. He bought the adjoining lot to the south, intending to build a mansion on the hill, but never did so. Instead, he divorced his wife, left town, and married the younger daughter of D.G. Lang (see #140 Monument Street.)

In 1888 the property ^{was} purchased by Dr. Edward W. Emerson (1844-1930,) son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who lived here until his death. In 1882 he had left medicine, having practiced for only nine years, to devote himself to painting and writing. He first studied under Frederic Crowninshield, then at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, where he subsequently held a twenty-year lectureship in art anatomy. Here he built a studio which stood for many years on the hill to the southeast in approximately the location where Arthur Fuller had planned his grand house. Edward Emerson lectured widely, and wrote biographies, including one of his father, whose works he also published. He served his town in many capacities, including as Superintendent of Schools and School Committee member. He is still remembered today for his financial support of Red Acre Farm in Stow, a home for sick and aged animals.