Sudbury Historical Society

Did Somebody Say Museum?
Sudbury’s vision of having its very own History Center on page 8

SHS

Mill Village
From Hunt’s Store to Duck Soup The History of Mill Village on page 24

TOUR
PRIVATE HOMES and other Sites
Here in Sudbury’s Historic Districts page 6

Home & Hearth Tour 2015
Lower Concord Road
Welcome…

to the first of many Home & Hearth Tours of Sudbury’s neighborhoods. Lower Concord Road is ideal for a home tour because it is truly one of the most scenic treasures in town. With its varied architecture protected by two historic districts, its easy walkways, and its storied evolution from a Puritan Village and early industrial settlement, to a rejuvenated hub of town with two bustling commercial districts, Lower Concord Road will give you a sense of Sudbury’s place and past.

Today you will have an opportunity to tour inside seven historic homes, two Town-owned buildings, and other sites in the neighborhood. The month of May is designated National Preservation Month - Celebrate Sudbury’s history!

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Sudbury Historical Society I want to thank you for attending the home tour. Proceeds from ticket purchases will enable us to continue our work to collect, preserve, and promote an awareness of Sudbury’s exceptional history. Special thanks also go to our homeowner hosts, the Sudbury Historical Commission, the Goodnow Library, and our store owners in Mill Village and Sudbury Town Square who have so graciously opened their doors to us all. We cannot thank you enough for your hospitality. We would not have been able to present this tour without the willing assistance of our event sponsors, our extraordinary volunteers, and the creative team of GetLocalMA who all exemplify community. For all of these efforts the SHS is grateful for the support.

Enjoy the tour!

Sally Purrington Hild
Executive Director

One call to N.B. Taylor & Co. will put you in touch with the area's finest Realtors.

We have been helping families find wonderful homes in the Sudbury area for over 35 years.
A Few Things of Note…

Tour Schedule:

10:00 a.m.
Registration begins at the Hosmer House, 299 Old Sudbury Road.

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Sites are available for touring.
Shop for books and gift items sold by the SHS and Historical Commission at the Hosmer House store.

Our May Market will be operating under the overhang outside of Duck Soup. Stop in at Duck Soup to see their unique products and enjoy refreshments such as iced coffee, lemonade, cheese and crackers.

Noon to 3:00 p.m.
Enjoy punch and home-baked desserts while visiting the Hosmer House gardens.

2:30 p.m.
Raffle drawing at the Hosmer House.

Open all day
Businesses will follow their regularly scheduled hours.

Enter Our FREE Raffles at the Hosmer House and Duck Soup.

Tour Tips:

• This Tour Booklet is your ticket for entry. Please wear the Home & Hearth Tour sticker as well to identify yourselves as registered for this event.
• Sites are available for self-guided tours from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The order of the route is entirely up to you. Homes will close promptly at 3:00 p.m.
• Walk or Drive. Parking is available behind the Town Hall, or at Our Lady of Fatima, Wadsworth Cemetery, the Goodnow Library, Salem Five Bank, and Mill Village. Do not park along Goodman’s Hill Road, Concord Road or in homeowners’ driveways.
• Booties are provided to cover your shoes and will help protect our homeowners’ floor coverings. We ask that you wear them inside their homes.
• Please use caution when touring as steps and ground surfaces may be uneven. Use care when crossing streets.
• Restrooms are not available in private homes. They may be found at the Hosmer House, Sudbury Town Square, the Goodnow Library, and Mill Village.
• Please be respectful inside the private homes. Tours are in designated areas of the homes only. Photography, videography, or cell phone cameras, are not permitted inside homes. Docents are available to answer any questions you may have.
• Don’t forget to fill out your raffle ticket and leave it at the Hosmer House or at Duck Soup to win the Samantha Parker American Girl Doll and accessories donated by realtor Kathleen Wyman of Coldwell Banker and a Wayside Inn Gift Certificate donated by Marlborough Savings Bank! Winners will be notified via e-mail or phone.
The Sudbury Historical Society

Since its incorporation in 1956, the SHS has been actively collecting, preserving, and presenting Sudbury’s history. The SHS provides high-quality educational programs for adults and school children, as well as new publications. A civic-minded organization, the SHS regularly collaborates with other town entities. Members and Trustees actively participated in the 375th anniversary of our town in 2014. The past is an important part of our future, so the SHS takes its job as its caretaker seriously.

What we do:
The SHS hosts a series of Sunday afternoon programs from September through June. A full range of publications on Sudbury history, reproductions of Sudbury-related artwork and maps, and other gift items are available at the SHS or on our website. The SHS provides outreach to schools with educational materials, and third graders in all four elementary schools participate in our Sudbury Through Time tours of the Town Center. High school and area college students work with our collections, learning standard archival management and conservation skills while obtaining course credit for their projects. Our archives include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, published and unpublished manuscripts, photographs, and architectural drawings. Published family histories, town directories and town reports are included. The Society is open by appointment for researchers.

Ways to Become Involved:
Membership is open to all. Become a member today! We also encourage you to volunteer and join an organizational committee. We rely on the talents found within our town. Attend our programs and events – the more you learn about local history, the more you’ll love our town. You can also donate your Sudbury ephemera to the SHS. Donations build our archives and can then be shared with the community.

For more information visit sudbury01776.org or find us on Facebook. We look forward to welcoming you to the SHS!
center and museum, as there currently is not a facility in Sudbury that showcases the continuum of the Town’s past.

After years of looking the SHS set its sights on the Loring Parsonage as an option for its location in the heart of town center. Conversion to a history center would respect the building’s past and put it to good use in telling Sudbury’s story.

The SHS envisions the Loring Parsonage as a community destination for residents and a must-see site for tourists. With the number of historic features in the town center including the Revolutionary War Cemetery; First Parish Sudbury; Hosmer House; parks; and the nearby Town Square commercial development, the visitor experience would be enhanced with the history center in the midst.

In 2014 the SHS had a feasibility study done and conceptual drawings developed for a proposed facility which envisions a connected house in the Colonial vernacular. The restored Parsonage would have exhibition galleries and offices. A visitor’s center, community meeting room, and archival storage would be included in a barn-like addition. The cost for substantial renovation of the Parsonage is estimated at $850,000 and with the addition the project cost could be over $2.2 million.

The challenge will be obtaining community support for the project, working with the Town to obtain a long-term lease, and fundraising. The proceeds from the Home & Hearth tour will help the SHS advance toward reaching its goals.

THE LORING PARSONAGE
The c. 1730 Loring Parsonage is one of the oldest buildings in Sudbury Center. It was built for Reverend Israel Loring, Sudbury’s first minister. He lived here until his death in 1772 at age 90.

Like many venerable New England structures, the Loring Parsonage has changed over the years. Framing evidence suggests that the first structure was a two-story two-room house that was encapsulated by a larger structure with a traditional hall and parlor plan, massive center chimney, and hipped roof. At one point it was shaped as a saltbox. Its current appearance blends Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival elements. The original center chimney was later replaced with centered paired chimneys on the north and south roof slopes.

The Wheeler Family next inhabited this house and it continued in the family until Walter Haynes inherited it through his wife, a Wheeler. It was kept as a tavern by Haynes from 1810 to 1830. After Walter Haynes’ death in 1881, Elisha Haynes ran a profitable farm with many outlying buildings and fields. It remained in the Haynes Family until 1931, when the Town of Sudbury purchased the building. It has housed various Town offices since.

SUDbury’S FUTURE HISTORY CENTER PROPOSED
The Sudbury Historical Society has long wanted a space to exhibit its collections and actively teach about Sudbury’s past. SHS headquarters are now on the second floor of the Town Hall, which is slated for renovation in the next few years, leaving the SHS without a home. This offers the perfect opportunity to create a history center and museum, as there currently is not a facility in Sudbury that showcases the continuum of the Town’s past.

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GRANGE HALL

In 1848, this building was located on the town common and served as a one-story schoolhouse. It was moved to its present location in 1853. In 1890, the town sold the building to the Sudbury Grange #121 and it became the center of Sudbury’s agricultural life. Today, the beautifully restored building houses the Sudbury Foundation and continues to serve as a home for the Sudbury Grange #121.

TOWN HALL

The Town Hall was built by Sudbury architect Charles H. Way in 1932. It is the newest building in the Town Center. This red brick structure with its wooden façade and massive white columns is an enlarged replica of the original Town Hall that once stood across the street next to First Parish until it burned in 1930. The building now houses the Town Clerk’s Office and town committee meetings and voting occurs here. The Sudbury Historical Society’s office and archive is located on the second floor.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MONUMENT

This c.1896 memorial features a Revolutionary War figure standing atop a large granite base. It honors the soldiers and sailors from Sudbury who fought in America’s Revolutionary War. Funds for the memorial were donated by local philanthropist Joanna Gleason with matching Town funds.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This building was built and dedicated as a Methodist Church in 1836. In 1962, the Presbyterian Church of Sudbury purchased the 126-year-old building. It has since undergone extensive renovation.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CEMETERY

The Revolutionary War Cemetery is the oldest burying ground in town. First laid out in 1716, the oldest burial stone here is that of Sarah Noyes. The cemetery contains the remains of 47 Revolutionary War soldiers including Deacon Josiah Haynes, who at age 79, was Sudbury’s first soldier killed in the Revolutionary War at The Battles of Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, and Colonel Ezekiel How, the second innkeeper of Longfellow’s Wayside Inn who led the Sudbury Companies of Militia and Minute to Concord on April 19, 1775. Each year on April 19th, re-enactors pay tribute to the original patriots by firing a musket salute at the cemetery before marching to Concord’s North Bridge. In 2012, ground-penetrating radar located 976 possible burial sites and 70 possible buried headstones.

TOWN POUND

In 1797, this stone walled enclosure, measuring thirty feet square and six feet high, was built for $20. Stray cattle, horses, sheep, and swine were rounded up from around town and kept here until their owners took them home. Owners were charged one pence for every day their animals stayed in the pound. The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) restored it to its original appearance in 1939.

HEARSE HOUSE

The 1799 hearse house held the town’s funeral carriage. Moved to its present location from a private home in 2009, it was renovated with funds from the Community Preservation Act (CPA) to reflect historically accurate material and appearance.

HERITAGE PARK

Heritage Park was planned to celebrate the nation’s Bicentennial in 1975. It contains walking trails, a small pond and markers commemorating important people and events in Sudbury’s history. It is also the home of the September 11th Memorial Garden.

GRINNELL PARK

In lovely Grinnell Park stands the monument honoring the 32 Sudbury men who served their country during WWI. Their names are inscribed in bronze on the stone monument. The park is named for WWII Navy veteran and former Veterans Agent Frank Grinnell.
good one. Jeff Walker and Michael Carney, business partners at Sudbury-based Walker Development & Construction Management, Inc. and both Lincoln-Sudbury High School graduates, envisioned the concept for the site as a neighborhood spot. Having the local connection to Sudbury ensured that

The Sudbury Town Square plaza is a relative newcomer to Sudbury’s Town center. There has been a commercial plaza at the site for many years; however, this newly renovated plaza has rejuvenated the property. Set within the boundaries of the Town Center Historic District it has been carefully designed to ensure that the historic feel of the Town Center has been maintained. With its walkways, Sudbury Town Square offers a safe pedestrian link to residences, churches, Town Offices, Noyes Elementary School, Grinnell and Heritage Parks. There is plenty of outdoor seating and patio dining at the restaurants and interesting businesses make Sudbury Town Square a central destination in Sudbury.

The story of Sudbury Town Square is also a

the project was personal. While parts of the complex are still waiting for tenants, there is plenty to do there. Stop in at Hounds Barbershop for a classic shave and a hair cut, have pizza and baklava at CJ’s, or enjoy a fine dining experience at 29 Sudbury without having to drive all the way to Boston’s North End for Italian cuisine.

Prior to the area being zoned commercially, the land was private homesteads and farmland. An 1889 Atlas of Middlesex County (right) shows the Moore and Fairbank families, old Sudbury names.

Sudbury Town Square
29 Hudson Road • Date Built: 2013
Owner: Parsons Commercial Group

After the tour plan to head over to Sudbury Town Square to enjoy drinks at 29 Sudbury’s bar or an early dinner with friends.
The Hosmer House is a National Register-listed building owned by the Town of Sudbury. It was constructed in 1793 by Elisha Wheeler and Asher Goodnow, who built it for commercial use. Later Ella and James Willis ran the Sudbury General Store and Post Office in the large first-floor room located on the Concord Road side of the house. A grand ballroom was upstairs over the general store and was where locals came to dance on Saturday nights. A cobbler shop was located at the rear. The interior of the house has undergone little revision with the exception of the replacement of the Federal staircase with a Victorian one.

Hosmer House is a Federal-style center-entrance colonial clad in brick and clapboard comprised of 11 rooms. It has ten fireplaces. Its front façade retains classical ornament with a fan transom over the door and decorative pilasters. A brick patio was added by the Town in 1976 on the east side, adjacent to Heritage Park, to commemorate the Town’s bicentennial. The Victorian Kitchen Garden outside the Hosmer House was created in 2013 to exemplify a typical herb and vegetable garden found at New England homes during the late 19th century. A few steps away, the Faerie Garden was started by one of Florence Hosmer’s brothers and is today maintained by volunteers.

In 1897 Edwin Barrett Hosmer and his wife Abigail Louise Armes purchased the house for $2,000. Florence Hosmer was the youngest of their four children and a well-known artist. She was born in Woodstock, Connecticut in 1880, and died in Sudbury in 1978 at age 98. She taught art in local private and public schools and had a studio and tearoom on prestigious Newbury Street in Boston in the 1940’s. Her paintings were displayed by the Copley Society, the International Institute of Boston and are at the Essex Institute of Salem, Dartmouth College, the Danforth Museum, the Ogunquit Art Museum, and the Park Street Church in Boston. Some paintings hang in the Goodnow Library and the Sudbury Methodist Church.

Miss Hosmer deeded her house to the Town of Sudbury in 1959 with the condition that the Town provide for her care until her death. Her will states that the house and all of its contents would be displayed as a living memorial to her father. She donated more than 479 of her paintings to the Town as well.

The Sudbury Historical Commission was established by a 1968 Special Town Meeting vote for the preservation, protection and development of the Town’s historic and archeological assets and landmarks. For more information visit sudbury.ma.us/historicalcommission.
would become known as The Music Hall, used for events. It even had a basketball court, but it was destroyed by a fire in 1925. At that point Charles Capon bought the house and moved it from across the street to its present location. He added several rooms but the original section still has the six inch by six inch beams. The Ricker name comes from past owners.

A well-known stone mason, Roger Hopkins, lived here during the 1990s, operating a landscape business, Naturalistic Gardens, from the site. Nicknamed “The Stone Man” he gained notoriety for building pyramids in Egypt for a NOVA documentary.

**Ricker-Capon House**  
Address: 277 Concord Road • Date Built: 1790  
Current Owner: Melanie Perillo

This Federal style clapboard house was said to have been built in 1790 in the area of Longfellow’s Wayside Inn. It is surmised that the house may have been situated in the area where houses had to be moved in the 1920s in order to make way for the Boston Post Road, connector road which was built to re-route rumbling traffic away from the Wayside Inn. The moving of the road was sponsored by Henry Ford. The original location of the house has not been confirmed.

The house initially consisted of four rooms, two on the first floor and two on the second. According to Massachusetts Historical Commission records it was moved to Concord Road in the 1920s, but to a location across the street from where it stands today. On the present site at #277 stood the old Orthodox Congregational Church which was established in 1840 when there was a dispute among the congregation at First Parish, which was becoming more liberal. Later the building

Pennymeadow Farm, or the Clark Goff House, is often referred to as “the new house” in Town records. Having been built in 1720 it could very well have the distinction of being the first house erected on “Rocky Plain.” According to Alfred Sereno Hudson’s History of Sudbury, “On October 11, 1722, a meeting was held at the new house on rocky plain” to attend to matters relating to a new meeting-house. Assessors records show that in 1781 the house was sold for 737 pounds, in 1797 it was sold for $1,000, in 1804 for $1,275, and in 1812 it sold again at $1,000. Analysis of the times’ current events suggest that the lower sale price was due to the sacking of Washington by the British. From 1967 to 1981 Mr. Clark Goff, an artist, lived at the house.

The original front section, which includes two rooms up and two rooms down, dates to 1720. A 19th century wing on the back continues to another wing. A paneled library was designed by architect Royal Barry Wills during the 1930s. The dining room has windows that were enlarged leaving the center beam un-centered over the window. That is evidence that the window was a later addition because colonial builders would not have placed windows off-center. The center beam is hand-hewn, while the joists are pit sawn with the vertical saw marks still visible. The large center chimney has long been removed and the bottom of the staircase has been moved to fit in that space. This was done around 1790 to give the home a more open, Georgian feel. There are six fireplaces in the house. One has been bricked up. The living room beams and the corner posts are boxed with wooden boards to give them a decorative finish. The stairway is original to the house and accordion lath can be seen in the hall. Many of the doors are deeply paneled on what is considered the “good” side to make an impression upon entrance and are plain on the other side.

The large barn is Civil War vintage. The grounds are extensive and with lovely gardens, mature plantings, and stone walls leading back toward conservation land. A swimming pool has been added. The pool house was converted from its original function as a pump house for the well.

**Pennymeadow Farm, Clark Goff House**  
Address: 269 Concord Road • Date Built: 1720  
Current Owners: Grace and Keith Funston

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Road where Memorial Congregational Church now stands was once the site where George Parmenter House

George Parmenter House  
Address: 257 Concord Road  •  Date Built: 1850  
Current Owners: Jennifer and Charles Baker

Late 19th-century maps show this property was owned by George Parmenter. The Parmenters were early Sudbury settlers and have always played a prominent role in Sudbury’s operations. The Parmenters built the Garrison House and the first grist mill in town. George Parmenter was a selectman in 1862 and was also one of the shareholders in the establishment of Wadsworth Academy, a private school located at 26 Concord Road where Memorial Congregational Church now stands today.

During the mid-20th century, including during World War II, the house was occupied by the Powers family. John Powers, Sr. was employed by the Boston Globe for 45 years and wrote a column called “Uncle Dudley.” During the War, Mr. Powers had the French ambassador as a guest in his home. John Powers, Jr., a lawyer, practiced in Sudbury and was active in town affairs serving as Town Moderator for many years and as Chairman of the Sudbury Historical Commission when it was first established in 1968. Mr. Powers wrote many published historic articles about Sudbury and a book called, “They Shall Not Tamely. Give It Up.”

The early house consisted of a side-by-side living and dining room with a fireplace in the front of the living room. The present house is a symmetrical wood clapboard structure with a single chimney in the main section. There is a spacious Greek Revival Style porch. Architectural historians question whether or not the porch is original. If not, the house could be Federal-style. All of the windows in the older section of the home are six-over-six pane with wood shutters with old-style louvers. The foundation under the main part of the house is mortared fieldstone and is about thirty inches thick. The stones vary in size from average to very large. There are a few quarried granite sills between the foundation and the house at the side entrance. The rafters in the attic are one inch thick and eight inches wide. These dimensions appear similar to modern rafters and the surfaces are sawed with the saw cuts going straight across the width of the planks. Some of the wide roof planks still have bark or untrimmed edges.

The fireplace was relined with new bricks in the 1920s. Between 1920 and 1950, bay windows were added to the present keeping room, which was the old kitchen in the original house but is now a family room. It has been said that the bay windows were added by the Powers family so that a clear view of Nobscot Mountain could be enjoyed. Today trees have grown to obscure the view. A new kitchen with some very old beams has been added to the rear of the house. In 1986 a sun-room was added, converted from an old shed.

Lumen F. Parmenter House  
Address: 121 Concord Road  •  Date Built: 1890  
Current Owners: Ruth Claff and Michael Ladd

This Second Empire house was presumed to be built in 1890 and belonged to Lumen F. Parmenter, brother and business partner of Charles O. Parmenter. Earlier in 1886 the brothers purchased the site of the recently burned grist mill at Mill Village, and with much encouragement from their father, I.W. Parmenter of Manhattan, New York, rebuilt the mill to operate a thriving hay and grain business. It is interesting to note that Lumen Parmenter built his house in the same style as his brother, who lived at 52 Concord Road. There are very few Second Empire houses in Sudbury so this is a good example of that house type. This home is not within a historic district so the homeowners have done a great service to Sudbury by maintaining this historic property thoughtfully.

The house is three-stories resting on a brick foundation. It has a two-story rear ell. The three-bay main façade displays a side hall entry with shallow hipped roof porch supported by square based chamfered columns. The double entrance door has etched glass panels and a projecting molded surround. Two over two sash are set in frames with projecting molded lintels. The flared eaves have paired brackets. There are two dormers on each side of the convex mansard roof. The dormer frames have reeding on the sides and an Eastlake design applied in the shallow pediments above each window frame. A narrow sawtooth shingled decoration is applied under the cornice of the top edge of the mansard roof. The rear ell has a projecting open porch on the north side with columns similar to the front entrance porch, straight balusters, and cut brackets at the cornice. An exterior chimney separates the window bays on the south side.

This house presents a mystery for further exploration. Massachusetts Historical Commission records document the house as 1890. The Second Empire style ranges typically between 1855 to the 1890s. However, the homeowners have a wonderful scrapbook from the 1970s from a previous homeowner, Sharon Edmunds, with information about work done at the site, about neighbors and other Sudbury events. Edmunds refers to the house as the “Bent House” and suggests in her notes an earlier date-built. The Bents were early founders of Sudbury and owned the property previously but the home was either renovated or built by Parmenter in the late 19th century. The Bent name appears etched in a front window.

#121 Concord Road, c. 1930s, courtesy of Ruth Claff.
Goulding House

Address: 88 Concord Road  •  Date Built: 1720
Current Owner: Carolyn McQueen

The c. 1720 Goulding House is one of the oldest houses in Sudbury. Some sources even suggest an earlier construction date of 1670-1680. It was originally built in East Sudbury (now Wayland) near 83 and 91 Old Sudbury Road but was taken apart and moved to 88 Concord Road in 1918 by Leonard P. Goulding. Because of the move there could have been confusion with another house on the Wayland site, leading early historians to misdate it as an earlier structure. Goulding was a well-known antique dealer in New England and he lived at 98 Concord Road and used number 88 as an antique shop. Henry Ford was one of Goulding’s favorite customers and he provided many antiques for Longfellow’s Wayside Inn and other Ford holdings.

The house was originally built with two rooms. In 1790 an addition transformed it into the saltbox seen today. The Goulding House is a clapboarded, two-story, 1790 house with three-part fenestration on the façade, a modern stone chimney stack, and fireplaces topped by a pilastered brick chimney above the attic. With most houses of this period, it is thought to have a space built into the massive chimney stack for homeowners to hide as Native American raids were common in this area until as late as 1714. Windows are restored caseiments; one in each front and side wall of the four major front rooms. The house has longitudinal summer beams in each front room at both stories. The summers are quirk-beaded and the second-story corner posts have flat chamfers. The center staircase is a transitional turned-baluster dog-leg stair which continues up to the attic and helps architectural historians date the house to 1720.

Because of 20th-century restoration practices it is unclear whether some features are original. The second floor left chamber has handsome field paneling, as do rooms in the lean-to section. These are perhaps more important for their role in the colonial revival restoration of the house, which was described by antiquarian Wallace Nutting in a 1926 House Beautiful Magazine article as “A perfect 17th-century dwelling.” In the 1926 article an orchard is described at the back of the lot. A well sweep stood near the front corner of the house. Set back from the street with a large front lawn and flanked by 19th- and 20th-century homes nearby the Goulding house stands apart. Sudbury is fortunate to have a first-period residence such as number 88 still extant today and lovingly cared for by its current owner.

The Young House

Address: 84 Concord Road  •  Date Built: circa 1914
Current Owners: Sherrill Cline and Thomas McGowan

The Young House was built around 1914. In 1904 George Young and his wife purchased 3 ¾ acres from Martin and Eva Lovering for “one dollar and other good considerations.” He then sold to his son, Albert, two years later. Presumably someone in the Young family built the house and barn which now stands. Albert later ran A.N. Young’s store located in Sudbury Center where he sold “groceries, gas, and a little bit of just about everything.”

In 1923, Young sold the house to Herbert Smyth of Hudson who sold it two years later, in 1925, to Leonard P. Goulding for $3,400. Leonard then passed the house on to his brother and business partner, William Goulding (known as Billy) in 1926. Billy Goulding was a master machinist and had a machine shop in his barn. Word has it that people would travel from great distances to come for repairs.

Later, in 1962, the house was granted to Billy’s daughter, Eleanor Greenawalt, who is the source of many of the photographs in Laura Scott’s book, “Sudbury: A Pictorial History.” Eleanor’s husband William Greenawalt, was one of the firefighters who fought the 1955 fire that severely damaged the Wayside Inn. Eleanor sold a portion of the land to the Town for Wadsworth Cemetery next door.
Frank Howe House
Address: 83 Concord Road
Date Built: 1865 and 1901
Current Owners: Beth Whitlock and Chris Houlihan
This lovely home was once part of the estate of industrialist Samuel B. Rogers that was located at 34 Church Street. The Rogers residence was built around 1865. This dwelling grew from one of the ells of the twenty-two-room Rogers homestead and it would have been detached, moved, and assembled at this location in 1901. House moving was a common practice in New England where frugality dictated the recycling of buildings to create new structures rather than tearing them down outright.

The first known owner of 83 Concord Road was Frank Howe, who was a machinist in South Sudbury. According to author Laura Scott, who writes in “Sudbury: A Pictorial History,” there was a mill owned by Calvin Howe located near the present Wayside Inn Grist Mill that was used as a shoe and tack factory beginning in 1850. In an undated photo appearing in Scott’s book, Frank Howe can be seen working in front of Howe’s Mill with three other men, one of whom is Calvin Howe wearing the white shirt.

The gable-front two and one-half story residence displays a three-bay side-hall plan with a two-story ell. It is built on a rubble-stone and mortar foundation, which confirms through the materials the early twentieth-century date of its location on this site. Windows have six-over-six sash with no visible surrounds and shutters. There is one window in the gable peak. The side-hall nine-light entrance door has a pedimented doorhood with square chamfered columns on square bases set on brick-faced concrete steps. The house has two chimneys, one small and low near the ridge on the north side of the main block and one at the ridge centered on the ell.

Wadsworth Cemetery
Address: 74 Concord Road
Established: 1842 • Owner: Town of Sudbury
Wadsworth Cemetery was established by 1842 on land originally belonging to the Israel Howe Browne estate. The oldest graves are near the center of the cemetery. It has been enlarged many times as land in the area has exchanged hands. In “The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts” A.S. Hudson writes of a local account of when an entrance archway was erected at the cemetery and Mr. Browne was quite elderly. Leaning on his cane he said, “This will stand when I am gone. The rest will live to see it but I will soon be gone.” Mr. Browne died a few weeks later.

The cemetery is near the site where well over 500 Native American warriors under the leadership of King Philip (or Metacomet, the son of Massasoit) attacked militiamen under Captain Brocklebank of Rowley, Mass. and Captain Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, Mass. on April 21, 1676. Wadsworth and approximately 30 militiamen (a training band of farmers) were killed after the Native Americans set the woods on fire forcing the militia to retreat. Most of the fighting took place on the slopes of Green Hill to the east. Under the cover of darkness the survivors escaped to the Noyes Grist Mill in what is now Mill Village. The dead militiamen were buried on the battlefield near where they fell in 1676. In 1730 the first slate marker to identify the grave site was created by the son of Captain Wadsworth.

In 1852 a twenty-one foot granite obelisk was erected with funding from the State and the Town of Sudbury as a monument to Captain Wadsworth and his company. Their remains were then moved to a tomb under the monument. It was at this time that the town decided to name the cemetery “Wadsworth Cemetery.” The monument is part of the Town’s official seal. Commemorative ceremonies take place annually on Memorial Day. Many notable Sudbury residents are buried here, including Florence Hosmer and her family. Today the cemetery is a quiet place of reflection.
In 1861, John Goodnow, a Sudbury native, died and bequeathed the sum of $20,000 to the Town of Sudbury for purchasing and keeping in order a Public Library for the benefit of the inhabitants of Sudbury. He also gave three acres of land, and $2,500 to erect the building. The Goodnow Library opened on April 4, 1863. It was only the second public library in existence in Massachusetts. Built by John R. Harriman, the original structure was octagonal, topped by an ornamental cupola with windows on all eight sides. In 1885, a small two-story annex was added to the back of the library. Then, an 1895 addition included multiple new wings, a study room, reference room, and main reading room. During this construction, the cupola and its windows were covered. These rooms still exist today as the Octagon, or Reading Room and the Local History Room.

Today – as it was 150 years ago – Goodnow Library is a central destination for learning, pursuing interests, and meeting friends and neighbors. People come to see one another just as much as to learn from a program or enjoy a book.

While true to its founding mission, the Goodnow is always evolving, according to the library’s director, Esmé Green. Says Green, “Libraries are never static – they never have been and never will be – and the Goodnow is no exception. We’re always collecting new materials and bringing in new people... evolving faster than in the past because of rapidly changing technology. We’re embracing these advances and growing with the times to keep our constituents both informed and engaged.” For example, for the past three years, the library has been doubling its budget for e-books, adding thousands of titles to its free and ever-growing collection of more than 300,000 circulating items.

Goodnow Library
Address: 21 Concord Road • Date Built: 1863
Owner: Town of Sudbury

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Today – as it was 150 years ago – Goodnow Library is a central destination for learning, pursuing interests, and meet-

Mill Village
Address: Approximately 271 - 383 Boston Post Road
Date Built: 1659 • Owner: Intrum Corp.

Mill Village is located at the base of Concord Road at the intersection with Boston Post Road (Route 20). It is made up of five buildings occupying the same area first developed in 1659, when Peter Noyes and Abraham Wood built a gristmill on Hop Brook. It has been a commercial center in South Sudbury since. Route 20 was created when Sudbury voted at Town Meeting to build a highway to give wagons access to the mills. By 1889, South Sudbury was the industrial and manufacturing center of the town. It consisted of a General Store, post office, machine shop, blacksmith shop, school house, church, grist mill, a junction depot, the Goodnow Library and approximately 50 homes.

The old stagecoach line stretched from South Sudbury to Wayland, Weston and on to Boston. Stagecoach driver Thaddeus Moore brought the daily newspapers, carried U.S. Mail, passengers, and their baggage. At the start of the Civil War, it took two and a half hours to get to Boston by stagecoach.

In the years following the Civil War, Charles Parmenter’s grist and saw mills dominated the 19th century Mill complex. John Garfield’s wheelwright and blacksmith’s shop occupied a separate building across the mill yard and for a short time in the late 1800s, the upper story housed a school.

George W. Hunt’s General Store and post office was just across the street, now #10 Concord Road. Hunt’s store burned in 1887 but he rebuilt immediately, noting that his family had been doing business on that corner for more than 75 years. The store burned once more shortly before the start of WWII.

Captain Enoch Kidder built a shoe shop in the building now occupied by William Raveis Real Estate. Kidder was a militia captain in the War of 1812, a Whig and an abolitionist. On the second floor of this shoe shop local abolitionists held their meetings. Later, the first Republican Party of Sudbury was formed in this space.

The two original mill buildings are now gone. The mill pond has been replaced by a parking lot. The main block along Route 20 was rebuilt in 1999 after a devastating fire destroyed the older buildings. Today Mill Village offers a unique shopping and dining experience yet the past still has some presence. Be sure to visit Mill Village today to see what Duck Soup and our May Market vendors are offering. And, don’t forget to enter our free raffle to win amazing prizes.

George Hunt’s original store prior to 1887. Neumeier Collection, SHS.
With Gratitude...
Many people helped to present the Home & Hearth Tour. At press time the full list of our partners was not yet complete. Special mention goes to...

Home & Hearth Tour Committee
Daphna Cox, Alexa Crowe, Stewart Hoover, Debbie Keeney, Kimbrie Mikula-Maycock, Elin Neiterman, and Sally Purrington Hild

Homeowners
Jennifer and Charles Baker, Ruth Claff and Michael Ladd, Sherrill Cline and Tom McGowan, Grace and Keith Funston, Carolyn McQueen, Melanie Perillo, Beth Whitlock and Chris Houlihan

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Our Docsents
The League of Women Voters of Sudbury

The League of Women Voters is a respected grassroots organization, open to men and women of all ages. Members make a visible difference by serving as community leaders, using their expertise to create positive, lasting change in our community. League members are automatically also members of the LWV of Massachusetts as well as the LWV of the United States. The League has members in all 50 states as well as Washington, DC, the Virgin Islands, and Hong Kong. For information about the local League visit sudburyleague.com.

The Sudbury Villagers Club
The Sudbury Villagers Club, a non-profit organization, founded in 1973 as a continuation of the Sudbury Newcomers Club, is an organization that meets on the first Thursday of the month, has four programs/year, many social activities and performs a variety of community service. Presently there are more than 90 members who enjoy activities such as bridge, mah jongg, cultural excursions, luncheons, dining in and dining out, a book group, and much more. Civic activities include baking for the bloodmobile, a town-wide Thanksgiving collection, working directly with the Town’s social worker to help Sudbury’s families, and donating to the Sudbury Food Pantry and other town charities. To learn more about how to get involved call 978-212-5510 or e-mail cc.hammer@verizon.net.

The Sudbury Garden Club
The Sudbury Garden Club was founded in 1931 and federated in 1935. Its officers and members are dedicated to carrying on its tradition of community service. The Club strives to promote a greater interest in gardening, protecting birds, native plants and other natural resources, and encouraging civic planting and preservation of civic beauty. For more information visit sudburygardenclub.org.

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Photographer: Photos by Paige. 978.443.0074

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The Sudbury Archives: A Collection of Historic Records Relating to Sudbury, Middlesex County, MA, 1639-1850: Sudbury.ma.us/archives.

Photos by Paige, 978.443.0074
Photographer:
Cavicchio Greenhouses, Inc., is New England’s most comprehensive horticultural grower and distributor. We cultivate and sustain over 250 acres of annuals, perennials and nursery stock, complimented by a premium selection of soil mixes, stone, and landscape supplies. Our goal is to supply our customers with the best service, quality, and selection in the industry.