

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

NPS
For NPS use only
received FEB 8 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Concord Square Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location Park, Concord, and Kendall Sts, and Union Ave

street & number multiple N/A not for publication

city, town Framingham N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name multiple; see attached property owners list

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

street & number 208 Cambridge Street

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description Concord Square Historic District, Framingham, MA

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Concord Square Historic District is located on the north side of the railroad tracks which bisect South Framingham. Encompassing approximately 14 acres, the district includes twenty commercial, civic and institutional buildings loosely grouped around a common and the wide intersection of Union Avenue and Concord Street. The majority of the buildings were erected between 1890 and 1930; most are masonry structures standing two to four stories high and designed in the Classical Revival styles popular at the turn of the century. Ground floor storefronts have been altered on all of the commercial structures but the upper stories are largely unchanged.

Two of the buildings in the district pre-date this period of major commercial construction. The Park Street Baptist Church (#17; Photo #4) was built in 1855 under the supervision of local architect Alexander Rice Esty. Esty's Romanesque Revival design was radically altered in 1930-31 when the church was remodeled; the original tower and spire were removed due to structural problems and replaced by a classically-designed cupola.

The church is sited at the western end of the small, U-shaped common. Set aside in 1854, the common today is the only open space in the downtown. It is enclosed by a railing consisting of rough-faced granite posts that support two parallel iron bars with simple embellishments. Although the common was once the site of a Native American burial ground, an archaeological reconnaissance survey in 1979 determined that the area has been extensively disturbed.

Directly behind the church is the Barber Straw Shop (#18, ca.1873), a three-story frame block with a mansard roof and a three-story rear ell. Despite the asphalt and asbestos shingles on the walls and roof and the addition of several display windows, much of the building's original fabric remains intact, including paired cornice brackets and paired windows with 2/2 sash and molded architraves. The building is currently being rehabilitated, following the Secretary of the Interior standards.

Between 1890 and 1910, in the wake of Framingham's new H.H. Richardson railroad station (NR), four major masonry commercial blocks, each three to four stories in height, were constructed on either side of Concord Street just north of the common. The brick Manson Block (#12; 1890; photo #3) originally extended south as far as Park Street. In 1927 almost two-thirds of the block was demolished to provide a site for the Framingham National Bank. The surviving portion shows round-arched top story windows linked by a brick arcade. The corbeled cornice has been removed. The architect was E.W. Norton of Framingham.

Abutting the Manson Block is a three-story Concord Block (#11, photo #3), built of gray brick and sandstone in 1897. Peabody and Stearns' design for the building combines Richardson's Romanesque and McKim, Mead & White's Neo-Classical influence. The upper two stories are treated as an arcade that extends along the entire 18 bay facade. Windows are separated by two-story brick pilasters with carved capitals. The classically detailed cornice is of terracotta and stone.

Across the street stand the Hotel Kendall and the Amsden Building. The former, built in 1898, is a large four-story block faced with buff brick with brick and granite trim (#1; photo #2). Above the altered ground story is a plain facade broken by two two-story bay windows. A projecting granite belt course separates the third and fourth stories

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Concord Square Historic District
Continuation sheet Framingham, MA Item number 7 Page 1

and marks the terminus of the brick quoins. The facade is finished by an overhanging classically designed cornice. The Amsden Building (#2; 1980-10; photo #2) is also Neo-Classical Revival in design. The three-story facade is divided into three bays, marked by full-height brick piers capped in limestone. Windows are grouped within brick surrounds and rest on granite sills.

The focal point of the district is the Memorial Building (#6; photo #1) which was designed by Ashton, Huntress and Alter for town offices and completed in 1927. The building sits on a triangular parcel in the crook of the "Y" formed by the intersection of Union Avenue and Concord Street. The imposing Neo-Classical Revival facade, which is clad in buff brick, features a two-story portico with eight Ionic columns. Behind the portico are three monumental arched entrances. Two-story office wings extend back along Concord Street and Union Avenue.

A year later, the same architectural firm responsible for the Memorial Building designed the Arcade Building across Concord Street (#4; photo #1). This two-story Neo-Classical Revival structure is an unusually handsome example of the lower, horizontal, concrete buildings being erected in smaller urban commercial districts during the 1920's and 1930's. Each storefront is framed with rope molding. Tripartite windows rest on sills ornamented with egg and dart modeling. Set within the block is a distinctive arcade spanned by exposed iron trusses. Shop storefronts are framed with oak trim and inter-linked by elliptical fanlights. In 1936 the building was extended at the northern end; the five new bays continue the same architectural detail found on the original building and are virtually indistinguishable from it. The Arcade Building filled in the last large lot facing the square to complete the continuous wall of buildings that frames it.

The Hemenway Block (#8) is of the same style and period as the Arcade Building. Designed in 1923 by Charles M. Baker, the seventeen bay facade is interrupted only by an entrance defined by an iron canopy with copper cresting. Offsetting the horizontal sweep of the facade are full-height granite pilasters with carved capitals which separate each bay.

On the north side of Park Street are three distinctive buildings built between 1928 and 1933. The northwest corner of Park and Concord Street, once occupied by a portion of the Manson Block, is the site of the Framingham National Bank, now the Shawmut Community Bank (#13; 1933). The two-story limestone building was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style. The main entrance is set within a full-height recessed niche framed by two fluted Corinthian columns. Along the Park Street elevation, arched first story windows have carved gargoyle keystones. The building is surmounted by a parapet broken at intervals by a balustrade. Interior spaces are enriched with marble facing.

Directly behind the bank is the Framingham Savings Bank (#14; 1928-29; photo #5) influenced by the Spanish Colonial Revival style and constructed of rose and buff sandstone blocks. The intricately detailed exterior has terracotta tympanums depicting workers at a variety of tasks, carved voussoirs and a marble entrance. The roof is clad in red tiles. Inside, the main lobby is equally striking. Counters are faced in bronze and marble, and the simulated exposed timber ceiling is painted and gilded. The architect for both bank buildings was Thomas M. James of Boston.

(Continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Concord Square Historic
 District

Item number 7

Page 2

The last of these three buildings is the Old Framingham Post Office, also Neo-Classical Revival in style (#16; 1930; photo #4). The highlight of the design is the entrance portico, supported by a double row of full-height concrete columns. Flanking the two-story main block are tall one-story wings. The entire first story of the building is encircled by a balustrade. Major elevations are faced in smooth ashlar limestone with matching trim. The lobby interior is an impressive space, heightened by the use of marble and natural wood facings and trim. Plans are underway for an extensive rehabilitation of the building following the Secretary of Interior standards.

8. Significance Concord Square Historic District, Framingham, MA

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

Specific dates 1855-1940 **Builder/Architect** Alexander Esty, Peabody & Stearns, E.W. Norton, Thomas M. James, James A. Wetmore

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Concord Square Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting material, workmanship and feeling. The district is associated with the development of South Framingham as the commercial and civic center of Framingham and it embodies the distinctive characteristics of late 19th - early 20th century commercial architecture of smaller urban communities. The Concord Square Historic District thus meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The development of Concord Square is directly related to the arrival of the Boston-Worcester railroad in South Framingham in 1834. At the time the railroad was laid out, civic, commercial and religious activity was concentrated in Framingham Center, located two miles farther north and strategically sited on the Boston & Worcester Turnpike (present-day Route 9) which opened in 1809. Though South Framingham was also located on a turnpike, the Central Turnpike (present day Waverly Street) did not open until 1830, almost immediately meeting intense competition from the railroad.

In 1832 the village of South Framingham consisted of a meager cluster of buildings, containing a tavern, cider mill, shoe shop and less than a dozen houses. The initial plan for the railroad's path was to parallel the Boston and Worcester Turnpike through Framingham Center. However, strong opposition from the turnpike company and residents of the center caused the railbed to divert in a southerly direction and pass through South Framingham. The decision proved to be a momentous turning point for the town. As the midway point between Boston and Worcester, the South Framingham station became a busy resting spot and railroad juncture. Within two decades three branches leading to Milford, Framingham Center and Saxonville (a third village in the Town of Framingham had become the base of residential, industrial and service-oriented development. By 1885 over 100 trains a day were passing through the village. The railroad bisected the village; the northern side of the tracks became known as Concord Square and the southern side Irving Square (National Register-listed). Straddling the two areas is H.H. Richardson's railroad station, erected in 1886-87 (National Register-listed), the second station to be built on the site.

The Park Street Baptist Church(#17) was the first meetinghouse to be erected in South Framingham. It was built in 1855 and designed by the prominent Framingham architect Alexander Rice Esty (1826-1881). Esty designed numerous public buildings, mostly schools and churches (including St. John's Episcopal Church in Framingham) and dozens of residences. He is perhaps best known for his work on the United States Capital building in Washington, D.C..

Until the 1880's much of South Framingham's economy was linked to straw bonnet manufacturing. Begun as a cottage industry, ca. 1799, the straw industry received an important boost from the arrival of the railroad. It developed into a major local industry that remained strong throughout the 19th century. At the west end of the common, next to the railroad tracks stands the last surviving straw shop in South Framingham. In 1864,

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Around the Station: The Town and The Train, Danforth Museum exhibition catalogue, 1978
 Hurd, D.H. ., History of Middlesex County, MA., Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis Co., 1890
 Dewar, M.E. & Gilbert M.J., ed. Framingham Historical Reflections, Framingham, 1974
 Temple, J.H. History of Framingham, MA., Framingham, 1887.
 Webber, Margo, "Old Framingham Post Office" (National Register nomination application)

10. Geographical Data

(Continued)

Acreeage of nominated property 14

Quadrangle name Framingham

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UMT References

A

1	9	3	0	0	4	2	0	4	6	8	3	3	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	9	3	0	0	5	6	0	4	6	8	3	4	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	9	3	0	0	7	2	0	4	6	8	3	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	9	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	6	8	3	2	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	9	3	0	0	4	9	0	4	6	8	3	1	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

District boundaries are marked in red on accompanying planning board map. Boundaries were selected to include all contributing pre-1940 buildings, in business district north of railroad tracks and which are grouped around the Square. The district specifically

(Continued)

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Registration Director, by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant, Framingham Planning Department

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November, 1982

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Patricia L. Weslowski date 2/3/83

title State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission date

For HCRS use only

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

[Signature] date 3/10/83
 Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Concord Square Historic
District

Item number 8

Page 1

Franklin Manson sold his straw shop to Curtis Barber. Between 1872 and 1875, while the straw industry was at its peak, Barber replaced the shop with this larger, mansard-roofed building (#18). He and his son manufactured straw bonnets here for over 40 years, employing as many as 400 workers in the busy season. In 1924 the building was sold to Wallace Nutting who used it as a base of operations for manufacturing his popular furniture reproductions.

Except for a string of wooden shops, sheds and a few small hotels along the tracks, Concord Square remained primarily residential until the 1890's. Concord Street and Union Avenue were lined with substantial houses owned by families who, in the following forty years, gradually developed the sites with sizeable masonry commercial blocks. The Manson Block (#12) was the first such block to be constructed. It was built by the Manson Building Company of whom Franklin Manson, a prosperous businessman involved in the rubber and straw industries (and former owner of Barber's straw business), was a principal. Local architect E.W. Norton designed the block. On the ground floor were five stores, and the Framingham National Bank and, on the upper floors, offices, a Masonic Lodge Hall and the Framingham Historical Society's collection.

Seven years later, the adjacent Concord Block (#11) was built, designed by the renowned Boston architectural firm Peabody and Stearns and built by local contractor A. Fales & Co.. It was one of two steel frame buildings in South Framingham and one of the first with an automatic sprinkler system. A major portion of the ground floor was home to Clifford Folger's clothing store. Folger, who had been instrumental in building the block, reported a doubling in out-of-town trade since locating in the prestigious block. His pride in his store and the town was reflected in the large display ads he ran in the local paper. By 1909 W. J. Sanborn & Company, the largest department store between Boston and Worcester, had become prime tenants. On the second floor were the rooms of the Middlesex District Court and of the county commissioners; still intact is a large fireproof vault used for storing public records. "Photographers skylights" were installed on the third floor at the request of another tenant, Hudson's Model Studio. More than any other building, the elegant Concord Block epitomized South Framingham's growing importance as the town center and a county seat.

As Concord Square increased in prestige, the need for a luxury hotel became obvious. This was met in March of 1899 when the Hotel Kendall (#1) opened its doors. Equipped with an elevator, hot and cold water, suites with private baths, steam heat, gas and electrical service, and dining rooms for both public and private parties, the 75 room hotel was considered one of the finest in New England. It was a favorite meeting spot for local clubs and civic functions. The ground floor was occupied by shops; in 1928 the Framingham Trust Company remodeled several bays for banking offices. Though the space has been remodeled since, the bank still retains its offices in the building.

Concord Square has been the center for Framingham's banking activity since the 1880's. The Framingham National Bank, now the Shawmut Community Bank (#13), began as a state bank in 1833 and was later rechartered as a national bank. In 1888, attracted by the industrial and economic growth occurring near the railroad, the bank moved to South Framingham where it absorbed the charter of the South Framingham National Bank, organized

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Concord Square Historic
District

Item number 8

Page 2

eight years earlier. When the Manson Block was completed in 1891, the bank leased offices in it and eventually purchased the building. In 1927 a major portion of the block was demolished to provide needed space for a new bank building, completed 6 years later. Thomas M. James of Boston was architect for the building and for the 1928-29 Framingham Savings Bank as well (#14).

Perhaps more than any other event, the removal of town government from Framingham Center marked the acceptance of South Framingham as the new center of town. In fact, shortly thereafter, the "south" was dropped. In 1890 the town offices moved from the town hall on the old common into the newly constructed Tribune Building in Irving Square. The previous 15 years, however, had seen a doubling of the village's population, and it was not long before the need for a separate town hall was pressing. At the close of World War I, plans for a new building started materializing, culminating in the monumental Memorial Building (#6) completed in 1927. It was designed by the Lawrence (Mass.) architectural firm of Ashton, Huntress and Alter and built by the local contractor John Prindiville.¹ Until 1979 the west wing of the new building was occupied by the town library.

The same year in which the Memorial Building was completed, the town acquired new quarters for its police force. The Concord Building Co., owners of the Concord Block, offered to construct a station at the rear of their own lot and lease it to the town. Plans were prepared by Kendall Brothers for the Georgian Revival Police Station (#15) containing offices, 16 cells and a connecting passageway through the courtroom in the Concord Block. The 10-year lease with the Concord Building Co. was renewed several times until the police moved to new quarters in the vacant armory. The Old Police Station is now in commercial use.

As early as 1841 a post office was established at South Framingham. The village's proximity to the railroad, which replaced the stagecoach for mail delivery, was more convenient than the previous location at Framingham Center. Between 1876 and 1930, postal offices were housed in a variety of commercial blocks, including, from 1910 to 1930, the Amsden Building (#2). In the late 1920's as the town's population continued to grow, the site at the corner of Franklin and Park Street was acquired. The Old Post Office (#16) was built in 1930 following plans drawn by James A. Wetmore, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. Here, in the heart of the business district and close to the railroad, it served as the town's main post office until 1967 when it was replaced by a larger facility on the outskirts of town.

¹ Prindiville was a successful Framingham contractor who built several early 20th century buildings in Concord Square, including the Wilsonia (#7; ca. 1910), the Prindiville Building (ca. 1915; #5), the Arcade Building (1928/1936; #4) and probably the Hemenway Block (1923; #8).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Concord Square Historic Item number 9 & 10

Page 1

District

Part 9: Major Bibliographical References (con't)

Framingham Planning Department, "Cultural Resources Inventory".
Town and County Maps and Atlases
Town Directories

Part 10: Boundary Justification (Con't)

Excludes a parking lot at the corner of Howard and Concord Streets and altered mid-20th century buildings along Howard Street and at the northern edges of the district.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	Hotel Kendall	79-81-87 Concord St.	1898	Neo-Classical Revival
2	Amsden Bldg.	101-119 Concord St.	1908-10	Neo-Classical Revival
3	Mullaney Bldg.	121-133 Concord St.	ca. 1925	Neo-Classical Revival
4	Arcade Bldg.	139-159 Concord St.	1928-36	Neo-Classical Revival
5	Prindiville Bldg.	167-177 Concord St.	ca. 1915	-
6	Memorial Bldg.	1 Union Avenue	1926-27	Neo-Classical Revival
7	Wilsonia Bldg.	42-52 Union Avenue	ca. 1910	Neo-Classical Revival
8	Hemenway Block	8-40 Union Avenue	1923	Neo-Classical Revival
9	Market Bldg.	118-120 Concord St.	ca. 1905	Elements of Neo-Classical
10	Fitts Block	110-116 Concord St.	ca. 1892	Revival (altered by metal facing mid 20th century)
11	Concord Bldg.	92-108 Concord St.	1897	Classical Revival
12	Manson Bldg.	82-84 Concord St.	1890	Richardsonian Romanesque
13	Framingham National Bank/ Shawmut Community Bank	74-80 Concord St.	1933	Neo-Classical
14	Framingham Savings Bank	15 Park St.	1928-29	Spanish Colonial Revival
15	Old Police Station	47 Franklin St.	1927	Georgian Revival
16	Old Framingham Post Office	40 Franklin St.	1930	Neo-Classical
17	Park Street Baptist Church	Corner of Park and Franklin Sts.	1855/1931	Romanesque Revival/ Colonial Revival
18	Barber Straw Shop	46 Park St.	ca. 1873	Second Empire

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
19		56 Park St.	ca. 1910	
X 20	Fraternal Order of Eagles Clubhouse	65 Park St.	1940	Moderne

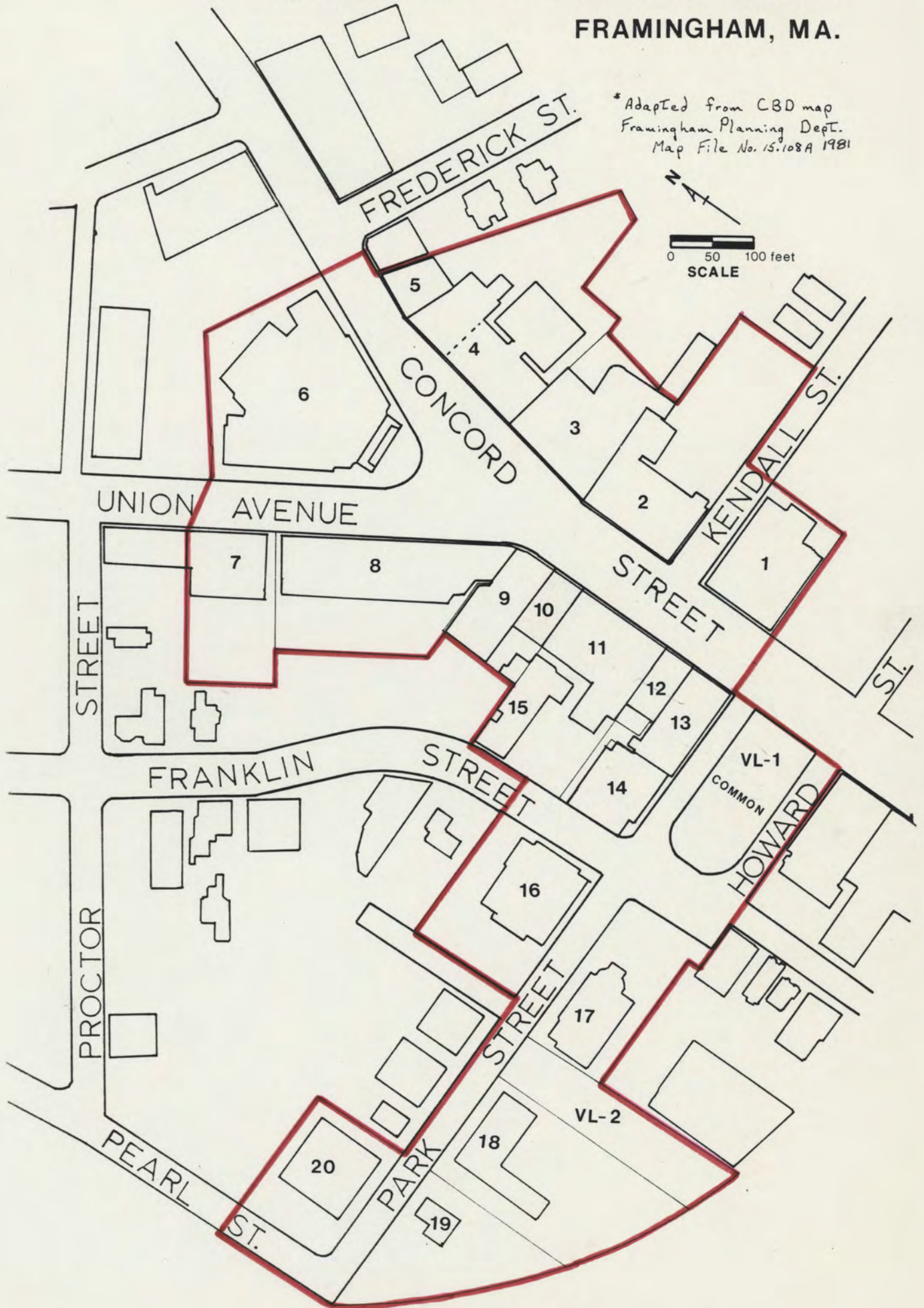
Vacant lots:

VL-1	South Framingham Common	60 Concord St.	1854	
VL-2		38 Park St.		

CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FRAMINGHAM, MA.

* Adapted from CBD map
Framingham Planning Dept.
Map File No. 15.108A 1981



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Concord Square Historic District
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. FEB 8 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.7.84
Date Due: 3/10/83 - 3/25/83
Action: ACCEPT 3/10/83
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

resubmission
 nomination by person or local government
 owner objection
 appeal

Entered in the
National Register

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

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

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed
Check one unaltered altered
Check one original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 alterations/integrity
 dates

8. Significance

Period _____ Area of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Address of nominated property _____

Geographic name _____

USIT Reference _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Site _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
_____ Photographs
_____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3500



CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Framingham, MA

Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

September 1982

Negative filed at 45 Cabot St.,
Winchester, MA

Photo #1: View looking north along
Concord St. (L: #6; R: #4,5)



Framingham Trucks



BRINK'S
PITTSBURGH
SECURITY SINCE 1858

CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Framingham, MA

Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

September 1982

Negative filed at 45 Cabot St.,
Winchester, MA

Photo #2: View looking northeast at
Amsden Bldg (#2) & Hotel Kendall (#1



CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Framingham, MA

September 1982

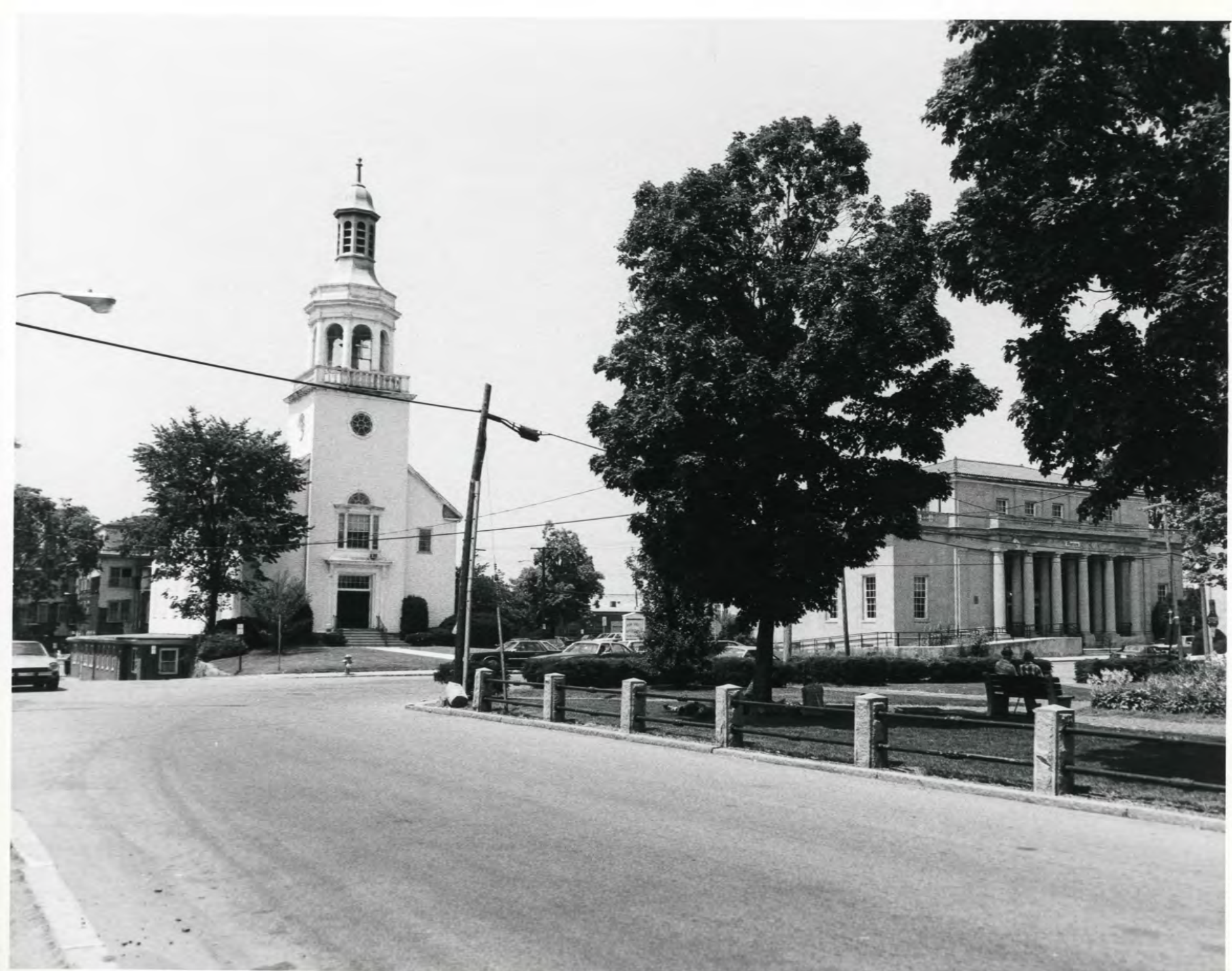
Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Negative filed at 45 Cabot St.,

Winchester, MA

Photo #3: View looking west at Manson

Blk (#12) & Concord Blk (#11)



CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Framingham, MA

Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

September 1982

Negative filed at 45 Cabot St.,

Winchester, MA

Photo #4: View looking west at common,

Baptist Church (#17) & P.O. (#16)

FRAMINGHAM
SAVINGS BANK

FRAMINGHAM SAVINGS BANK



CONCORD SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Framingham, MA

Photograph by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

September 1982

Negative filed at 45 Cabot St.,

Winchester, MA

Photo #5: View looking northwest at

Framingham Svgs Bank (#14)



Old Framingham Post Office

Framingham, Massachusetts

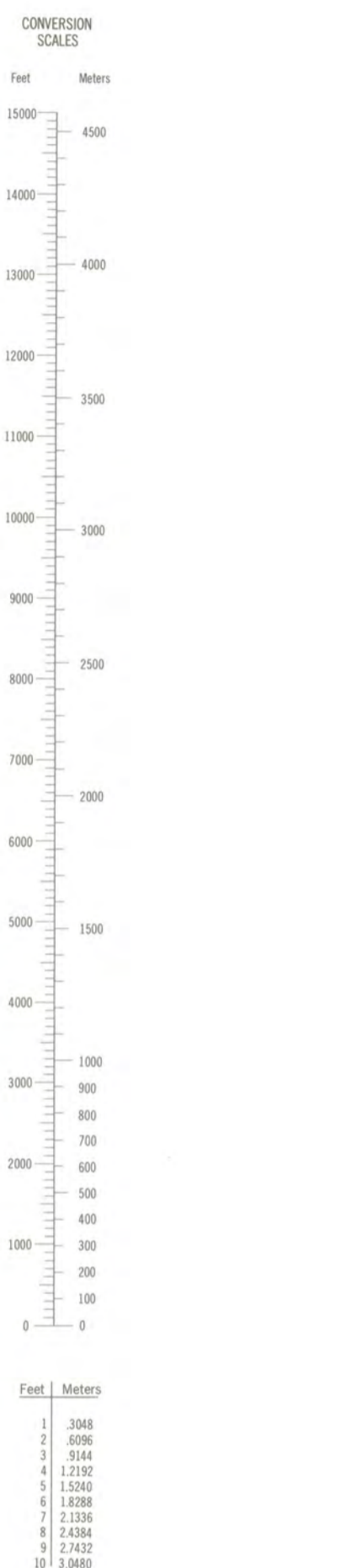
Photo by Margo B. Webber

August, 1981

Negative filed at Anderson Notter Finegold Inc.

77 North Washington Street, Boston, MA 02114

Photo #6 View looking southwest at facade



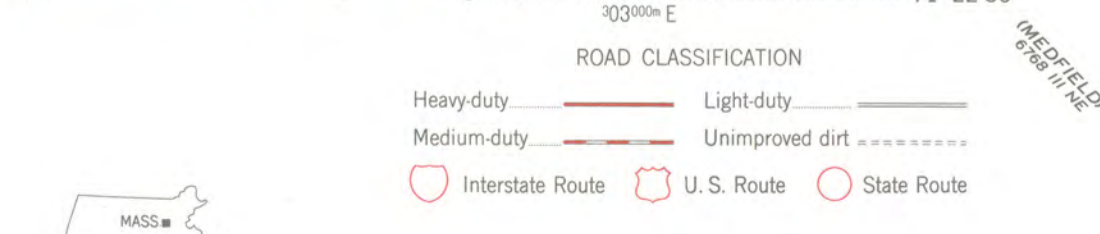
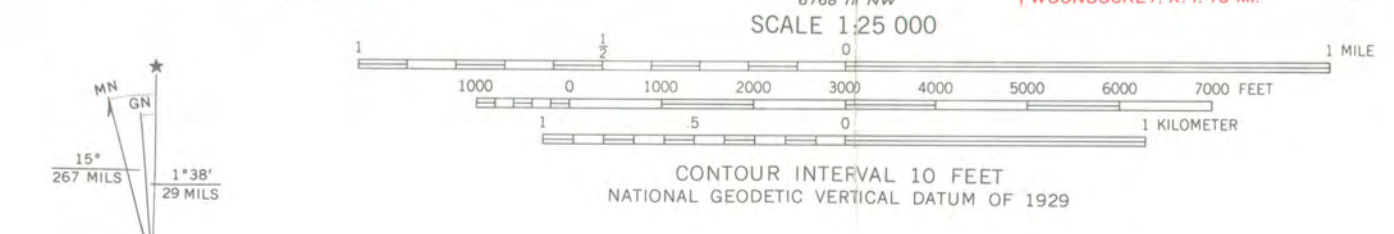
Concord Square Historic District
 Framingham, MA
 Middlesex County

UIM:
 A - 19/300420/4683320
 B - 19/300560/4683440
 C - 19/300720/4683500
 D - 19/300700/4683220
 E - 19/300490/4683140

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geological Survey
 Planimetry in part by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1940
 Revised 1965

Polygonic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
 N4215-W7122.5/7.5
 1965
 PHOTOREVISED 1979
 AMS 6768 IV SW-SERIES V814

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

THE HEMENWAY, INC.
REAL ESTATE

40 UNION AVENUE
FRAMINGHAM, MASS. 01701

December 2, 1982

RECEIVED

DEC - 3 1982

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer Talmage
294 Washington Street
Boston, Ma. 02108
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Talmage:

As a partial owner of three properties listed in nomination for the National Register of Historic Places, namely 110-116 Concord Street, 118-120 Concord Street and 8-40 Union Avenue, Framingham, Massachusetts, I wish to be recorded as being against such a recording of this area and so certify this statement.

Sincerely,

THE HEMENWAY, INC.

George E. Fitts
George E. Fitts, Treas.

GEF/f

Walter Weisgerber

WALTER WEISGERBER, Notary Public
My Commission Expires April 16, 1987.

Washington - Concord St
NO 5

ALFRED F. BONAZZOLI, JR. P.E.

885 WAVERLY ST. - P. O. BOX 685
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 01701
PHONE 875-3182

RECEIVED

DEC - 6 1982

December 3, 1982

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Talmage
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Talmage:

As owner of the "Amsden Building" at 109 Concord Street in Framingham, Mass., I want it to be recorded that I am opposed to having this property listed for nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,

Alfred F. Bonazzoli, Jr.

Alfred F. Bonazzoli, Jr. Owner

AFB, Jr.:bp

Sworn and subscribed before me this
3rd day of December, 1982.

Barbara A. Sweezey

Barbara A. Sweezey
Notary Public

My commission expires July 18, 1986



15 PARK STREET, FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 01701 (617) 620-0300

*Framingham Concord Sq CJ
NO*

RECORDED

MS. HIST.

January 3, 1983

Ms. Valerie Talmage
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
294 Washington Street
Boston, Ma. 02108

Re: Concord Square Historic District
Framingham, Ma.

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I hereby certify that the Framingham Savings Bank is the sole owner of property at 15 Park Street, Framingham, Ma. and wishes to be recorded as objecting to the nomination of the Concord Square Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Hughes

Donald R. Hughes
President

DRH:k

Marilyn E. Kennedy

Marilyn E. Kennedy

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

OCTOBER 20, 1989

**Shawmut
Community Bank**

CHRISTOPHER W. BRAMLEY
PRESIDENT

MASS. HIST. COM. 11

January 4, 1983

Ms. Valerie Talmage
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass. 02108


Re: Concord Square Historic District, Framingham, Mass.

Dear Ms. Talmage:

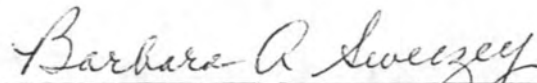
The Shawmut Community Bank, N.A. is the sole owner of property located at 80 Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

We wish to be recorded as being in objection to the nomination of the Concord Square Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,


Christopher W. Bramley
President

CWB/bas


Barbara A. Swezey, Notary Public
My commission expires July 18, 1986



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

February 4, 1983

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Acton - Acton Center Historic District (local)
Cheshire - Hall's Tavern (local)
Essex - David Burnham House (national)
✓ Framingham - Concord Square Historic District (local)
Framingham - Paul Gibbs House (local)
Gardner - Garbose Building (local)
Hopkinton - Hopkinton Supply Co. Building (local)
Marlborough - Temple Block (local)
Marlborough - Warren Block (local)
North Adams - Church Street Historic District (local)
Weymouth - Fogg Building (local)
Winchester - Philemon Wright - Asa Locke Farm (local)

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

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director

CJ/lk

