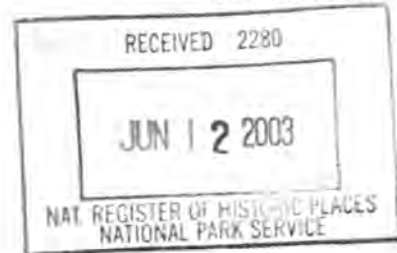


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



684

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Flint Homestead

other names/site number none

2. Location

street & number 28 Lexington Road N/A not for publication

city or town Lincoln N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01773

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg for 6/5/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, SHPO, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

7/25/2003

Flint Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single-family dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single-family dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Postmedieval English, Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Continuation Sheets)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

7. DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Flint Homestead is located on the west side of Lexington Road in a rural area just northeast of Lincoln Center. The farmhouse (Map #1) faces south, set at an angle to a sharp curve in the road. Its relocated 18th-century barn (Map #3) stands about 50 yards to the northeast, and between the barn and house, set slightly to the west, is a small clapboarded garage/equipment shed (Map #3.) Sections of old drylaid fieldstone walls (Map #4) exist just off the northeast corner of the house wing, along the road northeast of the barn, and angling in from the road south of the house. Plantings on the long rectangular property include trees and shrubs from the later years of the Flint Farm—tall pine, spruce, and maple trees, with lilacs, hollies, and beauty bushes near the house. Longtime flower gardens close to the west and north sides of the house display peonies, phlox, and other traditional perennials.

While the nominated property has been reduced to a 1.84-acre parcel as a result of several divisions of the Flint Farm early in the 20th century, its surroundings retain strong associations with the farm as it had evolved through 1900. Directly across the road from the house is the long, cupolaed cowbarn built by George Flint in 1870. South of the barn is the 1902 farmhouse of George's son, Ephraim Flint, and north of it, close to the road, is a small vertical-board equipment shed. Just north of the shed is the colonial revival cottage that was built by Edward F. Flint in the early 20th century for the farm manager. Flint family members still occupy those properties, and the cowbarn and its surrounding fields and pastures are still part of an active cattle-raising operation. On the west side of the road, behind and to either side of the nominated parcel, over 30 more acres of the former Flint farm are presently in agricultural use as hay and corn fields. Together with the now wooded east slope of Lincoln Hill to the west, they create an appropriate backdrop for the homestead. Northwest of the present farmstead, on the adjacent 17-acre parcel now owned by the town, a tall brick chimney and a deteriorated wooden shed mark the east end of the site of the extensive Flint family greenhouses, the last of which was demolished in the 1940s.

Evolution of the Flint House. The exact development of the farmhouse is somewhat unclear. The building includes what may be two separate First-Period structures: a former center-chimney, side-gabled, two-room and chimney-bay-plan 2 1/2-story house; and, incorporated into the present rear additions, a one-story structure with exposed, decorated frame. The latter structure apparently replaced a leanto that formerly spanned the center and west rear of the main house. Among the changes made to the building before 1850 were the attachment of additional utility sheds behind the rear First-Period section, which by then was being used as a kitchen.

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

In about 1859 the main center chimney was taken down and replaced by a pair of ridge chimneys and a central stairhall. At about the same time, a northeast dining room and a range of two rear chambers were built under what was apparently a mansard roof. In 1901, the side slopes of that roof were removed and its walls raised to the height of those at the front, a second story was added above the north utility areas, and a hipped roof built over all but the main front roof slope. In 1918 the barn was moved to its present position northeast of the house from a site across the road.

Exterior description

The Flint House is a composite building, consisting of a one-room-deep, 2 1/2 -story, 38 by 18-foot house with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof, and a 53-foot-long L-plan two-story rear wing. On the east elevation, the wing steps back in two stages: a 15-foot-long section that is set 3 feet in from the east gable wall of the front part of the house, and a 38-foot-long rear section set in another 14 feet. (See Floor Plans, Site Map, and Photo 3) A continuous hipped roof covers both rear sections. The entire length of the west side of the wing (Photo 4) continues the plane of the west gable-end of the main house.

That side of the house has two appendages: a two-story, flat-roofed porch that was added to the west end of the main block in about 1905, and a small hip-roofed privy, probably part of the 1901 renovations, which stands on a brick foundation toward the rear of the building. About 1859, the former center chimney was replaced with a pair of corbeled brick chimneys, which are aligned on the main roof ridge slightly west of center. Another brick chimney is located midway along the ridge of the rear part of the wing, just above a narrow gable-roofed dormer located low on the east roof slope.

All parts of the building are clapboarded; all the main roofs have asphalt shingles. The clapboards on the facade and east end of the main block appear to be the oldest on the house—short, skived, narrowed in exposure as they descend toward the foundation, and fastened with forged nails. Exterior architectural trim includes narrow cornerboards on all sections, and slightly overhanging roofs fitted with integral wooden gutters. A narrow sill board rings the bottom edge of the wall on the front section and continues for 9 1/2 feet further along the west side. The foundation is fieldstone topped with dressed granite blocks. A full basement exists under both the main house and the wing.

The main south facade of the house (Photo 2) has symmetrical, five-bay fenestration, with large 2-over-2-sash windows set into slightly projecting frames trimmed with 1" ogee moldings. (The 2/2 windows were installed in 1895-96 after an armed robber smashed 25 panes in the old small-pane windows in December of 1895.) Iron shutter dogs from former louvered wood shutters remain in place beside some of the windows. The present center entry dates to the ca. 1859 renovations, in which the center chimney was removed and a through-hall installed. Each leaf of its paired doors has a long glass light over a square raised-field panel surrounded by applied moldings. The doors are set below a deep, heavy cornice, also with an ogee molding, with a bed molding below.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

At the gable ends of the main house, the roof projects several inches—apparently another result of later 19th-century renovations—and is finished with a molding and cornice returns. The fenestration of the east gable end consists of a 2/2-sash window centered at each story. At the west gable end, the first-story and attic windows remain, but at the second story a glassed door opens onto the early 20th century porch. The flat-roofed, two-story porch, measuring 11 by 14 feet, is supported at the corners by 6-inch-square posts. It is open at the first story, where it is ringed by a balustrade of closely-spaced square dowels and square posts. At the second story, the porch is screened at the front over a low clapboard wall, and glassed-in with 12-pane storm sash on the west and north sides.

Reading south to north, the long west elevation of the rear wing (Photo 4) includes a 6-over-6-sash window at each story aligned one above the other, behind which five 6/6 windows range along the second story, and three windows—two 6/6-sash and one 4-over-4, are located along the first story south of the projecting privy. The casings of all the above windows are flush with the wall, and trimmed with shallow beveled moldings. The privy has a small high 6-pane window in its north wall, and a 4-panel wood door at the outside entry in its narrow east wall. This door has tongue-and-groove panels, and chamfered rails and stiles.

The east elevation of the rear sections of the house wing (Photo 3) is the most varied, and shows the most evidence of change. Centered in the east wall of the one room-deep northeast hip-roofed addition, a paired 4-over-4-sash window is aligned at each story. The rear north wall of that section has a single 4/4 window aligned at each story, and a very narrow Victorian door, with two long glass lights over two lower panels, in the inner corner of that wall at the rear of the through-hall. The long east wall of the rear section of the wing has three widely spaced 6-over-6-sash windows at the second story. The first story has a shallow recessed porch at the south end, with a double 4/4 window in the inner wall. The rear door from this porch, which opens into its narrow north wall, is a 4-panel Victorian door, with applied moldings. The porch has a concrete-slab floor and a 20th-century, shallow-pitched projecting shed roof, supported at the northeast corner on a long diagonal brace. In the main wall north of the porch are two 6-over-6-sash windows at the first story, and in the woodshed at the north end is a pair of carriage doors with two diagonal-boarded tongue-and-groove panels in each leaf. The rear north wall of this section has a single 6/6 window at each story, located in the east portion.

Interior description

Even more clearly than the exterior, the interior of the Flint farmhouse reveals some of the stages in its long evolution and expansion from the First Period through the Colonial Revival. Future examinations of parts of the structure that are now obscured by later finishes may produce evidence to help pinpoint the dates of construction of various parts of the house, including the dates of the earliest sections of the building.

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

Floor plan.

The main, south-facing 2 1/2-story block has the typical 18th-century two-room plan, with one room at each story to either side of a central chimney bay. However, while some remnants of a front lobby entrance were left in place, in about 1859 the entire center chimney and its base were removed. At the first and second stories, the space formerly occupied by the chimney mass and lobby entrance was reconfigured into a two-part through-hall consisting of a long front hallway with a two-run stairway, and a shallow passage to its rear. (See Floor Plans) Two narrower chimneys were built, the rear of the east one jutting part way into the hall against the new stairs, and the entire west one rising through the west rooms.

The house as configured in the early part of the 18th century is believed to have been a "saltbox"—2 1/2-stories high, with a rear leanto. The unweathered state of the west two-thirds of the main rear sill is consistent with having been protected by a leanto; the east end of the same sill, however, is severely weathered, suggesting that the leanto did not extend all the way to the east end of the building. Another piece of evolutionary evidence is the presence of four chamfered beams in the rear portion of the house. Three of these run north-south in the first-story ceiling of the kitchen (where a 13-foot section of one of the beams is visible,) in a small sitting room/breakfast room behind the west parlor (probably formerly a bedroom) and in a large pantry to its east. The north-south beams end at an east-west beam, chamfered on its north side, which is located 4 feet north of the main rear building wall. (See Floor Plan.) Since this chamfered section of framing does not abut the rear of the main house, it would not have been the leanto frame; it might, however, have been part of an earlier structure that was moved into place against a narrow infill section.

East of the pantry, behind the stairhall and the east parlor, are a narrow back hallway and a square dining room, both part of a Victorian-era addition that includes, at the second story, a second pair of east and west chambers, with a narrow cross-hall and a bathroom centered between them. The presence of a slightly-hipped tar and gravel roof over all but the outer few feet of this addition (still intact inside the present attic) indicates that this section probably had a mansard roof.

The rest of the long rear wing of the house is a combination of spaces built at several different times, and ultimately assembled into the configuration it took on in 1901 to serve the household operations of a large, prosperous farm. At the first story, a long kitchen, with an enclosed back stairway against its east wall, occupies the center section of the wing. To the rear of the kitchen, in what may have been part of a line of early-19th-century utility sheds, is a second pantry (on the west) and, on the east, a large entryway, now part laundry room, with a doorway in the southeast corner opening onto the recessed east porch. The north end of the wing is composed at the first story of a large woodshed with an intact turn-of-the-century privy abutting its west wall. A second story was built over the rear sections of the ell and sheds in 1901. The three bedrooms there, including a broad dormitory-like room across the north end of the wing, remain largely as they were when occupied by children and farm employees for much of the first half of the 20th century. As part of the 1901 renovations, the outer slopes of the mansard roof of the earlier addition were apparently removed, its side walls extended up to the main cornice line, and an L-shaped hipped roof built over all sections of the wing.

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

Structure and frame

The oak post-and-beam timber frame system of the main block, with summer beams in the ceilings of the first-story rooms running longitudinally (parallel to the roof ridge), while those in the second-story ceilings and in the basement are transverse, is typical of houses built throughout most of Middlesex County in the 17th and 18th centuries. The principal- and common rafter roof framing with a single purlin, however, is less common in the area. As seen in the main attic, the building is framed with five structural bays, each defined by a set of hewn principal rafters. Each principal rafter is approximately five inches wide, and flares to over 7 inches deep at the foot. Pairs of sawn 3 x 3" common rafters are set between them, with three in the center chimney bay. The upper rafter ends are joined together with a bridle joint; there is no ridge purlin. The common rafters rest on the outside of a single low row of sawn, 3 3/4-inch square purlins which are mortised into the sides of the principal rafters. The roof boards run horizontally. This type of roof structure, while unusual in Middlesex County, is present in several First Period houses in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex Counties, including the Fairbanks House in Dedham (ca. 1637), the Pierce House, Boston (ca. 1683,) and the Gedney (ca. 1665,) Narbonne (ca. 1672,) and ca. 1668 Turner ("Seven Gables") Houses in Salem.

In spite of the removal of the central chimney mass, much of the original cellar frame of the main house is still in place. The floor under the two front rooms is supported on 3 by 2 3/4-inch joists, spaced 22-23 inches on center. The basement summer beams are joined to the front and rear sills by means of a tusk-tenon joint, and their lower edges extend under the sills due to their deeper dimensions. The floor frame of the northwest mid-section of the rear wing (where the chamfered beams exist in the first-story rooms) has 3 x 4-inch joists, and the four-foot-wide infill section between the two structures displays 4 by 2 1/2-inch joists supporting a subfloor of reused boards.

Interior finish

In the living spaces of the main house, girts, plates, summers, and posts project into the rooms, but are cased with boards finished with ovolo moldings. The width of the summer beams, including their casings, is approximately 11 3/4 inches. The two-story corner posts have flared ("gunstock") top shoulders.

Interior finishes in the house survive from all periods of construction, although much Georgian-era and probably some First-Period detailing was removed, and some of it relocated, when the Victorian enlargements and remodelings took place. While the paired chimneys in the main block were installed ca. 1859, all of the fireplace surrounds and mantelpieces in the four main rooms are Federal Revival units, with fluted colonettes, oval sunbursts, consoles, etc., dating to the turn of the 20th century. With the exceptions noted below, all ceilings and walls are plastered, floors are narrow-board hardwood, and baseboards, crown moldings, etc. in the more formal south part of the house have Victorian profiles.

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

The appearance of most of the center stairhall, with its open-string stairway with round-dowel balustrade and heavy, turned newel posts, is typical of the late 1850s/early 1860s. A remnant of the early 18th-century First Period lobby entrance finish, however, remains in the very wide beaded and beveled horizontal sheathing which still covers the front wall east of the double-leaf Victorian entry door. (Photo 7) At second-story level, the door to the attic stairway is a board-and-batten type, probably moved from another location in the building, that may date to the early years of the house. Although its chimney dates to about 1859, and the fireplace surround and mirrored and paneled overmantel in the east parlor apparently date to the 1901 remodeling phase, much of the fireplace wall of the room is a high-style paneled composition of the mid- to late 18th century. (Photo 9.) While the door to the hallway is a later Victorian type, with four recessed panels and applied moldings, one section of the fireplace wall and a narrow closet door south of the chimney have the three-range, raised-field paneling characteristic of the 1750s through 1780s. North of the chimney, a set of later bookshelves fills a shallow recess. The present 6-panel door to the front kitchen china closet/pantry, which, like the narrow closet door south of the fireplace has raised-field panels on both sides, appears originally to have been located on this wall.

The fireplace wall of the west parlor, or later music room, is plastered. The room's four doors, two to the center hallways and two in the north wall, are all of the recessed-panel type dating to the third quarter of the 19th century. (See Photo 10)

Like the rooms below them, the two chambers in the main block retain some mid- to late-18th-century woodwork. While the west fireplace wall of the east chamber is plastered, it has two four-panel, raised-field-panel doors, one at either end, which retain their early hardware. (The panels of these doors are raised on one side only.) The north door, which opens into a closet, is hung on butterfly hinges and is fitted with an iron rim lock. The south door to the stairhall has H-L hinges and a particularly elaborate Suffolk latch. (See Photos 12 and 13) Other early details remaining in this room include a Georgian crown molding on the fireplace wall, and several long, heavy iron hooks. One of them, mounted in the east side of the summer beam casing, was probably used to support a bed tester.

Except for the plastered mass of the chimney and its Federal Revival fireplace surround, the west chamber retains much of the appearance it had in the late 18th century. This chamber was clearly one of the most important rooms in the house. North and south raised-field-panel doors (6-paneled, and raised on both sides) survive on the fireplace wall. (Photos 14 and 15) Hung on H-L hinges, their proportions match one section of three-range paneling that is still in place south of the chimney. A fortunate survival on this wall, given the later change in the chimneys, is the set of five fluted pilasters and most of the crown molding. The hand of a sophisticated master carpenter is evident in such details as the two end pilasters, which continue around the angle of the room corners onto the casings of the north and south chimney posts. While no evidence survives *in situ* of the

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former appearance of the center fireplace section of this wall, it is likely that its chimney breast was covered by the handsome four-part overmantel which forms part of a partition wall in the attic chimney bay. (Photo 17) The rear north wall at the fireplace-wall corner projects into the room to form the front of a shallow closet, which is fitted with a four-panel, raised-field-panel door.

At the first story, some portions of the frame of the rooms to the rear of the main block may be the oldest parts of the structure. Four hewn ceiling beams in the kitchen, sitting/breakfast room, and south pantry—an east-west girt, a center summer beam and two north-south exterior girts—all display the flat (beveled) chamfers with tapered stops that are characteristic of late First Period architecture. (See Floor Plan and Photo 11) The rest of the detailing in the rooms north of the main block, however, is later and simpler than that in the front part of the house. The ca. 1859 dining room is the only formal room with wainscoting—a plastered dado with a wide, unmolded chair rail. Victorian 4-panel doors lead from this room to the southeast parlor, the rear hallway, and to a large, shallow china closet built into the northwest corner of the room.

The lower three feet of the walls of the kitchen are covered with 20th-century wainscoting. There is a soapstone sink against the west wall of the kitchen, and, in front of an interior chimney in the rear wall, a freestanding iron cooking stove of about 1908—a "Palace Crawford" model. The northwest pantry appears much as it would have in 1901, when it was probably put in as part of the remodeling and enlargement of the rear wing. The upper part of the pantry walls are lined with shelves; the lower part of the space is ringed with a narrow countertop, with drawers built in below.

Behind the kitchen, the lower part of the walls of the large utility/laundry area are sheathed with both horizontal and vertical boards. Beside the chimney that serves as a flue for the kitchen stove is a low brick set kettle, topped with a soapstone slab. The woodshed at the rear of the first story is lined with horizontal-board sheathing in the 19th-century manner. Its double-leaf carriage doors are mounted on long strap hinges which rest on iron pintels. The attached "one-holer" west privy is unusually intact. The board-and-batten interior door from the woodshed to its small vestibule, like the door to the front attic stair, is a relocated door of a much earlier era, made up of two broad feather-edge boards.

While the two bedrooms immediately to the rear of the main block apparently date to the mansard-roofed addition, all the rooms in the rear part of the second story have detailing consistent with the 1901 period of expansion and remodeling. The 3-foot-high narrow bead-board wainscot in the center bathroom appears to be of that period; as is its clawfoot bathtub. In the rearmost second-story rooms (above the kitchen and utility sheds), the doors are all 4-panel designs with a very shallow raised field panel typical of the turn of the 20th century, fitted with ceramic and cut-glass knobs. Here the floors are painted pine, rather than the more fashionable hardwood that was installed in the front rooms around the same time.

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Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

There is one finished room in the east end of the main attic. (Photo 16) It has a plastered ceiling between the rafters, and is plastered and papered on low knee walls below the purlins. Storage for its occupants (who included a Flint relative by marriage, Mary Susan Rice, who lived there for some years in the late 19th century) would have been behind the knee walls and in a small closet in front of the east chimney. The closet, backed by the 18th-century paneled overmantel at the rear west side, is fitted with a low door with two very narrow raised-field panels. Like the overmantel, the door was apparently relocated from elsewhere in the house. The door at the entry to the little room is a simple batten door.

Outbuildings

Barn. 18th century (Map #2; Photos #5 and 18)

The Flint barn, relocated from across the road in 1918, is a long three-level building, 31 by 68 feet, sided with wood shingles, with an asphalt-shingle roof. Believed to have been built before 1750, it began as a 31 by 34-foot three-bay English barn, with a high wagon opening in what is now the east wall of the second bay from the north. The building was doubled in size by the addition of three more bays at an early date—probably in the latter part of the 18th century. A second wagon entry was located in the east wall of what is now the fourth bay from the north. Both wagon entries were later filled in with vertical-board siding.

When the building was moved to the present location it became a bank(ed) barn, with the south end and east side built into the slope of the ground. Its floor structure was rebuilt, and a full mortared fieldstone cellar story, with concrete floor, was inserted beneath it. The pair of high, slightly off-center exterior-mounted sliding wagon doors in the south end, which give the building the appearance of a New England, rather than an English, barn, were added shortly after the building was moved. Most of the windows were probably installed at about the same time—a line of six 6-pane windows along each side at the main level, and four at the loft level—one high window under the north gable peak, one on the west side and two toward the rear of the east side. A 6-over-6-sash window in the front gable, and another in the north end wall, are of uncertain age. Six more 6-pane windows are set into the west cellar wall. The side overhang of the roof slopes, and the added exposed rafter tails which support it, were probably part of the same remodeling. There are two more early 20th-century vertical-board doors—a narrow sliding door at the north end of the east side, and a large door in the center of the foundation wall at the north end.

As in the house, the interior of the barn reveals more information about its evolution than the exterior. The posts of the older section (the north three bays) have flared shoulders which carry both the plates and the ends of the 8-inch-square, hewn tie beams. (Photo 21) While the feet of the principal rafters of both sections are tenoned into the ends of the tie beams, the tops of the posts of the later south section are unflared, and support the plates, which are notched on the upper surface to receive the ends of the tie beams. The roof structure of the entire building is a system of principal and common rafters, without purlins, which support horizontal roof boards. The older

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section has no ridge beam; in the later section the rafters are tapered into a 5-sided hewn ridge purlin. The older part of the barn has horizontal exterior sheathing supported on studs; the later three bays are of rail construction, with vertical-board siding.

For most of its existence the entire building was one long English barn, with two wagon doors in the long side, as is evidenced by the door header high in the east wall of the second bay, the lack of diagonal bracing in the east wall of the fourth bay, and the characteristic single line of interior posts, one under each tie beam, a third of the distance in from the west wall. Also characteristic of barns of the colonial and federal eras is the earliest loft evidence. Joist pockets in the sides of the tie beams that face into the second bay indicate that there was a high framed loft over the original wagon bay/threshing floor, and a low girt framed into the posts along the north side of that space has joist pockets on its north face, indicating that an earlier floored loft existed over the livestock area in the northernmost bay, where a later one still exists today. The existence of another, even lower loft is indicated by empty mortises in the west wall posts of the south half of the building. Today a low loft on heavy log joists covers the entire first level west of the interior posts; another spans the rest of the first two bays. Several interior enclosures along the west side of the barn, however, remain from the building's agricultural use during most of the 20th century. They include a sheathed grain room in the fourth bay, a pair of open horse stalls in the third bay, a box stall in the second, and a pig pen in the first. East of the box stall in the second bay is a line of four metal cow stanchions. Several pieces of generations-old farm equipment are stored in the barn, including an 18th-century plow and an oxen yoke.

Garage. ca. 1930 (Map #3, Photos 18 and 19). Although today it has the appearance of a mid-20th-century clapboard garage, with a gabled-roof, two 6/6 windows in the rear and each side wall, and a pair of wood panel-and-glass overhead doors, this 20 x 20-foot building was built in about 1930 to house the Flint family's first automobile. It originally had a flat roof, so as not to cast shade on the greenhouse directly behind it. In the latter part of the 20th century the building was placed atop a concrete slab, and in 1990 the front-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof was put on. Today the building houses the Ford tractor that was won by Henry Flint in 1940.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been located on the Flint Homestead property, sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the property indicate a high potential for the presence of Native sites. The property is well drained with level to moderate slope and located within 1000 feet of a variety of wetlands. Portions of Hobbs Brook, Iron Mine Brook and several small ponds and impoundments are located along the northern to southern boundary of the homestead. The above wetlands are located within the Charles River drainage. The Concord, Sudbury and Assabet Rivers, part of the Merrimack River drainage, converge approximately 3-4 miles to the northwest. The Shawsheen River, also part of the Merrimack River drainage, lies approximately 2 miles to the north and northeast. Major concentrations of Native American sites are located in uplands along wetland

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margins in the vicinity of the Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet confluence and surrounding wetlands. Northwest to west of the Flint Homestead, important site concentrations are located along the Cambridge Turnpike and Great Road corridors. Given the above information and the size of the nominated parcel (1.84 acres), a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Flint Homestead property.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Flint Homestead property. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of an earlier house reported on the property when the existing home was built in ca. 1708. Archaeological evidence may indicate what portions of the older house were incorporated into the existing house at their original site or were moved to the present location. Structural evidence might also exist from portions of the present house that have been removed. Structural evidence may exist from barns and outbuildings that were present with the earlier house and ca. 1708 structure. The existing Flint Barn was built sometime before 1750 and moved to its present location from across the road. A previous barn, possibly associated with the earlier structure, may have been used until the present structure was built. Another barn might also have been built with the existing house in ca. 1708 then replaced with the present barn before 1750. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist that were associated with the earlier and/or existing house.

(end)

Flint Homestead

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Middlesex, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1708-1953

Significant Dates

ca. 1708

ca. 1859

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Ephraim Flints I, II, III, and IV; George Flint

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Flint Homestead is significant under Criteria A and B at the local level for its association with nine generations of the Flint family, whose original land holdings formed the core of what became the town of Lincoln at its founding in 1754, and who helped shape the development of their community over a period of more than 300 years. Also under Criterion A, as the centerpiece of the farm that continued to dominate the area northeast of the town center through the early 20th century, the surviving farmstead is the town's best representative of the long evolution of local agriculture that began in the mid-17th century with the grain, hay, and livestock tenant farms of Concord landowners and progressed through general, then more specialized dairy- and market-garden farming until the end of the Second World War.

The property meets Criterion C, also at the local level, for its evolved First-Period house and colonial barn. In spite of the loss of its central chimney in the mid-19th century, the house retains significant architectural character illustrating a broad range of periods and styles, from its early colonial roof framing system and partially chamfered First Period frame, through a wealth of 18th-century Georgian-inspired woodwork and Victorian interior renovations, to its final Colonial Revival enlargement of 1901. The barn, though relocated in 1918, is a rare example of a colonial outbuilding that has survived with minimal alteration into the 21st century. The property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Introduction

The town of Lincoln, a semi-rural suburb 13 miles west of Boston, was originally part of the towns of Concord (1635), Lexington (1713) and Weston (1713). The largest part of its territory was within the bounds of Concord, of which it became the Second Precinct, with permission to build its own meetinghouse, in 1746. Settlers in the Second Precinct successfully petitioned to become a separate town, which was incorporated in 1754 as the town of Lincoln.

Much of the land that made up the town at the time of its incorporation, and all of the area that became the town center, had belonged in the late 17th- and early 18th centuries to the Flint family of Concord. While the homesteads of Concord's earliest settlers were located near the meetinghouse in the center of town, in the middle of the 17th century two successive divisions of town lands, along with some isolated special grants, provided the original town proprietors and their heirs with sizable tracts in the outlying sections. Proprietor Thomas Flint (1603-1653), who had emigrated from Derbyshire, England, was Concord's second-largest investor after the minister, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, and was still one of the town's largest landowners at the time of his death. His 119-acre house lot was located northwest of the town center on the Concord River near the North Bridge. He also owned at least 1500 acres more, including lands in latter-day Lincoln which he may have received as a special grant in the 1640s. That eastern property, which stretched to the borders of Cambridge and Watertown, included the 197-acre Sandy (Flint's) Pond, and at least part of an adjacent tract of 750 acres which encompassed all of what

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later became Lincoln Center. Other parts of the 750-acre piece, which became known as the "Flint Farm" were officially granted to Thomas Flint's heirs as part of Concord's Second Division of land in 1654.

Thomas Flint had also acquired a tract of 300 acres abutting the northeast boundary of the 750-acre piece. He bought the latter parcel, which had belonged to the Rev. Bulkeley, from Edward Bulkeley, the minister's son, in 1650, although the deed for it was not conveyed until 1682.

While the exact timing of some of the early Flint property transactions is unclear, the 750-acre parcel that Thomas Flint called his "eastern farm," and possibly some of the 300-acre tract, are acknowledged to have been the first functional farm within the bounds of Lincoln. Thomas Flint's will, written in 1651, (the first will recorded in Middlesex County probate records,) says that the property was occupied by a member of the Wheeler family, and that hay, wheat, and rye were harvested there. The will makes it clear that there was a dwelling on the farm, which would have been the first house built in the future town of Lincoln. A lease agreement given in 1657 to three Concord men by Thomas's widow, Abigail, describes the eastern Flint farm as meadow, upland, and orchard, with housing upon it. The lease required that one of the lessees, John Hall, build another house on the farm within the four-year term. Little more is known about the dwellings that existed on the farm in the 1650s, or about the house that John Hall may have built. Tenant houses on various parts of the farm are mentioned in early 18th century documents, however.

By the terms of Thomas Flint's will, his properties were to be "kept and Improved together; to rise and fall to the whole family alike." These wishes were followed for many years before the lands were finally divided among his heirs. In the apportionment to Flint family members, Thomas's older son, John (1637-1686,) received the family homestead on the Concord River, and his younger son, Captain Ephraim Flint, received the properties located in modern-day Lincoln. Ephraim was the first of the Flints to occupy the eastern farm. He initially lived on the southeast part of the property, but by 1709 he had built a new "mansion" which is referenced in a deed written that year for the sale of a 120-acre parcel to his nephew, Edward.

Ca. 1708-1723: ownership of Capt. Ephraim Flint (1642-1723)

While there is no other documentary record for the date of this second house, physical evidence, including beveled chamfers on four ceiling beams in the rear first-story spaces, points to a construction date sometime in the late First Period for at least part of the building. Architectural evidence for the date of the main block is more mixed: the framing visible in both the roof and cellar is of a First Period type, but much of the interior decoration is composed of later Georgian-derived finishes. Transitional features such as the broad bead-and-bevel (feather-edge) interior sheathing that survives in the front entry are found in Massachusetts buildings over a long time period, from at least 1700 through 1750. Any other early decorative treatments in the house have long been erased or covered by later renovations. Further confusing the issue is the fact that the rear chamfered-frame structure does not directly abut the main two-story block, implying that the two were once separate buildings. While a future investigation of the frame may reveal more specific

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architectural evidence, it is likely that at least some of the building is the recently-built "now" or "new" house that was standing on the farm in 1709 when the aging Ephraim Flint deeded the southwest portion of the farm to his nephew.

Commensurate with the wealth and status of his family, Capt. Ephraim Flint (1642-1723) had attended Harvard College, where his father had been on the first Board of Overseers, and his brother's father-in-law, the Rev. Uriah Oakes, was President. In later life he became a respected local official, and was elected Representative to the General Court in 1669. He was over forty when he married the Rev. Peter Bulkeley's granddaughter, Jane, in 1683.

At the turn of the 18th century, Capt. Flint's outlying farm was one of the largest and most prosperous in all of Concord. In 1717, while the average assessment for both house and land for the 283 families in town was 12 pounds, Ephraim Flint's real estate, valued at 24 pounds, was among the seven highest. At that time he owned two horses, four oxen, five cows, and ten sheep.

Capt. Ephraim and his wife had no children to carry on the farm, nor to help with its operations as they grew older. It is possible that Edward Flint (1685-1754,) youngest son of Ephraim's brother, John, may have lived in the house with his aunt and uncle for some years before he bought the southwest part of the farm and moved there.

Jane Bulkeley Flint died in 1706. In his will, Capt. Ephraim left separate sections of his farm to Edward, to two other nephews, and to two other relatives from his mother's side of the family. He also bequeathed a fund of 100 pounds to Harvard College to establish a scholarship for "scholars who are studious, well-disposed, and want help." The bequest gave preference to young men who were related to the Flint family or to the Rev. Hancock of Lexington. Among the Harvard students who later received funding from the Flint scholarship were some of Ephraim's great-nephews, and the Rev. Hancock's grandson, the well-known patriot, John Hancock.

1723-1737: ownership of John Flint, Jr. (1677-1746)

1737-1762: ownership of Capt. Ephraim Flint, II (1713-1762)

Ephraim Flint left the largest part of his farm—about 260 acres, with the farmstead and "all my buildings upon my said lands"—to his young great-nephew and namesake, Ephraim Flint, son of his nephew, John Flint, Jr., with the provision that the property should come into Ephraim's possession when he reached the age of 24. Until that time, John Flint, Jr. was "to enjoy ye same." As John, Jr. had also inherited the family homestead on the Concord River from his father, he may have leased out the eastern farm during part of the 14-year period in which he held it, or arranged for other family members to occupy the house and to oversee the management of the property. It is most likely, however, that he lived in the house himself for several years, as in 1735 his signature is the first on an unsuccessful petition brought by inhabitants of the territory that later became Lincoln to be set off as a new town.

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As a young man, Ephraim Flint, II (1713-1762) attended Harvard College on the scholarship his great-uncle had established, graduating with a B.A. in 1733 and receiving an M.A. in 1736. Upon his return he became a schoolmaster in Concord, and was later paid by the town of Lincoln for teaching in its first school in 1755. He came into the possession of the Lincoln farm in 1737, and in 1743 he married Ruth Wheeler of Concord. It is likely that this wealthy, learned young man updated the house around that time, possibly adding the rear leanto (demolished) which was recalled by later family members, putting in early multi-pane double-hung windows, and perhaps installing some of the Georgian-inspired doors and paneling. He may even have created space for his comparatively large library of forty-four volumes, which included numerous legal books. Like his uncle, Edward, Ephraim Flint II was an initial officer at the founding of the town, and one of its most prominent citizens for most of his life. At the first meeting of the Second Precinct of Concord, which was held in 1746 at the nearby house of Edward Flint, the initial precinct and parish officers were elected, with Ephraim Flint chosen as both the precinct Clerk and one of the three Assessors. That same year, he was one of a group of men who built the Second Parish Meetinghouse on an acre of former Flint farmland which his uncle Edward had donated for the purpose. When Lincoln was incorporated as a town in April, 1754, Ephraim Flint was chosen Treasurer, Selectman and Town Clerk, posts which he held until 1757. He rose to the rank of Captain in the militia during the years of the French and Indian Wars.

Between 1737 and 1752, Ephraim Flint II increased his real estate several times, but also sold and gave away some of his land. In 1746, he gave an acre of land between his farmstead and the "great meadow" to the north for the precinct burying ground. That first burying ground, the Lincoln Cemetery, which is still open to burials, abuts the Flint farmstead to the north. It has been twice expanded by the addition of Flint land: in 1884 a Flint cousin purchased 10.6 acres of the farm and gave it to the town to enlarge the cemetery, and in 1979, as a memorial to their parents, the present owners donated an additional 7.3 acres for a cemetery conservation buffer. Both parcels were part of the original 300 acres purchased by Thomas Flint from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley in 1650.

Like his forbears on the Flint farm, Ephraim Flint II was an esteemed civic leader, and wealthy in both possessions and land. His rank is also indicated by the fact that, like his uncle Edward, he was one of a handful of slaveowners in colonial Lincoln. Town records include the baptism of two "Negro servant children" belonging to him, which took place in the Lincoln church in 1755.

1762-1824: ownership of "Patriot" Ephraim Flint (III) (1745-1824)

Ruth Flint remarried in 1766, four years after her husband's death. The next owner of the farm, the third Ephraim Flint to own it, was born in the house in 1745, the eldest of Capt. Ephraim and Ruth's six children. In 1772, he married a young widow, Catharine Fox. She died at the age of 33 in 1785, leaving him with five young children. His sister, Ruth Flint, (1760-1838,) may have returned to the farm to help raise the children, possibly remaining in residence for most of her life. Ephraim's second wife, whom he married in 1798, was Rebecca Wright.

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Ephraim III served as a Private in Capt. John Hartwell's company of militia in the early years of the Revolution. At the start of the war on April 19, 1775, he is reputed to have captured a British soldier in Lexington. He was with Col. Eleazer Brooks' regiment, at Dorchester Heights in Boston in March of 1776, and also saw service in New York in 1776-77.

The fourth generation on the Flint Homestead also included two other Revolutionary patriots. The best known today is Ephraim's sister, Mary (Flint) Hartwell. Born in 1748, she grew up in the house, and upon her marriage to Samuel Hartwell, moved to the Hartwell farm on the Bay Road (now part of Minuteman National Historic Park on the North Great Road.) Her husband became Sergeant of the Lincoln Minute Men, and in the early hours of April 19, 1775, theirs is believed to have been the first house to which Dr. Samuel Prescott, taking up the alarm after the capture of Paul Revere and William Dawes, brought the news that the British regulars were on the move toward the colonial stores of ammunition at Concord. Dr. Prescott sped on to alert the Concord military leaders, Sgt. Hartwell hurried to ready his own troops, and it was up to Mary to spread the alarm to her neighbor, Lincoln militia Captain William Smith. Later in the day she escaped from the vulnerable Hartwell farmhouse, and drove her three small children in a horse and cart to her childhood home, the Flint Homestead. Leaving the children there the next day, she drove home to discover that the retreating British troops had fired several shots into the house and left a broken musket in a shattered window. Mary and Samuel's house burned down in the late 20th century, but her family's homestead remains as a reminder of her role in the events of April 19-20, 1775.

Ephraim and Mary's younger brother, John Flint (1754-1810,) also served in the Revolution, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was in service in Cambridge in 1775, and in Canada in 1776, before moving to Walpole, NH in 1779.

The family tradition of studying and teaching was continued by several occupants of the homestead after Ephraim III inherited it. Mary Flint Hartwell taught in school in Lincoln in the late 1760s, and Ephraim and Mary's sister, Ruth, was paid for teaching school in 1780. Their younger brother, Abel Flint (1758-1789,) attended Harvard on the scholarship established by their great-great-uncle, graduating in 1780. Abel afterwards taught school in Lincoln, Weston, and Haverhill. Ephraim and Catharine's daughter, Ruth A. Flint (1780-1830,) was also a schoolteacher before her marriage in 1808. Ruth's husband, Brigadier General James Miller, was a hero of the War of 1812, and was later head of the Salem Custom House, mentioned by Nathaniel Hawthorne in *The Scarlet Letter*. The Millers lived for a time in the Flint Homestead during the early years of their marriage.

Ephraim Flint III was one of the founding proprietors of the Liberal School, an early private academy which was established in 1792, and operated under the town minister, the Rev. Charles Stearns, for about fifteen years. Said to have given "a new impulse to the cause of education and tended to elevate the character of the town," (Drake, 40,) its curriculum included rhetoric, astronomy, higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, the principles of religion and morality, and serious instruction in manners. It was one of the first of such schools to admit females—a controversial approach for its time. Among its best-known graduates were eminent Concord lawyers Samuel Hoar and Nathan Brooks, and the Rev. Cyrus Peirce, who prepared for Harvard there, and who later became the first head of the first Normal School in the United States.

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1824-1871: ownership of Major Ephraim Flint (1782-1871)

After Ephraim III's death in 1824, his widow, Rebecca, apparently remained at the Flint Homestead. Three of his daughters had married and moved away, but the fourth and eldest, Catharine (b. 1773,) received \$250 in her father's will, along with the assurance of living quarters in the house. In the tradition of the times, however, the homestead and farm were inherited by Ephraim and Catharine's only son and youngest child, Maj. Ephraim Flint.

When he came into the possession of the farm at the age of 42, Major Ephraim had undoubtedly been farming the land for his father for many years. He had married Susanna (Fiske) Bemis in 1822, and their eldest child, Caroline, the first of seven, was born the next year. With the promise of a growing family, and the responsibility for a household that apparently included both his older sister and his stepmother, it is likely that by 1830 Major Ephraim enlarged the homestead by adding some of the present rear portions—at least the long rear kitchen with the small first-story room(s) at its south end—the chamfered-frame structure that may have been relocated from elsewhere on the farm.

Maj. Flint received his military commission in the Massachusetts militia in 1812 in the Third Regiment of Infantry of the First Brigade and 3rd Division. He was one of two officers from Lincoln who applied for commissions in U.S. Army during the war of 1812, but did not receive them. He was primarily a farmer, and in his time the Flint Farm still included Flint's Pond and the land along its shoreline. In the late 1830s, Henry David Thoreau had spent a summer between college semesters in a cabin 200 yards from the pond, and developed a keen desire to go back to live closer to the water. In 1842, he asked Major Flint for permission to build a cabin on the shore. Maj. Flint refused, and Thoreau ended up building his famous cabin on the shore of nearby Walden Pond, instead. As was the case with many local farmers, Maj. Flint appears in Thoreau's writings as the embodiment of the author's opinions on the human character. The relevant passages, however, show as much about Thoreau's personality when thwarted as they do about the hard-headed, practical Yankee farmer. In Thoreau's *Walden* he calls Maj. Flint an "unclean and stupid" farmer, devoid of any appreciation for the pond, "our greatest lake and inland sea," which Thoreau considered even more beautiful than Walden. In one of the better-known passages from *Walden*, Thoreau uses Flint's Pond and its owner to expound on his disdain for mid-19th-century materialism: "Some skin-flint, who loved better the reflecting surface of a dollar . . . who regarded even the wild ducks which settled in [the pond] as trespassers . . . who regretted only that it was not English hay or cranberry meadow . . . I respect not his labors, his farm where every thing has its price, who would carry the landscape, who would carry his God, to market if he could get any thing for him." (Stern, Philip Van Doren, ed. *The Annotated Walden*, New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1970, p. 324-325.)

The size of the Flint farm remained at about 160 acres through most of the 19th century. In 1850, Major Flint, like many of his neighbors, was still engaged in a form of mixed agriculture that included a cattle herd of about 20 head, a moderate-sized orchard, fields of hay, potatoes, Indian corn, and a variety of grains. He was one of the few farmers in Lincoln at the time, however, to have developed a specialty in market gardening. One indication of his status as a progressive, influential farmer is the fact that he was the first in Lincoln to join the Middlesex Agricultural Society, in 1823. For several

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years in the 1840s and 1850s, Maj. Flint entered some of his prize cattle in the yearly Middlesex Agricultural Society Cattle Show, including his Durham bulls.

For many years, the farm household under Maj. Ephraim Flint included three sons and three daughters. At least two of them, the older daughters, Caroline (1823-1875) and Susan (1825-1912), worked as schoolteachers before they were married. The eldest son, Ephraim (b. 1828) graduated from Williams College, became a minister, and was a longtime Trustee of the college. By 1860, the number of occupants on the homestead had diminished somewhat, consisting of just Ephraim and Susan, middle son George and his new wife, Caroline, and two employees—a young Irish domestic servant and a 17-year-old farm laborer.

1871-1905: ownership of George Flint (1830-1914)

Upon Maj. Ephraim's death, the farm, by then heavily mortgaged, was inherited by his son, George Flint. In 1858 George had married a next-door-neighbor, Caroline Amelia Rice, and they had been living in the house and farming and caring for his parents for many years before coming into full ownership of the property. It was apparently just after their marriage that the center chimney was removed and the house was updated and expanded to include the northeast dining room and the two full-size rear bedrooms. Four of George and Caroline's five children were born at the homestead by 1871.

In contrast to his father, who plunged the once-prosperous farm into debt, George Flint, known as one of the family's financial geniuses, turned it into a model, profitable agricultural enterprise. Thanks largely to his canny understanding of the market, a highly professional approach to farm management, and sheer hard work, by 1880 the Flint farm had returned to its rank as the fourth-highest in value in Lincoln. It included the third largest amount of tillage and improved farmland in town, and had become a major, specialized operation with dual concentrations in milk production and market-gardening. In both 1870 and 1880 the farm had more than two dozen cows producing over 18,000 gallons of milk for market, the third-largest amount recorded in Lincoln in those years. It also reported the second-highest profit from market gardening, a significant component of which was the cucumber crop that George sold to the two pickle factories which operated in South Lincoln in the 1860s and 1870s. Toward the end of the 19th century, George was also one of the largest strawberry growers in the Lincoln area. At the turn of the 20th century, with the farm expanded to 171 acres, the value of George Flint's Lincoln property was surpassed only by that of the estate farms of Ogden Codman and Charles Francis Adams. The value of his personal estate, thanks largely to shrewd investments in real estate and copper stocks, was also the third highest in town.

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In spite of the farm's success as an up-to-date agricultural enterprise, and his longtime membership, like his father, in the progressive Middlesex Agricultural Society, George Flint followed some traditional methods much longer than his neighbors. He was the last farmer in Lincoln to use oxen--there were at least eight on the farm in most years. He was also the last to utilize his ancestors' dams and ditches in a seasonal flooding of his hay fields and meadows.

In addition to farming, George Flint was a successful real-estate dealer and developer. In the early 1890s, the city of Cambridge hired him to acquire the land, much of it consisting of old farms, for the development of the Cambridge Reservoir in the east part of Lincoln. He constructed several houses in Lincoln, as well as some of the farm buildings which still highlight the landscape of what is today one of the best-preserved semi-rural communities close to Boston. One of the most picturesque barns in town is the long white double-ended cowbarn directly across the road from the farmhouse, which George Flint built in 1870 to house his cattle in the wintertime.

Like many of the Flints before him, George Flint served as a town officer, particularly in the areas of finance and education. He was a Selectman from 1865 to 1867, a member of two committees to administer town trust funds, an early trustee of the town's Bemis lectureship, and was an elected member of the School Committee for twenty years. In the years just before his retirement as School Committee Chairman in the late 1890s, he was in the minority in his strong opposition to the expansion of the town high school (the Center School). His concerns, which were both financial and educational, turned out to be well-founded, and the town proceeded to build a large new building instead, with George Flint occupying a respected place on the building committee. In his capacity as School Committee Chairman he was an ex-officio Trustee of the town library for several years, as well, and in the late 1880s he served on the Cemetery Committee.

For most of the last quarter of the 19th century, the Flint household included George and Caroline and their five children, as well as a number of relatives and farmhands. Caroline's sister, Mary Susan Rice, occupied the east attic room for a time after she returned from twenty years as a missionary in Persia.

Caroline Flint died in 1890, at the age of 56. As devout and loyal a member of the Congregational church as her husband had been, she had sung in the choir for over thirty years. In her memory George's brother Francis donated a Hutchings organ to the new Congregational Stone Church of Lincoln, which was completed in 1891.

As George grew older, the management of the farm was gradually taken over by his two youngest sons, Edward Francis Flint (1870-1942,) and Ephraim Flint (1874-1949.) By the turn of the 20th century the family business was referred to as "Flint Brothers," an arrangement in which Ephraim, (who moved to a new house across the road [27 Lexington Road] shortly after his marriage in 1901,) had charge of the cattle herd and dairy operations. In 1901, Edward again enlarged the old Flint

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farmhouse to accommodate both the expanding three-generation family and a varying number of farmhands. The two existing rear bedrooms were enlarged, a bathroom was installed between them, and additional bedrooms were added over the one-story rear sections, with the present hipped roof built over them all. A few years later, Edward added the two-story west porch as a place for his ailing, deaf father to sit and enjoy the fruits of his labors—the thriving fields and greenhouses that lay between the farmstead and Lincoln Hill.

1905-1942: ownership of Edward F. Flint (1870-1942)

In 1905, George Flint conveyed the entire farm to Edward and Ephraim. Ephraim already owned his house lot across Lexington Road, and George had given the main farmhouse to Edward in April of that year, on the condition that Edward provide him with a home there and care for the rest of his life.

George Flint died in 1914. In 1915 Edward had a cottage built for the farm manager on the east side just north of the big cowbarn. To balance what were now two separate farming operations on opposite sides of the road, in 1918 the brothers moved the old colonial barn from its position south of the cowbarn to its present site north of the Flint farmhouse.

That same year, during World War I, Edward and Ephraim operated a sawmill on the wooded part of the property between Lexington Road and the Concord Turnpike, where they processed lumber from the oak and chestnut trees which grew on the Flint land.

In 1926, the two brothers officially divided the farmland between them. Ephraim took the property on the east side of the road, and Edward most of that on the west. As part of the arrangement, the great field east of Lincoln Hill was divided in two equal parts, as were a meadow and woodland to the northeast.

Edward F. Flint lived all of his 72 years on the Flint homestead. He had attended Harvard for two years, but returned home in about 1890 to run the farm full-time when his father's health declined. He married Josephine Margaret Ritchie (1878-1979) in 1912. She had come to the United States from Nova Scotia to study at the Waltham School of Nursing, where she received her R.N. in 1904. Before her marriage she worked for a nearby Lincoln family; afterwards she cared for George Flint in his declining years. From the 1910s on, in addition to Edward and Josephine's four children, Margaret, Edward F., Jr., Charlotte, and Henry, the farm household from time to time included Mrs. Flint's sister, Christine Ritchie. She, too, was a registered nurse, and lived with the family when her profession did not call for her to live elsewhere.

While his brother continued to operate a dairy farm on the east side of the road, Edward F. Flint carried his portion of the old farm into the modern era as a state-of-the-art market-gardening facility. The center of his operations was one of the first greenhouse plants in the Lincoln area, which

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

eventually had four large greenhouses, a heating plant, and a packing house. There, with the help of numerous farm laborers, he grew cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, and tomatoes for the Boston market, where several large hotels were among his principal customers.

Edward F. Flint was a two-term Selectman for Lincoln, and served on the town Cemetery Committee for many years. Like his father, he was a Trustee for the Bemis lectureship. He was also a Deacon of the First Parish Church from 1922 until his death. He served there for many years as Sunday School Superintendent, church Moderator, Treasurer, and Trust Fund Commissioner, and was an influential member of the committee for uniting the local Congregational and Unitarian churches.

1942 to the present: ownership of Edward F. Flint Jr. (b. 1914) and Henry R. Flint (b. 1917)

In the tradition of earlier generations of the Flint family, the last generation to farm the land of the Flint homestead began to do so several years before their father died. In spite of the devastating economic impact of the Great Depression, and the destruction wrought by the 1938 hurricane (which destroyed two of the greenhouses,) the youngest of Edward and Josephine's four children, Henry R. Flint, operated the farm successfully from 1935 to 1945. And as improved transportation and refrigeration brought ever stronger competition from west-coast growers, the focus of the farm changed. In addition to the produce raised in the greenhouses, the Flint farm in the late 1930s and early 1940s included two apple orchards of over a hundred McIntosh, Baldwin, and Gravenstein apple trees, and fields of carrots, butternut squash, sweet corn, and tomatoes. The remaining greenhouses were ultimately converted to the raising of Stevia for the Boston and New York flower markets. During the war, farm labor was provided by an unconventional variety of workers, including Jesuits from a monastery in Weston, students from Wellesley College and the Cambridge School, and farm laborers from Jamaica.

In 1940, Henry Flint won three plowing contests for the northeastern states that were sponsored by Ford Motor Co. The grand prize, presented to him personally by Henry Ford, was the latest Ford tractor, which is still housed in the garage between the barn and the house, and used as needed.

While some of George Flint's great-grandchildren continue to raise cattle on the east side of the road, the farming operations ceased on the Flint Homestead itself after World War II. A second hurricane had badly damaged the remaining two greenhouses, which were removed after Edward Flint's death in 1942. Today, only the brick smokestack and deteriorated packing shed on the town-owned parcel northwest of the farmstead remain as reminders of the greenhouse facility.

During the war, Henry Flint, who still lives in the Flint farmhouse, had attended night courses at four Boston colleges—M.I.T., the Franklin Institute, and Boston and Northeastern Universities. Beginning in the late 1940s, he was employed by Trans-Sonic Co., then by Minneapolis-Honeywell and Baird Atomic Co. until his retirement late in the 20th century. His brother, Edward F. Flint, Jr. of

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

Claremont, CA, co-owner of the property, pursued a long career in mechanical and electro-optics engineering that began with Bausch & Lomb in 1937, followed by service during World War II as a Project Engineer of Navigation Instruments with the national Scientific Bureau. Among the many instruments he developed was a bubble sextant for the Air Force and Navy. He was also an instrument test pilot for many years. He continued flying through the 1970s, logging air time in every state in the U.S.A., and flew solo in three transcontinental races. After the war, he joined Eastman Kodak Company, for which he directed the West Coast Regional Office from 1958 to 1962. Afterward he was employed by Rockwell International Corp. Upon his retirement in 1976, he founded Flint Laboratories Co. in Claremont, CA, serving as its President. He was awarded the Republican Presidential Legion of Merit by President Reagan, and has recently been named to a Presidential Task Force under President George W. Bush.

By the mid-1980s, the Flints of Lexington Road were the last remaining 17th-century family in Lincoln, and the only pre-1850 family still occupying the old farmstead. While Flints no longer work the fields on the west side of Lexington Road, the agricultural use of that land continues under a permanent restriction which permits agricultural use. One of several land conveyances made by Edward and Henry Flint to the town of Lincoln was the 1989 sale of 16.91 acres of the Flint fields between the farmstead and Lincoln Hill. Together with the south portion of the fields, for which the development rights were conveyed at the same time by other Flint family members, that ancient agricultural land is presently planted to hay and corn under the management of the Lincoln Conservation Commission. Part of the land has recently been leased by a local winery, which plans to grow 4,000 grapevines there.

The preservation of the Flint Homestead, with its colonial farmhouse, barn, and early 20th-century garage, and its listing on the National Register, will ensure that its importance to the town of Lincoln and its agrarian heritage will continue to be recognized and honored by future generations.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Lincoln are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Although several sites are recorded in the northern part of the town and to the west around the confluence of the Concord, Sudbury and Assabet Rivers, few sites in the area have been systematically excavated limiting their interpretative value and making surviving sites in the area potentially significant. The Flint Homestead lies in uplands along tributary streams of the Charles River drainage, however, much of our knowledge of ancient Native American settlement along that drainage results from sites and studies located in lower portions of the drainage, especially the estuarine zone. Native sites in this area may contribute important information that documents ancient patterns of subsistence and settlement along the interior portions of the Charles River drainage and their relationship to settlement focused on the confluence of the Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet drainages. Ancient sites in this area may represent an inland/upland pattern of settlement with a focus along lower portions of the Charles River drainage or, a settlement pattern with a focus on a regionally important Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet River core. Ancient Native American sites in this area may contribute important information on regional patterns of exchange, particularly between interior and coastal

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

locales. The Charles River drainage represents a transportation corridor eastward to Boston Harbor while the Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet Rivers provide a corridor northward to the Merrimack River then inland to the west or easterly to Massachusetts Bay. Ancient sites in this area may contribute information that indicates the relative importance of these drainage/transportation corridors on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of ancient peoples in the area.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on a family and farmstead that played a formative role in the settlement of Lincoln and its agricultural development for nearly 300 years. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help document the evolution of the Flint Farmhouse that remains unclear. Archaeological evidence may help test theories that two separate First Period structures were incorporated into the present house. Archaeological testing may also document contexts associated with any structures that were located on the property. Part of the present house, possibly an earlier farmhouse was reported to be standing when the existing house was built in ca. 1708. Tenant houses are also reported on the farm before and after the construction date for the present house. Archaeological research may contribute information that documents and provides additional information on early construction techniques, architectural details, and the additions/alterations that occurred over the next 300 years.

Archaeological survey and testing may also help identify the full range of outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) present over time as the homestead evolved through nine generations of the Flint Family and one of the more important farms in the town. Accurate mapping of the farm's layout and analysis of occupational related features may contribute evidence that documents functional changes at the farm between different combinations of crops and husbandry. Detailed analysis of occupational related features may contribute information relating to specific occupants of nine generations of Flints, possibly within stratified contexts. Information may also be present indicating the role and importance of the extended family in the evolution of the farmstead. In the late 19th century as many as eleven persons resided at the farmstead including five children and a number of relatives and farmhands. Archaeological sites of outbuildings and occupational related features may contribute important information on the lives of tenants, boarders or farm hands on the farm. Important information may also be obtained relating to the lives of slaves on New England farms in the 17th and 18th centuries. Both Ephraim Flint II and his uncle Ephraim I were slave owners.

(end)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books, articles, and manuscripts

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(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

Public Documents

United States government

Federal agricultural census. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources,
Concord, Mass. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission.

_____. Reconnaissance Report for Lincoln. March, 1980.

Middlesex County Probate Records. Massachusetts State Archives, Boston.

Town of Lincoln

Assessors Records.

Vital Records

Plans, Maps, and atlases

Beers, F.W. *Atlas of Middlesex County*. New York: F.W. Beers, 1875.

Plan of the Town of Lincoln. Boston: 1831.

Walker, George. *Atlas of Middlesex County*. Boston: 1889.

Walling, Henry. *Map of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Boston: William Baker, 1856.

Other sources

Flint, Edward F., Jr., and Henry R. Interviews, June, July, August, 2002.

Sorli, Lawrence A. Consultation on architecture of the Flint Homestead. July, 2002.

(End)

Flint Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.84 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	311110	4699750	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Forbes, Consultant; with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May, 2003

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Henry R. Flint and Edward F. Flint, Jr.

street & number 28 Lexington Road telephone (781) 259-8150

city or town Lincoln Center state MA zip code 01773

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, continued

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are those recorded and shown on Lincoln Assessor's Map 52, Parcel 2.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundaries encompass the 1.84-acre parcel that includes the Flint farmhouse, relocated colonial barn, and ca. 1930 garage/equipment shed. Other portions of the historic Flint farm are now under other ownership. Located on adjacent properties are two later Flint houses and the 1870 barn on the east side of Lexington Road, and on the west side, 22 acres of open land, with a packing shed and chimney remaining from the Flint greenhouses. (See site map.) The latter property was acquired by the town of Lincoln from the present owners in the late 20th century.

(End)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

RESOURCE COUNT

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
1	Flint farmhouse	building	ca. 1708, with later additions	contributing
2	Flint barn	building	18th century	contributing
3	Garage/equipment shed	building	ca. 1930	contributing
4	Fieldstone wall system	structure	18th & 19th centuries	contributing

<u>TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT:</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
BUILDINGS	3	0
STRUCTURES:	1	0
OBJECTS:	0	0
SITES:	0	0
TOTAL:	4	TOTAL: 0

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page _____

Flint Homestead
Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

PHOTOGRAPHS

-- all photographs and negatives: Anne Forbes, 2002

8 x 10" photographs

1. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: view northwest
2. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: south facade
3. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: east elevations
4. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: view southeast
5. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: barn, looking northeast

Supplementary photographs (3 1/2 x 5")

6. Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road: view west to former Flint fields (on separate property)

Interior, first story

7. Center stairhall: feather-edge/beaded boards east of front door
8. Center stairhall: looking northwest
9. East parlor, looking southwest
10. West parlor, looking northeast
11. Rear sitting room (breakfast room), looking east: chamfered ceiling beams

Interior, second story

12. East chamber: fireplace wall
13. East chamber: Suffolk latch, door to stairhall
14. West chamber: south part of fireplace wall
15. West chamber: north part of fireplace wall, with rear closet

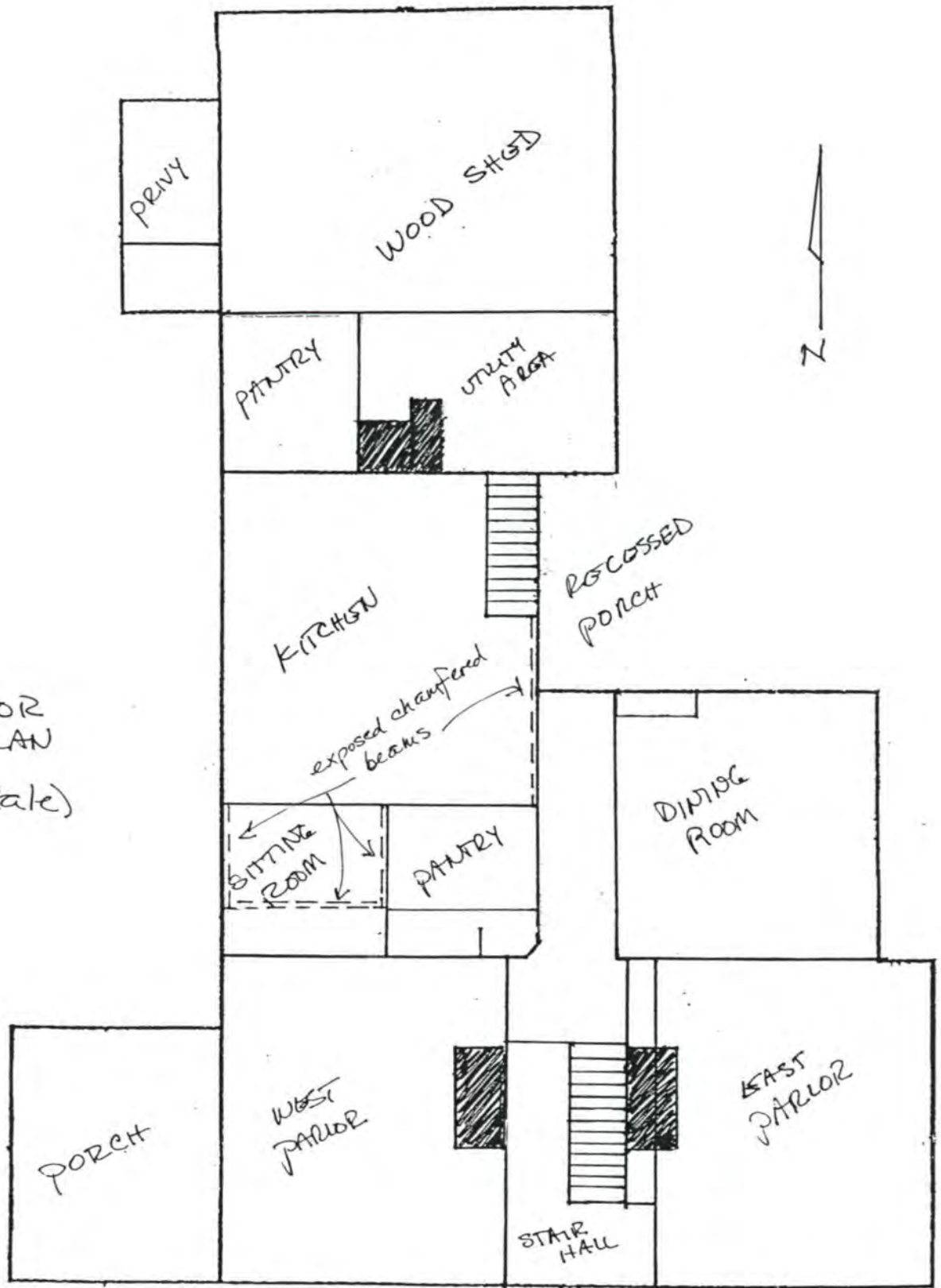
Interior, attic

16. East room, looking west toward chimney bay
17. Fireplace-wall paneling, east wall of chimney bay

Outbuildings

18. Equipment garage and barn, looking north
19. Equipment garage, looking northwest
20. Barn interior, looking north
21. Barn interior: west wall, southwest end post of early section

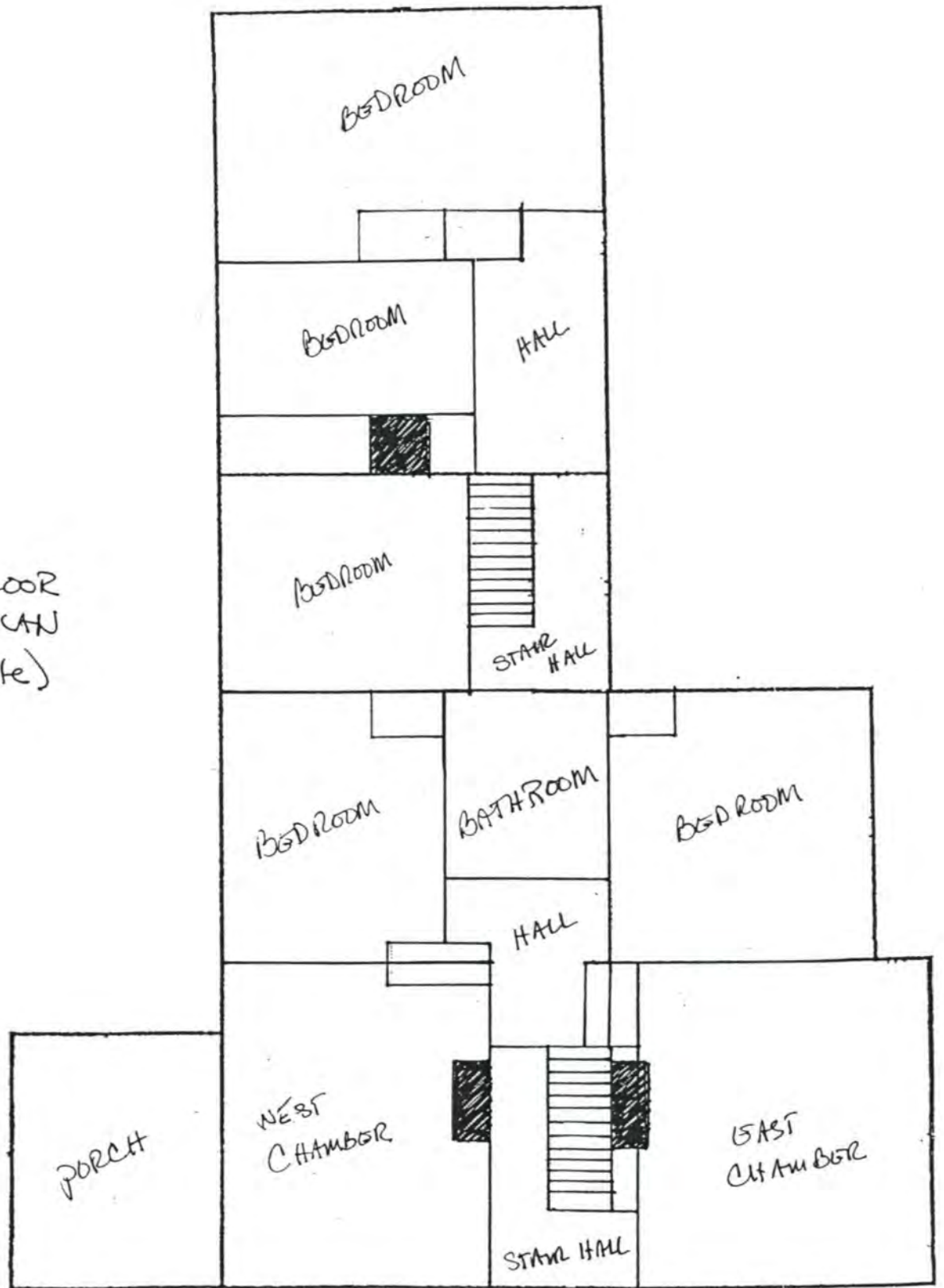
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FIRST FLOOR
SKETCH PLAN
(not to scale)

FLINT HOMESTEAD
28 LEXINGTON ROAD
LINCOLN, MA

SECOND FLOOR
SKETCH PLAN
(not to scale)



FLINT HOMESTEAD
28 LORINGTON ROAD
LINCOLN, MA

LOT 2

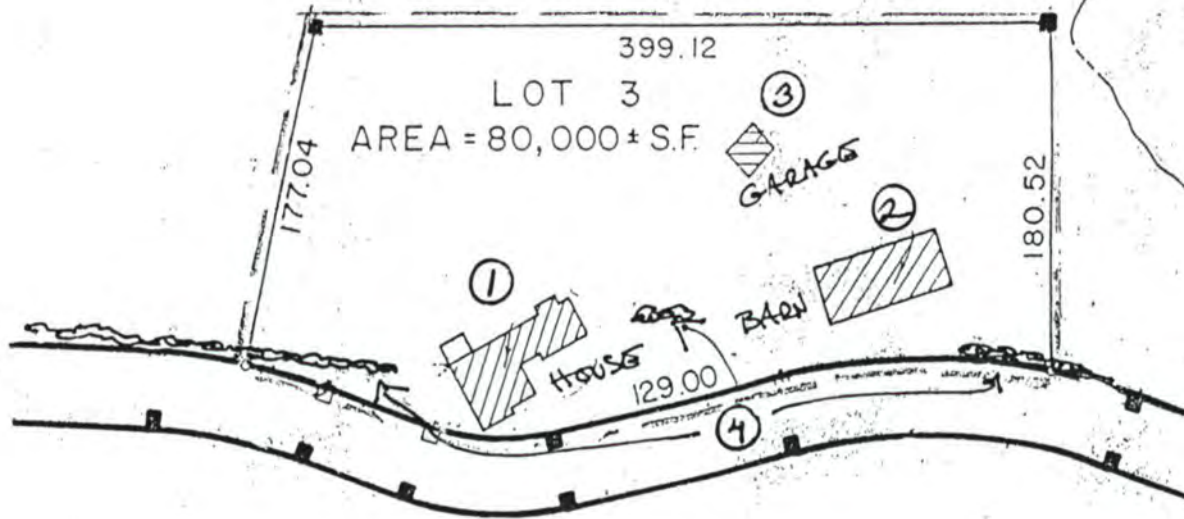
AREA = 16.91 ± ACRES



1-1/2 ST. WD.
GAR.



BRICK
CHIMNEY



FLINT HOMESTEAD
28 LEXINGTON ROAD
LINCOLN, MA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Flint House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 6/12/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/09/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/25/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/27/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000684

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A, B, C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/25/2003

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



① FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA



② FLINT TOMSTON
LINCOLN, MA



③ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA



④ FLINT TOMATO ROAD
LITTLETON, MA



⑤ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

BARN





⑥ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

99

Creative Camera

> N / N / N 1

0203



⑦ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

101 < > -2 N 2 -1
REFLECTIVE CAMERA 0206

II-17



⑧ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

CREATING FAMILIES
7-2/12 < > 101
0209

II-9



⑨ FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

0206

2 N 2 -1

11



(10) FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

Camera
2-2 N/ 2-2
0206

L-I



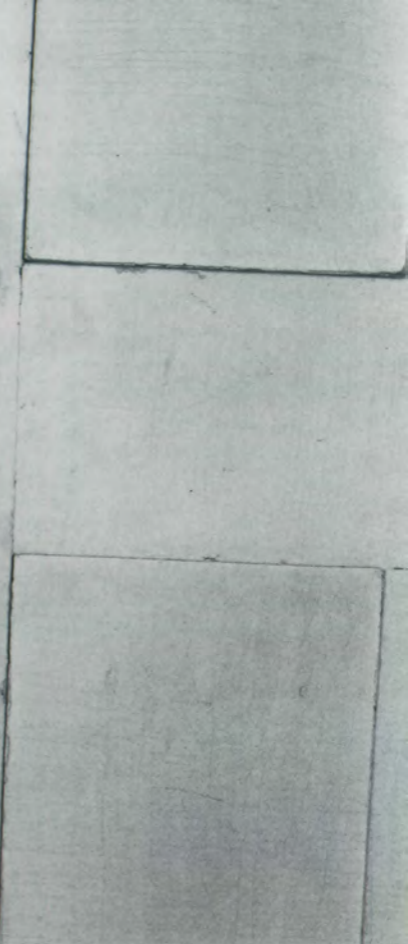
⑪ FLINT TOMORROW
LINCOLN, MA

CAMERON

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02206





13

FLINT HOMOESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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(14) FLINT-HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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Digital
Camera
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(15) FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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(17) FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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Creative Camera 0208



(18) FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

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① 19 FLINT HAMOSTON
LINCOLN, MA



(20)

FLINT HOMESTEAD
LINCOLN, MA

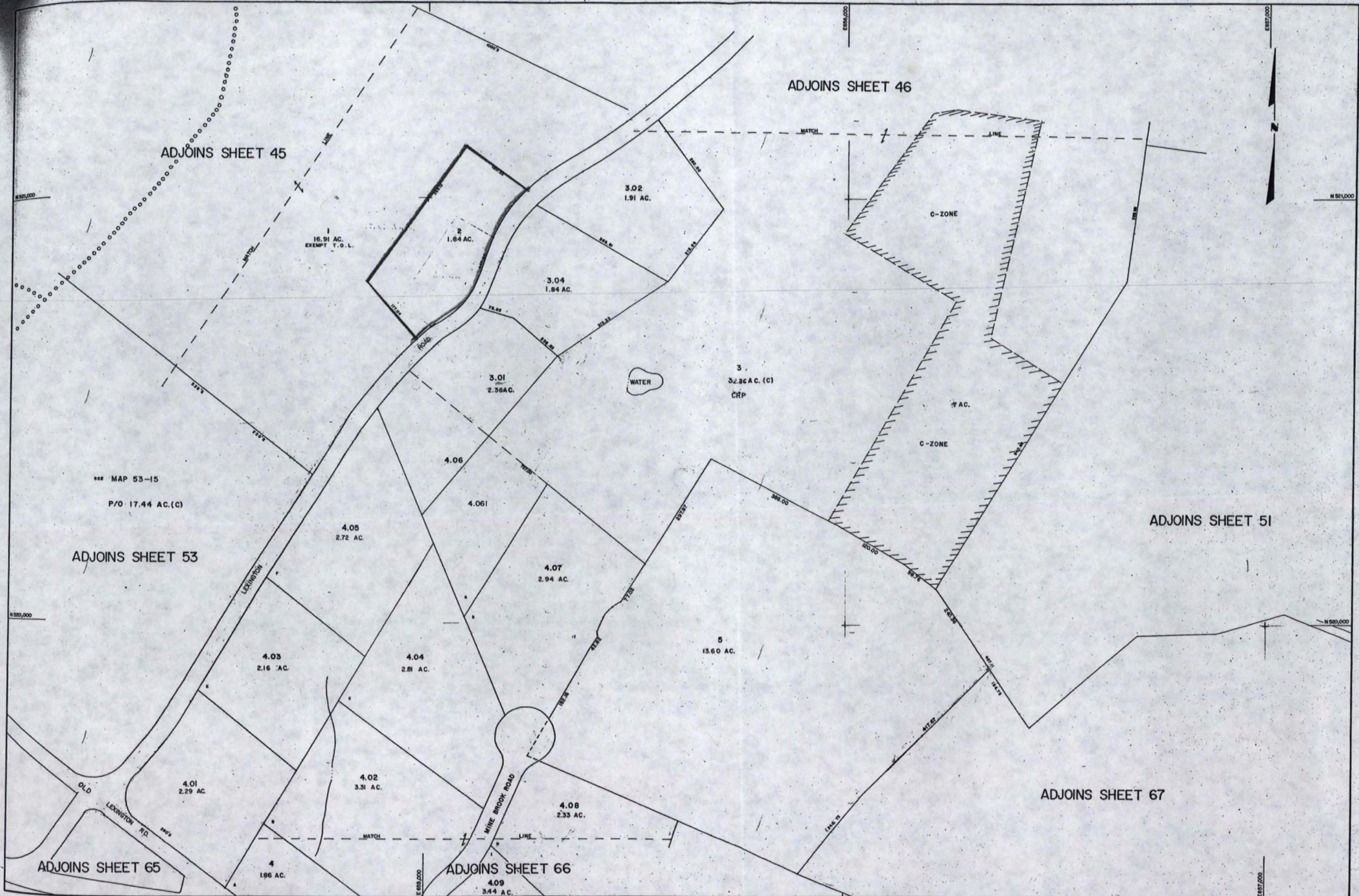
BARN



(21)

FLINT HONGSTON
LINCOLN, MA

BARN



FLINT HONKSBAD
28 LEXINGTON RD
LINCOLN, MA

MAP 53-15
P/O 17.44 AC.(C)

LEGEND

COUNTY LINE	PARCEL NO.	32	FILED PLAN LOT NO.	17
TOWN LINE	AREAS (Acres)	73Ac. (Calculated) 73Ac.(E)	U.S. HIGHWAY	(1)
PROPERTY LINE	DIMENSIONS (Feet)	78 (East) 78 (West)	STATE HIGHWAY	(2)
ORIGINAL LOT LINE	FILED PLAN BLOCK NO.	(4) (7)		
STREAMS				
TRANSMISSION LINE				

TOWN OF LINCOLN, MASS.

PHOTO NO: 015-016-017-006-007 DATE OF MAP: APRIL 1, 1974
DATE OF PHOTO: 12-1-68 SCALE: 1" = 100'

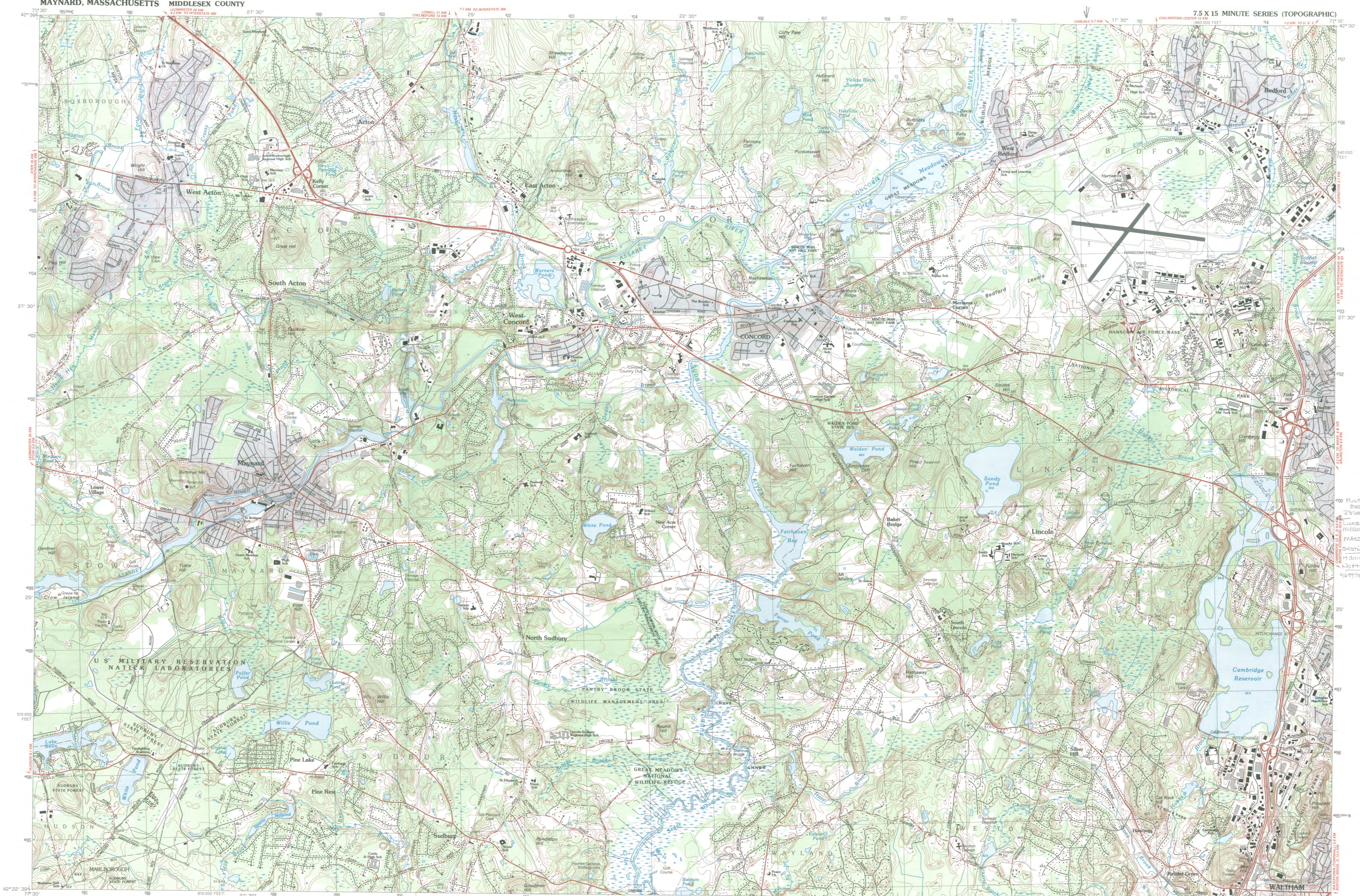
REVISIONS				
DATE	BY	DATE	BY	
1 6/26/72	DISVISION	5 1/19/74		
2 8/16/72	BLACK SUBDIVISION	7 8/1/85		
3 8/19/81		8 8/21/90		NDM
4 11/18/81		9 3/7/00		NDM
5 5/24/82		10		

PREPARED BY
AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.
629 5th AVENUE
PELHAM, N.Y.
FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY

MAP NO. 52

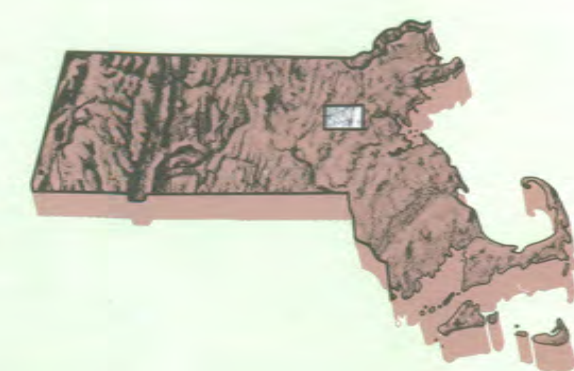
Part 19-24
Per 6/23/88

FLINT HOMESTEAD
28 LORINGTON RD
LINCOLN



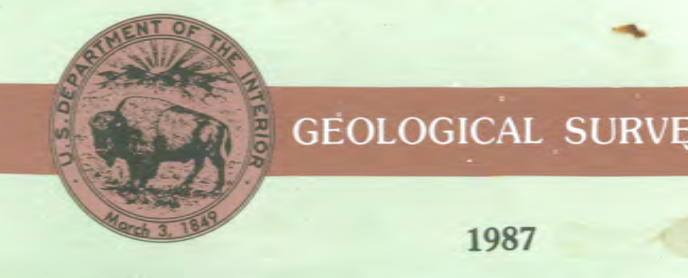
Maynard MASSACHUSETTS

FLINT HILLS STONE MUSEUM, MAYNARD, MA
1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978 and 1981. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1987
 Supersedes Maynard and Concord 1:25 000-scale maps dated 1965 and 1970
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

ADJOINING MAPS
1 Apr
2 Billerica
3 Reading
4 Methuen
5 Boston North
6 Framingham
7 Boston South
8 Boston South

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road; trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge; drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; base section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township; section line: location approximate
 - Fence or field line
 - Power transmission line, located tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Cemetery; grave
 - Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
 - Wellhead; water well; spring; base section corner
 - Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or core
 - Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: 10% (mud, lava, sand)
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 - Salmonnet marsh; marsh, swamp
 - Land subject to controlled flooding; woodland
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

June 2, 2003

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Flint Homestead, 28 Lexington Road, Lincoln (Middlesex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Anne McC. Forbes, consultant
Colin L.M. Smith, Lincoln Historical Commission
John S. Kerr II, Lincoln Board of Selectmen
Crawley Cooper, Lincoln Planning Board
Henry R. Flint
Edward F. Flint, Jr.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc