

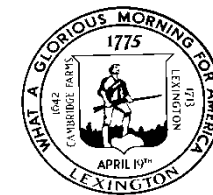


Discover Your Home's History!

Marilyn Fenollosa

Lexington Historical Commission

September 22, 2018



Discover Your Home's History!



Historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the website <https://www.lexingtonma.gov/historical-commission/comprehensive-cultural-resources-survey>. The page features the Town of Lexington logo and navigation menu. The main content area is titled "Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey" and includes a list of resources available to users.

Town of Lexington Massachusetts

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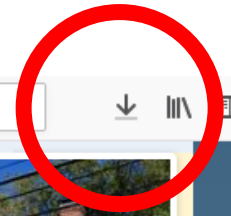
Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey

See our new interactive map of historical properties with links to survey forms.

This architectural and historical overview of the Town of Lexington and its neighborhoods includes:

- All of Lexington's [historical property survey forms](#), by address
- [Area survey forms](#)
- [Guide to architectural styles](#), with Lexington examples
- [Historic maps of Lexington](#) to orient you





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- [Historic maps of Lexington](#) to orient you
- [Bibliography](#) of the many resources available to you — most of which are readily accessible at [Cary Library](#).

The Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey project was funded with Community Preservation Act funds. The Lexington Historical Commission is grateful for the support that the Town has shown in enabling this important project.





The Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey

of the

Lexington Historical Commission

Revised August, 2018

This is the Master Index to all properties included on Lexington's Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey (the "Inventory").

The Master Index contains an alphabetical listing of all properties included on the Inventory, either by Area or street name. Many of the buildings are documented on individual building forms ("B" Forms) that describe their historical and/or architectural significance; these may be viewed at http://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov/property-survey-forms/scanned_surveys_menu.htm. Others are included as buildings that contribute to the historical and/or architectural significance of a group of buildings described on an Area form ("A" form; see http://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov/area-survey-forms/scanned_area_surveys.htm); these buildings are individually listed on Data Sheets included with the appropriate Area form (a list of Areas is included in the following pages, and a map identifying Area locations is provided at http://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov/lexmaps/Area_Locator.pdf.) Structures and objects included on the Inventory are at http://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov/objects-structures/objects_structures_menu.htm.

4 Chase Avenue	(Q)	416 Concord Avenue + Garage	2211
8 Chase Avenue	(Q)	440 Concord Avenue	(U)
9 Chase Avenue	(Q)	456 Concord Avenue	(U)
11 Chase Avenue	(Q)	461–463 Concord Avenue	562 (T)
14 Chase Avenue	(Q)	464 Concord Avenue	(U)
15 Chase Avenue	(Q)	470 Concord Avenue	(U)
20 Chase Avenue	(Q)	476 Concord Avenue	(U)
25 Chase Avenue	(Q)	500 Concord Avenue	(U)
28 Chase Avenue	(Q)	502 Concord Avenue	564 (U)
29 Chase Avenue	(Q)	503 Concord Avenue	563 (U)
31 Chase Avenue	(Q)	510 Concord Avenue	565 (U)
32 Chase Avenue	(Q)	516 Concord Avenue	(U)



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Historic Property Forms

This page indexes all of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's "Form B - Building" records for Lexington buildings. These records include information on:

- the historic name of the building, if one is known
- original and current use and ownership
- construction date
- architect (if known) and architectural style.

Browse historic property forms listed alphabetically by street name

See historic property forms for street names beginning with:

A	H	O	V
B	I	P	W
C	J	Q	X

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



West (loggia) elevation

Locus Map



Assessor's Number USGS Quad Assoc Form Number

Town/City: Lexington
Place: (neighborhood or village):

Address: 18 Bowker Street

Historic Name:

Uses: Present: residential
Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1915-27

Source: style, historic maps

Style/Form: Bungalow

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:
Foundation: fieldstone, concrete

Wall/Trim: wood shingles and trim

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
None

Major Alterations (with dates):
Side and rear additions, replacement sash (c. 20th - E 21st c)

Condition: good

Moved: no yes Date:

Acreage: 0.24

Setting: Located on a short side street near the main thoroughfare of Massachusetts Avenue, close to the Arlington line. Dense residential neighborhood with buildings of varying size and scale and predominantly early to mid-20th c. construction.

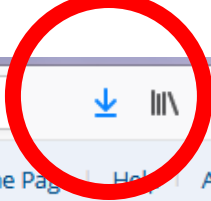
Recorded by: Wendy Frontiero
Organization: Lexington Historical Commission
Date (month / year): September 2015



records.lexingtonma.gov/Weblink/Search.aspx?searchcommand={LF%3aName%3d"C*"%2c+Type%3d"D"}+



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Records Management Search

General Search x

Search terms

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Reset

Sort results by: Name v

Results 21 - 40 of 60

OCRed: all Page count: 4 Volume name: DEFAULT2 Template name: Property Survey

Show more information...

[concord-avenue_0502](#)

Property Survey - 2 page(s)

OCRed: all Page count: 2 Volume name: DEFAULT2 Template name: Property Survey

Show more information...

[concord-avenue_0503](#)

Property Survey - 3 page(s)

OCRed: all Page count: 3 Volume name: DEFAULT2 Template name: Property Survey

Show more information...

[concord-avenue_0510](#)

Page 2 of 3

First



1

2

3



Last



FORM B - BUILDING

AREA T	FORM NO. 563
-----------	-----------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



wn Lexington

dress 503 Concord Avenue

storic Name Cutler Farmhouse

ie: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

ite c. 1804

Source John Coles and Associates

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings attached garage

Major alterations (with dates) ell

(1827); roof raised and rear addition,

east porch, bracketed door hood (1874)

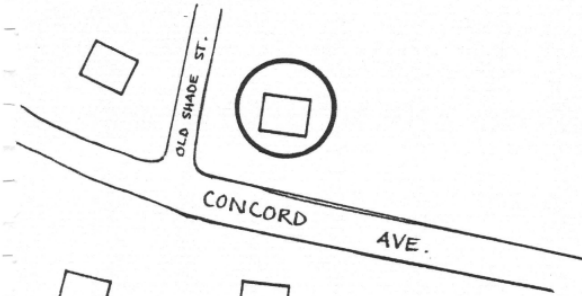
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 29641 ft.²

Setting Screened from street with
continual traffic by a row of hemlocks;
surrounded by much newer houses built on
the farmland formerly associated with
this house.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
property and nearest intersection.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Nancy S. Seasholes

Organization Lexington Historical Commission

Date February, 1984

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Built c. 1804, the Cutler farmhouse is one of the remaining Federal farmhouses along the old Cambridge-Concord Turnpike, now Concord Avenue. Very little of the original Federal finishes remain, however. On the exterior only the five-bay facade and the two end chimneys of the central portion date from the Federal period. On the interior, the only Federal elements are the "ribbed molded" chair rail and cornice in the west front parlor; the filled holes on the stair treads indicating the original balusters were slender, square in

(see Continuation Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The land on which this house is located was owned in the eighteenth century by Ebenezer White. After his death, it was sold in about 1789 to a Joseph Underwood who, in turn, sold the lot to his son Joseph Jr. in 1804. The house was apparently built about this time, for the deed refers to Joseph Underwood Jr.'s "new house." Further corroboration is supplied by the Middlesex County Commissioners records for 1804 which, in describing the Cambridge-Concord Turnpike built that year (the present Concord Avenue), mention "the new house of Joseph Underwood, Jr." (Burgess 1965:84-85). This house was apparently a two-story Federal farmhouse, five bays wide, one room deep, with brick ends, two end chimneys, either a hip or a gable roof, and perhaps an attached shed at the east end of the back (John F. Cole to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Nussdorfer, March 20, 1969).

The part of Ebenezer White's estate south of present Concord Avenue was sold in 1790 to Thomas Cutler who, in turn, sold it in 1802 to his son Nathaniel. The latter lived in the old White farmhouse (south of the present 502 Concord Avenue) until 1822 when he purchased Joseph Underwood Jr.'s house from Underwood relatives. Nathaniel Cutler (1773-1849) was a prosperous farmer, raising and selling large quantities of herbs and dealing in lumber. He was also an important figure in town affairs, serving as moderator, selectman, district school committeeman, surveyor of highways, overseer of the poor, surveyor of lumber, and a member of various special town committees. In 1837 the west ell was apparently added to the house, for the assessors' records mention "sheds and

(see Continuation Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Burgess, Marjorie Cutler. 1965. A Genealogy of the Cutler Family of Lexington, Massachusetts, 1634-1964. Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company.

Burgess, Marjorie Cutler. Cutler Farm, 503 Concord Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts. Typescript, June 1964. On file at Lexington Historical Commission.

John F. Cole to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Nussdorfer. Letter, March 20, 1969. On file at Lexington Historical Commission.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Lexington	Form No: 563
Property Name: 503 Concord Avenue	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

section, and set on the diagonal; and the original brick ends, visible in the attic and the west ell basement. The house has had many additions or alterations: the west ell was added in 1837, the bracketed hood over the front door and the east porch during an extensive 1874 remodeling (the trellis over the front door is undoubtedly a later addition), and the garage before 1923.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

betterments on the house" (Burgess 1965:85), and in 1842 Nathaniel Cutler deeded the farm to his son Thomas in return for the right to live in the west ell. The ell has subsequently almost always been occupied by a separate household; it is now a rental apartment.

Thomas Cutler (1801-1890) was also a successful farmer, but not active in town affairs. He ran the farm with his son Thomas Everett Cutler (1830-1875); under the latter the farm began to specialize in apples and milk and its holdings were increased, especially in the area north of Shade and east of Spring streets, in what is now the Woodhaven area (1875 map). In 1874 the original house was completely remodeled: the roof was raised, the house was made two rooms deep, the brick ends covered with clapboards, and the bracketed front doorway and east porch added. Thomas E. Cutler died in 1875 and his inventory lists the rooms then existing in the main house: kitchen, dining room, sitting room (east front), front hall, parlor (west front), parlor chamber, chamber over front hall, sitting room chamber, bath room, dining room chamber, north chamber, attic, workmen's chamber, wardrobe (Burgess 1964:8-9). This inventory also mentions improvements to a barn and outbuildings; the former, at least, was located on the south side of Concord Avenue (site of present 502 Concord Avenue). Thomas Cutler died in 1890 and his inventory cites the house, barn, and three outbuildings (Burgess 1965:54).

Thomas Cutler left the 150 acre farm to his son's widow and children. It was purchased in 1898 by Clarence H. Cutler (1869-1933), a son of Thomas E. Cutler. Like his great-grandfather, Clarence Cutler was very active in town affairs, serving as a town meeting member, on the finance committee, planning board, as a fence viewer, and a delegate to Republican conventions. He was also a member of the Lexington Grange, Minutemen, Rotary Club, and First Parish Church. During his ownership of the Cutler farm he continued to specialize in apples and milk and many outbuildings were added, all of which have since disappeared: a wagon shed (late 1890s) next to the barn; a summer house (c. 1915) at the Parker pine (see Concord Avenue area form); a cottage (1920) on the east side of the property (site of present 501 Concord Avenue); workmen's housing (before 1920) above the wagon shed (Burgess 1964:5, 1965:85-86). Clarence Cutler apparently wanted the farm to remain in the Cutler family, but he left it to his wife who, on her death in 1938, had left it to a niece, so the farm, which had been owned and operated by the same family for over 100 years, ceased to be owned by the Cutlers. After World War II the Cutler farmland was divided up and sold off for residential developments: Woodhaven in the late 1940s, Benjamin Road in the 1950s, and Five Fields, on the south side of Concord Avenue, in the early 1950s (see Five Fields area form). The Cutler barn and workmen's house were torn down in 1953 as part of the latter development.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA T	FORM NO. 563
-----------	-----------------



wn Lexington

dress 503 Concord Avenue

storic Name Cutler Farmhouse

ie: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

ite c. 1804

Source John Coles and Associates

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings attached garage

Major alterations (with dates) ell

(1827); roof raised and rear addition,

east porch, bracketed door hood (1874)

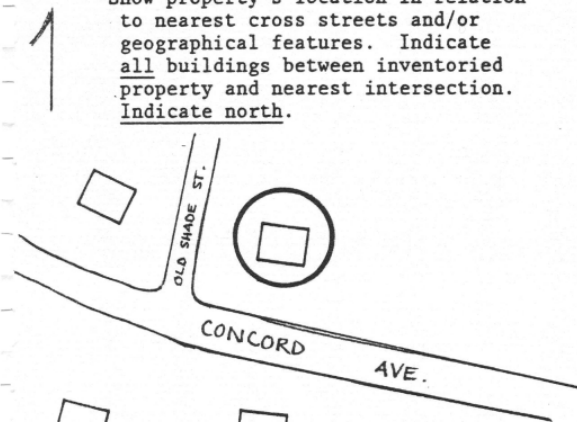
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 29641 ft.²

Setting Screened from street with continual traffic by a row of hemlocks; surrounded by much newer houses built on the farmland formerly associated with this house.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nancy S. Seasholes

Organization Lexington Historical Commission

Date February, 1984



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- [Area E - East Lexington](#)
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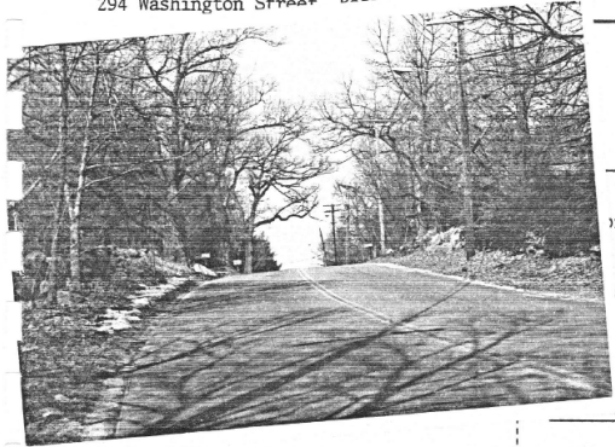
- Area A - Central Business District
- Area B - Battle Green
- Area C - Hancock-Clarke Area
- Area D - Munroe Tavern Historic District
- Area E - East Lexington
- Area F - Woburn Street Area
- Area G - Grant, Fletcher, Sheridan & Sherman Streets
- Area H - Meriam Hill
- Area I - Middle Ridge / Turning Mill
- Area J - Parker Street & Upper Clarke Street
- Area K - Forest Street
- Area L - Raymond Street
- Area M - Winthrop Road
- Area N - Bloomfield Street
- Area O - Munroe Hill
- Area P - Curve Street
- Area Q - Liberty Heights
- Area R - Six Moon Hill
- Area S - Peacock Farm
- Area T - Concord Avenue
- Area U - Five Fields



FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
552-553, 556-563, 572	T



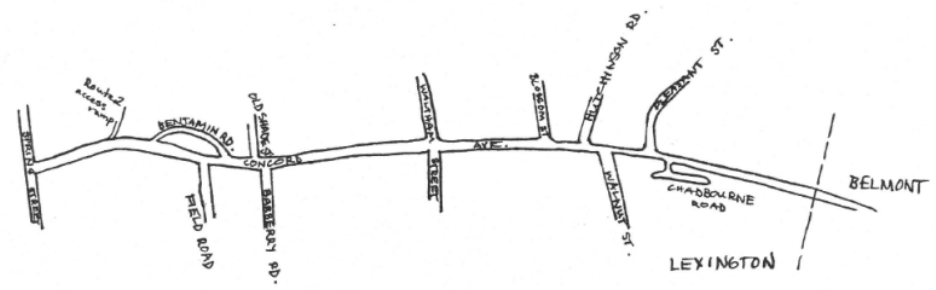
Lexington

of area (if any) Concord Avenue

date or period early nineteenth

y-present

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)



Recorded by Nancy S. Seasholes
Organization Lexington Historical Commission
Date February, 1984

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Originally the Cambridge-Concord Turnpike, Concord Avenue, except for a short section near Spring Street, is still in exactly the same location as it was when built in 1804. It also preserves much of its historic character: although it has been widened and much of it built up since World War II, the section near the site of the Parker pine, shown in the photo, still seems like a country road complete with the stone walls that once bordered it. A number of the farmhouses that were built along the highway in its early years remain, enhancing the sense of an historic roadway.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The Cambridge-Concord Turnpike is one of the many such turnpikes built in the nation as well as in Massachusetts during the first years of the nineteenth century. Despite opposition from Lexington for reasons unspecified (Worthen 1946:50), the Cambridge-Concord Turnpike Association was incorporated in 1803 to build a road between Cambridge and Concord straighter than the circuitous one then existing through Lexington (see Old Shade Street and Ricci's Lane area forms). The Lexington section was laid out on virtually the same route Concord Avenue follows today and was apparently completed in 1804. Two tollgates were erected, one in Cambridge and one in Lincoln, and a system of tolls established, the amount determined by the type of vehicle and size of team or the number of animals driven. The turnpike was not very profitable: because it was built in a straight line it went over many hills (as it still does) rather than around them; and thanks to these hills as well as to poor maintenance an early stagecoach line was soon discontinued. In 1828 the stockholders petitioned the county commissioners to make the turnpike a county road. After the county took over some abutters moved their stone walls in as much as 10 feet, reducing the distance between walls to 50 feet in some places, far less than the 66 feet (4 rods) required by the turnpike. (A drawing of the Parker pine showing Concord Avenue before 1864 indicates that it was much narrower than 50 feet, but this may be the result of artistic license [Weiss 1864, I: facing 28]). Concord Avenue has since been widened, most recently in the early 1960s to make the pavement 30 feet wide, not too much different from the 22 feet required for the original turnpike.

(see Continuation Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Burgess, Marjorie Cutler. 1965. A Genealogy of the Cutler Family of Lexington, Massachusetts, 1634-1964. Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company.
- Smith, A. Bradford. 1905. "The Concord Turnpike." Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society 3:110-116.
- Smith, A. Bradford. 1900. "Kite End." Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society 2:99-122.
- Weiss, John. 1864. Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker. New York: D. Appleton and Company. (Reprinted 1969, Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press.)

2M-6/80

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Lexington	Form No: T
Property Name: Concord Avenue	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Once the turnpike was built, it became a locus for new farmhouses, many of which are still standing. On Concord Avenue between the Belmont line and Spring Street, of the seven houses shown on the 1830 map, five are still there; of the 12 on the 1852 map, eight still exist and one has been reconstructed (see sketch map and relevant building forms.) A schoolhouse located by 1853 on the lot now 405 Concord Avenue has been moved and is now part of a house on Lincoln Street (see 376 Lincoln Street form). The structures that no longer remain are almost all in the section from Spring Street west, an area that has been seriously disrupted in the twentieth century by the building of the Cambridge Reservoir in 1897, Route 2 in 1933, Route 128 in 1951, and the rebuilding of Route 2 in the early 1960s. The noted Phinney/Webster Smith farm, for example, was on land now occupied by Raytheon Corporation, and the site of the Simonds Tavern, which was at the corner of Spring Street and old Concord Avenue and burned in 1915, is now under Route 2. Highway construction has also altered the course of Concord Avenue. When Route 2 was built, it followed the course of the old turnpike from the Lincoln line to a point about midway between Spring and Old Shade streets, just west of the present Benjamin Road; Route 2 then swung slightly north and Concord Avenue began as a fork off the highway. When Route 2 was rebuilt in the early 1960s, it was connected to Concord Avenue by access ramps and Concord Avenue itself was turned to run southwest, intersecting Spring Street opposite the Parker homestead.

Of all the historic personages who have lived in the vicinity of Concord Avenue, undoubtedly the most famous are the Parkers: Captain John, commander of the Minutemen in their historic confrontation with the British on the Lexington Green on April 19, 1775, and his grandson Theodore, the transcendentalist, reformer, and abolitionist (see 187 Spring Street and Parker monument forms). Theodore Parker was apparently responsible for saving a very tall double-headed pine that stood on a high point of Concord Avenue near the present intersections with Field and Benjamin roads (see photo). The tree was henceforth known as the "Parker pine" and was a well-known landmark. It was badly damaged by fire in the late nineteenth century, however, and had to be cut down; a summer house was built around the stump in 1915 but neither the house nor the stump remain today. Other noted families along Concord Avenue were the Wellingtons, important in Lexington's late nineteenth century dairy industry (see 177 Concord Avenue form), the Cutlers, also dairymen (see 503 Concord Avenue form), and numerous Smiths, after which this part of Lexington was known as "Smith's End" in the nineteenth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Worthen, Edwin B. 1946. A Calendar History of Lexington, Massachusetts, 1620-1946.
Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Savings Bank.

1830 map
1852 map
1853 map
1937 map
1955 map
1964 map

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

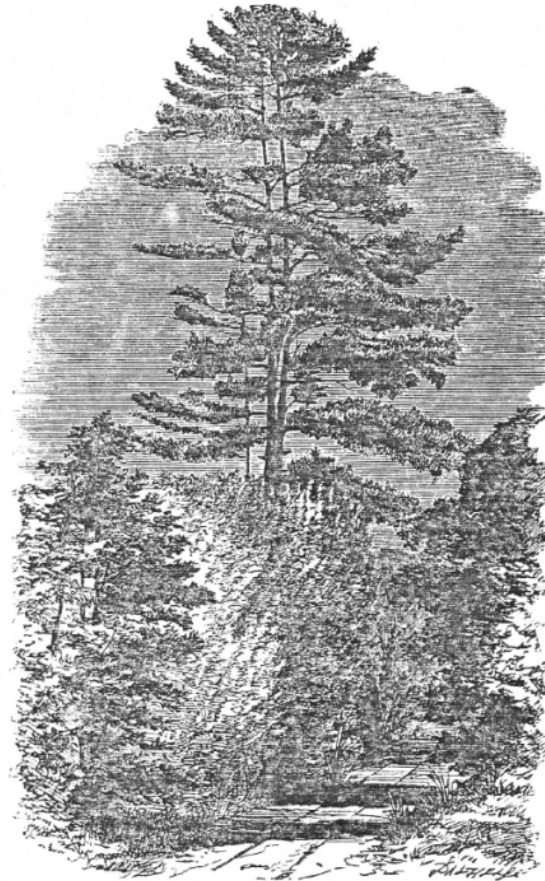
Lexington

Form No:

T

Property Name: Concord Avenue

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



PARKER PINE

from Weiss, John, Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1864; reprint Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press, 1969), p. 29.



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lexingtonma.gov/historical-commission/comprehensive-cultural-resources-survey/pages/historic-property-forms



Area Summaries

Attachment	Size
Guide Map of Area Letter Designations	957.76 KB
Area A - Central Business District	596.15 KB
Area B - Battle Green	507.65 KB
Area C - Hancock-Clarke Area	336.32 KB
Area D - Munroe Tavern Historic District	408.81 KB
Area E - East Lexington	796.74 KB
Area F - Woburn Street Area	415.13 KB
Area G - Grant, Fletcher, Sheridan & Sherman Streets	522.75 KB
Area H - Meriam Hill	543.42 KB
Area I - Middle Ridge / Turning Mill	471.15 KB
Area J - Parker Street & Upper Clarke Street	617.19 KB
Area K - Forest Street	611.94 KB
Area L - Raymond Street	244.21 KB
Area M - Winthrop Road	433.98 KB
Area N - Bloomfield Street	411.74 KB
Area O - Munroe Hill	539.51 KB

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Area M - Winthrop Road	433.98 KB
Area N - Bloomfield Street	411.74 KB
Area O - Munroe Hill	539.51 KB
Area P - Curve Street	367.61 KB
Area Q - Liberty Heights	447.24 KB
Area R - Six Moon Hill	452.58 KB
Area S - Peacock Farm	385.6 KB
Area T - Concord Avenue	484.7 KB
Area U - Five Fields	687.19 KB
Area V - Ricci's Lane	390.62 KB
Area W - Allen Street	328.25 KB
Area X - Carroll Farm	305.69 KB
Area Y - Fair Oaks	461.12 KB
Area Z - Old Shade Street	155.64 KB
Area AA AE - Metropolitan State Hospital	348.4 KB
Area AB - First Period Buildings	219.46 KB
Area AC - Lexington Green Historic District	480.23 KB
Area AD - Sanderson House/Munroe Tavern	278.53 KB

lexingtonma.gov/sites/lexingtonma/files/pages/lexington - area r summary - six moon hill.pdf

[Sanderson House/Munroe Tavern](#)

Area T - Concord Avenue

Traversing the southern part of town, near the Waltham border, what is now Concord Avenue was originally the Cambridge-Concord Turnpike, built in 1804. This was one of many such turnpikes built across the state and New England during the early 19th century. This particular route had two tollgates, one in Cambridge and one in Lincoln. The amount of toll paid was determined by the type of vehicle and size of team or the number of animals driven. The straight but hilly route made it less than ideal and by 1828 the original stockholders petitioned to make it a county road.

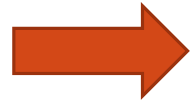


272 Concord Avenue

The section of Concord Avenue from Spring Street east to the Belmont town line retains a number of the farmhouses that were built along the highway in its early years. Adding to the sense of an historic roadway are numerous stone walls. Among the farmhouses located along the former Cambridge-Concord Turnpike are three Federal-style houses with brick ends. Two of these, at **272 and 177 Concord Avenue** were constructed for members of the Wellington family; the third is located at **503 Concord Avenue**. In the late 19th century 177 and 503 Concord Avenue were occupied by prominent dairymen who transported milk into Boston for sale.



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- Area Surveys
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- Historic Property Forms
- Historical Period Summaries
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- Massachusetts Archives Building Plans List
- Master Index of Properties
- Municipal Buildings History
- National Register of Historic Places List for Lexington



Historical Period Summaries

First Settlement

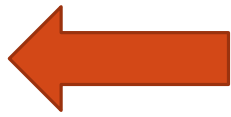
Early 17th century to 1691

Colonial Period

1692 - ca.1770

Federal Period

1775 - 1830



Early Industrial Period

1830 - 1870

Suburbanization

1870 - 1915

Early Modern Period

1915 - 1940

Federal Period, 1775 - 1830

The first battle of the American Revolution took place in Lexington on April 19, 1775 and the town has long been known as "The Birthplace of American Liberty". On that fateful spring morning some seventy-seven militia members led by Captain John Parker stood on the **Lexington Common** to challenge the British troops. Eight were killed on the Common, seven of whom were residents of Lexington. The evening before, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, prominent leaders in the patriot cause, were guests of the Reverend Jonas Clarke in the parsonage (the present **Hancock-Clarke House**). Fearing that the pair might be captured by the British, Dr. Joseph Warren of Boston sent William Dawes and Paul Revere to Lexington to warn them of the advancing British troops. Traveling separately, they each stopped to warn Hancock and Adams and then set off for Concord. The leaders left at about dawn and by then the militia was gathering on the common. In the early hours several dozen minutemen had gathered at the **Buckman Tavern** to await the arrival of the British soldiers. Just before sunrise Captain Parker's men assembled in two long lines on the common. Following the battle, the British troops continued on to Concord, arriving at about 7 a.m. Yet, Lexington had not yet seen the last of the soldiers. That same afternoon the **Munroe Tavern**, located one mile east of the Common, served as the headquarters for Brigadier General Earl Percy and his one thousand reinforcements. For one and a half hours, the dining room was used as a field hospital while the weary British soldiers availed themselves of food and drink. Throughout the town, other houses were looted and set on fire by the British on their way back to Boston. Three additional Lexington lives were lost that afternoon. In terms of casualties Lexington suffered more that day than any other town. Though her population was much less than that of Concord or Cambridge, her loss in killed and wounded was more than one-third greater than both of those towns taken together. Twenty-four years after the events of April 19, 1775 a monument was erected to honor those who were slain. Completed on July 4, 1799, the **Revolutionary Monument** on the Common or Battle Green is the nation's oldest Revolutionary War memorial and is the gravesite of those colonists slain in the Battle of Lexington.



Revolutionary War Monument, 1799



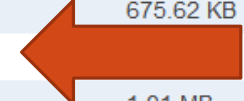
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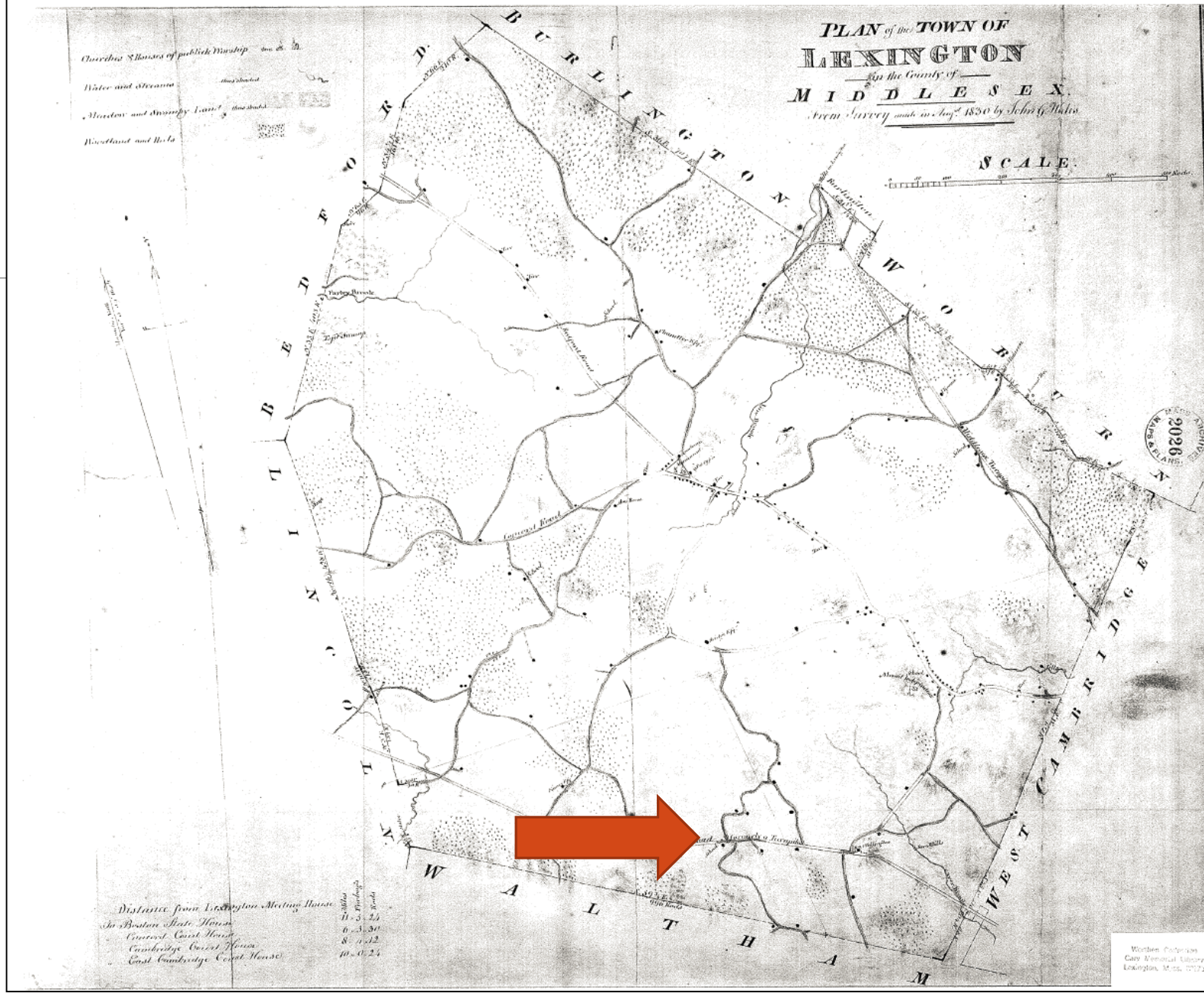


Maps c. 1640 - 1906

This selection of area guide and period maps has been scanned in high resolution to maintain the best possible visual fidelity.

Attachment	Size
Guide Map to Lexington Area Designations	957.76 KB
1641 Cambridge from Dedham to the Merrimack River, Edwin B. Worthen (n.d.)	458.44 KB
1650 Early Grants at "The Farms," Edwin B. Worthen (1924)	543.74 KB
1754 South West Lexington & Lincoln, Edwin B. Worthen (n.d.)	696.88 KB
1775-1776 Boston & Vicinity, Edwin B. Worthen (1924)	5.26 MB
1794 Plan of Lexington, Samuel Thompson	675.62 KB
1830 Plan of Lexington, John G. Hales	1.01 MB
1830 Plan of Lexington based on Hales, Edwin B. Worthen (1915)	2.14 MB
1853 Map Lexington based on Walling, Edwin B. Worthen (1915)	1.62 MB
1853 Map of Lexington, H. F. Walling	410.55 KB
1875 Lexington, p. 71, J. B. Beers & Co.	805.51 KB
1875 Lexington Center, p. 72, J. B. Beers & Co.	464.31 KB
1875 East Lexington, p. 73, J. B. Beers & Co.	







Browser address bar: <https://www.lexingtonma.gov/historical-commission/comprehensive-cultural-resources-survey>

Browser search bar: Search

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Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey

See our new interactive map of historical properties with links to survey forms.

This architectural and historical overview of the Town of Lexington and its neighborhoods includes:

- All of Lexington's [historical property survey forms](#), by address
- [Area survey forms](#)
- [Guide to architectural styles](#), with Lexington examples
- [Historic maps of Lexington](#) to orient you
- [Bibliography](#) of the many resources available to you — most of which are readily accessible at [Cary Library](#).

The Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey project was funded with Community Preservation Act funds. The Lexington Historical Commission is grateful for the support that the Town has shown in enabling this important project.



Lexington's Historic Resources: A Heritage in Architecture

Architectural Style Guide

Compiled from various sources including

Mass. Sec'y of State, Architectural Heritage Education field guide (1980)

Greater Portland Landmarks, Living with Old Houses (1975)

Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (1993)

Lexington Historical Commission



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Federal Style, 1780 - 1830



Some things to look for are

- symmetrical appearance with flat, horizontal lines
- two or four chimneys in gable end walls or set in from gable ends
- windows usually spaced evenly, with shutters
- occasional Palladian windows
- delicate classical trim on windows and cornices
- elaborate fan doorways, with side lights
- occasional hip roofs
- frequent brick construction

Federal Style, 1780 - 1830



517 Massachusetts Avenue, ca. 1830



782 Massachusetts Avenue, ca. 1833



177 Concord Avenue, ca. 1802



Discover your home's history...at

[Historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov](https://historicsurvey.lexingtonma.gov)