

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUL 22 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration FormNATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Winchester Multiple Resource Area

other names/site number

## 2. Location

street &amp; number various

N/A not for publication

city, town Winchester

N/A vicinity

state Massachusettts code 025

county Middlesex

code 017

zip code 01890

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

☒ private☒ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

☒ building(s)☒ district☒ site☐ structure☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

## Contributing

451

1

7

1

460

## Noncontributing

162 buildings

0 sites

11 structures

0 objects

173 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage

Signature of certifying official

5/11/89

Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. 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:)

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use** Winchester Multiple resource Area, Winchester, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
Domestic/multiple dwelling  
Funerary/cemetery  
Religion/religious structure  
Education/school; Commerce/Trade

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
Domestic/multiple dwelling  
Funerary/cemetery  
Religion/religious structure  
Education/school; Commerce/Trade

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial: Georgian  
Early Republic: Federal  
Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic  
Revival, Octagon Mode  
Late Victorian: Italianate, Mansard, Queen  
Anne, Shingle Style, Stick Style  
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival; Other: Medieval Reviva

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation see individual forms  
walls see individual forms  
roof see individual forms  
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Boundaries for the Winchester Multiple Resource Area are the incorporated limits of Winchester, Massachusetts, an area of 6.3 square miles bounded by the towns of Woburn (N), Lexington (W), Arlington (S), and Medford/Stoneham (E). Located in eastern Middlesex County, Winchester is approximately eight miles north of Boston in one of the oldest areas of the state.

Topographically, Winchester is located within a large valley at the head of the Mystic Lakes. The eastern wall is formed by the rocky ledge of the Middlesex Fells, which is preserved as a component of the extensive Metropolitan Park system. The western edge is more diverse, including a cluster of hills- Myopia Hill, Andrews Hill, Turkey Hill, Indian Hill, and Zion Hill. To the north, the valley floor slopes upward to the higher ground of Woburn. Some of these surrounding hills rise to well over 200' while the valley's center is barely 25' above sea level. Varying from a mile to a mile and one-half in width, the valley was formed by the pre-glacial course of the ancient Merrimack River, which flowed south through Horn Pond and the Mystic Lakes. Today only the diminished stream of the Aberjona River and its tributary, Horn Pond Brook, flow through the valley, which is dotted by several glacial kettle holes known as Winter, Wedge, and Horn Ponds.

Politically, Winchester originated as part of the immense Charlestown grant of 1636, which extended the original 1629 settlement eight miles northward into the wilderness encompassing most of present-day Winchester. In 1640, additional lands were granted to Charlestown, pushing its furthest reaches northward to Wilmington. In 1642, the northern two-thirds of Winchester were incorporated as part of the new town of Woburn. Its southern section was divided between Medford on the east and Charlestown on the west. The town of Winchester was incorporated in 1850 with bounds approximating those of today.

**First Settlement/Agricultural Period (1638-1774)**

The territory that now comprises Winchester was divided among Charlestown freemen in 1638. A 19th-century map based on the original records shows the land northwest of present-day Church and Washington Streets divided into about 60 unequal rectilinear lots. Land southeast of the line was divided into larger lots of irregular shape including some of ca. 300 acres. The area west of Cambridge Street was set aside as common land. Finally, a parcel west of the Mystic Lakes was reserved for Squaw Sachem.

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The first dwelling-house in the area then known as Waterfield was erected in 1641 near the Aberjona River in present-day Winchester Center. At the same time, a bridge across the Aberjona was constructed nearby to provide better access to the northernmost reaches of the Charlestown grant. The following year most of Waterfield was incorporated as part of the new town of Woburn and gradually became known as South Woburn. "South Woburn" is used in this nomination to denote the most heavily settled portions of present Winchester until incorporation in 1851. A meetinghouse was erected several miles to the north in present Woburn Center at the same time. The southern third of Waterfield was divided between Charlestown and Medford (inc. 1630). Lacking a community focus, Waterfield thus developed as a sparsely populated farming region between the growing town centers of Woburn to the north and Medford to the south. By 1670, no more than a dozen families resided in Waterfield, and even as late as 1798 only thirty-five houses had been built, indicating a maximum population of about 200. The pattern of settlement remained one of dispersed farmsteads well into the 19th century.

Only a handful of roads, most of which adapted from the existing native trail system, served Waterfield throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The earliest and most important route was the way from Medford to Woburn, which followed present day Grove and Main Streets through Winchester Center. In 1660 this road was improved to a uniform four-road width. Another early road, formally set out in 1643, was Plain Street, now known as Cambridge Street. It provided connections between the west side of Woburn and Cook's grist mill in Cambridge. A few years later, Pond Street was added as a way from Cambridge Street to Horn Pond and thence to the meetinghouse at Woburn Center. In 1646 another east-west road known as Driver's Lane was developed along the present route of Church Street to connect Cambridge Street with the mill and bridge at Winchester Center. It also served as a route along which cattle were driven to pasturage on the Town Common near Winter Pond. Other early roads probably included High Street and Ridge Street on the west side, and Washington-Forest Streets as a connector between Medford and Stoneham. Additionally, Cross Street may have been established to provide residents in the northeast corner of town with a more direct route to the meetinghouse at Woburn Center.

Some indication of South Woburn's growth as an independent community that would eventually become the town of Winchester is found in the organization of a rudimentary school system. Woburn began providing limited educational opportunities by the late 17th century and occasionally the school location migrated to South Woburn. It was not until 1761, however, that a permanent public school was maintained at South Woburn, and a schoolhouse was not erected until the end of the century. Other signs of growth included the

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opening of the Black Horse Tavern on Main Street at Black Horse Terrace ca. 1743, and the establishment of a general store at Main and Washington Streets by 1770.

Industrial activity in the Agricultural period was primarily limited to those processes directly related to the needs of a farming community. The earliest mill was a gristmill built in 1640-1641, at the confluence of the Aberjona River and Horn Pond Brook in the present town center. In the northeast part of town, a sawmill was put into operation on Saw Mill Brook by the late 17th century. At about the same time, a fulling and dye mill was established on the lower Aberjona near Grove Place. In the early 18th century, another fulling mill was erected on Horn Pond Brook near Canal Street. By the end of the period, a break occurred in this locally oriented industry as small-scale shoe shops developed in response to the growing leather industry in Woburn.

**Industrial Development Period (1775-1830)**

The Industrial Development period was one of slow growth for South Woburn as the newly independent United States began to emerge from the upheavals of the Revolution. The population steadily increased from about 200 in 1798 to 400 or 500 by period's end. Settlement continued to be dispersed throughout the town with somewhat higher concentrations east of Main Street where water-powered industries supplemented the agricultural economy. Industries gradually diversified as new ventures supplemented existing grist, fulling, and saw-mills, and transportation was improved with the opening of the Middlesex Canal.

When the first Federal tax was imposed in 1798, Massachusetts required that all towns survey their territory and prepare maps as a record of all real estate subject to assessment. At that time there were approximately 35 houses in present-day Winchester accommodating an estimated population of 200. Most descended from the area's early settlers and continued to reside in the vicinity of their traditional family homes such as Richardson's Row in the northeast corner of town and Symmes Corner in the southeast section. Many newcomers seem to have been attracted to the more sparsely settled west side, especially along Cambridge Street, an important north-south transportation corridor. The present Edmund Parker House of ca. 1826 (MHC #38), at the corner of Cambridge and Pond Streets, was built by the son of one of these early 19th century settlers who had built his own house on the opposite corner ca. 1790. Another settler on Cambridge Street at this time was Hezekiah Wyman who built a house near the corner of Wildwood Street, and lent his name to the surrounding area, which became known as Wyman Plains.

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By 1794, four mills were operating on the Aberjona and two others were located on Horn Pond Brook. These grist and fulling mills, which served the agricultural economy, were gradually supplemented by new enterprises. In 1810, John Cutter took over the old Richardson gristmill privilege on Horn Pond Brook just north of the present town center and established Cutter's Corn mill; activities here were substantially expanded in 1825. At the southern end of town, Robert Bacon took over the Symmes mill complex on the lower Aberjona and initiated production of felt. (See Robert Bacon House, 6 Mystic Valley Parkway, MHC #343, ca. 1830.) These water-powered industries were supplemented by an active cottage shoe industry that had developed shortly before the Revolution. The cottage shoe industry was generally housed in small shops adjacent to their owners' dwellings, especially in the vicinity of Richardson's Row. Shops were located throughout the town, however, with a large shop established by Edmund Parker at his home at Cambridge and Pond Streets. By 1830, when the industry was at its height, it was estimated that 36 shoe shops were operating in Winchester; the number of houses at that time was about 70.

The road system established in the previous period remained intact with few additions except Bacon Street, which provided access to the Bacon felt mill of 1824. The most visible transportation improvement of the period was the Middlesex Canal, whose promoters saw it as an attractive means to transport goods from the Merrimack River Valley to Boston. Work on the canal commenced in 1793 and was completed by 1803. The canal entered Winchester at the Mystic Lakes (where the third longest aquaduct on the route was constructed) near the intersection of Sheffield Road and Everett Avenue. It continued in a north-easterly direction on a course roughly following present Sheffield Road-Fletcher Road-Palmer Avenue around Wedge Pond and Horn Pond Brook and thence to Middlesex Street. The canal was abandoned in 1840 due to competition from the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

One sign of South Woburn's growing independence during this period was construction of the first school on Richardson's Row near Harvard Street in 1794; this school served pupils in southeast Woburn as well. At the same time, a second school was constructed on Cambridge Street somewhat north of the present town line. This school served pupils from Four Corners in Woburn to the Charlestown line at Church Street. These district schools were small one-story structures where the rudiments of learning were taught.

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The introduction of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1831-1835, precipitated radical changes in South Woburn's population, settlement patterns, economy, and political status. As the population grew from ca. 500 to 1,353, a web of residential streets began to emerge at the village center to accommodate new residents who worked in the expanding industries or who commuted by train to other towns. Industries, with new markets opened by improved transportation, continued the process of growth and diversification initiated at the beginning of the century. Finally, the village's growing size and prosperity led first to the organization of the first church, and then to its incorporation as an independent town.

The period opened with the Commonwealth's second request that communities survey their territory and submit records of their real estate. By that time the number of houses in South Woburn had grown from an estimated thirty-five to more than twice that number with a higher density on the east side. While most were still occupied by long-term residents involved in agricultural production (about forty-three of the houses according to Chapman), a substantial number of newcomers had arrived, purchasing existing dwellings or building anew, often on former farmland. The expanded population required additional services, so new stores and a post office were added to the village center.

A tangible sign of growth in the early 1830s involved the district schools. The eastside school of 1794 was moved south on Richardson's Row to a site adjacent to the village center in 1831. At the same time, the contemporary westside school was moved southward on Cambridge Street from Woburn to a site near Pond Street. Finally, the first school in the Medford corner of town was erected at Symmes Corner. All three of these concurrent events provide a strong indication of Winchester's growing independence from surrounding established towns.

That independence was confirmed by the most important event of the period--introduction of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1831-1835. The route entered Winchester on the eastern shore of the Mystic Lakes and proceeded in a northeasterly direction to pass through the fledgling village center. It then continued on the same course, roughly paralleling Washington Street, and left Winchester near the present Calvary Cemetery. Because the railroad was intended to carry freight between the greatmills of Lowell and the port city of Boston, its route deliberately bypassed the established town centers of Medford, Woburn, Wilmington, and Billerica. A few years later, the passenger potential of the railroad was recognized and a station was established at the village center in a moved and recycled shoe shop.

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Soon after the introduction of the railroad, the town experienced an industrial boom, with many of its established mill privileges expanded in size and scope. These included S. S. Richardson's rebuilding of the old Converse mill at the village center, Harrison Parker's refitting of an old Richardson mill on the upper Aberjona at Washington Street, and the acquisition of the old Belknap mill on Horn Pond Brook by Cephas Church and Joshua Lane. Additionally, Deacon B. F. Thompson established a large tannery near the foot of present Thompson Street, which was developed to provide access to the new enterprise. The old Bacon felt mill was burned and immediately reconstructed on the lower Aberjona at Grove Street and a second Bacon felt mill was erected near Lakeview Road. These mills have all been lost or heavily altered.

By 1839, the village had grown sufficiently for residents to begin agitating for a separate church. After a year of often acrimonious negotiations with the established church at Woburn Center, a new Congregational Society was organized and a committee was formed to select a site and to oversee construction of a church building. A 1.25-acre site that sloped upward from Church Street to Wedge Pond was purchased and partially leveled by volunteers. The church erected between July and December 1840 was a wood-frame Greek Revival-style structure typical of the period. It faced gable end to the street with the overhanging gable treated as a classical pediment supported on freestanding columns. A belfry and steeple surmounted the church. It stood 50' closer to the street than the present church and was flanked by two rows of horse sheds. The shed furthest to the south was occupied by the town hearse. At the rear of the church, overlooking Wedge Pond, the village's first cemetery was established. In 1843, church members planted elm trees around three sides of the lot.

Soon after their church was established, South Woburn residents sought independence as a town. Once again Woburn opposed the separation, but the movement prevailed and the new town was incorporated on April 30, 1850. The bounds were the same as those of today except for the reannexation of most of Horn Pond Mountain to Woburn in 1873 so that the city might have effective control of the high-pressure reservoir it had constructed on the summit. This boundary change accounts for the V-shape cut out of the center of Winchester's northern boundary.

A painting of Winchester Center in 1845 depicts a bucolic scene of two-story wood-frame buildings, many with neatly fenced yards and large shade trees. The newly constructed Congregational Church is prominent in the background, while the Aberjona dominates the foreground.

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**Establishment of the New Community (1851-1886)**

This period, following municipal incorporation, was one of steady growth for Winchester. The population rose from 1,350 in 1850, to 2,646 in 1870, to 4,861 by period's end. The network of residential streets around the town center gradually expanded in all directions to accommodate the growing population. New industries developed along the rivers and the railroad another school at Symmes Corner, and the Mystic Railroad Station on Bacon Street.

The west side of town remained a sparsely settled farming area, and few structures other than homesteads are shown. Two of the nonresidential buildings are district schools, one of which was located at Ridge Road and High Street, and the other at Church and Cambridge Streets. Present Hutchinson Road, renamed for the family that was prominent in the area, was at that time called Fruit Street. This undoubtedly referred to the extensive orchards in Winchester at the time.

Very few mills are shown on this map. One is the Cowdrey, Cobbs, Nichols & Co. Piano Case Factory, which replaced the Church & Lane Piano Forte Company on Horn Pond Brook. The other two are tanneries, one of which is unnamed and located above Wedge Pond. The other is the A. Moseley Tannery on the Aberjona at Swanton Street. An important structure shown on this map is the gas works at the intersection of Church and Bacon Streets.

A major change shown on this map resulted from Charlestown's damming of the Aberjona above the Mystic Lakes to supplement its water supply. The damming flooded extensive meadowland owned by the Symmes and Bacon families, and disrupted some industries in the area. An Upper Lake, between the railroad tracks, Bacon Street, and Everett Avenue (not yet shown on the map), was the result of the project. A second water-related change is the appearance of a reservoir in the hills east of Highland Avenue. This reservoir was created as a municipal water supply for Winchester in 1873-1874 in the area formerly known as Turkey Swamp. The land was cleared in 1873, and a 28.5-foot dam was constructed across Sawmill Brook. The dam rose from solid ledge, and consisted of a central core of stonework set in concrete and an outer layer of earth waterproofed with clay.

A detailed bird's eye map of Winchester was published in 1886, vividly illustrating the appearance of the town at that period. Topographical features like the hills cradling Winchester to the east and west are depicted along with the town's extensive waterways. The farms that continued to dominate the west side are quite apparent, as are the mills strung along the

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Aberjona, Horn Pond Brook, and the railroad corridor. Streets, including many new ones, are clearly named, and, although most buildings are not labeled, the three-dimensional view shows a wealth of architectural detail not provided by other sources.

The town center is presented in greater detail than on previous maps, and is seen to be quite densely developed. The old Congregational Church, symbol of Winchester's independence, is centered on the map with its lot framed by elms, and the town green in front of it is graced with a central fountain and curving paths. The Baptist Church, shown with steeple and side aisles, is located at the intersection of Main and Mt. Vernon Streets where another water fountain or decorative water trough appears. The small gable-roofed Methodist Church with lateral steeple occupies the site of the present town hall. The large Catholic Church stands at the corner of Washington and Bridge Streets (MHC #154), while the Unitarian Church stands on Main Street at the opposite end of the center, still accompanied by a district school. A two-story hip-roof grammar school with central cupola is shown on Washington Street between Walnut and Myrtle Streets. A similiar high school appears on School Street.

The previously discussed Lyceum Hall (now called the Lyceum Block) and the Brown and Stanton Block dominate the commercial center because of their size and height. Smaller establishments (probably wood-frame) in the area are B. F. Holbrook's grocery, E. Sanderson's grocery, Samuel F. Davis' boot and shoe shop, and E. C. Columb's tailor shop. A mansard-roofed engine house with hose-drying tower stands near the site of the present fire department. One of the major structures in the center is the multistoried factory complex that made up the Whitney Machine Shops on Walnut Street (now Mystic Valley Parkway).

Other factories labeled as such include the large complex of the Loring & Avery Tannery on Swanton Street, and the Cowdrey, Cobbs & Nichols Piano Works with adjacent Canal Street worker's housing. An unnamed factory is found on the opposite side of the Aberjona, and still another, with pluming smokestack, is seen in the distant hills to the northwest. The large complex of the Whitney Machine Company is shown at the town center on the site of the old Converse Mill. The other mill shown on the map is the old Bacon Felt Mill with accompanying worker's housing on the Aberjona.

Several other features of interest are illustrated as well. Wildwood Cemetery (Area-F), with its curving path system, is clearly detailed, and the celebrated Rangeley Estate (see MHC #'s 393, 394, 387, 398) is shown with house, dependencies, and a windmill. The wealth of detail presented on residential buildings is too extensive to be discussed here, except to note

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that the Everett/Sheffield area (Area-G) is largely undeveloped, as is the Wedgemere area.

**Suburban Period (1887-1917)**

This was a period a major growth and change for Winchester. The population more than doubled, rising from 4,861 in 1890, to 7,248 in 1900, to 9,309 in 1910 to 10,005 in 1915. Census data from 1915 reveals that a substantial number of these people were foreign born, with 936 from Ireland, 262 from Nova Scotia, 159 from Italy, and 147 from Sweden. A sizable Black community must have existed as well, for the New Hope Baptist Church was formed in 1893 and the congregation acquired the old Washington School on Cross Street in 1920.

The burgeoning population was accompanied by a variety of municipal improvements, the development of a street railway system, and industrial stagnation as the town increasingly assumed the character of a residential suburb. The town center was transformed by the creation of a park that replaced factories, freightyards, and tenement houses with grass and trees highlighted by the meandering stream of the Aberjona.

Two early changes to the town center were the construction of a town hall and a fire/police station. The town hall, constructed in 1887, is an imposing Queen Anne style structure constructed of brick and brownstone. The architects were Rand & Taylor, a respected Boston firm specializing in institutional buildings. The Winchester Hospital of 1916-1917 was designed by their successor firm, Kendall & Taylor. One of the original firm members, George Dutton Rand, was a Winchester resident (Winchester Center Historic District).

The fire/police station was constructed in 1914 on the site of an earlier firehouse dating from 1857. The complex was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Edward R. Wait, who also designed the Moderne-style Cooperative Bank in 1931. The fire station component faces Mt. Vernon Street and the town hall, while the police station component is set at a right angle and faces Winchester Place. Both sections are constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond (Winchester Center Historic District).

The town center was further transformed over a period of several years in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A variety of industrial buildings were acquired and demolished, and a park was created around the channeled stream of the Aberjona. Other municipal improvements of the period involved the introduction of electricity in 1888, the installation of surface water drains in 1905, and connections to the Metropolitan sewer system in 1893-1894.

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Another regional project affecting Winchester involved the taking of the Middlesex Fells in the eastern hills beyond Highland Avenue by the newly established Metropolitan Park Commission. The Middlesex Fells, acquired in 1893, was an early addition to the park system that surrounds Boston. The Mystic Valley Parkway was constructed at the same time in conjunction with the park project. Stretching from Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, along the shores of the Mystic Lakes to Winchester Center and the Middlesex Fells, it was one of several boulevards or parkways constructed to link the parks.

Transportation options were expanded by the introduction of a street railway system as was common in many communities at this time. The first line in Winchester appeared in 1886 when the tracks of the North Woburn Horse Railway were extended south from Woburn Center along the length of Main Street to Winchester Center and Symmes Corner. Gradually, the system was expanded to include connections to other neighboring towns and thence to points more distant, such as Boston. A route to Medford Square was built along Main and Winthrop Streets in 1888. Connections to Arlington along Church and Cambridge Streets, and to Stoneham along Washington and Forest Streets were in place in 1896. Electrification of the trolley lines in the 1890s improved services, but the introduction of cars and buses in the early 20th century led to their abandonment in the 1920s.

Subdivisions, which involved the purchase of large tracts of land that were then divided into individual house lots, appeared in this period to accommodate the rapidly growing population. The largest was Wedgemere (Area-A), established on the level terrain of Wyman Plains in the early 1890s. Bounded by pre-existing roads--Cambridge Street, Church Street and Wildwood Street--the Wedgemere area was laid out in a grid pattern focused on the extra-wide length of Wedgemere Avenue. The southern portion of the Wedgemere area, along Church Street, developed first with large lots and commodious houses designed in popular period styles. Later less pretentious homes are concentrated on the north of Foxcroft Road. Many smaller residences are also found in the southern section, usually resulting from division of the original large lots.

**ARCHITECTURE**

This section presents the architecture of Winchester and notes examples of various styles and trends that occurred in the town from the 18th century to the 1916 limits of the survey. Examples are primarily residential and range from high style, architect-designed buildings to simple, vernacular structures. A small number of churches, commercial blocks, and civic buildings previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places

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(Area-A, 1987) include the Old Winchester Savings Bank (1892, MHC #147), the First Congregational Church (1854, MHC #107), and the Brown and Stanton Block (ca. 1879, MHC #127). These are among the town's few nonresidential buildings of significance.

Winchester owes its range of architectural resources to its proximity to Boston, an important style center. As Winchester was transformed from a rural farm and mill village to a prosperous commuter suburb, local builders took up styles of architecture soon after they had become fashionable in Boston.

Builders often combine elements of various styles, using detail and ornament interchangeably. Pure examples of a particular style are less often encountered than hybrid versions. Buildings combining characteristics of two or more styles often reflect a transition from one style to its successor. For example, the Russell House (1841, MHC #519), with its Doric porch, was built at a time when the Greek Revival style flourished in New England. However, the house also has a five-bay facade organization, an attribute held over from the earlier Federal style.

Remodeling was another practice that resulted in houses with features of more than one architectural style. An owner aspiring to the latest fashion might alter an earlier building with an overlay of details from a new style. The Marshall Symmes House (ca. 1817, MHC #300) is basically a Federal-style residence, which was modified by the addition of an early 20th-century Colonial Revival-style entrance porch.

During the last half of the 19th century, elements of various styles were combined with electric results. Towards the end of the century, architects began to use freely interpreted historical styles, borrowing from the architectural vocabulary of the past.

**ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS**

Early farmers offered mutual aid in the building of each other's houses, and it was not until the early 1800s that the profession of housewright emerged. This coincided with the increasing sophistication of residential building. Housewrights appear to have been responsible for most, if not all buildings in nineteenth century Winchester. Few professional architects are known to have worked here until the 1880s. A number of local residents earned their livelihood as carpenters and builders, including John Coates, Dana Fay, John Kutts, George Moore, and Kenelum Baker. Active at various times during the nineteenth century, these men erected buildings of traditional form and plan overlaid with detail and ornament selected from the latest patternbooks and

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builder's guides. John Coates is thought to be the builder of the Hatch House (ca. 1835, MHC #332) and the Hovey-Winn House (1841, MHC #269). Dana Fay is regarded as the builder of several houses along upper Cambridge Street, including the George Wyman House (ca. 1825, MHC #33). George Moore is known to be the builder of a Carpenter Gothic cottage (1845, MHC #232) on Walnut Street, and Kenelum Baker was a local carpenter who built the Parker House (ca. 1850, MHC #220), the old Adams School (demolished), and his own residence at 4 Norwood Street (ca. 1856, MHC #386). The team of Moses and James Mann were responsible for the Mansard cottage (1869, MHC #537) known as the Carr-Jeeves House. John Kutts is among the earliest professionally trained architects to whom a local building has been attributed. His original drawings and plans for the Robert Bacon House (ca. 1830, MHC #343) survive along with several bills and contracts related to the construction. The Bacon House is an elaborate Federal/Greek Revival-style residence built for a wealthy mill owner.

With the growing popularity of Winchester as a commuter suburb after the Civil War, the role of housewright was soon to be overshadowed by the emerging class of professionally trained architects. After Winchester's incorporation as a town in 1850, architect's services were increasingly engaged for elaborate residences, public buildings, and commercial blocks. Of particular significance was the commission given to the noted Boston firm of Rand & Taylor for the design of the Romanesque Revival Town Hall (1887, MHC #150, NR 1987, Area A). George Rand, a partner in the firm, was a Winchester resident.

Because of the high level of craftsmanship and sophistication evident, it can be assumed that many late 19th-century local residential commissions went to Boston-based firms. Few of these designs, however, have been attributed to specific architects.

Winchester Town Directories of the second half of the 19th century contain some advertisements by local carpenters and builders. The prominent landscape architecture firm of Olmsted and Associates is known to have completed a number of local residential commissions as well as the landscaped setting for the Town War Memorial (1926) and a partially executed plan for the entrance to the Wildwood Cemetery (1937).

**ARCHITECTURE OF THE EARLY AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY 1640-1740**

The earliest settlement in Winchester occurred ca. 1640 near the present town center, and radiated outward along colonial cartways and footpaths. By the early 18th century, farms existed in a number of outlying areas of the town. Only one of these early farmsteads survives, on the high terrain west of

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Cambridge Street. Such early houses were built by farmers of fairly limited means and conservative taste. House build during this initial period of buildings in Winchester followed a standard plan and type of construction, borrowed from English medieval building traditions. Most dwellings were based on either one-room end chimneys or two-room center-chimney plans. Modest one-room end-chimney houses could alter be expanded into two-room center-chimney houses. These early structures were constructed of massive hand-hewn timbers and sheathed with clapboards. Window and door openings were small with the second-story windows framed into the cornice.

English building practices reached Winchester through a long process, originating in England, travelling to America in patternbooks and memory, taking root in colonial Boston, and finally extending to the rural early settlements of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In Winchester, borrowed English building technology was practiced by yeoman farmers and housewrights.

The Johnson-Thompson House (ca. 1750, MHC #4) is the oldest surviving house in Winchester, and one of only three extant 18th-century houses in town. The Johnson-Thompson House is Winchester's only First Period house and is unique as well for its uninterrupted chain of ownership by one family for approximately 270 years. The Johnson-Thompson House is a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling based on a two-room central hall plan. The original massive central chimney was replaced by twin rear wall chimneys. The gambrel roof has a characteristically narrow profile. The original occupant of the house was Major William Johnson, a prominent figure in the 17th-century political life of early Woburn and military affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His descendants settled along present-day Cambridge Street in the vicinity of Wildwood Street and Johnson Road. The Johnson family lands originally occupied 900 acres in the Winchester-Woburn-Burlington area. The Johnson-Thompson House once stood in the relative isolation of Winchester's rural landscape, and like other houses of the period, it was located in a peripheral area along an early colonial route. Despite certain alterations, the house retains considerable early fabric and the overall characteristic appearance of a traditional early farmhouse.

The first century of house building in Winchester was marked by a transformation from English medieval to colonial American building practices. After 1750, domestic buildings began to follow the Georgian style then popular in the nearby urban centers of Boston and Salem.

GEORGIAN PERIOD 1725-1795

Subsistence farming was the major livelihood in Winchester during most of its

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early development. The town's limited rural prosperity in the 18th century is reflected in two surviving houses of the period. Both are conservative in style and plan, and continue earlier building precedents.

The majority of houses were based on the two-room central-hall plan, but after 1750 a four-room plan with twin rear-wall chimneys appeared. Five-bay facade organization, pedimented entrance doors, and crown window moldings were introduced, primarily in the houses of the more affluent farmers. The Gardner-Swan House (ca. 1764, MHC #22) is one of Winchester's few surviving houses of the Georgian period. It is sited facing south along the early road to Cambridge. Characterized by an overall symmetry, the Gardner-Swan House exhibits typical five-bay organization. Among the early features retained are the massive central chimney, narrow entrance door flanked by applied pilasters, and nine-over-six windows. The outer windows are paired, with the center window aligned with the entrance. The Gardner family was an early Winchester family that became established in the region west of the Mystic Lakes. The original 300-acre holdings were purchased in 1659 by Richard Gardner, whose descendants lived on the land for nearly 200 years. The Gardner-Swan House was built by one of these descendants, Edward Gardner.

Noticeably absent from Winchester are examples of the stylish Georgian houses comparable to those built along Tory Row (Brattle Street) in Cambridge during the period.

**ARCHITECTURE OF THE FEDERAL PERIOD 1790-1835**

Following the Revolutionary War, commerce was introduced into the previously agricultural economy of Winchester. Until then, building in the town had been mostly limited to farmhouses, gristmills, barns, and other buildings related to the rural economy. After the Revolutionary War, a surge of residential building occurred, and American architecture began to show the influence of the classical fashion that prevailed in London during the 1760s. The Federal style, as it was called in America, was given impetus by the availability of numerous French and English publications depicting the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The Federal style was promoted in Boston by the celebrated architect Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844) and in Salem by Samuel McIntyre (1757-1811).

For the most part Federal houses are indistinguishable from their 18th-century Georgian predecessors. Federal dwellings continued to follow the two-room and four-room center hall plan. Chimney placement changed from double interior or rear-wall to double end-wall location, and there was a shift away from the solid robust forms of the Georgian style to more finely drawn geometric lines and slender, elegant, classically derived ornament.

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Like their Boston counterparts, Winchester builders of this period were probably influenced by a number of builder's guides illustrating plans and decorative ornament. The American Builder's Companion (1806) was one of seven patternbooks published by architect Asher Benjamin (1773-1845). Books such as these served as the only architectural education for many of the carpenters and builders throughout New England. The books are responsible for spreading the Bulfinch interpretation of the classical English mode to the countryside beyond Boston.

The Capt. Josiah Locke House (1803, NR-03/02/79) is a rare example in Winchester of a well-preserved Federal period farmhouse. Locke, a prosperous farmer, owned at least 100 surrounding acres. The Josiah Locke House is 2 1/2 stories with a hip roof of low pitch. The facade of the rectangular plan house is organized into five bays, with paired outer windows and the center window aligned with the center entrance. The interior contains much original fabric including pre-1818 wallpaper. The east attic kingpost bears a stamped monogram "JSL," perhaps the signature of its builder.

A second Locke family house of the Federal period stands in the western part of Winchester near the Arlington boundary. The Asa Locke/Philemon Wright House (1828, NR-03/10/83) is the center of a farmstead that constitutes a rare ensemble of Federal-period agricultural buildings in Winchester. It is one of only two surviving ensembles of farm buildings in the town; its nine acres are still under cultivation. The Locke farm in its open setting is evocative of early life in rural Winchester. In addition to the well-preserved farmhouse are an early barn (1827), a squash house (1915), and an insulated ice house (ca. 1900). The main house was built in a conservative Federal style, typical of the early 19th-century farmhouses that once dotted the countryside. The 2 1/2-story, rectangular plan structure has a gable roof with paired chimneys on the ridge. The five-bay facade is arranged around a central entrance with an elliptical fanlight. The property is also significant for its association with two prominent local families, who occupied the complex for approximately 170 years.

The Marshall Symmes House (ca. 1817, MHC #300) is a fine example of a double-pile, end-chimney Federal house. Built as a rural residence for its blacksmith owner, the Symmes House is a blocky, rectangular mass with a gable roof. The five-bay facade is arranged around a central entrance with a window configuration similar to that of the Josiah Locke House. The entrance is crowned by an elliptical fanlight with leaded tracery and is flanked by sidelights. The double-pile end chimneys are set within brick end walls. The Symmes farm originally consisted of 300 acres granted in 1636 by Charlestown to the Reverend Zechariah Symmes. The Symmes farm covered almost all of

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present-day Winchester east and north of the upper Mystic Lake. Marshall Symmes was a descendant of Reverend Zechariah Symmes.

Standing nearby is another Federal period house associated with the Symmes family, the Deacon John Symmes House (ca. 1807, MHC #298). John Symmes (1781-1860) was deacon of the Medford Congregational Church; his wife Pamela operated the first formal school in Winchester in their house. The house is a 2 1/2-story, rectangular plan dwelling with a hip roof of low pitch and double rear wall chimneys. It exhibits the characteristic boxy proportion of the style.

### GREEK REVIVAL 1830-1865

The Greek Revival style was the prevailing architectural mode found in pre-Civil War Winchester. The opening of commuter rail service to Boston in 1834 launched Winchester's transformation from a rural hinterland to a growing suburb. With this change came new housing forms, most notably the two-room, sidehall plan type of house, but the traditional five-bay, two- and four-room center hall plan, which had been used during the earlier Georgian and Federal periods, continued to be used. Most examples of the Greek Revival style in Winchester are located along major roads; little residential subdivision had occurred along side streets at that time.

Patternbooks contributed to the widespread popularity of the Greek Revival style. Minard Lafever (1798-1854) authored two of the best-known works of the period: The Modern Builder's Guide (1833) and The Beauties of Modern Architecture (1835). The architectural forms of ancient Greece were much admired in this country, where ancient Greece was regarded as the birthplace of democracy. Adaptations of the classical temple form appealed to Americans, who associated it with the democratic ideals of ancient Greece.

The temple form of ancient Greek masonry buildings was modified and adapted to the smaller-scale, wood frame dwellings on which American builders used pedimented gable ends, wide cornerboards, and symmetrically placed windows and doors. One- and two-story porticoes contained classical columns with Doric or Ionic capitals. In Winchester, Greek Revival houses appear in a variety of residential forms ranging from simple, 1 1/2-story cottages to elaborate mansions. In some examples, the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival style is most evident: a five-bay facade organized around a center Doric entrance. Other typical features include a gable roof and wide frieze. Winchester has a number of fine examples of this transitional type. One is the Edmund Parker House (ca. 1826, MHC #38). This house, located in the upper Cambridge Street neighborhood, belonged to a family that once had extensive

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holdings in the vicinity of Pond and Cambridge Streets. Mary Parker was married to Dana Fay, a local builder, who may have been responsible for the construction of the Parker House. A distinctive feature of the house is the robust Doric portico. Another example of the transitional Federal-Greek Revival mode is the high-styled Robert Bacon House (ca. 1830, MHC #343). Highly unusual for its brick end walls, the Bacon residence has a one-story Doric portico with fluted columns. The house has a five-bay facade and its brick end walls rise to double end parapet chimneys. Traces of Federal, Greek Revival, and late 19th-century detail survive on the interior. An immense 19th-century crystal chandelier graces the ballroom. A target shooting practice range still exists in the cellar. The house is also notable for the existence of the original architect's drawings, carpenter's bill, and plasterer's contract. The architect was John Kutts, a Boston architect known to have designed several houses on Beacon Hill in Boston. The house was built for Robert Bacon, also of Boston, who established a felting mill along the Lower Aberjona River. The felt and wadding factory complex produced felt for hats until 1951, and was an important early industry in Winchester. The Bacon house is on a site that overlooked the factory, the river, and a nearby neighborhood of worker's housing known as "Baconville."

A third example of the transitional Federal-Greek Revival mode is the Charles Russell House (1841, MHC #519). This dwelling is characterized by a five-bay facade organization, wide entablature, panelled corner pilasters, a one-story Ionic portico, and an entrance door with transom and sidelights.

Another unusual variation of the Greek Revival style can be seen in several 1 1/2-story cottages with overshot front gables forming full-width porch roofs. The Hatch House (ca. 1835, MHC #332) and the Hovey-Winn House (1841, MHC #269) are both possibly the work of John Coates, an active local builder. In each house, the overshot front gable is supported by Doric columns. This pair of cottages illustrates the miniaturization of the Greek Revival style for smaller dwellings.

Another type of Greek Revival house is based on a sidehall plan with the gable end to the street, in an attempt to achieve the silhouette of the pedimented Greek temple. The most ambitious of these houses had monumental, two-story porticoes. Winchester's only well-preserved example of this temple-front type of house is the Stanton House (ca. 1840, MHC #260). This well-preserved residence was built by Deacon Nathan Brooks Johnson (1792-1871), a blacksmith whose shop stood beside it, and may have been the source of the elaborate iron balustrade on the upper story of the portico. Other notable features of the Stanton House are the full-length first and second story windows, the shaped window lintels, and the monumental columns of composite order on the portico.

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The Symmes Tenant House (1843, MHC #76, Area B) is an example of a modest Greek Revival farmhouse. Sited with the roof ridge parallel to the street, the Symmes tenant house has a two-sided Doric veranda, wide corner pilasters, full-length windows on the lower story, and a pedimented roof gable.

GOthic REVIVAL 1840-1880

The Gothic Revival style is unusually well-represented in Winchester. Numerous examples suggest the great popularity of the mid 19th-century Romantic architectural revival styles in Winchester. The Gothic Revival style was marked by a shift from symmetrical to irregular building silhouettes.

The first attempts at Gothic architecture in America looked vaguely medieval simply because the pointed arch was used. Detail and ornament were Gothic-inspired, but form and plan continued to follow sidehall precedents. As the Gothic Revival style evolved in this country, it was modified by our second-hand knowledge of the English Gothic prototypes, as well as by the fact that Gothic ideals were unrelated to Yankee traditions.

Picturesque cottages were popularized by the publications of Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). Downing was the author of several influential books that shaped the aesthetic of mid-century suburban houses and their landscaped grounds. In Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850), Downing included a number of designs for Gothic houses characterized by steeply pitched roofs with carved vergeboards, lancet windows, drip moldings, and an overall asymmetry.

Winchester has a large number of houses in this mode. The Bellows House (ca. 1854, MHC #418, Area B) bears resemblance to Design XVII in Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Its notable features include the truncated roof gables and steeply pitched porch gable and dormers. The Baker House (ca. 1856, MHC #386) is a simple, center-gabled cottage, distinguished by a lattice frontispiece flanked by slender, round-headed window openings.

A pair of Carpenter Gothic cottages on Stevens Street (ca. 1850, MHC #'s 171, 172) has gables of extreme vertical pitch with elaborate vergeboards, pinnacles, and label moldings at the window openings. Nearby stands the Gardiner House (ca. 1840, MHC #215), perhaps the most outstanding of Winchester's Gothic Revival houses. A 2 1/2-story sidehall plan house, it is adorned with gables and dormers of extreme vertical pitch with fanciful scroll-sawn vergeboards, acorn drops, and a lancet window with Gothic tracery in the facade gable. A twin house (demolished in 1968) formerly stood on the grounds of the present Winchester Public Library.

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Another pair of nearly identical towered Gothic cottages stands near the intersection of Walnut Street and Highland Avenue. The Thompson House (ca. 1840, MHC #230) and the Moore House (ca. 1840, MHC #232) are 1 1/2-story, two-room center hall cottages having a central shed dormer flanked by small, steeply gabled dormers. The center entrances are flanked by full-length windows. The vergeboards of the Moore House are identical to those on the Gardiner House, suggesting that both were the work of the same builder, in this case possibly George Moore, a local carpenter and the first owner of the Moore House.

The Dike-Orne farmhouse (ca. 1840, MHC #443) stands near the Winchester-Stoneham boundary. It is a 2 1/2-story farmhouse in the Gothic Revival style, notable for its irregular silhouette, scroll-sawn ornament, and attached barns.

#### THE OCTAGON 1850-1855

Between 1850 and 1855, one of Winchester's most unique houses appeared. The Brackett House (ca. 1850, MHC #276) is an unusual eight-sided house, a type rarely seen, although the neighboring town of Stoneham has three such residences. The Brackett House was no doubt inspired by Orson Squire Fowler's The Octagon: A Home For All, published in 1848, in which Fowler promoted the virtues of eight-sided dwellings. The Brackett House is based on a complex plan of four interlocking octagons and segments of octagons of staggered heights. The framing of the house consists of lattice-type cribs faced with vertical board and batten siding. A floating central stair is a feature of the original design.

The Brackett House was built on the scenic, rocky slopes of the Middlesex Fells Reservation by Edward Brackett, a painter and naturalist of minor repute.

#### THE ITALIANATE STYLE 1845-1880

The decade of the 1850s heralded the beginning of middle and upper class suburban residential development in Winchester. A number of large estates were laid out with imposing Italianate style houses and expansive landscaped grounds. Although a number of commercial buildings were erected in the Italianate style, Winchester's architecture during the third quarter of the 19th century remained predominantly residential.

The early Italianate style in Winchester appeared in the 1840s, a time when significant changes were occurring in American architecture. Building

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silhouettes became irregular, proportions became upright, and ornamentation became florid. Architects increasingly turned to patternbooks and historical sources for inspiration. Many different styles of architecture emerged and distinctions between styles were often obscured.

The Italianate style was inspired by picturesque vision and romantic sentiment, and despite its name, the style was modelled on English country houses of the early 19th century.

The Italianate mode was another of the styles popularized by the architectural publications of Andrew Jackson Downing and his contemporaries (including John Notman) as ideal for the scenic, rural landscape. The Italian villa was a new suburban house form: asymmetrical, perhaps with a tower, irregular in mass and replete with porches, balconies, and bay windows. The Bracketed Italianate style was an important new mode widely employed in Winchester from the 1840s until about 1875.

Most of Winchester's extant Italianate houses are vernacular interpretations of the style. Only a few are pretentious high-styled examples. Vernacular Italianate houses repeat the plan of the Greek Revival style. Brackets, short cornice returns, wide cornerboards, and chamfered posts are typical features of the style. The cross-gable center-hall plan, sometimes called a T-plan, with a projecting center entrance pavilion and broadly overhanging cornice appeared by 1860. High-styled examples are characterized by polygonal bays, roundheaded windows, and cupolas. The Italianate house of the 1860s was often of stud-wall or balloon frame construction. Dimensionally cut lumber and wire nails replaced the heavy timber framing and mortise-and-tenon joinery of earlier years.

The Parker House (ca. 1850, MHC #220) is unusual in its use of the Italian villa form for a small dwelling. The square, boxlike form is capped by a hip roof of such low pitch that it gives the appearance of being flat. The house is encircled by a veranda embellished with a scalloped vergeboard matching these on the roof cornice and cupola. This house is flushboarded in an attempt to simulate ashlar masonry. It was built by Kenelum Baker, a local carpenter active at mid-century whose other local works include the old Adams School (demolished) and the cottage at 4 Norwood Street (ca. 1856, MHC #386).

The Harrison Parker House (1843, MHC #320) was built in the Italian villa style by a prosperous Winchester industrialist. Harrison Parker (1812-1890) founded the firm of Parker & Sleeper, which manufactured veneered and other fancy woods in a mill on the Aberjona River. The Parker House was built on an elevated site overlooking the mill and river. It is a 2 1/2-story, T-plan

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house with a nearly flat roof and widely projecting eaves on overscaled brackets. The roundheaded windows have bracketed sills. The square tower has been shortened by the removal of its upper story. The interior of the Parker House is finished in fine woods and elaborate moldings, presumably furnished by the owner's mill.

Brooksmouth (ca. 1860, MHC #19) is the name given to the ten-acre estate of Edmund and Ellen Dwight. Mrs. Dwight was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and the plan for Brooksmouth is said to have been inspired by Jefferson's design for Monticello. Built on a rise on the western shore of Upper Mystic Lake, the oblong, rectangular-plan house is sited with the main facade oriented toward the lake; the rear of the house faces Cambridge Street. The planar facade of the house is broken by a central shallow full-height bay, and the house is encircled by a deep veranda with cast-iron posts. The interior plan has a central elliptical room and considerable early detailing survives.

The Vinton House (ca. 1854, MHC #263) is a three-bay center-entrance Italianate dwelling of 2 1/2 stories, based on a rectangular plan. The facade is flush boarded in an attempt to simulate ashlar masonry. The broad cornice of the gable roof is supported by brackets with pendant drops; the window have bracketed sills and lintels.

One of Winchester's most ornate examples of the Italianate style is the Mason House (pre-1865, MHC #245). Built on a steep hillside overlooking the town center, the Mason House is 2 1/2 stories in height and based on an L-plan design with a hip roof of moderate pitch. The broad overhang of the cornice rests on brackets of unusual profile. An offset entrance is distinguished by an elaborate open porch with paired columns and scroll brackets. The paired facade windows are of slender vertical proportions, with segmental lintels throughout the second story. John Mason, an early occupant, was a Boston businessman, typical of the commuters who transformed Winchester into a prosperous suburb.

The Sullivan House (ca. 1875, MHC #186) is a well-preserved, simple vernacular interpretation of Italianate design. A boxlike, rectangular form capped by a gable roof, this modest and diminutive cottage is typical of working class housing of the period. It is one of relatively few well-preserved local examples.

The Albert Ayer House (ca. 1865, MHC #345) is a well-detailed center gable Italianate residence of conservative design. The house is characterized by an

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overall symmetry, a full-width veranda, gable ends with short returns, and six-over-six windows with projecting lintels and sills.

**MANSARD 1855-1880**

A trend toward more formal architectural tastes was ushered in by the Mansard style, which was characterized by strict symmetry and the lavish use of ornament to accent openings and corners. An important feature of the style was the Mansard roof. The practical advantage of the Mansard roof was its provision of additional headroom in the attic story, thereby creating an extra level of living space. There were economic advantages to the occupancy at a time when property values were rising dramatically.

The Mansard roof was based on a 17th-century French prototype popularized by a family of architects whose surname was Mansart. American use of this roof form, and an affinity for academic French ornament fashionable under the reign of Louis Napoleon, led to the term Second Empire. The term, which is appropriate for monumental civic buildings, is less aptly applied to vernacular frame structures in suburbs such as Winchester.

The Mansard style prevailed during the Civil War years in most Boston suburbs. Relatively few houses in this style were built in Winchester, suggesting a post-Civil War economic lag. Example of the mansard style can be found in all parts of the town, although few have survived unaltered. The town's two finest examples of the Mansard style are located on main roads near the town center. The Brine House (ca. 1865, MHC #462) is a large blocky mass with a Mansard roof of steep, straight-edged profile. The elaborate ornamentation includes paired scroll brackets, bracketed window sills, segmental dormers with scroll bases, and a full-width veranda with paired posts and turned balusters. The Brine House typifies residences built by prosperous businessmen during the third quarter of the 19th century.

The William Simonds House (1877, MHC #262) is a fine academic example of the Mansard style. The bellcast Mansard roof is clad with patterned slate, and the projecting eaves rest on elaborate paired brackets. The center entrance is set within a flat-roofed, elaborately detailed entrance porch flanked by polygonal bays. Lavish use is made of applied wooden ornament.

The Carr-Jeeves House (1869, MHC #537) is a Mansard cottage that bears resemblance to Supplementary Plate Thirteen in Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement (1878), a popular patternbook of the period. The focal point of the design is the square Mansard corner tower, which no doubt provided picturesque views of nearby Wedge Pond. The Carr-Jeeves House is a l

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1/2-story cottage, based on an L-plan with a bellcast Mansard roof. The projecting eaves rest on paired brackets. The house was built speculatively by the Mann brothers, James and Moses, who were local carpenters. The Mansard cottage form appealed to speculative builders who erected small, well-detailed houses using some of the same stylistic devices seen on more pretentious Mansard houses in a scaled-down, but effective manner.

**THE STYLES OF THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

The late 19th-century suburbanization of Winchester was marked by the popularity of three styles of architecture: Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival. Each of these styles evolved from an earlier American or European prototype. Winchester grew as a prestigious suburb, and became home to affluent businessmen and professionals. Subdivisions of single-family homes arose, with houses reflecting the latest fashion in architecture. Improvements in heating, lighting, and ventilation, as well as a burgeoning building products industry resulted in more comfortable homes than ever before. Millwork trim, prefabricated building parts, and the specialized skills of immigrant artisans became increasingly available. By the turn of the century, Winchester boasted a new town hall, several important churches, and a number of schools and stylish commercial blocks.

**THE QUEEN ANNE MOVEMENT 1870s - 1890s**

The Queen Anne movement consisted of a group of related architectural styles characterized by inventiveness and good craftsmanship, irregular silhouettes and a profusion of ornament. Other characteristics of the movement include varied wall texture and coloration. The popularity of the Queen Anne style during the 1870s and 1880s was a reaction to the architectural formalism of the Civil War era. The 1876 Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia also served to promote the Queen Anne style.

The name Queen Anne was a misnomer, erroneously derived from a style used for English country houses designed by Richard Norman Shaw in the 1860s. The American version of the Queen Anne style was advanced by the works of Henry Hobson Richardson in the 1870s; Richardson rendered Shaw-type houses in wood, stone, and shingles.

The majority of Winchester's Queen Anne style residences appeared during the 1880s. Like most Boston suburbs, Winchester was slow to incorporate new styles of architecture.

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Early Queen Anne work (1875-1885) includes buildings in the Stick Style and a Medieval revival inspired by John Ruskin. The Stick Style emerged elsewhere in the 1860s and was influenced to some degree by the Swiss chalet and less by medieval half-timbered prototypes. The hallmark of the style is a decorative system of wooden framing applied to a building's exterior wall surface. Although intended to suggest the structural system, in fact the stickwork is purely decorative. Stick Style houses are characterized by irregular silhouettes with steeply pitched gables and roofs. Stickwork appears in the form of surface decoration and exposed cross-bracing in the gables. The Cole House (1880s, MHC #578) demonstrates the Stick Style preference for tall, vertically proportioned forms, steep roofs, and sharp, angular gables. Also typical are the veranda with its chamfered posts and the straight wooden bracing of the gables and porch supports. The Cole House is one of few well-preserved examples of this mode in Winchester.

The second aspect of early Queen Anne architecture is the quasi-Medieval manner popularized by John Ruskin (1819-1900), the English philosopher and art critic. This style is often referred to as High Victorian Gothic; it has all the features of the earlier Gothic Revival, but designs are more intricate, colorful, and lavishly ornamented. Architects abandoned English models in favor of French, Italian and German prototypes. The free mixing of decorative features often produced startling results. With few exceptions this was a masonry style. Because of the small overall number of masonry houses in Winchester, examples of this type are few. Unusual, however, is the cluster of three brick houses designed in the Ruskinian mode located in the Rangeley Estates area of Winchester.

The Rangeley Estates area was developed on land west of the railroad station in the center of town, by David Skillings, a Maine lumber entrepreneur. Skillings developed the area into a walled residential park, for which he personally selected residents. The stone wall with its granite piers still marks the edge of Rangeley Estates along Church Street. The three brick houses included the DeRochemont House (ca. 1876, MHC #387), the Elder House (ca. 1876, MHC #394) and the Childs House (ca. 1876, MHC #398). All three have exterior wall surfaces of red and black tar-dipped patterned brick, a Ruskinian Gothic overtone, and all three are characterized by complex plans and massing, typical of the Queen Anne style.

The Rhodes House (1889, MHC #75) is another of Winchester's masonry Queen Anne house. A picturesque effect is achieved by the irregular roofline and the use of a variety of colors and textures in the choice of building materials. These include wall surfaces of clapboards, red brick, and wood shingles, and a roof of wood shingles. A focal point of the design is the conical tower.

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The Badger House (ca. 1886, MHC #283) is a commodious Queen Anne house with two facade gables, one of which projects strikingly--an effect achieved by rounding the corners of the elliptical bay below it. The Queen Anne penchant for intricate textures is displayed in the patterned cut shingles of the dormer. The ornate chimney is another typical Queen Anne feature of the design, adding to the complex roofline. Windows are varied in size and placement, another device favored by Queen Anne architects.

The Parkhurst House (1893, MHC #324) was built by Lewis Parkhurst, who came to Winchester in 1881 to serve as principal of the high school. He was later hired by another resident of the town, Edwin Ginn, to be the treasurer of Ginn's widely known textbook publishing firm. Oak Knoll, as the Parkhurst residence is called, is at the center of a secluded four-acre estate. Designed in the Queen Anne style, the house is sited picturesquely as its name suggests, on a low hill dotted with oak trees. The house presents a profusion of projections in the form of roof gables, full-height bays, and panelled chimneys. The lavish use of ornament was made without regard for "correctness."

#### THE SHINGLE STYLE

The Shingle Style prevailed throughout the 1880s until after the turn of the century, and may be said to represent the core of the Queen Anne movement. The Shingle Style is well-represented in Winchester, with numerous well-preserved examples of the style in evidence. The style is characterized by wall surfaces and roofs sheathed entirely in wood shingles. Often, the corners, porch posts, brackets, and contoured window enframements were clad in shingles as well. Fieldstone, which complemented the natural qualities of wood shingles, was sometimes used for foundations and chimneys and porch piers. The Queen Anne penchant for ornament was abandoned, and emphasis was newly placed on volume: interlocking geometric forms clad with shingles. This devotion to form is considered by many as the first truly modern style. Winchester has many notable examples of the Shingle Style, of which the Maxwell House (ca. 1890, MHC #286) is one. Typical of the style are the swept roofline and conical tower with horizontal bands of windows with even-sized panes. The gable window seems to bulge from the wall surface. The porch is treated as an integral part of the main block of the house, rather than as a projection.

A second example of the Shingle Style in Winchester is the Skillings Estate House (ca. 1880, MHC #393), built by David Skillings as part of the Rängeley Estates, his exclusive residential enclave. The shingled posts of the second-story porch affirm the flexibility of shingle construction.

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The basic geometry of the Rice House (ca. 1893, MHC #54, Area-C) is simple: an oblong box capped by a hip roof and augmented by a conical corner tower. Geometric accents include the cross-gable roof, hipped dormer and vertical chimney stack of random fieldstone. The upper stage of the tower is sheathed in diamond-patterned shingles, in contrast to the rest of the house, which is clad in regular courses of rectangular shingles.

**COLONIAL REVIVAL 1885 - 1910**

By the 1890s, the Colonial Revival style had become the predominant architectural mode in Winchester. Introduced during the final years of the 19th century, the style has had an enduring popularity to this day.

The Colonial Revival was another of the styles of architecture popularized by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. By celebrating the centennial of the American Revolution, it led American architects to seek inspiration in their heritage. The Colonial Revival style does indeed represent a dependence on American historical models, which were closely copied. Shingle Style form gave way to formal Colonial Revival massing and plans. Detail and decorative vocabulary were drawn from 18th-and 19th-century Georgian and Federal models.

Colonial Revival architects demonstrated an affinity for lavish ornament, not unlike designers during the Queen Anne movement. Traditional boxy forms, regulated by principals of strict symmetry, were embellished by elegant details including Palladian windows, dentil moldings, slender pilasters, elaborate cornices, balustrades, and urns. The Colonial Revival style occurred as a reaction to the lack of discipline in architectural form that reached a zenith during the Queen Anne period.

Winchester has three neighborhoods in which excellent, high-styled Colonial Revival residences abound: the Sheffield/Everett Avenue neighborhood (Area D); the Wedgemere neighborhood south of Foxcroft Road (Area-C); and the Fifth/Glengarry development (Area B). Vernacular examples of the Colonial Revival style in Winchester are legion.

The Martin House (ca. 1893, MHC #65, Area C) is an early example of the Colonial Revival style. The axial entrance and five-bay fenestration follow Georgian precedent to some extent. Colonial Revival innovation is seen in the use of engaged Doric columns, which divide the facade into bays. This gambrel-roofed house has a Palladian window motif in the end gables, and a broad veranda and porte-cochere with elongated clustered columns.

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The Norman House (ca. 1912, MHC #63, Area C) is a representative expression of the Colonial Revival style in Winchester. The central entrance porch has a modillioned cornice. The blocky form of the house is capped by a gambrel roof with three dormers on the front slope.

The Rowe House (ca. 1901, MHC #60, Area C) is an outstanding high-style Colonial Revival residence, rich in architectural detail. The house's overall form is boxy with corner projections and a roofline broken by dormers. The overhanging attic story is typical of the design liberties taken by architects during this period.

POST - 1900 ARCHITECTURE

Architecture in Winchester up to the First World War might best be called post-Queen Anne, because its scale, plan, and materials are so close to 19th-century usage. There are three avenues of architectural development during those years: a correct Georgian Revival (which grew out of the Colonial Revival mode), a Medieval manner, and a nameless style, which has at times been called "Neo-Rationalist," Stucco style, or Craftsman style.

The new rationalism was an intellectual approach to architecture encompassing considerable stylistic variety. The common element that visually distinguishes neo-rationalism is the use of geometric forms and the deliberate lack of ornament. The neo-rationalist movement consists of two distinct types: a blocky, rectangular hip-roofed form, and a more geometrically complex form with steep gable roofs and dormers. After 1900, stucco became a popular building material. Stucco wall surfaces were smooth, emphasizing the building's geometric volume. Fenestration was restricted to windows of more or less uniform size and shape, which were often banded in groups of two or three units. Window frames were simple, with windows of the casement or sash type.

The hipped roof group tends to have blocky proportions and a heavy overhanging roof. Exposed rafter end are a hallmark of the style. One excellent local example is the Whitehorn House (ca. 1908, MHC #57, Area C), a stuccoed dwelling with a hip roof. The design is devoid of ornamentation, avoiding references to any historical style. Another similar house is the nearby Young House (ca. 1910, MHC #67, Area C). In the Young House, although the symmetrical center-hall plan is like that of a Georgian Revival house of the same date, the fenestration is quite distinct; the bands of windows are a decidedly 20th-century feature. Variation in window size and placement on the two floors suggests differences in room usage.

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The larger, more ambitious neo-rationalist designs, such as the Teague House (ca. 1912, MHC #372, Area D), suggest a relation to the Prairie Style being developed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the Midwest. It exhibits a concern for geometric form, a preference for heavy, lidlike roofs with projecting eaves, banks of windows, and a determined avoidance of decorative detail.

The second type of neo-rationalist design arranges gables with variety; sometimes off center or at right angles to the facade. The gables contrast with the lower eave lines. This treatment produces a crisp, clean-cut geometrical effect, as seen in the McCall House (1902-04, MHC #15) and the Gerrish House (ca. 1904, MHC #360, Area-D). Other characteristics associated with this group of houses are exterior stucco surfaces and slate roofs. Although the steep roofs and gables convey a vaguely medieval feeling, there are no decorative allusions to Medieval styles: no half-timbering, pointed arches, Gothic doors, or bargeboards. The surfaces are deliberately plain. This work derives from turn-of-the-century work in England by designers such as C.F.A. Voysey. The style had migrated to the United States by the late 1890s, and most Winchester examples were built during the years 1900-1910. Numerically small, this group of houses is architecturally distinguished, with some examples attributed to well-known local architects such as the team of Dexter Blaikie and Phineas Nickerson.

**MEDIEVAL REVIVALS**

Another group of post-1900 designs are in a neo-Tudor or half-timbered mode. Characterized by the use of half-timber work and informal massing, this group continues the picturesque tendencies of the Queen Anne style but with a penchant for detail inspired by the late Middle Ages. Except for the half-timbering, these houses are similar to the gabled neo-rationalist houses described in the previous section. The neo-rationalist houses have overhanging eaves and abundant surface decoration. The Martin House (ca. 1911, MHC #371, Area D) and the Schraft House (1916, MHC #13) epitomize the trend toward accurate reproduction of Medieval forms that intensified during the teens and twenties. The Phineas Nickerson House (1904, MHC #92, Area C) is a third example of Medieval Revival design in Winchester. It was built by Phineas Nickerson, a prolific local builder, as his own residence. Nickerson collaborated on many homes in the Wedgemere neighborhood (Area A) and the Sheffield Road/Everett Avenue section (Area D) with the Blaikie Brothers, a pair of local architects.

**GEORGIAN REVIVAL**

By far, the largest group of designs of the post-1900 period belongs to the Georgian Revival style. The substantial preference for this style corresponds

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to its widespread acceptance throughout the suburbs of Boston. The Georgian Revival style was based on a disciplined prototype. Although fundamentally uniform in plan, considerable variety in detail existed.

One of Winchester's most ambitious Georgian Revival residences was "Terrace of Oaks," the estate of Edwin Ginn, the textbook publisher. The main house of the estate, built in 1900, was demolished in 1946; it formerly stood surrounded by ample grounds in the area between the town center and Bacon Street. Two dependencies of the main house survive: The Ginn Gardener's House (1900, MHC #399) and the Ginn Carriage House (1900, MHC #400). Both are imposing structures of the type produced much earlier by Federal builders in New England, but their heavy detailing is closer to High Georgian precedents in England.

In quality of workmanship and fine materials, the Ginn buildings illustrate the high point in American building reached before World War I. Characteristic features of the Georgian Revival style seen in the Ginn Gardener's House include the deep hip roof, the central entry with its classical portico, and the use of red pressed brick with white marble trim.

**RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE**

In addition to its many fine residential buildings, Winchester has a small number of churches of notable architectural quality. For approximately 200 years, from the time of the first settlement in 1640 until 1840, almost every Winchester family attended the Woburn church. Around 1840, a movement to establish a new parish in South Woburn (present-day Winchester) resulted in a break with the Woburn church. A new Congregational Society was organized; it built a church on the hill overlooking the town center, between Church Street and Wedge Pond. This new meetinghouse burned in 1853, and was replaced the following year by the present edifice of the First Congregational Church (1854, MHC #107, Area A, NR 1987). The new church was designed in the Romanesque Revival style, which after 1850 had become the preferred style of church architects, particularly for Congregational societies. The First Congregational Church follows the established Federal meetinghouse form of a two-story gable end church with a three-stage belfry. This was the dominant church form throughout suburban Boston during the 1850s. The building is a wood-frame structure set on a cut granite block foundation. The six-bay nave is articulated by applied pilasters and slender, elongated round-arched windows. The focal point of the design is an offset, three-staged belfry. The heavily scaled detailing includes a recessed, compound-arched entrance and a bracketed cornice. An overlay of Stick Style detailing was added during an 1884 remodelling. A Tudor Revival parish hall, designed by local architect Robert Coit, was added to the west elevation in 1926.

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Until 1874, there was no Roman Catholic church in Winchester, but in that year a small frame chapel was built on Washington Street. In 1876 that structure was replaced by the present building of Saint Mary's Catholic Church (1876, MHC #154). Like the first Congregational Church, Saint Mary's is also based on the Federal meetinghouse form. In 1897, the original frame structure of 1876 was renovated on the interior, and the exterior was clad in red brick. Romanesque qualities of the renovation include blunt-arched window and door openings and a corbelled brick cornice. The offset corner tower rises to an open belfry with pointed arches. The architect of the remodelling was Patrick W. Ford, whose other works include Sacred Heart Church (1876), Saint Mary's School (1893), Saint Paul's School, (1890) and Saint John's Church and School (1891) (demolished 1959), all located in the nearby city of Cambridge. Soon after the 1897 remodelling of Saint Mary's Church, the parish acquired the house and grounds of the Judkins estate on the opposite side of Washington Street.

**COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE**

After the town of Winchester was incorporated in 1850, the central business district began to be intensively developed. Commercial activity was focused in the vicinity of the railroad depot. Among the structures that appeared during the last quarter of the 19th century was the Brown and Stanton Block, which reflected the growth and prosperity of Winchester. The Brown and Stanton Block (1879, MHC #127, Area A, NR 1987) is one of the town's most notable surviving blocks of stores. The distinguished Queen Anne structure occupies a prominent site at the intersection of two major streets in the center of town. The plan of the building conforms to the irregular contoured shape of the lot it occupies. Constructed of red pressed brick with black, tar-dipped headers and trimmed with elaborate detailing, the 2 1/2-story Brown and Stanton Block has a slate hip roof with three large cross gables. The focal point of the design is the conical corner turret. The ground floor storefronts have been somewhat altered, with the ornate upper stories kept in original condition. This handsome storeblock was built to serve the needs of the growing community.

Equally notable among Winchester's commercial structures is the old Winchester Savings Bank (1892, MHC #147, Area A, NR 1979). It was designed in the Romanesque Revival style by members of the Blaikie family. The Blaikies came from Nova Scotia in the 1850s and settled in Somerville. By 1890, two of the brothers, Dexter and Edwin, resided in Winchester where Dexter enjoyed considerable success as a housebuilder. Dexter Blaikie is listed in Winchester Town Directories during the last quarter of the 19th century as a carpenter/builder, with a residence at 72 Everett Avenue. Edwin and a third

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brother, William, were architects with a Boston office and were the designers of the Winchester Savings Bank. Although their office was in Boston, their commissions were primarily in the suburbs. Only one Boston building, a Back Bay apartment building, has been attributed to them.

The Winchester Savings Bank building occupies a small lot in the central business district of the town. A 1 1/2-story building of irregular plan and mass, it is constructed of red brick with sandstone trim and a foundation of quarry-faced sandstone. The silhouette of the gable-on-hip roof is broken by a panelled chimney. The design is anchored by a conical corner turret with banded, Syrian-arched windows. The recessed entrance is set within a Syrian arch resting on clustered colonnettes. The words "Winchester Savings Bank" are carved in high relief on the face of the entrance arch. The facade gable contains a Palladian window motif trimmed in sandstone.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

Few of the public institutional buildings constructed prior to the 1916 limits of the survey are still extant. During the final years of the 19th century and early years of the 20th century, the town experienced rapid growth. This factor resulted in overcrowded situations in numerous small neighborhood schools, thereby necessitating the building of larger district schools in central locations.

The Lincoln School (1904, MHC #310, Area A, NR 1987) was formerly the Winchester High School. It was erected just after the turn of the century as the town's population of schoolage children increased substantially. The site chosen for the school was a low hill overlooking the mill pond in the town center. The land on which the school stands was once an orchard belonging to Edward Converse, one of Winchester's original settlers.

The Lincoln School was designed by Herbert D. Hale (1866-1909), an architect and the son of the noted clergyman Edward Everett Hale. After studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Hale opened a Boston office. He is known primarily for his designs for public buildings, and among his better-known works are the South Boston High School, the Baltimore & Ohio Office Building, and the United Engineers' Building in New York. In partnership with James Gamble Rogers, Hale designed a number of government buildings including the Shelby County Court House in Memphis and the U.S. Post Office Building in New Orleans.

The Lincoln School is an imposing H-plan structure, reflecting the concern of the period for lighting and ventilation in classrooms. The nine-bay facade is

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flanked by four-bay end pavilions. The Lincoln School is designed in a Classical Revival style, a favorite choice of architects for public buildings beginning in the 1890s. The original ceremonial flights of stairs leading to the primary entrance, a hallmark feature of the style, were removed ca. 1950 when the entrance was relocated along the Washington Street elevation. The Lincoln School is built of buff-colored Roman brick with elaborate cast-stone detailing, including keystone lintels, a modillion cornice, and garlands in the gable fields of the end pavilions.

Perhaps the town's most familiar landmark is the Town Hall (1887, MHC #150, Area A, NR 1983). It reflects the optimism and prosperity of the town during the latter part of the 19th century. The Town Hall was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style by the noted Boston architectural firm of Rand & Taylor. George Rand, the senior partner in the firm, was a Winchester resident. Among the firm's other works are the enlarging of Boston's old Vendome Hotel and numerous Cambridge residential commissions dating from the 1880s and 1890s.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style bears the name of Henry Hobson Richardson, America's foremost architect of the late 19th century. Richardson practiced in Boston from 1874 until 1886. His version of the Romanesque style was based on prototypes built in southern France and Spain. Typical features of the style include the use of polychrome masonry, the round or Syrian arch especially for entrances and banded fenestration, squat clustered colonnettes and overscaled gabled wall dormers.

The Winchester Town Hall exhibits shifting scale and a complex roofline that belie the basic simplicity of its rectangular plan, broken only by gabled end pavilions, and a square clock tower with a pyramidal roof. The exterior wall surfaces are of red pressed brick trimmed with Longmeadow freestone on a granite foundation. The hip roof of the main block is of gray slate and is punctuated on several elevations by eyebrow dormers and gabled wall dormers. Windows vary in size and placement, with the frequent use of banded windows. The main entrance is set within a two-story loggia with archivolt featuring foliated ornament.

WILDWOOD CEMETERY

Wildwood Cemetery (1853, MHC #801, Area F) is a mid 19th-century rural garden cemetery patterned after the famous Mount Auburn Cemetery in nearby Cambridge. During the 1830s, Mount Auburn Cemetery began the trend for picturesque suburban cemeteries. Mount Auburn's secluded paths, sculpted memorials, and ornamental planting epitomized the 19th-century Romantic

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landscape. It set the style for countless other suburban burying grounds, including Winchester's Wildwood Cemetery.

The beginning of Wildwood Cemetery closely coincided with the incorporation of the Town of Winchester in 1850. Land for the cemetery was purchased with a \$3,000 bequest to the town by its namesake, Colonel William P. Winchester. In 1851, a Cemetery Committee was organized, and it soon purchased a ten-acre tract of land west of Wedge Pond. Amasa Farrier of Stoneham was hired to prepare the design for the layout of the cemetery. At the time it was laid out, according to Farrier's plan and under Farrier's supervision, Wildwood Cemetery was the only planned public space in the town. It was artistically designed by Farrier, who was also the Town Surveyor for nearby Stoneham, and the designer of two picturesque cemeteries in that community: the William Street Cemetery (1844) and Lindenwood Cemetery (1861).

The winding paths and ornamental plantings he created for Wildwood Cemetery were inspired by the widely available works of English horticulturist John Claudius Loudon and American landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing. Farrier, who had previously been both a schoolteacher and storekeeper, probably discovered the work of Loudon and Downing through patternbooks and publications, as did countless other 19th-century rural surveyors. Farrier is also known to have laid out a small park for a residential enclave and the grounds for several private homes in Stoneham.

By 1852, the cemetery was ready for occupancy. Plots had been laid out, paths and roadways built. In that same year, the cemetery was consecrated and the sale of lots commenced. For approximately twenty years the cemetery was little used, but beginning in the 1870s several improvements were made, including the construction of the Dell and pond at the entrance, the creation of a Soldiers' Lot, and the creation of the park on Mount Hope.

The plan for Wildwood Cemetery was a modest variant on the highly innovative "garden cemetery" concept introduced with great success by Dr. Jacob Bigelow at Cambridge's Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1831. Bigelow was a Bostonian with diverse interests. He became the moving spirit behind the formation of Mount Auburn. As a physician, he recognized the unhealthy conditions of overcrowded city cemeteries at a time when city dwellers still obtained drinking water from individual wells. This led Bigelow to advocate spacious rural cemeteries.

Amasa Farrier, the designer of Wildwood Cemetery, was probably inspired by Bigelow's plan for Mount Auburn. Farrier used parklike features: meandering footpaths and carriage roads with romantic names such as Heliotrope Road and Lilac Way, laid out following the contours of the hillside and surrounding

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terrain. Wildwood Cemetery, like Mount Auburn, contains luxuriant shade trees and manicured lawns.

A noteworthy feature of Wildwood Cemetery is the later landscaped entrance gateway designed by the firm of Olmsted & Associates of Boston in 1937.

**Preservation Activities**

The citizens of Winchester have demonstrated a longstanding interest in local history, coupled with a commitment to preserve, record, and interpret historic structures. These efforts have been augmented by the Town, beginning in the 1920s with the initiation of zoning laws and limited town-planning activities.

Preservation efforts have not always met with success, and on occasion buildings of significance have been lost. Among these was "Terrace of Oaks," the mansion of Edwin Ginn, the textbook publisher. The Ginn Estate stood north of Bacon Street, not far from the present Wedgemere train station. When the Ginn House was demolished in 1946, the grounds of the estate were divided into forty-one house lots. Only the Ginn gardener's house (MHC #399) and the carriage house (MHC #400) remain.

During the 1950s, a well-detailed Carpenter Gothic cottage was torn down to allow for an addition to the existing Winchester Public Library. By the 1920s, all of the town's frame 19th-century schoolhouses had been demolished to make way for newer educational facilities.

Preservation successes in Winchester far outweigh losses. Several public buildings have been adaptively reused: the Mystic School (1925) has been leased to a church; and the Wyman School (1920s) on the grounds of the old Shattuck estate was sold in 1984 to private developers who then converted it sensitively to residential condominium use. Most recently, a careful renovation of the Town Hall (1887, MHC #150, NR 1983, Area A) has been carried out. The Town Hall, designed by Rand & Taylor, is Winchester's most prominent landmark. Exterior deterioration and an interior unsuited to current needs necessitated a complete overhaul of the structure. To study the issue, a Town Hall Building Committee was formed in 1985. While remaining aware of the responsibility to preserve this unique structure, the committee explored alternative locations for the offices housed in the Town Hall. After this advisory committee studied the feasibility of restoration, a committee of a more permanent nature was organized to carry out the decision of the Town Meeting to upgrade the building. The exterior renovations were undertaken first because of the emergency nature of the required repairs. This phase of the project was completed in June of 1987, the year of the building's

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centennial. At the present, bids are being considered for the interior renovations.

The Winchester Historical Commission was established by Town Meeting in 1967. The purpose of the group as mandated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was to analyze the town's historical assets and to encourage their preservation. The seven-member commission got off to an inauspicious beginning. In the year it was appointed, it endeavored to rebuild a section of the Middlesex Canal, install historical markers identifying local landmarks, and to restore the town center to its "historical" appearance. The newly formed commission also attempted to save the old Cutting House, a Gothic cottage perched between the Town Hall and the Library. The cottage, as was previously mentioned, was torn down to make way for the library addition. Although none of these initial efforts was successful, the Winchester Historical Commission has since enjoyed many notable successes in the area of preservation.

A major endeavor of the Commission has been the survey of the town's pre-1916 significant properties. Beginning in the early 1970s, an inventory of 200 buildings was made by a group of volunteers under the direction of Frank Curtis. In 1978 the Winchester Historical Commission received a matching grant-in-aid from the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the purpose of expanding the original brief inventory to 2,000 documented structures. This survey became the basis for further work, including the nomination of five buildings to the National Register of Historic Places. The previously designated structures are: the Captain Josiah Locke House (NR 1979); the Sanborn House "Aigremont" (NR 1981); the Town Hall (NR 1983); the Winchester Savings Bank (NR 1979); and the Philemon Wright/Asa Locke Farm (NR 1983).

The most recent listing to the National Register from Winchester is the Town Center Historic District (NR 1987), also an accomplishment of the Winchester Historical Commission, with the support of the Board of Selectmen.

In recent years the Winchester Historical Commission has observed National Historic Preservation Week each May by sponsoring lectures, walking tours, video programs, and slide presentations. These efforts have served to heighten the interest of town residents in historic preservation.

Since 1982, a major responsibility of the Winchester Historical Commission has been the maintenance of the town's archives at the Henry Simonds Memorial Archival Center. The Center is located in the former carriage house of the Sanborn estate (NR 1981) on High Street. The main house of the estate and the carriage house were purchased by the town in 1968 (along with the Ambrose School) from the Marycliffe Academy and were adaptively reused as office

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space. The archival center is the repository for historic documents and artifacts related to the history of Winchester. A coordinator of historical services assists visitors to the archives and is involved in the acquisition, cataloguing, and preservation of historical material.

As part of its efforts to list the Winchester Town Center Historic District on the National Register, the Historical Commission has worked in conjunction with the town's Economic Development Coordinator to promote the revitalization of the central commercial area. Since 1983, a Winchester Historical Commission member has occupied a seat on the Downtown Design Revitalization Committee.

Winchester also has a large and active Historical Society, which has been involved in many preservation-related activities. The Society appropriated funding in 1934 for the writing of a comprehensive history of the town. The resulting History of Winchester by Henry Smith Chapman continues to be a valuable resource in documenting the history of architecture in Winchester. The Society has sponsored the publication of a written history of the architecture and development of the town, expected to be available during 1988. The Winchester Historical Society is also involved in the printing and sale of historical maps, an additional resource in understanding the patterns of development in the community.

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**Archaeological Description**

Despite its intense development during the 19th and 20th centuries, Winchester retains a potential for significant prehistoric sites. At present, two sites are recorded within the town, both in the vicinity of Upper Mystic Lake. Current evidence indicates that native Americans have occupied sites in the Greater Boston area from Middle Archaic times (ca. 8,000 B.C.) until European contact early in the 17th century. At the time of European contact, well established native American fishing sites were reported on Winchester's ponds and streams. At the time lands were divided a parcel west of the Mystic Lakes was reserved for Squaw Sachem. Site potential still exists in three areas: the extreme eastern portion of town in the area of the Middlesex Fells Reservation, Long Pond and Winchester Highlands, the western portion of town west of Mount Pisgah and isolated locales along the Horn Pond Brook/Aberjona River/Mystic Lake drainage. Most site potential in the town originally existed in the Horn Pond Brook/Aberjona River/Mystic Lake drainage area, however, extensive historic development in this area indicates a current low rather than high potential. Prehistoric resources in the other areas listed above probably concentrate around various wetlands in those locales including streams, ponds, lakes and swamps.

There is also potential for significant historical archaeological sites. Archaeological survey and testing could assist in documenting the location and extent of early settlement as well as provide confirmation on the location and size of significant buildings and mills which are no longer extant, such as the first school house (late 18th century), the Black Horse Tavern (ca. 1743), general store (ca. 1770) and several Plantation and colonial period mills along the Horn Pond Brook/Aberjona River drainage. In addition to documenting the presence of structures no longer standing and the construction sequences for extant buildings, archaeological investigations also recover occupation related features (trash pits, privies and wells) common around most residences built prior to 1850. Such features are also likely around commercial structures such as the Black Horse Tavern, industrial structures such as early Aberjona River Mills and institutional buildings such as schools.

**8. Statement of Significance** Winchester Multiple Resource Area, Winchester, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

## Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture  
Industry  
Religion  
Community Planning and Development  
Transportation  
Commerce

## Period of Significance

1638-1917

## Significant Dates

1638-1774;  
1775-1830;  
1831-1850;  
1851-1886;  
1887-1917

## Cultural Affiliation

N/A

## Significant Person

N/A

## Architect/Builder

see individual forms

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**BACKGROUND OF WINCHESTER MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA**

The Winchester Multiple Resource Area includes 55 individually nominated properties and 5 historic districts resulting in a total of 633 properties proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These are in addition to the 5 individual properties and 1 historic district already listed in the National Register. These properties are reflective of a remote, sparsely populated Colonial/Federal period agricultural settlement, which developed several innovative industries in the early 19th century and which, most prominently, evolved as a fashionable Boston suburb in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The properties proposed for nomination reflect several major themes and periods that define Winchester's historic development patterns. At their broadest, these themes and periods include the First Settlement/Agricultural Period (1638-1774), the Industrial Development Period (1775-1830), Growth and Incorporation (1831-1850), Establishment of the New Community (1851-1886), and the Suburban Period (1887-1917). The dates upon which these periods are based mark trendsetting events in the town's history that led to a shift in its dominant characteristics. The first date, 1638, is that of the area's initial settlement; the second recognizes the impact of a national event, the Revolutionary War. 1831 was the year in which construction commenced on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, stimulating industrial & residential development; 1851 was a watershed year when Winchester was finally incorporated as a separate town; 1887 was the year in which a substantial town hall was erected culminating a whole series of municipal improvements to serve the growing suburban population, 1917 marks the cut-off date for the survey on which this nomination was based.

Properties and districts included in this nomination were selected primarily for their architectural excellence and integrity with a secondary focus on historic associations. Archaeological sites and post-1917 resources were not

☒ See continuation sheet

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included due to the limits of the survey. Several properties associated primarily for their associations with significant persons are also included. The nomination includes a relatively small number of Colonial and Federal-period resources reflecting the community's sparse development during those periods. The majority of properties, especially those in the districts, are the well-designed Victorian residences that characterized Winchester's emergence as a fashionable suburb. Few nonresidential properties are included due to a poor survival rate for industries, and because many of the town's commercial and institutional properties are already included in the Winchester Center Historic District (NR 11/21/86). The Winchester Multiple Resource Area possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and fulfills Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. As a whole, the town and its historic and architectural resources are judged to be of local significance.

**First Settlement/Agricultural Period (1638-1774)**

By the time European settlement of the Winchester area commenced in the 1640s, its many ponds and streams were established as native American fishing sites. The area was also an important corridor of regional trails leading north along the Mystic Valley from the Boston Basin and a ford site across the Aberjona at present Winchester center. Even after land was divided among Charlestown residents in 1638, lands west of the Upper Lakes were formally set aside for Squaw Sachem and tribe in what was probably the earliest native reservation in Massachusetts.

The area may first have been seen by Europeans when Governor John Winthrop and company journeyed from Charlestown to the Fells where they found and named Spot Pond (now in neighboring Stoneham). Another party of explorers including Edward Converse, William Brackenbury, and Abraham Parker ventured into the area, which they named Waterfield, while surveying Charlestown's Eight Mile grant of 1636. This massive grant of land extended Charlestown's territory northward into the wilderness for a distance of eight miles. The Waterfield grant of 1638 divided the new territory among Charlestown freemen with the exception of the native reservation mentioned above.

A few years later, in 1640, the Great and General Court again extended Charlestown's territory northward as far as the present town of Wilmington. At first, the intent was to settle the area as Charlestown Village, but its remote location, far from the established church, soon produced a movement to establish an independent town with its own church. Thus, in late 1640, seven Commissioners, including Edward Converse, Edward Johnson, Thomas Graves, John Mousall, and the three Richardson brothers--Ezekial, Thomas and Samuel--were appointed by the Church of Charlestown to oversee the erection of a new church and town.



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To provide access to the new territory, a bridge was constructed across the Aberjona at the native ford site near the present Converse Bridge. After much debate, it was decided in 1641 to locate the new town a few miles northward at present Woburn center. Within a year, a church was formed with Edward Johnson, John Mousall, William Learned, Edward Converse and the three Richardson brothers as the first members, and the new town of Woburn was established as the 12th town of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The northern two-thirds of Winchester, above the line of Church Street, became part of the new town while the remainder was divided between Charlestown and Medford. That northern portion of present-day Winchester was generally known as South Woburn until 1851 when Winchester was incorporated as a town. In this nomination, "South Woburn" is used to refer to the most heavily settled portions of present Winchester.

Although the Waterfield grant of 1638 apportioned most of present-day Winchester among sixty or so Charlestown freemen, few actually settled there and the land was gradually consolidated into ten or twelve large holdings. The creation of these large farms resulted in a pattern of dispersed settlement, which together with Winchester's division among three established towns, prevented a strong town center from developing until well into the 19th century. Edward Converse, who would soon become a deacon and selectman, was first to build a house and gristmill on his land holdings, which encompassed all of present Winchester Center and gradually extended northward up Main and Washington Streets and westward to Winter Pond. By 1642, the northeast part of town, including the Highlands, was settled by the three Richardson brothers, whose descendants built a sawmill there in the late 17th century. The Richardson family so dominated this part of town that present Washington Street was known as Richardson's Row well into the 19th century.

Early settlers in the southern third of Winchester, which did not become part of Woburn, included the Symmes and Gardner families. The Reverend Zachariah Symmes, minister of the Charlestown church, received 300 acres roughly centered on present Symmes Corner. Although the Reverend himself remained in Charlestown, his sons established farms soon after the mid-century, and by the end of the century had erected a fulling mill and dye house as well. Richard Gardner was not an original grantee, but in 1659 he bought 300 acres west of the Upper Mystic Lakes that had been assigned to Increase Nowell and built a house near Cambridge Street and Glen Road. This southern portion of present-day Winchester remained sparsely settled until the late 19th century.

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Another important early settler on the west side of town was Major William Johnson, son of Captain Edward Johnson who had actively participated in the settlement of Woburn and in the formation of its church. Major William was a notable figure in his own right, serving sixteen years as town clerk in addition to being a member of the General Court, an assistant to the Governor, and for many years a magistrate. His house stood on Cambridge Street near Wildwood Street and his land extended westward to the highlands of Ridge Street. Captain John Carter, second commander of the Woburn militia, owned the land between that of the Gardners and the Johnsons and also had a house on Cambridge Street. The Locke family, including father William and son James, settled in the westernmost part of town near Ridge Street.

One important family that moved to Winchester at the turn of the century was that of Thomas Belknap. Belknap, a glover from Boston, arrived in 1698 and purchased the "Forty Pound Meadow" located at the northern end of Main Street with most of the parcel in Woburn. Belknap built his house on the Winchester side, and later erected a fulling mill and then a gristmill on Horn Pond Brook near the foot of Canal Street. In general, the 18th century was a period of slow growth for Winchester, with few indications of its eventual move away from a strictly agricultural economy. One factor leading to change was increased traffic along Grove-Main Street as the territory to the north was settled. The Black Horse Tavern, constructed on Main Street ca. 1728 by William Richardson as a mansion house, assumed the function of a tavern ca. 1743 and served the needs of travelers on this road. The establishment of a stageline to northern New England in the latter part of the century no doubt increased the tavern's business. In the absence of an established church or school, the tavern also served an important role as a local gathering place. Other hints of change are found in Paul Wyman's establishment of a general store at the present town center ca. 1770, and in the concurrent development of a cottage shoe industry related to Woburn's growing leather industry. Nevertheless, the community numbered only thirty or so families by the time of the Revolution.

Surviving resources from this period are the Johnson-Thompson House, 201 Ridge Rd. (ca. 1711, MHC #4) with its well-preserved agricultural setting; and the Gardner-Swan House, 89 Cambridge Street, (ca. 1764, MHC #22).

**Industrial Development Period (1775-1830)**

This period opens with the upheavals of the Revolutionary War. Many prominent residents of the area that was becoming known as South Woburn (now part of Winchester) took stands against England to preserve civil and religious

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liberties well in advance of actual fighting. Woburn, however, was one of the last towns in Middlesex County to form a company of minutemen, not voting for its establishment until two days before the skirmish at Lexington on April 19, 1775. Woburn's delay was probably due to the fact that three well-equipped militia companies and a company of artillery had already been mustered in surrounding towns. At least two South Woburn men--Lt. Caleb Brooks and John Symmes--joined with the Medford minutemen and participated in the battle at Lexington. Many others joined with Woburn, but arrived after the British were already in retreat. South Woburn was never physically affected by the War, but many residents volunteered for service as long as the fighting was in New England, and others were drafted when the fighting moved southward to New York and New Jersey. Their patriotism was expressed after the war when Woburn's representative to the General Court, Capt. Samuel Belknap, was instructed by town meeting never to consent to the resettlement in Massachusetts of anyone who had been hostile to the Revolution.

The Revolutionary War produced inflation and economic hardships, but the community at South Woburn, like countless others in the new nation, slowly stabilized. Continuing along the path set by the incipient cottage shoe industry established just before the War, South Woburn gradually began to expand beyond the confines of a purely local agricultural economy to a diversified regional one. The cottage industry continued to grow, and by 1794 four mills were operating on the Aberjona and two more on Horn Pond Brook. These included previously established grist and fulling mills as well as new ones like Joseph Richardson's 1787 mill on the latter waterway. After the turn of the century, John Cutter bought Joseph Richardson's gristmill on Horn Pond Brook and by 1825 his sons Henry and Stephen had expanded the operation to include the carding of wool, the splitting of leather and the manufacture of mahogany veneers. Additionally, Robert Bacon bought the old Symmes mill complex and began production of felt in 1824. None of these mills remain today.

One of the most important events of the post-War was the construction of the Middlesex Canal, a project initiated by James Sullivan (judge, attorney, and eventually, Governor of Massachusetts) in 1798. At that time, it was believed in both England and America that the future needs of freight transportation lay in artificial waterways. The initial plan was to connect Boston with the Merrimack River, with future connections to various parts of New England and southeastern Canada. Local investors included Loammi Baldwin of Woburn, Gen. John Brooks of Medford, and Caleb Swan of Charlestown. The canal company was incorporated by the state legislature on June 22, 1793, and construction was initiated under the direction of English canal engineer Samuel Weston.

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Construction crews reached South Woburn in 1798, and construction was completed in 1803. The project finally began to show a profit in 1819, but prosperity was short-lived as the convenience of the canal was eclipsed by completion of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1835 along a similar route (Middlesex Canal, NR 1972).

During the early years of the 19th century, South Woburn continued to be populated mainly by the descendants of its 17th and early 18th-century settlers. When the first Federal tax was imposed, Massachusetts required all towns to survey their territory and to prepare maps that would record all real estate subject to assessment. At that time, the area included seven Richardson houses, five Symmes, three Gardners, three Wymans, one or two Carters, two Lockes, one Converse, and two Johnsons. One newcomer at the time was Edmund Parker whose family was prominent on Cambridge Street in the Four Corners area of Woburn. Edmund moved south and built a house that was described as new in the survey at the corner of Pond Street. His eldest son Edmund built the house still standing on the opposite corner ca. 1826 (Edmund Parker House, 287 Cambridge St. MHC #38). Hezekiah Wyman, who had family on the east side of Main Street, also moved south from Woburn to a location on Cambridge Street just below the Parkers at the corner of Wildwood Street. This area, initially associated with the Johnson family, became known as Wyman Plains in the 19th century. Caleb Swan, not related to the Swans at the southern end of Cambridge Street, moved from Charlestown to Richardson's Row near Nelson Street.

Many more properties survive from this period, reflecting the settlement patterns of early families. The John Symmes House, 212-214 Main Street (ca. 1807, MHC #298) and the Marshall Symmes House, 230 Main Street (ca. 1817, MHC #300) stands as neighbors at Symmes Corner. The Richardson House, 597 Main Street (ca. 1794, MHC #457) remains at the northern end of Richardson's Row. The George Wyman House, 195 Cambridge Street (ca. 1825, MHC #33) and the Gardner House, 103-105 Cambridge Street (1825, MHC #23) continue to demonstrate the early origins of that road.

A watershed in the history of the community that was soon to become Winchester was reached in 1831-1835. During these four years, the Boston & Lowell Railroad was being planned and constructed with part of its route running directly through the present town center. The introduction of the railroad was a major factor in Winchester's evolution from a dispersed settlement with a rural agricultural economy (despite the establishment of a few innovative industries) to a thriving town with a substantial industrial base and a growing suburban population. In addition, the completion led first to

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establishment to a separate Congregational church, and quickly thereafter to the incorporation of a new municipal entity christened with the name of Winchester.

The Boston & Lowell Railroad, one of the earliest steam railways in the United States, was initially developed to link the thriving textile mills of Lowell with the port city of Boston. Such a connection was crucial to both supply Lowell with raw cotton and to provide an outlet for finished products. The project was financed primarily by Lowell magnates Francis C. Lowell, Kirk Boott, and Paul Moody along with some Boston investors attracted by the scheme. The idea was conceived by engineer Patrick T. Jackson, who was familiar with English experiments with steam locomotives. The railroad quickly overshadowed the Middlesex Canal, which was often closed by ice in winter and was generally slow at any time. Because it was developed as a freight railway, its course was plotted through undeveloped territory, intentionally avoiding the established town centers of Medford, Woburn, Wilmington and Billerica. When the first train passed through South Woburn on May 27, 1835, people gathered from miles around for a glimpse of the radically new invention whose speed of 15-20 miles per hour was unprecedented. Two years after its opening, the passenger-carrying potential of the railroad was recognized and a station was established at South Woburn in a moved and recycled shoe shop.

The introduction of the railroad gave an immediate boost to industrial development, attracting several Woburn businessmen who recognized the value of rail connections. By the early 1840s, South Woburn had also become home to several innovative machinists connected with leather and shoe manufacture and with veneer cutting. These men were attracted not only by proximity to the railroad, but also by the availability of rental space in existing mills that allowed them to try out their inventions without the major capital expense of a new factory building.

Samuel Steele Richardson of Woburn purchased the remnants of the old Converse Estate then owned by Abel Richardson. He cleared the site and constructed a large mill building that served as an incubator for fledgling industries such as Gardner Symmes' sash and blind shop, John Whittemore's dye shop, Asa P. Johnson's leather machine shop, and Amos Whittemore's innovative shoe pegging enterprise. Richardson himself ran woodworking lathes in the mill.

Richardson's enterprise was slowed by the panic of 1837, but others soon followed. One of the most important was Deacon Benjamin F. Thompson, son of Major Abiljah Thompson who had first introduced large-scale leather tanning to

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Woburn. He built a tannery beside the railroad tracks in 1838-1839 at present Thompson Street, which developed as access to the tannery. Thompson acquired the venerable Converse house and built anew on the site.

Another important industrialist of the period was Harrison Parker of Reading, who married a Winchester Richardson and took over one of that family's mills where the Winn watch hand factory now stands. He established the first Massachusetts industry for the cutting as opposed to the sawing of mahogany veneers ca. 1843 with machines of his own invention. Parker later took over the Converse/Richardson mill at the town center.

Several other innovative concerns developed in South Woburn during the period and deserve mention. Joel Whitney started out with space in the S. S. Richardson mill and eventually took it over in 1857. Whitney was an inventive genius and a mechanic of versatility. He built veneering machines and printing presses, but is best known as one of the first men in the country to manufacture leather-making machines. The other major industry developed at the time was the manufacture of piano-forte cases. Cephas Church and Joshua Lane acquired the old Belknap mill on Horn Pond Brook in 1847, and began the manufacture of piano-forte cases in mahogany and other expensive woods. By 1855, this industry had the second highest product value in town. The area's principal industry was leather production, valued at \$150,000, an amount produced by only four tanning and currying establishments. The old cottage shoe industry declined during this period, apparently absorbed by Stoneham and Woburn. Despite all of the industrial activity, the town retained a strong agricultural base.

The job opportunities offered by new industries and the suburban access provided by the railroad led to the division of farms along Main Street and the creation of house lots on a suburban street system. The town center also began to attract additional commercial enterprises. An important sign of the town's progress was the establishment of a post office by the Federal government in 1841. Resources that remain to illustrate this early phase of suburbanization include the Italianate-style Parker House, (60 Lloyd Street (1843, MHC #320) and a collection of Gothic Revival-style cottages: the Thompson House, 81 Walnut Street (ca. 1845, MHC #230); the Gardner House, 5 Myrtle Street (ca. 1840, MHC #215); the White House, 8 Stevens Street (pre-1854, MHC #172); the Eustis House, 14 Stevens Street (pre-1854, MHC #171); and the Moore House, 85 Walnut Street (1845; MHC #232).

The rapid growth of South Woburn soon led to agitation for establishment of a separate Congregational church. Residents first met in March 1839 and chose

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Zachariah Symmes as chairman. The committee recognized that more than 100 members of the Woburn church resided in South Woburn, including three Deacons--B. F. Thompson, Nathan B. Johnson, and Marshall Wyman. Thompson, Johnson, and Stephen Cutter were appointed as the committee to draw up the petition for withdrawal. The Woburn church voted on April 11, 1839, to postpone consideration of the petition for one year. When the matter was taken up again in April 1840, the petition was dismissed.

South Woburn residents gathered soon after and voted to organize a new Congregational Society without delay. Zachariah Symmes was elected Moderator, Sumner Richardson as Clerk, and Benjamin F. Thompson as Treasurer. At the same time a committee was established to oversee construction of a church of a maximum of \$5,000. Within four days of appointment, committee members purchased a 1.25 acre site between Wedge Pond and Church Street from Thomas Collins for \$125.00. The site was quickly prepared and the cornerstone was laid on July 27th. The dedication was held on December 30, 1840. The first pastor of the church was the Reverend George Phillips Smith, and its three deacons were the same who had held the post in the mother church.

Soon after achieving their goal of a separate church, South Woburn residents sought independence as a town. Discussions began in 1845 when the population numbered approximately 1,000. It was not until November 1849, however, that a notice was posted inviting inhabitants of the South Woburn vicinity to a meeting where incorporation of a new town would be discussed. A petition for an Act of Incorporation was drawn up, signed by 185 voters (about 70% of total voters), and presented to the state legislature. Samuel S. Richardson, Oliver R. Clarke, and lawyer John Bolles were chosen as the committee to present the petition. Woburn lawyer Albert H. Nelson, a former state legislator, was selected as council. After much debate, the name of Winchester was chosen for the new town in honor of Col. William P. Winchester of Watertown. The name was proposed by F. O. Prince, a close acquaintance of the wealthy colonel. Prince had suggested that Col. Winchester might donate money if the new town was christened with his family name. Prince was right, and the town received \$3,000 for "the erection of a town hall or any other proper object of municipal expense."

Despite strong opposition from some residents of the west side as well as voters from Woburn proper, Winchester was incorporated on April 30, 1850, when Gov. George N. Briggs signed the petition. At the first town meeting on May 7, Samuel M. Rice was elected Moderator, while Deacon Nathan B. Johnson, Loring Emerson, and Charles McIntire were chosen as Selectmen. Other officers included Col. Samuel B. White as Treasurer, Cyrus Bancroft, Ezekial Johnson,

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and Gardner Symmes as Assessors, and Rev. John M. Steele, Frederick O. Prince, and Charles Goddard as School Committee members. Other town positions were traditional and included Constables, Tithingmen, Fence-viewers, Measurers of Wood and Bark, Field Drivers, Highway Surveyors, Surveyors of Lumber, Sealers of Weights and of Leather, and a Public Undertaker.

**Establishment of the New Community (1851-1886)**

At mid-century, Winchester stood poised with one foot in the past and one in the future. In the fifteen years since completion of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, its population had more than doubled, a separate Congregational Church had been established, and the town itself had been incorporated as a distinct municipal entity. It was during this period, however, that Winchester matured from a village to a fully developed town with a population of almost 5,000. Modern amenities such as gas lighting and a municipal water supply were established, as was a system of four district schools. Private institutions such as Lyceum Hall and a full array of churches also appeared. Commercial growth included banks and shops. The web of residential streets around the town center continued to expand in all directions. Several large estates appeared, and a cemetery, designed in the Romantic tradition, was laid out (Wildwood Cemetery, Area E; 1850).

One of the first actions of the new town was a vote taken on August 19, 1850, to appropriate \$4,000 for the purpose of erecting four new district schools whose location would be convenient to all residents. Another early topic of interest discussed during the fall of 1850 involved construction of a Town Hall. Although Col. Winchester had given the town \$3,000 for this purpose, the estimated cost of \$5,000 exclusive of land was too much for the new town, already committed to spending \$4,000 for new schools. Thus, it was decided that town meetings would be held in the large public hall in Lyceum Hall, (Winchester Center Historic District) then being planned. The following year, on September 15, 1851, the town voted to use Col. Winchester's gift for establishment of Wildwood Cemetery (Area E), which was consecrated on September 15, 1852, replacing the cramped burying ground behind the Congregational Church (Winchester Center Historic District).

As early as 1852, Winchester residents sought to introduce gas lighting to the town. Charles McIntire, Aaron D. Weld, and Benjamin Abrahams formed the Winchester Gas Company but were unable to raise sufficient capital to make the venture a success. Thus, the new town was without even limited gas lighting until 1860, when the Arlington Gas Company erected a gasometer at the corner of Church and Fletcher Streets and laid down pipes in the immediate vicinity

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of the town center. Some private residences in that area, as well as numerous shops, Lyceum Hall, and the Congregational Church adopted the new light source, and within a few years, a limited number of street lights were erected at the town center. Elsewhere, kerosene continued to be used until the 1880s.

The matter of a municipal water supply was not broached until the fall of 1870, when a committee was established to consider the matter. When this group was unable to reach a consensus, it was replaced by a second committee. Reporting to the town meeting of March 25, 1872, the committee presented three options--to buy water from established waterworks in Woburn or Arlington, or to tap Wedge and Winter Ponds. On the advice of experts, the idea of tapping the ponds was rejected--they were subject to contamination. Instead, a new idea was put forth: creation of artificial reservoirs in the hills on the east side of town that are now part of the Middlesex Fells. After much heated debate, the town finally voted to accept the reservoir idea, and elected D. N. Skillings, M. A. Herrick, and J. F. Dwinell as Water Commissioners with authority to carry out the plan. The project was finally completed in September 1874, including the installation of pipes under most of the streets. By 1880, the town's rapid growth led to discussion of the need for a second reservoir south of the first to meet increased demand. Although the project was initiated, strong opposition delayed its completion until the end of the period. In 1885, a high service tank was erected near the north reservoir to supply houses on Highland Avenue. Other high service tanks were erected on Andrews Hill (1903-1912) and at the southern end of Highland Avenue (1929).

Several private institutions, including Lyceum Hall and a full range of churches, representing a variety of denominations, were established during this period. Lyceum Hall was erected at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets in 1851 under the direction of builder Sumner Richardson. It was funded by owners Charles McIntire, John Bolles, H. K. Stanton, Asa Locke, Josiah Hovey, and others, who envisioned a grand public hall and up-to-date office space. Lyceums were popular throughout New England during the mid-19th century as places where adults could meet, socialize, attend lectures, and discuss current events. The installation of the local library, established as the South Woburn Library Association in 1848, in this building also followed a typical pattern. While these educational uses occupied the upper floors of the building, the ground floor was devoted to a variety of commercial establishments (Winchester Center Historic District).

Winchester's industrial base continued to expand during this period, most notably with large leather and felt factories. Leather shops included the old

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Thompson Tannery in the village center, the Beggs & Cobb Tannery near Swanton Street, and a small leather-working shop on Walnut Street run by Warren Johnson. By the end of the century, Beggs & Cobb was said to be the largest producer of upper leathers in the world. The Bacon Felt Company continued to operate and even spawned a competitor--the Eastern Felt Company, established for former employees. Other industries of the period included the Winn Watch Hand Factory, begun in Winchester by former employees of the noted Waltham Watch Company. Piano cases and actions continued to be produced at the old Belknap Mill privilege on Horn Pond Brook by Cowdrey, Cobb & Nichols, and, lower on Horn Pond Brook, the Cutter Mill continued to produce mahogany veneers. Additionally, several machining shops, producing shoe- and leather-making machines, were in operation. These included the McKay Metallic Fastener Company (later acquired by the United Shoe Machinery Corp.), the Hutchinson Leather Machine Company, the Whitney Machine Company, and the Lamb & Nash Company. These industrial buildings have disappeared or, in limited cases, been heavily rebuilt.

Increasing numbers of commercial enterprises began to appear at the village center during this period. Included were grocery and provision shops, livery stables, blacksmiths, druggists, and others. At the same time, multistory masonry blocks were constructed to accommodate the new businesses. The first was Lyceum Hall of 1851, which housed shops at the first story. Early tenants included H. K. Stanton, grocer and dealer in West Indian goods and David Youngman, apothecary. The Brown & Stanton Block, constructed at Main and Mount Vernon Streets in 1879-1880, was the other major block of the period. A direct reflection of the town's economic vitality is seen in the establishment of its first bank. This was the Winchester Savings Bank, chartered in 1871. The handsome brick and brownstone building still standing opposite Town Hall was constructed as the bank's headquarters in 1892 (Winchester Center Historic District).

The development of residential streets around the town center, first observed after completion of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1835, intensified during this period. The street network gradually spread in all directions, as new residents built homes in the popular architectural styles of the period. While the majority of these houses were modest structures on relatively small lots, a few large estates were constructed by wealthy individuals. One of the earliest and best known was Rangeley, located on the south side of Church Street, east of the village center. Rangeley was purchased by D. N. Skillings in 1865. (See Skillings Estate House, 37 Rangeley Rd. [ca. 1880; MHC #393]; Elder House, 38 Rangeley Rd. [ca. 1876, MHC #394]; DeRochmont House, 2-4 Rangeley Rd. [ca. 1876; MHC #387]; Childs House, 16A Ginn Rd. [ca. 1876; MHC #398]).

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Skillings, a lumber merchant from Maine, cleared the land and developed it into "a charming, park-like estate" that was set off from Church Street by the well-constructed stone wall that remains today. Skillings erected a mansion house in the 1870s (demolished in 1933) and several smaller dwellings in the 1880s. The estate has since been subdivided and built up with 20th-century houses. Another estate of the period was that developed by Edward Ginn in the early 1880s on Bacon Street between Central Street and the railroad tracks. Ginn, like Skillings, was a native of Maine. His mansion house was not constructed until 1900, and has since been demolished. (See Ginn Gardner's House, 22 Ginn Rd. [1900; MHC #399] and Ginn Carriage House, 24 Ginn Rd. [1900; MHC #400]).

**Suburban Period (1887-1917)**

Many municipal improvements were made at the turn of the century, expanding on efforts of the previous period and making Winchester an increasingly attractive residential community. Perhaps the most visible change was the construction of a town hall and a fire/police station complex on Mt. Vernon Street in the town center (Winchester Center Historic District).

The need for a town hall was being seriously discussed by 1885. At that time, the inconvenience and expense of having town offices scattered throughout the center and the inadequate size of Lyceum Hall for town meetings had become readily apparent. Thus, on March 28, 1885, town meeting appointed a committee to study the matter. After much debate and the appointment of two new committees, it was finally decided in 1887 to buy land from O. W. Gardner at the corner of Washington and Pleasant (now Mt. Vernon) Streets and to appropriate \$50,000 for construction of the building. The town hall was built in 1887 to the designs of Rand & Taylor, a respected Boston firm with numerous public buildings to their credit.

The combined fire/police station was constructed in 1914 according to the plans of Edward R. Wait. The fire station component faced Mt. Vernon Street and the town hall, while the police station component faced Winchester Place. The fire department had been formed in 1854, and its first building was constructed in 1857. The installation of a fire alarm telegraph system in 1888 greatly improved the performance of the company, as did the introduction of motorized equipment in 1912. The police department had its origins in the position of constable, established at the time of the town's incorporation. The local lock-up was first located in the basement of the fire station, and later, in the basement of town hall. Construction of the joint headquarters in 1914 recognized the important role of these departments and the quality of their past service.

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Other improvements of the period involved expansion of the water supply system as previously discussed, the creation of a municipal sewer system, and the introduction of electricity. A committee to study the issue of a sewer system was formed in 1893 when the Metropolitan sewer system was being extended to areas north of Boston. For once, no controversy arose, and engineering studies were completed that summer. The system was constructed the following year under the supervision of E. W. Bowditch, a well known civil-engineer from Boston. The study committee members were selected as Sewer Commissioners and the system was in full operation by the fall of 1894. In 1905, surface water drains were installed and the following year the Water and Sewer Boards were combined. The Winchester Electric Light Company was formed in 1888, and acted primarily as a middleman, purchasing its power from Somerville. Two years later it was absorbed by the Woburn Electric Light Company.

An important private sector addition to town services was the establishment of the Winchester Hospital. The Winchester Visiting Nurse Association, founded in 1899, was instrumental in the hospital's development. Starting with a bequest of \$50,000 from Sophronia Harrington in memory of her son Frank, the Association incorporated the hospital and began to solicit subscriptions for an additional \$50,000. The effort was initially unsuccessful, so the Association decided to establish a temporary cottage hospital in an existing house at Washington and Lincoln Streets, and opened the doors on March 11, 1912. A few years later, the success of this effort led to numerous donations, and a large lot at Highland Avenue and Fairmont Street was purchased. The Boston firm of Kendall & Taylor, well known for their hospital designs, was selected as architect. The cornerstone was laid on May 18, 1916, and the building was dedicated on June 30, 1917.

The creation of several parks during this period greatly enhanced the appearance of the town and complemented the improvements just discussed. The initial step toward development of a park system in Winchester was taken in 1893 in connection with the establishment of an extensive metropolitan park system for the Boston area. The Middlesex Fells, on Winchester's eastern border, was acquired by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1893. The contemporary Mystic Valley Parkway, running from Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge along the shores of the Mystic Lakes to Winchester and the Fells, was one of the first links in a chain of boulevards that were to connect the parks. The creation of the Fells attracted wealthy residents to build on Highland Street. (See Edward Braddock House, 112 Highland Avenue [1893, MHC #435]), Jones House, 326 Highland Ave. [ca. 1901, MHC #279].

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Forrest C. Manchester, a newcomer to the town, was instrumental in expanding the ideals of the metropolitan parks to the beautification of Winchester center. He looked at the freightyards, tannery buildings, and tenements surrounding the center and envisioned a lush park highlighted by the waters of the Aberjona. His enthusiasm sparked the interest of the town, the Park Commission, and the City of Boston (which had inherited Charlestown's water rights to the Aberjona) and convinced each to contribute \$50,000 toward acquisition and removal of existing buildings and creation of the park. The idea was opposed by residents who did not wish to see the town's industries sacrificed to a bit of "fancy-work." Nevertheless, after rejection at one town meeting, the motion carried. After several delays and generous financial support from Edwin Ginn, the project was initiated, and today's park is the result. Manchester Field was named in honor of the project's guiding light (Winchester Center Historic District).

Transportation improvements of the period added to the town's attractions as well. Streetcars, like the railroads before them, linked Winchester with surrounding communities and made it a more convenient place in which to live. Streetcars first appeared in Winchester in 1886 when the tracks of the North Woburn Horse Railway were extended south from Woburn center, along the length of Main Street to Symmes Corner. Connections to Medford Square and thence to Boston were provided in 1888. Electric car lines to Stoneham and Arlington were established by 1896, and the Medford line was electrified at the same time. Most of the system was gradually taken over by the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company and served until the 1920s when streetcars were abandoned in favor of buses and automobiles. The other new transportation improvement was the Mystic Valley Parkway already discussed.

Piecemeal construction of homes in this period no longer sufficed as the population mushroomed. Thus in the 1890s, subdivisions of varying size began to appear, especially on the undeveloped west side where large tracts of land were available. The most notable of these subdivisions was Wedgemere, whose name derived from Wedge Pond (Area A). Frank B. Forsyth, who lived on Central Street, formed the Wedgemere Syndicate in 1891, and attracted many speculator/investors from Boston. Forsyth purchased some seventy-five acres in the Wyman Plains area and laid streets out in a grid pattern. A few houses were built at this time, but financial instability forced the syndicate to sell the subdivision to other owners. Subsequently, the area was developed with quality homes dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Other subdivisions created at this time were Stratford Road (Area G) developed by Edwin Ginn, Lawrence and Harrison Streets developed by Samuel W. Twombly, and Everett Avenue (Area-G) on the north shore of the Mystic Lakes.

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**Archaeology**

The archaeological potential of Winchester is high with both historic and prehistoric sites likely to exist. Important multi-component fishing sites probably exist along the narrows of the Mystic Lake on both east and west sides, and additional sites are likely along the Aberjona River and Horn Pond Brook as well as Wedge and Winter Ponds. Winter camp grounds may also exist near small upland ponds. A site of potentially high significance is the reservation set aside for Squaw Sachem and tribe on the western shore of the Upper Mystic Lake. Established shortly after Winchester's settlement by Europeans, it is thought to be the earliest reservation in the state.

Historic sites are likely to exist along the Aberjona River and Horn Pond Brook where the town's many industries were concentrated. Remains of the town's earliest houses may be located, and trash pits associated with existing early houses may yield important information about early lifeways.

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**Methodology**

The Winchester Multiple Resource nomination is based on a comprehensive survey of the community's pre-World War I architectural and historical resources. The survey was conducted by several consultants and a large number of volunteers and was carried out in two phases during the 1970s. The survey identified 2,000 structures built before 1917. Each structure was then ranked in one of four categories of significance. Each surveyor made preliminary recommendations for both individual buildings and district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The cut-off date of 1917 was chosen to make the scope of the survey manageable and because a Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas was published in that year. Buildings constructed after the 1917 limit of the survey are designated as noncontributing elements of the proposed National Register districts.

A survey of post-1917 resources would no doubt yield numerous additional properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and at the same time would change the noncontributing status of many of the 20th-century buildings included in districts which are part of the current nomination.

The preservation consulting partnership of Candace Jenkins and Harriet White was hired in the Fall of 1986 to review the survey and the National Register recommendations of previous consultants and volunteers, and to prepare this Multiple Resource Area nomination. The consultants reviewed all the inventory

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forms that had been part of the final submission to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, with special attention given to properties previously recommended for nomination. Properties and areas that appeared to meet National Register criteria were field-checked to determine integrity and appropriate district boundaries.

In general, selections were based on architectural or historical significance. Architectural significance was based on excellence of design and retention of original materials, features, and setting, including open space, outbuildings, fencing, and other landscape elements. Historical significance was based on a strong relationship to important local, state, or national events, patterns of development, or persons. Resources were evaluated in the context of the town as a whole.

More specifically, properties were rated in terms of their relationship to the major themes and periods of Winchester's historical development. These themes, which are fully explained in the introduction to Section 8, include the Early Settlement/Agricultural Period (1638-1774), the Industrial Development Period (1775-1830), Growth and Incorporation (1831-1850), the Establishment of the New Community (1851-1886), and the Suburban Period (1887-1917).

A relatively small number of properties, all of which are individual residences, exist from the Early Settlement/Agricultural Period, due to the sparse and dispersed nature of Winchester's settlement at that time. Evaluation of these dwellings was based largely on integrity, with special emphasis on setting and materials. Thus, properties that had been extensively altered or inappropriately restored were ineligible, while those retaining some sense of their original agrarian setting (i.e. outbuildings, open space) were given favorable consideration.

The Industrial Development Period is also lightly represented in Winchester's existing building stock, reflecting the slow growth of the economy and population. Individual buildings continued to be evaluated largely in terms of architectural integrity and are mainly vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, with only a few elaborate examples of each, such as the temple-front Stanton House (ca. 1840, MHC #260) and the double-pile Bacon House (ca. 1830, MHC #343).

Evaluation of buildings built during the next two periods, Growth and Incorporation and The New Community, became more difficult as the relative number of properties increased sharply. Winchester became increasingly

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desirable as a place of residence for Boston commuters after the opening of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1835. Integrity and architectural excellence increased in importance in judging individual structures, which represent both vernacular and high-style expressions of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Mansard styles. Only one nonresidential property from these periods in Winchester's history was considered eligible.

The Suburban Period introduced many fine residential examples of the Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, and Romanesque Revival styles throughout Winchester. Increasing numbers of nonresidential buildings appeared to serve the growing population. Numerous neighborhoods of late 19th-century dwellings exist, with only the most intact being suggested for National Register district status.

Following the initial selections by the consultants, a meeting with the members of the Winchester Historical Commission was held to refine the list of properties being recommended for nomination. Field work with staff from the Massachusetts Historical Commission was undertaken to finalize the list of properties and districts proposed for nomination to the National Register.

This nomination of 55 individual properties and 5 historic district includes a total of 633 properties. It adds to the following list of individual properties and districts already listed in the NRHP.

Capt. Josiah Locke House, 195 High St.	03/02/79
Sanborn House, 15 High St.	12/14/81
Town Hall, 71 Mt. Vernon St.	03/31/83
Winchester Savings Bank, 26 Mt. Vernon St.	06/19/79
Asa Locke Farm, 78 Ridge St.	03/10/83
Winchester Center Historic District	11/21/86

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**Archaeological Significance**

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Winchester are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area may represent an interior segment of native settlement and subsistence patterns focusing on more coastal areas at the mouth of the Mystic River. This area has been identified as the Mystic Core area of which we know little pertaining to its interior component.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized settlement in Winchester from the 17th to 20th centuries. Careful sampling and analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) have the potential for providing extremely detailed information on people who used them. With residences, this information might focus on particular individuals or families, while with industrial, commercial, religious and institutional building groups (e.g. ethnic, work) of individuals might be the focus.

**9. Major Bibliographical References** Winchester Multiple Resource Area, Winchester, Massachusetts

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References See individual forms

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By** Candace Jenkins and Harriet White

name/title with Betsy Friedberg, Nat'l. Reg. Director & Beatriz Quiroga, Nat'l. Reg. Assistant

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1988

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Winchester Multiple Resource Area includes the present legal boundaries of the community of Winchester. It is an area of 6.3 miles bounded by Woburn (N), Lexington (W), Arlington (S), and Medford/Stoneham (E).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The Winchester Multiple Resource Area includes in its present boundaries what originated as a 1629 settlement, later extending into the mid-17th century Charlestown grants. Soon after, 2/3 of Winchester was incorporated into the town of Woburn and the southern section was divided between Medford on the east and Charlestown on the west, resulting in the 1850 boundaries which the town has today.

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State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

~~Substantive Review~~for Keeper Betty R. Sarge 7-5-89

1. Ayer, Albert, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ayer, Thomas, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

3. Bacon, Robert, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

4. Baker, Kenelum, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

5. Brackett, Edward A., House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

6. Braddock, Edward, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

7. Brine, George, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

8. Carr---Jeeves House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 8/2/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

9. Central Street Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

10. Childs, Webster, House

Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Helene Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

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Thematic Group

Name Winchester MRA  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review Date/Signature

- |     |   |   |            |                      |               |
|-----|---|---|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 11. | Cole House  | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 12. | DeRochmont House                                    | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 13. | Dike--Orne House                                    | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 14. | Dwight, Edmund, House                               | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 15. | Elder, Samuel, House                                | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>9/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 16. | Everett Avenue--Sheffield<br>Road Historic District | <del>Entered in the<br/>National Register</del> | for Keeper | <u>Beth L. Sarge</u> | <u>7-5-89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 17. | Firth--Glengarry Historic District                  | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 18. | Gardner, Edward, House                              | Substantive Review                              | for Keeper | <u>Beth L. Sarge</u> | <u>7-5-89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 19. | Gardner, Patience and Sarah, House                  | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |
| 20. | Ginn Carriage House                                 | Entered in the<br>National Register             | for Keeper | <u>Shelton Byers</u> | <u>7/5/89</u> |
|     |   |   | Attest     | _____                | _____         |

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Date/Signature

- |                               |                                     |                                      |              |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 21. Gardner, O.W. House       | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 22. Ginn Gardener's House     | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 23. Grover, Henry, House      | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 24. Hovey--Winn House         | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 25. Hutchinson--Blood House   | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 26. Johnson--Thompson House   | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 27. Jones, Marshall W., House | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 28. Locke, Asa, House         | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 29. Mann, James H., House     | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 30. Mason, John, House        | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper <u>Shelous Byers 7/5/89</u> | Attest _____ |



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Date/Signature

31. Hatch, Horace, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

32. Maxwell, Louis N., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

33. McCall, Samuel W., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

34. Mitchell, Amy B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

35. Moore House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

36. Oak Knoll

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

37. Parker House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

38. Parker, Edmund, Jr., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

39. Parker, Harrison, Sr., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

40. Pressey--Eustis House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Attest

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Date/Signature

41. Remick, Joseph, House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

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42. Richardson, Zachariah, House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

43. Russell, Charles, House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

44. Russell, Arthur H., House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

45. Sharon House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

46. Simonds, William, House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

47. Skillings Estate House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

48. St. Mary's Catholic Church **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

49. Stanton, Jacob, House **Entered in the  
National Register**Keeper Sharon Byers 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

50. Sullivan, Edward, House **Substantive Review**Keeper Sharon Byers 7-5-89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MAY 22 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Winchester MRA  
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

51. Symmes, Deacon John, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

52. Symmes, Marshall, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

53. Symmes, Marshall, Tenant House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

54. Thompson, Abijah, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

55. Trowbridge--Badger House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

56. Vinton, Alfred, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

57. Wedgemere (H.D.)

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

58. White, S.B., House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

59. Wildwood Cemetery

Substantive Review

for Keeper Beth L. Savage 7-5-89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

60. Wyman, George, House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper Helene Byrum 7/5/89

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Winchester MRA

MASSACHUSETTS

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL:

DeRochmont House 89000642

Elder, Samuel, House 89000643

Childs, Webster, House 89000644

Skillings Estate House 89000645

*for 10/10/91*

*Helene Byers 2/28/91*

*Helene Byers 2/28/91*

*Helene Byers 2/28/91*

*Helene Byers 2/28/91*