

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 12 1986

date entered 6-13-86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jones Tavern

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number 128 South Main Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Acton

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Middlesex

code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Iron Work Farm in Acton Inc.

street & number P.O. Box 11

city, town Acton

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Middlesex South District

street & number Cambridge Street

city, town Cambridge

state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets
of the Commonwealth # 2 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston Street

city, town Boston

state Massachusetts

7. Description

Jones Tavern, Acton, Massachusetts

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

(see description and sketch map)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in the southern portion of Acton, a small industrial town 25 miles west of Boston, the Jones Tavern today is a sprawling structure with a rectangular core whose various wings and ells demonstrate five distinct phases of construction between 1732 and 1878. The building stands on the northwest edge of at Quimby Square (formerly Mill Corner)--the junction of Main Street and Railroad Street. Its sloping lot is located at the foot of Great Hill (highest point 356 feet) just north of Fort Pond Brook, a small waterway that eventually makes its way to the Assabet River.

The building is set back approximately 50 feet from the west side of Main Street and an average of 15 feet from the north side of Railroad Street, and is surrounded by a private right-of-way on all other sides. The tracks of the Boston and Maine Railroad run about 200 feet from the nominated property, traveling under Main Street and crossing Fort Pond Brook just to the east of Quimby Square. The property is located in an area of mixed residential and commercial properties, including the 1860 Exchange Hall (nominated to the National Register) and a mix of 19th and 20th century buildings that have seen some alteration. To the west are 20th century commercial buildings located on the foundations of the 18th and 19th century outbuildings that once belonged to the tavern, but that are no longer part of its lot.

The original portion of the building is oriented to the south, but the house now has two principal facades, to the east as well as the south, the result of additions made in 1818. Two stone retaining walls remain on the property, one at the south front of the house along Railroad Street and the other at the west side, separating the garden from the former barnyard. An early granite hitching post stands near the southwest corner of the house.

The irregularly shaped, clapboarded building consists of five sections (see sketch map I). The core is a rectangular-plan, two-story block, five bays wide with a central entry, which was built in 1732 (A). A 2 1/2-story lean-to set into the hillside was added to the western end of the building ca. 1750 (B). In 1818, the structure was vastly enlarged with the addition of a five-bay, central-entry block (C), 2 1/2 stories in height, directly behind the original building. At the same time, a 1 1/2-story ell (D), now two bays deep (originally four bays; the rear portion was removed in 1878 [F]), was extended at the northwest corner of the new main block. An ell (E), built as a two-story structure elsewhere in Acton in the 1830s, was moved to the tavern and raised to its present three-story height ca. 1845. In 1878, the rear portion of the northern ell was removed (F), and 6/6 windows were inserted into the newly exposed back wall of the ell. Thus the building in its present form displays the results of five phases of change in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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The main block and its additions sit on a full basement (except for the northern ell) and fieldstone foundation, with a dressed granite course (probably added in 1818) above grade level. Basement lightwells are barely visible at grade level. Both the original main block and the 1818 addition now present a unified appearance, the 1732 portion having been altered at the time of the later addition. The facade-by-facade description that follows discusses the building as a whole, and moves from south to west in a counterclockwise direction. See sketch map I.

South

The main block's (A) southern (primary) facade is five bays wide with a central entrance embellished with a Federal-period surround: applied, slightly attenuated Doric pilasters sit on blocks; capping the surround is a broad entablature with unadorned frieze and projecting cornice. The door, installed in 1818, is six-panelled and contains a pair of unusual oval lights somewhat clumsily inserted in the top panels. Windows are simply enframed 6/9 sash, with crown moldings on those at the first story. Above a deep cornice rises the half-hipped roof with a chimney (rebuilt ca. 1910) placed slightly off-center on the ridge. The roofline is visibly bowed (at the point of the intersection of the original and 1818 roofline).

Also visible on the southern side of the building is the western ell (ca. 1750 [B] and ca. 1845 [C]), which is set on the hillside. The ell extends one bay forward from the main plane; that bay holds an unusually broad three-panel-wide doorway on the first story, restored in the 1960s, and 6/6 sash directly above, tucked into the gable. On the ell's southern side, the section closest to the main block, a single bay wide, was added ca. 1750, while the end bay dates from ca. 1845. Unified by a common gable roof and continuous clapboarding, the ell has an exposed basement containing irregularly spaced and proportioned fenestration: a 3/3 deep-set, fixed-sash window (formerly a door providing access to the tavern's taproom) in the ca. 1750 portion, and 6/6 simply enframed sash and transom-topped four-panel door in the ca. 1845 portion. The stories above contain (from west to east): on the first story, a small 6/9 sash and a much larger 6/9 sash window inserted ca. 1845; and on the second story, two small 6/6 windows set flush with the narrow cornice. A broad chimney at the rear of the ca. 1845 portion is visible from the southern side of the building.

East

The east side of the building is dominated by the large block of the 1818 addition (C), which incorporates the eastern end of the original smaller building. This facade is also five bays wide, with a central doorway enframed

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in a manner similar to that described on the southern facade's entryway. (Before 1850, and perhaps originally, the door frame is believed to have been enclosed in a latticed rose trellis with an ogee-arched roof; the present four-panel door is a replacement of ca. 1878. Its upper panels are a further replacement of 1979.) Windows and frames are as on the south facade, with 6/9 sash. The facade is defined by a plain water table and corner boards and deep cornice. A chimney set forward of the ridge is located just inside the block's northern end wall.

North of this block, the east side of the small 1818 north ell (D) is also visible. A gable-roofed 1 1/2-story structure, it contains (from south to north) a 20th century door, enlarged from a window ca. 1900, and a 6/6 sash window.

North

The northern side of the building is the most complex, displaying as it does the northern portions of the main block and all subsequent additions. Reading from east to west: The end wall of the 1818 portion (C) is contained within the corner boards, shallow cornice returns, and narrow bargeboards of the gable-roof's elongated lean-to. It contains three 6/9 windows in both the first and second stories and a 6/6 window in the third story, all with simple frames and modest crown molding. The gable-end wall of the north ell (D), as altered in 1878, contains, in the first story, two 6/6 windows and a vertical-board door at the west corner, flush with the corner board, and a single 6/6 window centered in the second story. The gable roof displays shallow returns. The north wall of the 1732 portion (A) contains two 6/9 windows, one above the other and set close to the 1818 block. At its west end extends the remaining portion of the ca. 1750 lean-to roof of the tavern addition (B). It is without fenestration.

The north wall of the ca. 1845 addition (E) is broken only by a small fixed window inserted in the 1950s.

West

On its western side, the building is equally multiplanar. As seen from east to west, the facades can be described as follows: The northern ell (D) contains two 6/6 sash windows with plain enframements on the first story and is defined by narrow corner boards and cornice. The ell projects one bay forward of the rear of the 1818 block (C), which is three bays wide, with 6/9 sash on both first and second stories of the northern two bays and a six-panel oval-lit door with simple sash on the first story's southern end (and 6/9 sash above). There are no corner boards, but the facade is defined by a broad

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water course and slightly incised cornice. The west gable end of the 1732 (A) portion has simple cornice returns and bargeboards. The gable window, 6/6, retains its eared and molded frame of ca. 1750. The west wall of the ca. 1750 tavern addition (B) has one 6/9 window at the main (second story from the ground) level, for which the original eared and molded frame is extant, though damaged by fire in 1967. It is set off center. The three-story gable-end west wall of the ca. 1845 addition (E) contains three windows, aligned one above the other; that in the first story is 6/6, the remainder 6/9.

Interior

The overall plan is irregular, due to the series of additions described above. (See sketch map II.) Essentially, the 1732 portion is a typical two-story, four-room house with entries and stairs in front of the central chimney (A); the lean-to (B), when added ca. 1750 to contain the tavern and store, was placed at the west instead of across the back. The 1818 portion (C) is basically a side-hall Federal rowhouse plan. Interior finish dates from several 18th and 19th century phases of remodeling. The two chambers of the 1732 part retain their original feather-edge fireplace walls--that in the east room also retains paint applied perhaps ca. 1790. The east chamber also has iron hooks in the ceiling to support a bed tester.

The Federal-period work in both 1732 and 1818 parts is all well proportioned and executed, the finest of it being in the front hall, or "Broad Alley," of the 1818 addition (with scrolled stair brackets and reeded dado cap), and the northeast parlor mantel (displaying paired colonnettes and elaborate moldings). The west first-story room in the 1732 portion, originally a kitchen, was altered to a sitting room/dining room with finely proportioned Greek Revival work added ca. 1845. Portions of decorative Federal paint schemes remain throughout the building; early wallpaper fragments survive in some rooms, and the painted floor cloth remains on the floor of the 1818 kitchen (D). Though the 1732 chimney was removed and rebuilt ca. 1910, part of the 1732 fifteen-inch wooden lintel and 1818 beehive oven of the kitchen fireplace, as well as the second-story smokehouse, complete with meat hooks, remain in place.

Alterations

It is clear from the framing that the 1732 portion was planned to have casement windows, single lights on the south wall, and double lights in the first and second stories of the east and west walls (although as actually built, the end walls had single lights). Sash windows were evidently installed throughout, when the tavern room was added ca. 1750.

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After remaining a one- and two-family house, the building was divided in 1959 into four apartments. In the process, remarkably little harm was done to the interior. In 1964, the house was sold for salvage and though some finish was lifted, it was not removed from the premises and has recently been reinstalled. In 1967, a fire, caused by lightning, severely damaged the tavern room (including its original bar counter and account desk), the Greek Revival room, and the chamber above that; smoke also damaged the early wallpapers in the third-floor rooms of the 1818 portion.

Archaeology

While prehistoric sites may have been present on the property, it is likely that the extensive residential and commercial developments of the 18th and 19th centuries left little potential intact. However, the property may have significant potential for historical archaeological remains. Archaeological investigation could add significantly to understanding the sequences of building construction and alteration, as well as landscaping. Occupation-related features (privies, trash pits, wells) are likely around the building and would help to document the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns of the owners and users. Given the long history of the building and its changing uses (residential from 1732-1750, commercial from 1750-1860), archaeological features have the potential for documenting and defining the characteristics of life in a small single rural village, dominated by a single family during the 18th and 19th centuries. Unfortunately, this potential may have been seriously compromised as a result of recently installed septic facilities.

8. Significance Jones Tavern, Acton, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) (Community Development)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1732-1926 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Jones Tavern, Acton, retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Erected in 1732, and substantially enlarged during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the tavern today is the best preserved and perhaps the most fully developed vernacular example of the Federal style in Acton. Historically, the building holds associations with the development of South Acton from agricultural village during first settlement to commercial node by the mid 19th century, and with the Jones family, whose activities over five generations were in large measure directly responsible for that development. The building thus fulfills Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Settlement of South Acton was begun in 1701 when the Jones and Knight families purchased 600 acres of the private land grant (first settled ca. 1656) called the Iron Work Farm, with the ironworks located in the eastern portion of the grant by 1697. Over the next 26 years, members of the two families established and operated fulling, grist, and saw mills at the falls of Fort Pond Brook, to the southeast of the nominated property. Two 17th century roads met near the mill sites--one running east/west along Nashoba Brook toward Concord (now Central and School Streets), and the other joining it from the south and the Assabet River (now Liberty Street); by the 18th century, the latter roadway continued northward toward an evolving settlement and meetinghouse location at Acton Center. (This road continued to be the major accessway to Acton Center into the 20th century, and the junction of these roads to the mills at South Acton became known as Mill Corner. It naturally became a prime commercial location, remaining Acton's center of commerce until the early twentieth century even as the town's institutional and residential core developed to the north. The building of the Fitchburg railroad directly through South Acton in the mid 19th century further emphasized South Acton's status as the local center of commercial and industrial activity.) Though the town of Acton was largely agricultural, South Acton also served as the supplier of wood for Concord's iron works by the early 18th century.

The core of the nominated property was erected in 1732 just north of this early node by Samuel Jones (1707-1802). As originally built, the simple four-room central-entry farmhouse with traditional casement windows and gable roof was similar to other early residences in eastern Massachusetts. Jones, who operated his family mills nearby on the southern side of Fort Pond Brook, also established a cider mill and cooperage, both nonextant, across the road (now the site of Exchange Hall) in the early 18th century. In 1750, Jones opened a tavern and general store in his house. At the time, the building underwent the first of numerous alterations, when a 2 1/2-story ell with ground-floor entryway, was added at the structure's western end to serve as a taproom and storage space.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Maynard

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A 19 29801810 41701361310
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See assessors' map

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with Robert Nylander, Acton Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1986

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

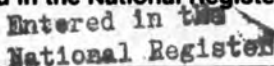
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Taenage

title Executive Director date May 5, 1986
State Historic Preservation Officer

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register



[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

date 6-13-86

Attest: date
Chief of Registration

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Throughout his long life, Samuel Jones was an active and prominent South Acton citizen. Involved in town affairs, he occasionally held minor offices, but more frequently he appears in the records in connection with financial and educational matters. He was on the committee formed to prepare for the ordination of the town's second minister in 1777. His standing in the town is perhaps best indicated by his being one of the three Acton families with whom the Rev. William Bentley, the noted diarist of post-Revolutionary New England, made a lasting acquaintance when Bentley's mother came to Acton as a refugee from the British occupation of Boston in 1775. It is not known, however, whether the Bentleys patronized the tavern or what role, if any, Jones' taproom may have played as a revolutionary-era meeting place.

Samuel Jones' son, Aaron (1754-1836), served with the Revolutionary armies from the battle at Concord in April 1775 to Burgoyne's surrender in October 1777. He assumed control of the tavern business ca. 1782, about five years before his father formally deeded it to him. Aaron operated the saw mill, lumberyard, cooperage, and cider mill as well. All were significant industrial enterprises in late 18th/early 19th century South Acton, contributing in no small way to the evolution of a well-developed though small village center at this locus by the end of the Federal period. While holding some public offices, Aaron Jones was also a trustee of the Social Library (1801) and chairman of the committee that planned the town's elegant Federal-style Second Meeting House in Acton Center in 1806.

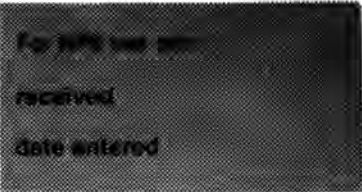
In 1818, Aaron Jones more than doubled the size of his establishment when he built a large, 5-bay extension and rear kitchen ell directly behind the existing structure. In addition to enlarging his property, Aaron also had it modernized, inserting sash windows throughout and adding fashionable Federal-style door and window surrounds. His alterations made the building into a two-family residence, with Aaron living in the original portion and his father, Samuel, moving into the new section. The additions gave the building two major entries, as well as a secondary accessway to the communal taproom. Aaron was also responsible for refurbishing the building's interior with the fine Federal-period details that remain today. Circumstantial evidence suggests that Moses Hayward (1783-1827) may have been the housewright who built this portion of the house.

In 1821, Aaron in turn passed the tavern and other businesses over to his son, Elnathan (1795-1873), again several years prior to his death. Elnathan, who operated the establishment until 1845 as both a tavern and hotel, was well known in Acton as an amateur musician, playing the clarinet for the church choir in which his sisters sang and performing on the violin at home for his family's entertainment (and perhaps his patrons as well). As both industrial enterprises in South Acton (including a powdermill built on the Assabet River in 1835, extant) and the local network of roadways continued to grow, Elnathan's tavern and store undoubtedly grew in popularity.

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In 1844, the Fitchburg Railroad, running west from Boston, arrived in South Acton. It followed the western path of Fort Pond Brook to the immediate south of the village center and Jones Tavern. The presence of a rail junction ensured the continued success of the Jones family business. When one year later Elnathan's son-in-law James Tuttle (1818-1898) took over the business, including the tavern, he enlarged the nominated property still further. Tuttle expanded the family's dry goods and other businesses by building several small shops near the tavern at the village center. At the same time, he ceased tavern operations, returned the nominated property to residential use (deciding, perhaps, to concentrate on his retail establishments), and made a few small alterations to the building. He moved a single-bay, 2 1/2-story structure onto the property, raised it onto a fully exposed basement, and affixed it to the western end of the taproom ell. Tuttle also modernized some aspects of the building's interior, adding fine Greek Revival elements to the western rooms of the building's original portion. It is believed that Moses Hayward Jr. (1809-1875) was responsible for the interior's Greek Revival-style features. Kitchen plumbing was installed in the 1818 ell by Henderson Rowell, tin worker, in 1852.

Tuttle and his brother-in-law, Elnathan Jones Jr. (1829-1904), were business partners. As James Tuttle and Co., purveyors of dry and fancy goods, groceries and furnishings, they were the predominant South Acton retail establishment of the period, expanding through much of the 19th century. In 1860, they financed construction of Exchange Hall across the road from the tavern on a site previously occupied by the family cooperage, a large structure designed to serve as the focus of their commercial operations. Eighteen years later (for reasons unknown), the nominated property was no longer needed for the family's own occupancy and use. In that year, 1878, Elnathan Jones, Jr., established a dairy farm on the property. Not wishing to sell or destroy the house because of its family and historical associations, he used part of it, the 1818 portions, as the residence for the superintendent of his dairy and the remainder (the 1732 and 1750 parts) as a boardinghouse for the unmarried employees of his commercial enterprise across the road, now known as Tuttle, Jones and Wetherbee Company. The boardinghouse was discontinued shortly after 1900, but the milk business, under the direction of Elnathan's grandson Elnathan Jones Kimball, continued until 1926. Despite this agricultural presence in its midst, South Acton continued to grow as the town's industrial and commercial center well into the 20th century, serviced by an increasingly complex network of roads and railroad lines.

The building remained in the Jones family until it was sold in 1946 by Carrie Evelyn Jones Kimball, fifth generation of the family to own the property and a business and civic leader in her own right. In 1959, the rambling building was divided for multifamily use and at about the same time a small amount of restoration, both interior and exterior, was undertaken. Being somewhat

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derelict, the house was sold for salvage in 1964; in 1967, a fire did some interior damage to the main block and the 1818 addition. In recent years, the property, now owned by a nonprofit organization, the Iron Work Farm in Acton, Inc., has been overseen by a resident caretaker. Future plans for the building call for it to be converted to a house museum reflective of both a prominent Acton family and of the community's earliest development.

As a modest but stylish building, Jones Tavern reflects the lives of the five generations of Joneses to own it. Their farm, mills, and commercial enterprises placed them near the top of the local social and economic scale, and the nature of these activities gave them a wider acquaintance with style and fashion, perhaps, than most of their neighbors. They were not a politically active family, preferring to engage in the social and philanthropic activities. In its present form, Jones Tavern ably demonstrates how a vernacular early dwelling was enlarged and adapted to meet the requirement of later generations of a single family.

As originally built, the house was characteristic of the four-room dwellinghouses built by the first European settlers in the vicinity, a form deriving from medieval building traditions. Though the framing and a small amount of interior work of 1732 and 1750 remain, the additions and alterations of 1818 remain dominate the structure. They remain virtually complete and intact. The house thus stands as Acton's most completely developed, least altered, and best preserved example of a local, rural interpretation of the Federal style.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

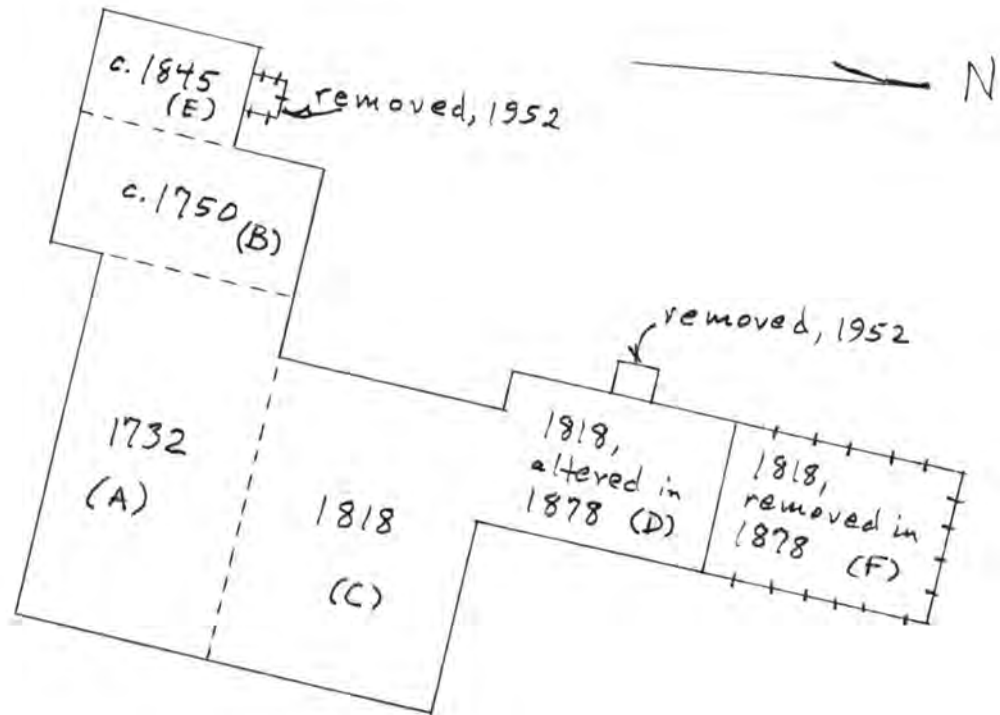
Fletcher, James, Acton in History. Philadelphia and Boston: J. W. Lewis and Co., 1890.

Phalen, Harold R., History of Acton. n.p.: 1954.

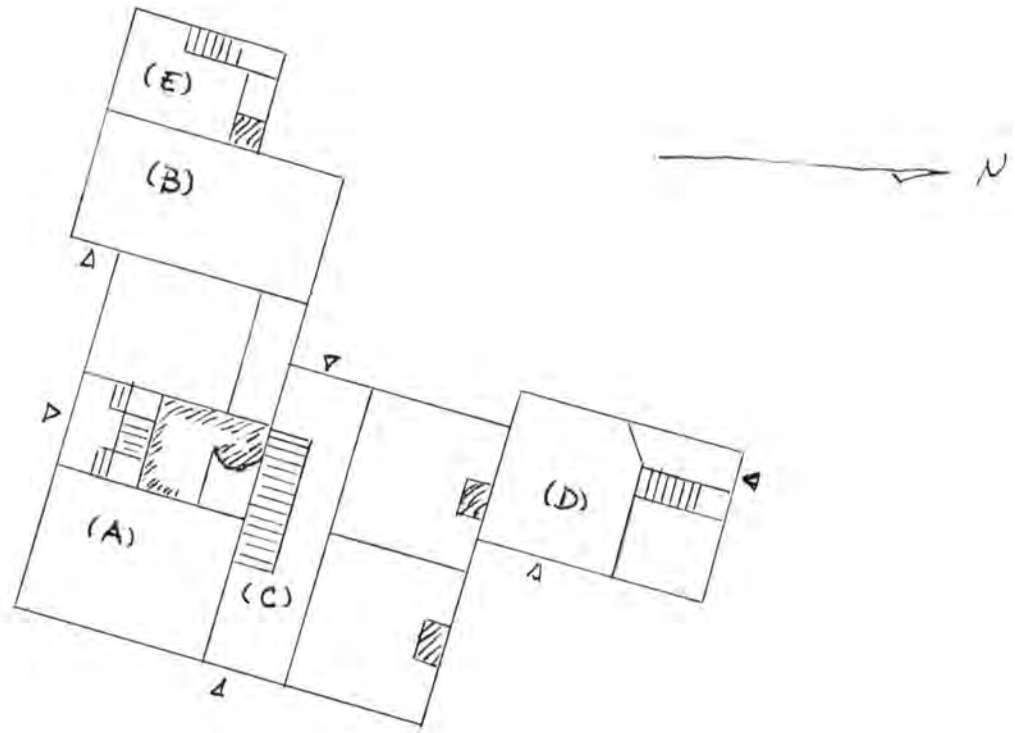
"South Acton in 1840." n.p, n.d. (ca. 1880).

"The Past and Present of a Notable Firm in South Acton." n.p.: 1885.

Iron Work Farm in Acton, Inc. Files: Title and reference notebooks, Vol. 1.



Sketch Map I
 Jones Tavern
 128 Main St, Acton
 scale: approx 20' to 1"



Sketch Map II
Jones Tavern
128 Main st, Acton
sketch plan of first floor

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Jones Tavern
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. MAY 12 1986
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 6/13/86 - 6/26/86
Action: ACCEPT 6-13-86
RETURN
REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____

date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



JONES TAVERN
128 Main St.
S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. A. Klauer, photo
March 1984
Neg. filed with Acton
Historical Commission,
Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo #1 of 6
South and East facades.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY



JONES TAVERN
128 Main St.
S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. A. Klauer, photo
March 1984
Neg. filed with Acton
Historical Commission,
Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo # 2 of 6
East facade and north end.



JONES TAVERN
128 Main St.
S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. Klauer, photo
March 1984
Neg. filed with Acton
Historical Commission,
Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo #3 of 6
North side looking south



JONES TAVERN
128 Main St.
S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. A. Klauer, photo
March 1984
Neg. filed with Acton
Historical Commission,
Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo #4 of 6
West side of 1818 portion,
including rear terrace
retaining wall.



JONES TAVERN

128 Main St.

S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. A. Klauer, photo

March 1984

Neg. filed with Acton
Historical Commission,

Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo #5 of 6

Rear view, looking south-
east, showing parts of 1818
west wall, rear and gable
of 1732 portion, c. 1750
lean-to, and c. 1845
addition.



JONES TAVERN

128 Main St.

S. Acton, Mass. 01720

Wm. A. Klauer, photo

March 1984

Neg. filed with Acton

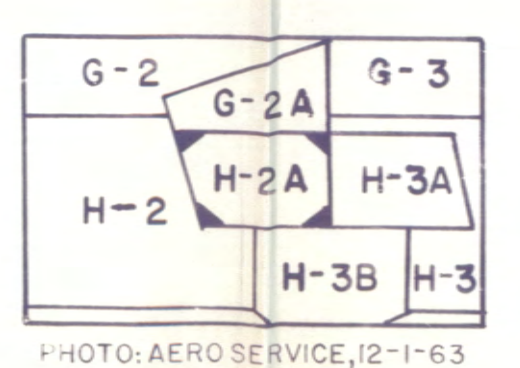
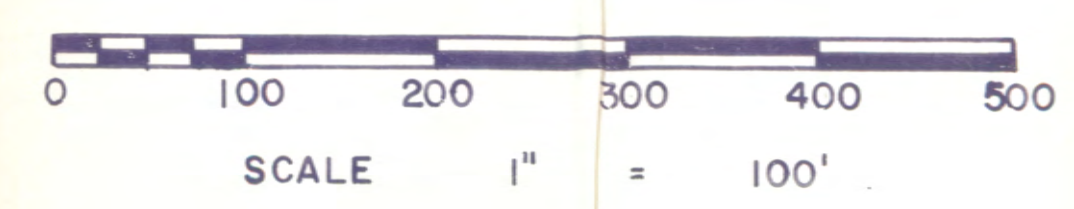
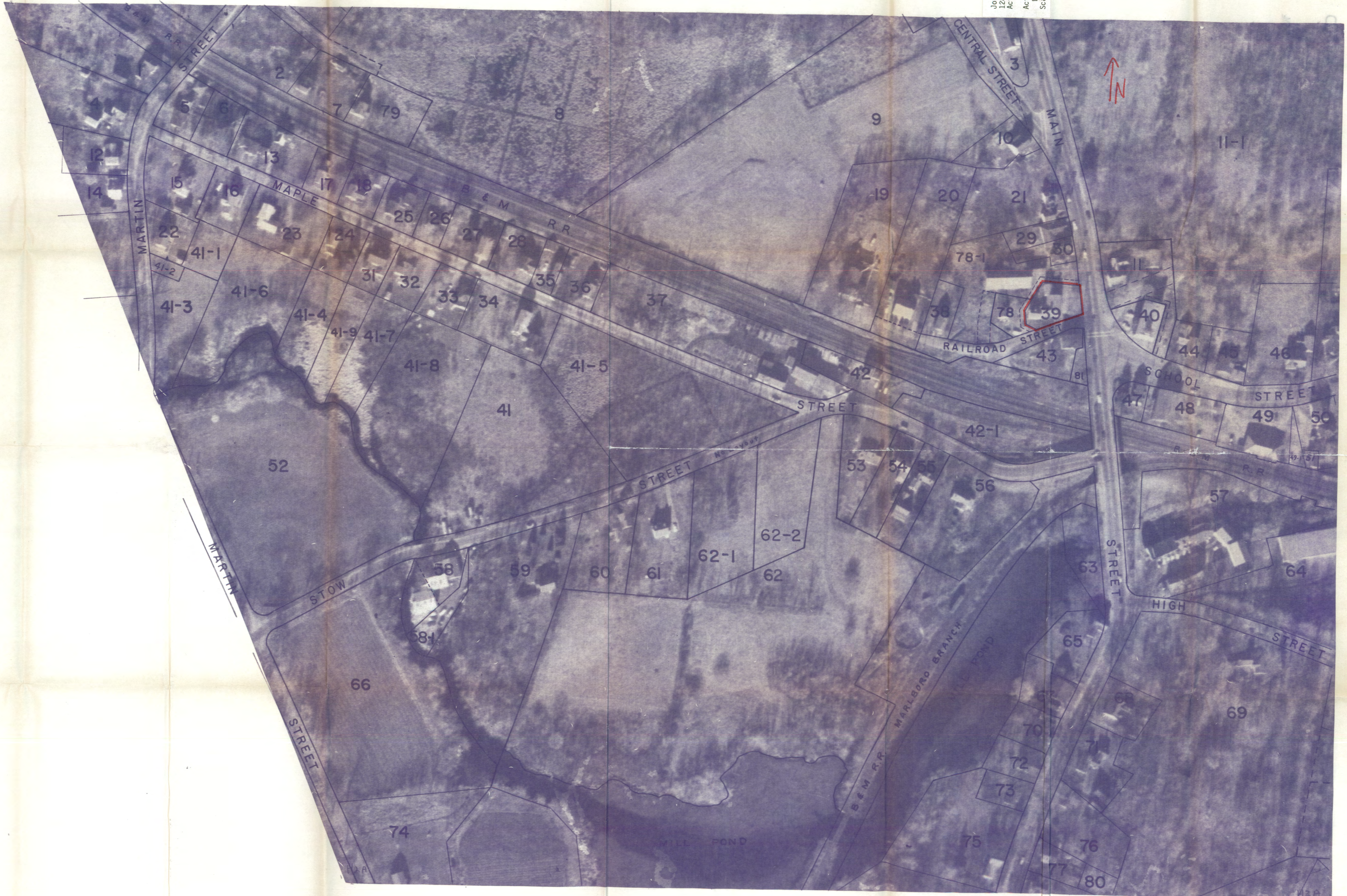
Historical Commission,

Acton Town Hall, 01720

Photo #6 of 6

South facade showing retaining wall and front of 1732 house with Federal detail of 1818. To left, additions of c. 1750 and c. 1845.

Jones Tavern
128 Main Street
Acton, MA
Acton Assessors Map, Map # H2A
Lot # 39
Scale: 1" = 100'



TOWN of ACTON

H-2A

Jones' Tavern, 128 Main st., South Acton: lot 39

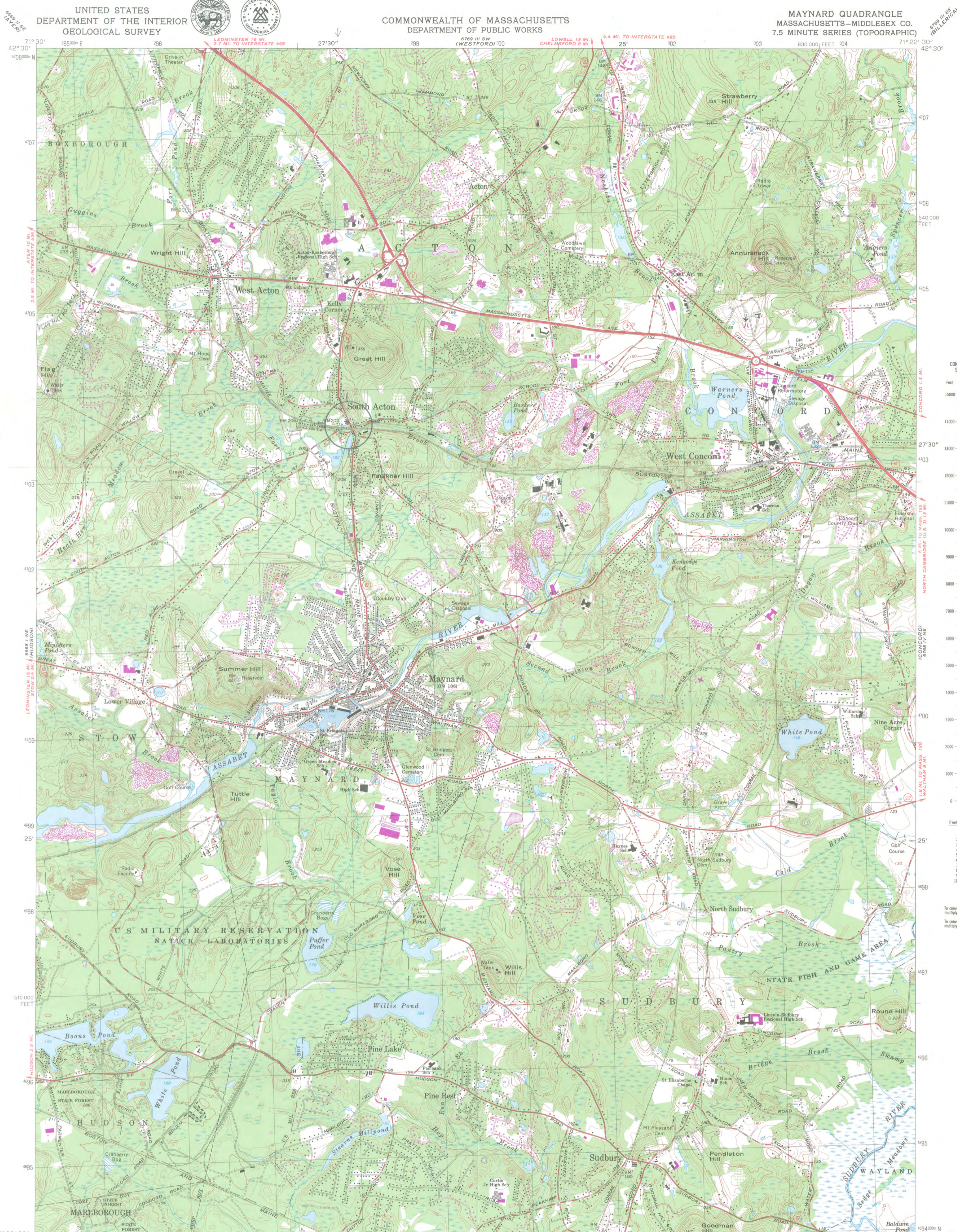
Jones tavern

RECEIVED

MAY 30 1884

MASS. HIST. COMM.

MASS. HIST. COMM.

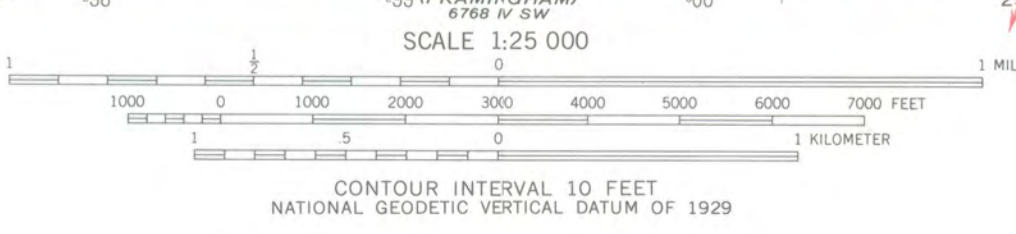
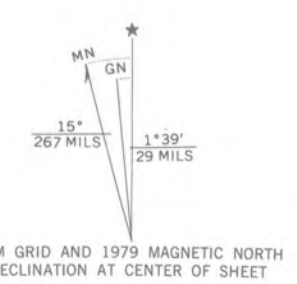


Jones Tavern
128 Main Street
Acton, Mass.
USGS Quad: Maynard, MA
UTM: 19/298080/4703630
Scale: 1:25,000



To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1941. Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with
State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and
other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	



MAYNARD, MASS.
N4222.5—W7122.5/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 IV NW—SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



THE JONES & FAULKNER MILLS
ESTABLISHED 1702

VTX 52 ✓
BFL
**IRON WORK FARM
IN ACTON INC.**

P.O. Box 11
Acton, Massachusetts 01720

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD'S FARM—1654
THE IRON WORK FARM—1660
MILL CORNER—1735
SOUTH ACTON—1845

AN EDUCATIONAL, NON-PROFIT HISTORICAL CORPORATION CHARTERED 1964

January 20, 1986

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Attention of: Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Thank you very much for your letter officially informing us that Jones Tavern is to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

As you may know, we also own the Faulkner House which is on the Register and use it as a "house museum". If approved, this means both our properties would be listed on the Register. The goals of our organization will be realized.

The Tavern is special to many of us. A lot of our effort and work has already gone into the building and its land, but we know much more is needed to make the Tavern even presentable to say nothing of completely restored. This honor will mean a great deal to all of us and should give more impetus to keep us working. I have sent in a pre-application for '86-87 matching grants and hope this step may help our chances.

Thank you very much for you and your staff's assistance. We appreciate your help and hope you and your staff can visit with us in the near future.

Sincerely,

Wesley W. Mowry
President



1-Copy
P093545988

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

May 5, 1986



Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior, National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Acton, EXCHANGE HALL,
Quimby Hall (School Street at Main Street).

✓ Acton, JONES TAVERN
128 South Main Street.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sarah J. Zimmerman".

Sarah J. Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/1s