

With Gratitude...

The Home & Hearth Tour would not have been possible without the help of many. The SHS would like to thank our many community partners. Special mention goes to...



Homeowners

Margaret and Nick Chunias; David Haas; Naomi and David Halpern; Linda and Ken Hawes; Alexandra Plotkin and John Loomis; and Catherine McNeil and Mylan Jaixen.

Community Partners

A Blade of Grass; Black Horse Real Estate; Rachel Bodner/Coldwell Banker; Boston Design Guide; The Cebra Family; CJ's Pizza; Craft Beer Cellar; The Crowe Family; Delly's Consignment Boutique; Delphi Education Services; Duck Soup; The Ellsworth Family; Goodnow Library; The Hild Family; Hosmer House Docents; Hounds Barbershop & Co.; Juliana's Catering; The Keeney Family; League of Women Voters of Sudbury; Marlborough Savings Bank; The Neiterman Family; The Optical Place; The Organic Mattress; Sudbury Cultural Council; Sudbury Garden Club; Sudbury Historical Commission; The Sudbury Villagers; Twillingate Gardens & Flower Shop; and Unlimited Links.

Docents

Jacqui Bausk; Fred Bautze; Fiona Clot; Betsey and Hal Cutler; Yoann Delisle; Marilyn Ellsworth; Phyllis Feingold; Beth Gray-Nix; Nancy Grellier; Ruth Greene; Chris Hagger; Maria Higgins; Maureen Hines; Mary Ellen Hoover; Pat Howard; Bill Johnson; Margie Katz; Terry Keeney; Jessica Lopez; Judy Merra; Leo Monzon; Ellen Morgan; Lindsay Nichols; Liz Radoski; Karen Rossi; Gail-Ann Simon; Diane Spottswood; and Deb and Kathryn Zurka.

Home & Hearth Tour Committee

Diana Cebra; Katina Fontes; Nancy Hamill; Linda Hawes; Sally Purrington Hild; Stewart Hoover; Sandy Johnson; Debbie Keeney; Ursula Lyons; Judy Mack; Elin Neiterman; and Linda Wallace.

Photographers

Diana Cebra; Katina Fontes; Sally Purrington Hild; Debbie Keeney; and Elin Neiterman. The promotional photograph of the kettles was courtesy of Photos by Paige.

THE SUDBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

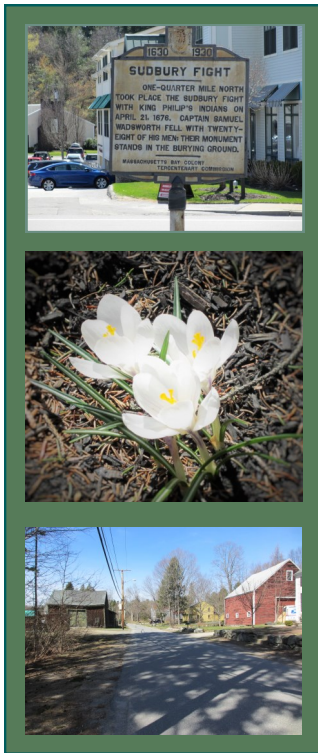
322 Concord Road • Sudbury, MA 01776
978/443-3747 • director@sudbury01776.org
Sudbury01776.org



The Sudbury Historical Society, Inc. Home & Hearth Tour 2016

Featuring the King Philip Neighborhood





Kitchenwares & Gifts
Specialty Foods
Beer, Wine & Spirits

We've expanded!

Visit Our New Store including Teaching Kitchen










Check Out Our Daily Classes

Regional Cuisine • Baking • Date Night • Girls' Night Out
Kids Classes • Guest Chefs • Cookbook Talks • Product Demos

quackquackquack.com

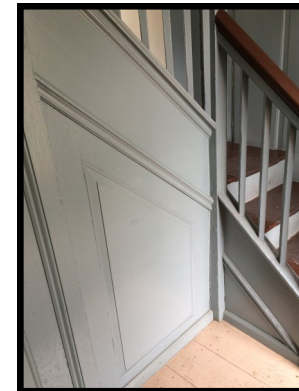
Located in Historic Mill Village

365 Boston Post Road, Sudbury MA 01776 | 978.443.3825

A Sudbury Tradition since 1971



The Loring Parsonage today...



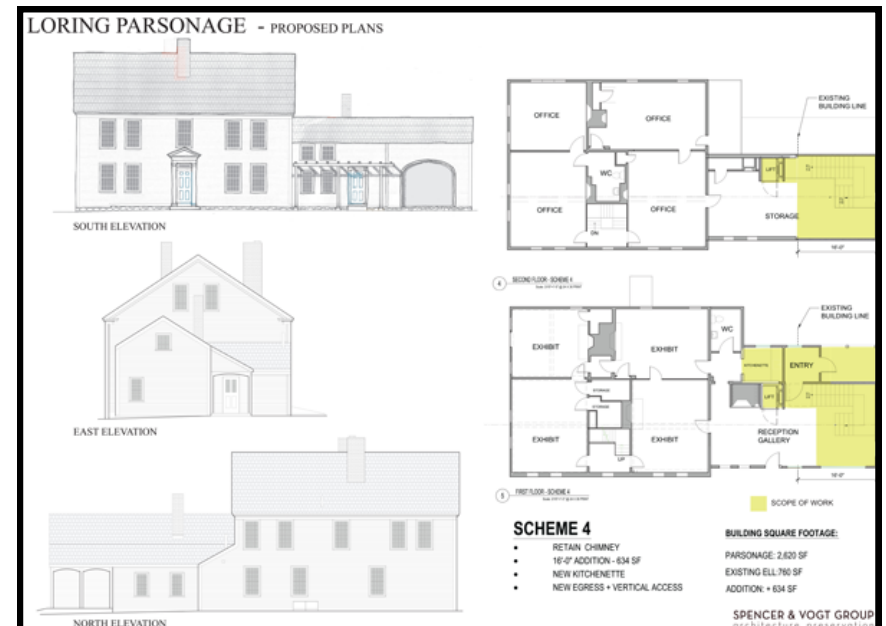
New England's *first* and *longest*
standing publication dedicated to the home.



BOSTON DESIGN GUIDE IS A PROUD SPONSOR OF THE SUDBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
WWW.BOSTONDESIGNGUIDE.COM



Draft plans for the History Center are currently under review
by the Historic Districts Commission.—Watch for more information when plans are final!



The Sudbury History Center

The nonprofit Sudbury Historical Society is an active membership organization dedicated to collecting, preserving, and promoting study of Sudbury's historic records and to connecting people to Sudbury's traditions through educational programming and community engagement. With a History Center the SHS can achieve its mission and vision for an inclusive educational facility for all ages.



Loring Parsonage c. 1890s. SHS Collection.

Benefits of Repurposing the Loring Parsonage include:

- Repurposing an ailing town building to give it new life. The c. 1730 Loring Parsonage, home to Sudbury's first minister, Israel Loring, and the Wheeler and Haynes families, is one of the few extant buildings of its type which, as a town resource, would be opened to the public for all to see and enjoy.
- Supporting Town Center revitalization efforts by drawing activity to the Center, thus promoting use of the adjacent Town Hall and park lands.
- Collaborating with other historic entities in the Center such as the Hosmer House, Grange Hall, and area Churches.
- Attracting tourism and thus aiding the local economy.
- Creating a place for people to learn, use their skills, and therefore understand why Sudbury's unique past is relevant to the present -- why history is important for the future of our Town.

How the SHS is making this happen:

With guidance from Town committees and staff and with preservation architects Spencer & Vogt Group, the SHS is developing designs to stabilize the building for use. It will include museum galleries, an information center, archival storage, and work space for volunteers and staff. The goal is to preserve the building's greatest assets while incorporating the SHS's programmatic needs, including meeting accessibility requirements that are necessary for a facility that allows a fully enriching experience.

Next Steps— Funding the Project

At our recent Town Meeting the Town voted to appropriate CPA funds which will be combined with a state grant, plus the Town's Harry Rice and Wood-Davison Trusts, and private funds raised. But the SHS still has a fundraising task ahead to reach the full cost for stabilization and restoration. The stabilization project, underway today, will cost over \$1 million. Later project phases to outfit the interior and create an endowment for the Society will require more fundraising.

For more information visit Sudbury01776.org or e-mail director@sudbury01776.org.



The view looking south from Green Hill toward South Sudbury, c. 1905. The King Philip Neighborhood is at left. SHS Collection.

Welcome...

The Sudbury Historical Society is pleased to showcase the King Philip Neighborhood for our second annual Home & Hearth Tour. Tucked away off the beaten path the streetscape is a treasure. Its name commemorates a pivotal historic event and its varied architecture evokes a strong sense of place. Six private homes, one municipal transportation building, and several businesses located in historic properties are included on the tour. These sites are some of the finest examples of period buildings found in Sudbury. They exist because the property owners are thoughtful stewards of history and because the Town had the foresight to establish historic districts to monitor its buildings and landscapes.

There are four historic districts in Sudbury: Old Sudbury, Wayside Inn, King Philip, and George Pitts Tavern. While Sudbury's Historic Districts Commission has jurisdiction over building exteriors, homeowners can modify interiors in order to make stylistic modifications and adaptations to fit household needs. Some of the homes have been authentically preserved while others have been modernized. That is the beauty of evolving home design. As you learn more about the King Philip Neighborhood it is our hope that you will obtain new ideas for decorating your own homes and a greater understanding of Sudbury's vernacular architecture. May is National Preservation Month – Let us celebrate Sudbury's exceptional history!

On behalf of the Board of Trustees I want to thank you for attending the home tour. Proceeds will support the Phase I stabilization effort at the Loring Parsonage that is being repurposed into the future Sudbury History Center which, when complete, will enable us to continue our work in local history education.

Special thanks go to our homeowner hosts, the Sudbury Historical Commission, the Goodnow Library, and business owners in the Mill Village area who have graciously opened their doors to us all. We cannot thank you enough for your hospitality and enthusiasm for the Tour. This event would not have been possible without the willing assistance of our sponsors, including the Sudbury Cultural Council, and our extraordinary volunteers who together exemplify community. The SHS is grateful.

—Sally Purrington Hild, Executive Director

A Few Things of Note...

Tour Schedule — Saturday, May 21, 2016

10:00 a.m.

Registration begins at 61 King Philip Road (Hunt House). Refreshments courtesy of Juliana's Catering.

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

- Sites are available for touring.
- Shop for books and SHS gift items, and browse our Antique Market at the registration area, 61 King Philip Road.
- Meet with design experts at Boston Design Guide, the Wood-Davison House, 348 Boston Post Road.
- Stop in at Duck Soup's expanded store in Mill Village, 365 Boston Post Road, for complimentary cookies and lemonade. Hot dumplings and scallion pancakes by Chef Rica will also be for sale.

Open all day

Area businesses will follow their regularly scheduled hours.

Tour Tips

- Please wear the Tour sticker to identify that you are registered for this event.
- Tour is self-guided. The order of the route is entirely up to you. Docents are available to answer any questions you may have.
- Homes will close promptly at 3:00 p.m. Be sure to take a look at the Tour Highlights Bookmark to keep track of sites visited and for participating businesses that are offering a look at their historic locations.
- Walk or drive. Street parking is available along the roads north of King Philip. Parking is also available at Mill Village, the Goodnow Library, and Wadsworth Cemetery. For best access to the Railroad Section House, park on Maple Avenue. For safety, and to allow emergency vehicle access, do not park along King Philip Road or in homeowners' driveways.
- Use caution when touring. Steps and ground surfaces may be uneven.
- Use care when crossing streets and when walking to the Section House. Best crossing to Mill Village is at the intersection of Concord and Boston Post Roads.
- Public restrooms may be found at the Goodnow Library and Mill Village.
- In deference to our homeowners please be respectful when on private property. Tours are of designated areas of homes only. Photography and videography are not permitted inside homes unless homeowners give permission.

continued until 1932 when it was gradually phased out due to the creation of a highway system and the growing use of cars and trucks. Passenger service from Boston to South Sudbury ended on November 26, 1971, and freight service ended on August 19, 1980. The Central Massachusetts Right of Way has been owned by the MBTA since 1975.

The Section House stands within the George Pitts Tavern Historic District and, given its location, is currently under threat by Eversource's proposed project to install high voltage transmission lines through Sudbury along the MBTA right of way. A neighborhood group, Protect Sudbury, has organized to defeat this proposal. For information about the goals of Protect Sudbury, visit protectsudbury.org.



Sudbury's Oldest Flower Shop
With Newest Ideas
978-443-6643

**TWILLINGATE GARDENS
& FLOWER SHOP**
136 Hudson Road
Sudbury, MA 01776



www.twillingategardens.com

**Computer Service Provider to the
Sudbury Historical Society**

Home & Business - Installation & Maintenance - Since 1986
Virus Removal - Remote Backup - Cloud Services

Unlimited Links
INCORPORATED



Technology Solutions That Fit Your Needs

P.O. Box 3220 Framingham, MA 01705
info@ulinet.com (508)656-8415 www.ulinet.com

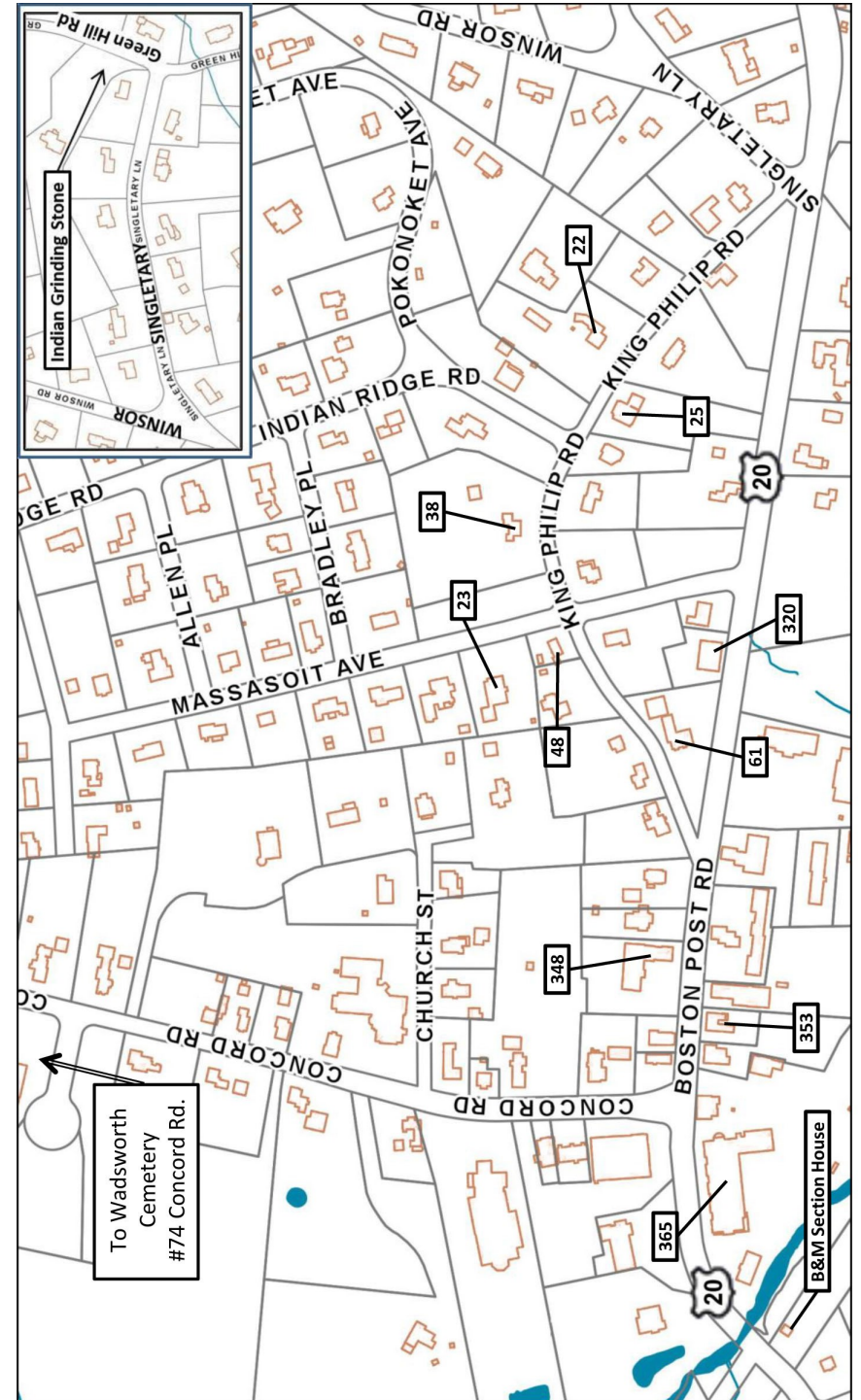


B&M Rail Road Section House

Date built: 1890 by the Boston and Maine Railroad • Restored by PRIDE (Post Road Indeed Deserves Effort) in 1971 • Restoration overseen by the Sudbury Valley Trustees 2000 • Currently maintained by the Sudbury Historical Commission

This little building has the distinction of being one of the last section houses still standing along the now defunct Central Massachusetts branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Section houses were built to ensure excellent maintenance of the railway's tracks. The entire line was divided into sections of five to ten miles each, with concrete posts marking the section boundaries. Four or five man crews and a foreman were assigned to each section for daily and later weekly inspection and repair of the tracks. At first, the building housed a hand-propelled inspection car called a hand or pump car. Later, around 1910, the railroad converted to gas propelled cars and operated them until the 1920s. The inspection cars were moved from the section house through a sliding door to the tracks via a 2-by-4 plank platform that was bordered by steel rails. Tools needed for repairs to the tracks were also stored in the section house. A coal stove heated the building.

The construction of the east-west railroad was begun in the 1870s. By 1887, it was acquired by the Boston and Maine Railroad. This Central Massachusetts branch ran 104 miles from Boston to Northampton. By 1891, eight freight and sixteen passenger trains passed through Sudbury daily. This extensive use of the branch line



Native American Communal Grinding Stone

Location: Intersection of
Singletary Lane and Green Hill

Few in Sudbury know of this artifact of Native American culture located on the south-east slope of Green Hill, near the intersection of Singletary Lane and Green Hill Road. The large granite boulder (6' in diameter) was used to grind corn, grains and nuts into meal or flour. The material to be ground was placed on the large concave surface and a stone pestle (usually a hand-sized, smooth stone but sometimes a long smoothed stone shaped like a rolling pin) was used to pound and grind the material until it was a uniformly-sized meal or flour.

Native Americans first settled this area near the Sudbury and Concord rivers over 10,000 years ago and they continuously occupied the area until they were forced out during King Philip's War in 1676. No archaeological investigations have been conducted near the grinding stone, but artifacts from other nearby sites on Green Hill suggest that the grinding stone probably belongs to the Late Woodland period which began around 800 AD and continued up through the European contact. During this period, the Nipmuc people lived in this area in moderate-sized villages and temporary settlements. The area that is now Sudbury and Wayland probably had a population of around 1600 people with over 3000 people living in the Concord and Sudbury river valleys. At the time of Sudbury's settlement by the English colonists, the population had been decimated by diseases introduced by the earliest contact with Europeans and only a few families were still living along the rivers.



Illustration showing the stone in use.

Large communal (shared) grinding stones are not common. Preparation of food was usually done by each household in a village with each family using their own stones. Of the six known grinding stones in Sudbury this is the largest. All the stones in Sudbury have a "seat" — a secondary surface on one side (what this surface was used for is unclear, but perhaps it was in fact a "seat" for someone else to rest against). These "seats" appear to be unique to the stones in Sudbury.

353 and 357 Boston Post Road

These two houses are similar, in a style that is unusual for early Sudbury. There is some question about their building dates. The Massachusetts Historical Commission shows that they date from the early 1700s but the Sudbury Assessor's Office suggested a date of 1790. Dormers, ells, and porches were added or altered over the years. A break in the roofline suggests that the porches were a later addition. At 357 the porch area has been filled in with store-front windows. Long-term residents of Sudbury may remember when Phelps TV and Appliances filled those windows with their merchandise. Histories indicate that Abel Richardson lived at 353 while he owned the saw and grist mill, with mill workers next door at 357, but by 1875 the house at 353 was owned by J. Murray, an Irish immigrant who had fled the potato famine. Abel's son, Albert Blake, owned 357 after his father's death in 1881.

Laura Meier, the current owner of 353 Boston Post Road and of Black Horse Real Estate, drove by the property frequently when makeshift 2x4 props were holding up the porch roof. She had extensive experience with renovation projects in Back Bay and on Beacon Hill and was delighted when this property became available. Her renovation has preserved as many original features as possible, not including the two-holer out back in a dirt-floored shed. That space is now fresh and bright and occupied by one of the building's seven tenants. Stop by the Black Horse Real Estate office to see original fireplaces, mantels, flooring, old wainscoting, millstones at the front and side steps, and various nooks, crannies, and cupboards that have found new uses.



357 Boston Post Road, c. 1890s. SHS Collection.

Enoch Kidder shoe shop

The building now occupied by William Raveis was built by Enoch Kidder by the 1820s. His shop produced fine shoes and boots for both Boston and local markets. It also served as a gathering place "for the villagers on a wet day or a winter's evening," according to 19th-century Sudbury historian Alfred Hudson. "There they gathered and gossiped and smoked as the night's early hours went by." Enoch Kidder had been a captain of militia in the War of 1812 and served several terms as a representative in General Court. He sponsored the first local caucus of the Republican Party at his shop and later, in the 1860s, hosted meetings of local abolitionists there. The building we see now has been through many changes, including use as a private home, Forrest Bradshaw's store, MacRae Furniture, and Hall's Insurance.

Of Mill Village, the two original mill buildings are now gone. The mill pond has been replaced by a parking lot. The main block along Route 20 was rebuilt in 1999 after a devastating fire destroyed the older buildings. Today Mill Village offers a unique shopping and dining experience, yet the past still has some presence.

Neighborhood Commerce

Alexander Automotive

Algy Alexander opened his service station at 316 Boston Post Road in 1951. The old station was torn down and the current station built in 1957, while Algy repaired cars in a temporary shed out front. His motto was "test-work, not guess-work." The box-type station is typical of its time, with Art Moderne features, including a flat roof, plain white exterior with a stripe, rounded corners, and large sales windows. Algy's grandson, Mark Alexander, an



experienced mechanic, came home to Sudbury from Utah in 2013 to revive the business, left vacant by the departure of a previous tenant. The old gas pumps have been gone for some years; the focus now is on automotive repairs.

Bearly Read Books

Bearly Read Books and the other businesses at 320-324 Boston Post Road occupy a former barn, moved to the current location from 22 King Philip Road around 1900. A visitor to the book shop's former owner sat on the added front porch and reminisced about the move, reporting that the barn fell off its supports in the middle of its trip and had to be left in the middle of Boston Post Road until help could arrive from Boston to move it. It was a time when such building relocation projects involved ramps, logs, and a team of horses or oxen to roll buildings, a precise and pain-staking process. Current shop-owner Betty Ann Sharp has attempted, without success, to gather more information about the move to corroborate the gentleman's story. She was told the post office was in the building at one time — which is quite



possible, given the way the post office moved among shops and homes in South Sudbury until it got a building of its own. Betty Ann Sharp and Jim Ellis took over the operation of Bearly Read books in 2007.

978 443-1790
BLACKHORSEREALESTATE.NET
 353 BOSTON POST ROAD • SUDBURY, MA 01776
"Results. Period."

This stone has been studied a number of times. In 1954 it was studied by Mr. Benjamin Lincoln Smith, Archaeologist and past President of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (1948-1951). He speculated that there was a large permanent settlement near this grinding stone, probably on the east side of Goodman's Hill Road near Route 20. Dr. Hallam Leonard Movijs, Associate Professor, Dept. of Anthropology at Harvard University and Sudbury resident, also studied the stone. Dr. Movijs is quoted as saying, "If there is anything more important in Sudbury, I don't know of it."

For more information about the Nipmuc people who lived in the Sudbury/Wayland area, visit nipmucnation.org.

King Philip's War and the Wadsworth Monument

Address: 74 Concord Road • Cemetery Established: 1842
 Owner: Town of Sudbury

King Philip's War waged from 1675 to 1676. Also known as Metacom's Rebellion it marked the last major effort by the Native Americans of southern New England to drive out the English settlers. Led by Metacom, the Pokonoket Chief called 'King Philip' by the English, it lasted fourteen months destroying twelve frontier towns from Rhode Island and Connecticut to Massachusetts outposts such as Deerfield.

The exact sequence of events which led to the outbreak of war is somewhat unclear, but friction between the English colonists and Native Americans had been building since the 1660s. Native Americans became increasingly dependent on English goods, food, and weapons and their bargaining power was diminished as the fur trade waned and tribal lands were sold. Metacom and other leaders were forced by the colonists to recognize English sovereignty. As a result some Native Americans (Wampanoags, Nipmuck, Deerfield Pockumtucks) took up arms. Others, including the Mohegans, Pequots, Massachusetts, Nauset, and Narragansett, sided with the English.



Photograph by Elin Neiterman, October 2015. SHS Collection

King Philip's War came to a head in Sudbury during the Battle of Green Hill on April 21, 1676. Captain Samuel Wadsworth, Captain Samuel Brocklebank, Lieutenant John Sharp, and about 50 men were ambushed by King Philip's forces of 500-1,000. Somehow in the course of battle King Philip's men retreated. It was a turning point that saved the Massachusetts Bay Colony from devastation. The war eventually ended in August 1676. King Philip returned to his home in Rhode Island but was slain by a Native American soldier serving under Benjamin Church.

During the Battle of Green Hill Wadsworth, Brocklebank, Sharp and 26 men lost their lives. They were buried in a mass grave on the westerly side of Green Hill marked by a heap of stones.

Considering this fight to be of great value to the entire Bay colony, Sudbury, in 1851, petitioned the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for aid to build a monument to the battle. The monument was built fifty feet north of the original mass grave and the remains of the soldiers were moved to the monument's current location. The monument was dedicated on November 23, 1852. The cemetery has grown around the monument and bears Captain Wadsworth's name.

Today the Wadsworth Monument stands to honor all those who fought together. The Monument is part of Sudbury's official Town Seal. Every Memorial Day the Sudbury Companies of Militia and Minute fire a salute at the Monument after the Native American tribes have a prayer ceremony. According to Barbara Brown Bear of the Native Praying Indian tribe, herself a descendent from King Philip's family, having Native Americans and Militia represented together on Memorial Day shows that we have become one nation.



Miriam L. Woodbury House

Address: 25 King Philip Road • Date Built: 1916
Current Owners: Catherine McNeil and Mylan Jaixen

This Arts and Crafts bungalow home – an architectural rarity in Sudbury - was built in 1916 (builder unknown) by Miriam L. Woodbury, a missionary worker from New York. The land on which it was built had been part of a larger parcel owned by Elsa and John Hall. The Halls lived at 17 King Philip Road and divided the lot from their own parcel in 1911 and 1912. Because Ms. Woodbury lived overseas for much of the year, Robert Woodbury, her artist brother, lived here until she retired. Upon her return, Robert moved to 29 King Philip Road. The house was under Woodbury ownership for over 50 years.

When it was built, the frontage of the house was on the Boston Post Road. Now it has frontage on both Route 20 and King Philip Road, but is oriented to King Philip Road. The house has a high rubblestone foundation, wood shingled exterior walls, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Typical Arts and Crafts features include raking eaves with extended rafter tails, and various window shapes and configurations.

The original rear of the house, which is now the main entry facing King Philip Road, has a centered door and a multi-light, three-part casement window on one side. The added porch has a high-mortared stone wall, four short columns and a rafter tail pergola on the roof. The garage roof and front wall are attached to the east side of the house with a walk-through opening that leads to the south side of the house and large garden area. The rear/south façade (originally the front façade) has an almost story-high rubble foundation with a long set of wide stairs leading to a screened porch which wraps around the west side of the house. This porch is carried by short Tuscan-like columns that support the steeply pitched shed roof. Stone piers have been added on either side of the King Philip Road driveway to resemble 20th century stonework.



Undated photo, Les Hall.
Courtesy Suzanne Hall Eaton.

The Hall family owned Hall Insurance, which started out as the business Goodnow and Hall. The family owned the Mill Village complex for a while and their office was located in the former Kidder Shoe Shop for a number of years. Now the realtors at William Raveis are located there.

In one account Ms. Eaton describes sitting at the breakfast table during a hurricane in the 1950s when a tree branch went sailing through a window and the ensuing frenzy to brave the storm while heading to safety. Her good friend and upstairs neighbor ran off through the storm to rescue her brother's favorite cowboy hat that had flown off in the wind. From this account we learn that the house had been a two-family house and at one time had many outbuildings. For example, a barn from the

property was at one point moved down to Boston Post Road and is now occupied by Bearly Read Books and other businesses. The old milk house belonging to the property, had been converted into another residence, #20 King Philip, or "The Red House". Ms. Eaton's grandmother lived there as did Nancy Lewis, long-time Sudbury public school teacher. That house, which includes a large barn, was most recently renovated for another family around 2004. King Philip Road in the mid-20th century was unpaved.

Ms. Eaton refers to the house as "The White House" because it had been painted white. At the end of her post we learn that the visit home was a good one – that while there were changes made by her friends, the current owners, she remembered how it was. And the lilacs still bloomed in the yard.



Backyard view of the White House from the "Red House" up the driveway. Courtesy Suzanne Hall Eaton.



Wood-Davison House

Address: 348 Boston Post Road • Date Built: c. 1720 • Owner: RMB Corporation

In the early formation of Sudbury commerce and industry evolved in the southern part of town, along the Boston Post Road (Route 20), while churches and government were established to the north at Rocky Plain, now called Sudbury Center.

Industry began in 1659, when Peter and Thomas Noyes were granted land to build and operate a grist mill on Hop Brook, to serve the growing population on the west side of the Sudbury River. The grant included four acres across from the mill site, where the Noyes family built a house in the location now occupied by The Organic Mattress. The retail space occupies the ancient house known variously as the Wood-Davison House, or the Allen House.

When Peter Noyes died in 1699, his will gave the mill and house back to the town for the benefit of the poor. They were leased to Abraham Wood and his son, Abraham Jr., of Concord in 1700 and sold to them around 1728. The Selectmen and ministers distributed the income from the sale to the poor. The Woods ran the mill from Concord for a number of years, but both moved to Sudbury with their families sometime in the 1720s and it's likely that the current house was built then. The house and mill passed together to the Woods' heirs in the 1740s and continued to be sold together for much of their history: records show that later mill owners Asher Cutler and Benjamin Sawin owned both.

Blacksmith John Allen occupied the house for nearly 50 years. In 1826 he built himself a shop across the road and down Mill Lane. In 1839 Alfred S. Hudson, minister and author of the 1889 *History of Sudbury*, was born in the house, which he designated as the oldest in South Sudbury and described as formerly having "a long sloping roof on

the back . . . and painted red . . . [with] a door on the east side.”

Ted and Alice Davison bought the house in 1944 and lived there for forty years, an appropriate home for Mrs. Davison: her grandfather, Charles Parmenter, had rebuilt the mill after it burned in the 1880s and operated it for a number of years. In 1985 local realtor Nancy Taylor bought the house from the Davisons, hoping to replace it with a modern commercial building. The property was in a commercial zone, but also in an historic district, and there were those who wanted to save the old house. Then, as now, the Sudbury Historical Society was looking for a home for its collections. Taken together, these factors led Nancy Taylor to donate the house to the town in 1988 for removal to another site and use as a museum.



Mill Village around the turn of the century. SHS Collection.

The chosen site was in Sudbury Center between the Loring Parsonage and Flynn Building. And so the footsteps began marching along the Concord Road walkway, about 1.8 miles or 9,000 feet, each step stenciled in place, one for each \$5.00 donation toward the moving and restoration costs. The Wood-Davison Restoration Task Force raised \$45,000, of which \$12,000 were used on architectural plans for the move. However, in October 1991 the Selectmen withdrew their support for the project due to shortfall in the funds that would be required for the move, restoration, and maintenance of the property. The remaining funds are still being held by the town. The SHS now has promising new plans for a History Center at the Loring Parsonage and awaits release of the funds for use on that project.

But what of the house that was left behind? Although much modified over the years, it still had First Period features, including chimney placement behind the ridgepole, exposed timber framing with beaded edges, and feathered vertical sheathing. Later modifications included Greek Revival design of the front door and second-floor mantel, as well as 19th-century interior finish work on features such as doors, windows, and hardware. Examination suggested changes in stairway and chimney and confirmed Hudson's description of an earlier saltbox shape. The two-story ell that changed the roofline has been dated to the early 19th century. First- and second-story windows on the front of the house do not line up, suggesting another round of alterations. The removal of load-bearing walls led to undesirable changes, like sagging beams.

NB Taylor sold the house in 1996. Its first tenant was the Hitchcock Chair Company. The old house was renovated and additional, new commercial space was added. If you visit The Organic Mattress you'll see fresh white paint covering exposed beams and a brick chimney with fireplaces on two sides, one with a warming oven. The windows in front still don't line up.



R.D. Morse House

Address: 22 King Philip Road • Date Built: c. 1830
Current Owners: Alexandra Plotkin and John Loomis

Situated on a slight rise and framed by a mature maple, 22 King Philip is a gracious example of a Greek Revival gable-end farm house with side ell. Built around 1830 the home boasts large rooms with high ceilings and large six-over-six pane windows. This home has been lovingly cared for by its recent and current owners, who have updated interior features to meet modern day needs. For example, on the property stands a custom built post and beam barn that has two bays for cars.

On the exterior passersby can see the iconic decorative cornice bands along the main roof, front entrance, and porch which is supported by square ornamental columns in the Doric vernacular. The front entrance has an elegant presence with its trimmed entablature and door surrounded by narrow side lights.

The home has had many owners over the years. Named the R.D. Morse House it was thought to be originally part of the Richardson family land. Another former resident, Suzanne Hall Eaton, has written a delightful blog post entitled, “The Hunt for Henrietta: Tea at the White House.” The post can be found at:

<http://thehuntforhenrietta.blogspot.com/2011/07/tea-at-white-house.html>

In her post Ms. Eaton describes an opportunity to revisit the home where she lived in the earliest years of her life and where she often visited, given that her grandparents lived next door. After the age of three she had moved down the road, so remained close by. Her grandfather, Leslie (Les) Hall, was the former Town Historian of Sudbury and was a writer for the *Acton Beacon* in the 1950s and 60s, where he wrote, in his “Hi Neighbor,” column many articles about Sudbury, a small farming community on the verge of a large population explosion. Ms. Eaton credits his writings for her love of history today.

Laurence was the editor of *The Boston Globe* for twenty-eight years and he was one of three men who commuted from Sudbury to Boston on the train daily. During his tenure the *Globe* won twelve Pulitzers. He was instrumental in the paper's early and unwavering opposition to the Vietnam War. In 1967 the paper was the second major metropolitan newspaper to call for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. In 1971 the *Globe* published the Pentagon Papers. President Nixon put *Globe* staffers on his enemies list and pointedly excluded them from the press plane when he visited Beijing in 1972. Laurence also helped to form the *Globe* Spotlight Teams and saw to it that investigative reporting became a *Globe* specialty.



38 King Philip prior to 1920 and the 2nd floor addition. Courtesy Linda Hawes.

Many well-known people visited the Winships. Guests included Felix Frankfurter, a Supreme Court Justice and James Norman Hall, co-author with Charles Nordhoff of the *Bounty Trilogy*, including *Mutiny on the Bounty*. The Winships had three children, one of whom, Thomas, followed his father and became editor of the *Globe*. Thomas' wife Ruth wrote the *Globe*'s "Ask Beth" advice column for teenagers. Ruth and a third sibling, Joanna "Jo" Winship Crawford, were founding members of the Lincoln-Sudbury Civic Orchestra and the Concord Orchestra. Jo also started and ran the Martin Luther King Social Action Project at Lincoln-Sudbury High School for many years. This was a group of students who helped out at food banks and shelters, worked in the soup kitchen at Haley House in the South End, and volunteered for Habitat for Humanity.

The Winships sold the house in 1980. Current owners Linda and Ken Hawes bought the house in 1990. Linda worked at the Career Center at LS and is currently the Director of the Adult Education Program. According to Linda, Jo Winship Crawford originally told Linda that she hated her because she thought that the Hawes' would change things when they bought the house – but they didn't.

Evolution of the King Philip Neighborhood

The Noyes mill was joined by other industries and businesses, clustered around the water power of Hop Brook and along what became the main road from Boston to Worcester. The proprietors built homes near their places of business. By the mid-1800s, Mill Village included grist, saw, and fulling mills, a blacksmith's shop, a shoe shop, a malt house, a wheelwright's shop, a leather tannery, a tavern, and a general store.

The store was established on the northeast corner of the Boston Post Road/Concord Road intersection in the 18th century. It was purchased by the Hunt brothers around 1800 and run by family members for generations. A wide variety of goods was offered in addition to groceries — "Furniture, Feathers, and Crockery Ware Rooms" said their sign. Trade was often on the barter system, sometimes using the straw braid that local women made at home, for use in making straw hats. The store was rebuilt after fires in 1841 and 1887, continuing to do business until another fire in 1922.

The Hunts lived nearby in the houses at 344, 345, and 346 Boston Post Road. By 1889, the house at 345 was owned by Thomas Hurlbut. His son Rufus was a machinist who started Hurlbut & Rogers Machine Company down on Hop Brook, behind the house, in 1881. Among their products was a cutting-off lathe invented and patented by Hurlbut.

The Richardson family was also prominent in South Sudbury, descendants of Major Josiah Richardson, who settled in Sudbury in the early 1700s. Abel Richardson owned the saw and grist mill at the end of Mill Lane in the mid-19th-century as well as the houses at 353 and 357 Boston Post Road.

By the late 19th century the railroad had come to South Sudbury, offering new ways to move goods and people. The Framingham and Lowell line was built around 1870, and the Central Massachusetts Railroad in 1881. Both had depots in South Sudbury. The area was bustling with commercial and industrial activity, but Goodnow Library and the Congregational Chapel were nearby, just up Concord Road. There were about 50 dwellings.

Nonetheless, Alfred Hudson, writing in 1889, could say that "the main business in and about South Sudbury has been farming." Throughout the first half of the 19th century there were just a few farms on King Philip Road. The shop-owning Hunt family was among those who farmed there. As transportation improved, market garden farms and then greenhouses grew vegetables and flowers for a wider market. By the early 20th century new houses in the styles of their times were appearing on King Philip Road, then known as Bow Road and as Crescent Road.

As cars took over most daily transportation, the Boston Post Road became busier and noisier and it was no longer necessary to live so close to work. The homes that had housed the early entrepreneurs of South Sudbury then began to be converted to commercial use.





Rachel Bodner
 Broker Associate, Realtor
 ABR, CHMS, LMC, CNRS, CNHS

- Sold 33 properties in 2015.
*Per MLS Data
- International President's ELITE SOCIETY
- TOP 2% of COLDWELL BANKER AGENTS INTERNATIONALLY

CELL: (978) 505 1466
 Visit my Website at:
www.RealEstateofMass.com

rachel.bodner@nemoves.com



Hunt House

Address: 61 King Philip Road • Date Built: c. 1850
 Current Owners: Margaret and Nick Chunias

The Hunt House most likely derives its name from the late 19th century owner Nicholas B. Hunt who came from a well-known local family. His father and grandfather were proprietors of a grocery store that was located at the corner of Route 20 and Concord Road. Nicholas was a farmer who served in the Civil War at the age of forty-two. Records show that in 1890 he was assessed for his house that was valued at \$1,400, a barn valued at \$950, a horse barn, and sixteen acres of home land. Other property listings include an “old house land” acre, along with Nobscot, Richardson, and Brown land (the latter probably came from his wife, Angeline’s, family.) He also had \$1,000 in cash and five cows. Ten years later, Hunt’s property included only the house, a barn, and one half acre of home land and one half acre of old house land.

In addition to the Hunt name, earlier historic maps also show the names Cutter and Dakin on the property. Further, records indicate that on November 5, 1896, Hunt sold some of his property to Amelia Goodnow whose family owned it until 1987.

The two and one-half story gable-fronted Hunt House was built around 1850 in the Greek Revival/Italianate style as a single-family residence. It sits on a triangular-shaped parcel and includes a long side wing. The foundation is granite block, the walls are wood clapboard, and the roof has asphalt shingles. A chimney rises on the west slope of the main house. At one time, the house was oriented to Boston Post Road; now, the main entrance is on King Philip Road. Added on the west side are two one-story projecting bracketed bays. There are a variety of windows in the house; most are 2-over-2 sash or 1-over-1 sash. The window casings have molded edges and on the second story, they extend into the cornices.

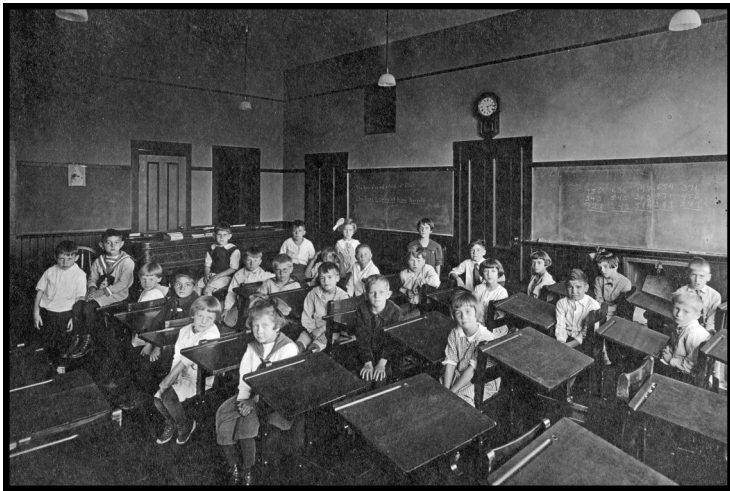


Gideon Richardson House

Address: 38 King Philip Road • Date Built: 1800
 Current Owners: Linda and Ken Hawes

This elegant house was built in 1800 by Gideon Richardson, who was born in 1760 and died in 1833. The House is a Federal style center-entrance colonial with a fieldstone foundation. Siding is clapboard. In Gideon’s days the property was a large farm that went up the hill to where Indian Ridge Road and Clark Lane are now. Gideon and his family are buried in the Wadsworth Cemetery. The living room to the left has one of the three fireplaces that heated the house. Beyond this room is the ‘borning room,’ where the women had their babies because it was warm near the old kitchen fireplace. The outline of the room can be seen in the floor boards. The old cooking fireplace contains a beehive oven used for baking. A few steps ahead is the present-day kitchen, which was built around 1928 in what was originally a wood shed. Under the floor of this room is the old well, still there.

Laurence Winship bought the house in 1920. The property included 2.5 acres, 35 apple trees, and a barn. At the time it was a one-story farmhouse with cows pastured in the front yard. Because the home was not big enough for his family, Laurence “raised the roof” and added a second story and an attic. The old barn, which is behind the house, was mostly destroyed in the ’38 hurricane. The hurricane winds lifted up one end of the barn and set it down in down in another part of the land. What remains of the barn are the underneath bays that the current owners use as a garage. There was also a clay tennis court in what is now woods and the Winship children remember skiing down the hill behind the house.



A South School classroom c. 1930. SHS Collection.

The conversion of the schoolhouse into a private residence brought about several alterations. Four separate dormers, each having a six-over-six double-hung window, were added to the main façade along the lower end of the roof. Also, a shed dormer that extends across almost the entire original part of the roof on the north façade was added with four pairs of six-over-six sash. A two-bay garage features transoms over the doors. Inside, one can see circle-patterns on the 100+ year-old heartwood pine floors to which school desks were nailed.

Lifelong Sudbury resident, Jacqui Bausk, remembers being in the second grade in South school. She talks of the cloakrooms in the back of each classroom with benches that the students used to take off their boots. Blackboards were in the front of the room that was filled with rowed seats. The ABCs in script and a number line were hung around the room; recess was in the front yard. The current President's photo was on the wall as well as that of George Washington. Jacqui's teacher read from the Bible daily and the Pledge of Allegiance was recited.



DELPHI EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
Academic Tutoring & Coaching

To learn more about our services, including upcoming college essay workshops:

www.delphieducation.com
617.331.0375

Enjoying the tour?

Join the Sudbury Historical Society Today!

Visit sudbury01776.org for membership information. Memberships make great gifts – for teachers and students too.

Questions?
Email director@sudbury01776.org.



In the late 20th century, a wrap-around porch on the Boston Post Road side of the house was enclosed with glass creating a solarium. A previous owner used the property commercially as the Hunt House Bed & Breakfast, and at that time, this room was used as a dining area. A side ell was added over a hipped roof porch on the King Philip Road side.

A large free-standing, well-preserved New England barn sits on the property close to the wing of the house. It has a fieldstone foundation and wood clapboard siding. The double-leaf center entry is on an interior track. The door panels are made of diagonal beaded board. Only seven lights remain in the transom casing that spans the width of the door. The gable peak of the barn façade has a 6-over-6 window. There are six lights in the windows on the north side. Straddling the ridge is a well-preserved two-staged cupola with louvers in double arched casings.



Juliana's Catering & Events

julianascatering.com

Juliana's Catering & Events was founded in 2012 by the Chunias family of Sudbury with the goal of providing fresh, healthy food to residents of the greater Boston area and beyond. For us, food is personal; Juliana's is owned and operated by a loving family of 7 with catering & food service roots dating back generations. We strive to provide the freshest ingredients and a great experience to each and every customer -- That's why we're constantly innovating with new and exciting variations on traditional American, Italian and Mediterranean cuisine.

What sets Juliana's apart is authenticity -- it comes homemade from our kitchen at the "Hunt House." While the kitchen has undergone renovations to facilitate catering for 1,000+ person orders, the remainder of the house is a quaint Sudbury charmer that had been run as a Bed & Breakfast.

We are happy to provide onsite catering and full event planning services or to simply prepare your catering order for pickup or delivery. We've also offered a number of themed menu options in the past, ranging from German cuisine for Oktoberfest events to authentic taco and burrito bars to pig + lamb roasts. We also offer specialty New England lobster & clambakes, indoor and outdoor brick oven pizza events using our portable oven and we are happy to accommodate custom theme requests -- all you have to do is ask!

– Nick Chunias



Bogle Sisters House

Address: 48 King Philip Road • Date Built: c. 1800 • Current Owner: David Haas

This late generation Cape style home with clapboard exterior was occupied for six decades by Lucy and Nancy Bogle, known as “The Bogle Sisters”, daughters of Francis and Patty Bogle. Francis Bogle was the son of Rowland and Elizabeth (Goodenow) Bogle, owners and occupants of the Bogle-Walker Farm. The Bogle-Walker Farm, once located on Goodman’s Hill Road, was purchased in 1715 by Thomas Bogle, the first Bogle to move to Sudbury from Scotland by way of Boston. Lucy and Nancy Bogle lived in the Bogle Sisters’ House as early as 1832. They resided on the property until at least 1890 when, according to town assessment records, the house was valued at \$360 and the land at \$200. Nancy died in 1895 at the age of 78. Lucy died the following year at the age of 83. Neither of the sisters ever married.

While the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS) indicates the year built for the Bogle Sisters’ House as 1800, town records put the date at 1830. However, recent inspections of the window sills and fieldstone foundation indicate that it may have been built much earlier. While the house currently has one functioning chimney, it at one time had up to four fireplaces and two chimneys. The remains of a second chimney were discovered by the current homeowner during home repairs.

Sources:

Hudson, Alfred S. *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts: 1638-1889*. The Town of Sudbury, 1889.

“Report of the Board of Assessors of the Town of Sudbury for the Year 1890.” Sudbury Archives.

“Annual Report: Town Clerk, Sudbury, MA, February 28, 1897.” Sudbury Archives.

“Annual Report: Town Clerk, Sudbury, MA, February 2, 1896.” Sudbury Archives.

“Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System Report for SUD 35.” Accessed February 21, 2016.



Sudbury South Schoolhouse

Address: 23 Massasoit Avenue • Date Built: 1921, Converted to Residence: 1992
Current Owners: Naomi and David Halpern

This lovely home, a former schoolhouse, has a history that dates from Sudbury’s desire to relocate and update two of its four grade schools in the early 20th century. According to the Superintendent of Schools’ request in the 1920 Town Report, there was a need to combine the Wadsworth school on Concord Road and the Lanham school due in part to space issues and sanitary facilities (outhouses). Further, the Lanham school, built in 1891, was on the busy State road and it was thought that a safer and quieter location would be better. The town voted to purchase land on Massasoit Avenue for a new building site. The Wadsworth school was closed and the Lanham school was cut in two and moved (perhaps by oxen and sleds as was common in those days) to the new location. It was expanded and the new South school, a two-room schoolhouse divided by a central hallway with three grades per room and updated sanitation facilities, was ready for students in 1921.

The South school operated from the fall of 1921 until around 1960. Later, the building was sold to former owners of 54 King Philip Road. A ballet school rented space there until 1992 when the current owners of 54 King Philip Road converted part of the building into a residence. The Halperns bought the home in 2012.

The original school building, which sat on a one-acre lot, was built in the Colonial Revival style. Its foundation is uncut fieldstone, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the walls are wood and clapboard. It has a large center chimney. A small portico covers the south-facing entrance supported by two square columns at the front steps and two pilasters at the door. The wood paneled door has four-pane sidelights and a six-light transom. The two sets of four windows on the front façade have six-over-nine double-hung windows on each side of the center entrance. The foundation has small two-over-two double-hung windows. The boxed cornices of the roof and front entrance feature dentil trim.