

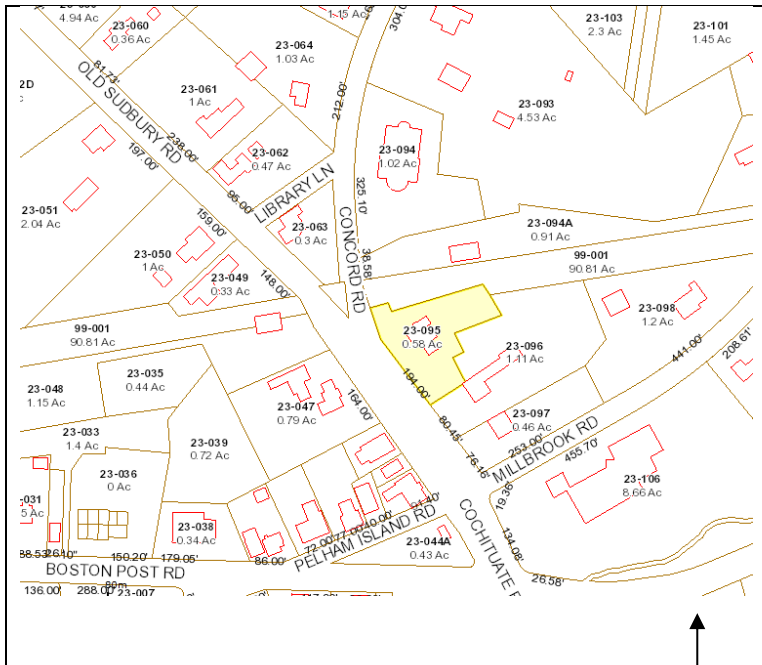
FORM B – BUILDING

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

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Gretchen G. Schuler

Organization: for Wayland Historical Commission

Date (month / year): November 2012

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

23-095

Natick

A & I

WAY.78

Town: WAYLAND

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Wayland Center

Address: 12 Cochituate Road

Historic Name: Grout-Heard House

Uses: Present: house museum

Original: single-family residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1740/ca. 1820

Source: local histories

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: parged concrete block

Wall/Trim: wood clapboards and shingles

Roof: slate and asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Willie's shed attached to east/rear elevation accessible from the house, on concrete block. First Library Marker on Boulder – front lawn.

Major Alterations (with dates): windows altered and rear rooms added to main block – late 18th C.; south wing added – ca. 1822; two-story bow added ca. 1890. Kitchen ell – 1964.

Condition: good

Moved: no | | yes | x | **Date** 1878, 1962_

Acreage: .58 acres

Setting: On east side of Cochituate Road (Rt 126/27). Next to railroad and library on north and residences on south side. Other residential, civic and commercial historic buildings at historic town center. Situated above road with retaining wall at sidewalk. Large important beech trees in front lawn.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WAYLAND

12 COCHITUATE ROAD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

A & I	WAY.78
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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: *Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

This is the last house on Cochituate Road just before it becomes Concord Road. The property is next to the old Massachusetts Central Railroad, later the Boston and Maine, and at the town center. A stone retaining wall lines the sidewalk in front of the property and two large beech trees are on either side of the front walkway. Two sets of steps lead from the sidewalk onto the property – one between the beech trees in line with the front door that once led to the main entry of the Town Hall and the other farther south that led to the library entrance in the large Town Hall building once on this site. A dirt and gravel driveway runs between stone piers at the sidewalk edge along the north side of the house to a small dirt parking area behind the house. A small herb garden is located across the driveway north of the kitchen door.

The five-bay, two and one-half story house represents several building periods. It consists of the five-bay block (ca. 1740, ca. 1788), a two-story side wing (ca. 1822) on the south end, a two-story rounded bay (ca. 1890) on the north end, and a rear kitchen ell (1964). The house rests on a concrete block foundation (moved in 1962), has wood clapboard siding, except the rear elevation which has wood shingles, and a slate roof on the main house and asphalt-shingled roof on the wing. The façade has 6/9 windows set in plain unadorned slightly projecting casings with second-story windows abutting the cornice and first-story windows having heavily molded projecting caps or cornice moldings. The center entry is a raised-field, six-paneled door set in a Georgian style casing of pilasters elaborated with reeding carrying a wide entablature and closed pediment. Trim boards including corner boards, watertable, and cornice are all flat and plain. In the gable ends the eave overhang is minimal with short returns. In each gable peak of the main house there are two small 4/4 attic windows. The three-bay south wing has an entry bay nearest the main block and two window bays. The recessed paneled door is set in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival casing with four-lite half sidelights and flanking narrow pilasters topped with a deep entablature and projecting molded lintel or hood. First-story windows have 6/6 sash and second-story windows have 3/6 sash. On the north side of the main block there is a two-story rounded projecting bay with a conical top. Siding is clapboards with abutting ends. Three 1/1 first and three 2/2 second-story windows are aligned and evenly spaced around the rounded bay. The center chimney of the main house rises in front of the ridge indicating that it is likely that the roof was raised, which is consistent with the addition of the rear rooms in ca. 1788 that would have required a roof change to accommodate the new breadth of the building.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

The earliest extant dwelling at Wayland Center is the Grout-Heard House named for its 18th and 19th century occupants. By the time that the main house was believed to have been constructed – in ca. 1740 – the meetinghouse had been moved from the North Cemetery to the center and erected in about the location of the George Smith House on the corner of Cochituate and Pelham Island Roads. A ca. 1725 Ebenezer Roby house (burned in 1886) stood just north at 11 Concord Road, and another dwelling and shop were nearly across the road on the site of the William Dudley House (1 Old Sudbury Road). It is believed that the first part of this house was built in the 1740s, possibly at the time of the marriage of **Jonathan Grout** in 1743. This was likely a four room house – two up and two down – around a large center chimney. In 1744 **Richard Heard** purchased the house from his brother-in-law Jonathan Heard. Next owner was **Elijah Bent** and his son-in-law,

Continuation sheet 1

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David Curtis. In 1787 **Silas Grout** (1755-1820), blacksmith purchased the house. He was a descendant of the first John Grout in Sudbury thus a relation of Jonathan Grout, who was the assumed builder of the house. Silas married **Susanna Clapp** of Sherborn in 1788 and probably added the rooms (now one long room) behind the chimney and the second-story rooms over them. (The position of the chimney in front of the ridge is an indication that the back rooms, particularly the second-story rooms, were added after the original construction when the pitch had to be changed to accommodate that additional breadth of the building.) Grout also moved the small 6/9 sash to the rear of the house and added new 'modern' 6/9 windows (larger) across the façade. It is likely that many of the interior latches and door hinges were made by Silas Grout on his forge. Soon after her father's death, **Jerusha Grout** (1795-1867), daughter of Silas and Susanna, married **Newell Heard** (1788-1865) in 1822 which is when this house is likely to have become a two-family and the south ell was added. Newell and Jerusha Heard lived in one half and Jerusha's mother, Susanna, and Jerusha's brother and sister, William and Susan lived in the other half. Newell Heard was proprietor of the red store which then was located about where the Massachusetts Central Passenger Station (the Depot) is now situated. The next generation to live in the house was the son of Newell and Jerusha, **John Augustus Heard** (1828-1878) who married Sarah Hawkes in 1851, became a renowned daguerreotype photographer. His wife **Sarah Heard** (d. 1902) moved back to Wayland in 1868 after the deaths of Newell and Jerusha and brought her two daughters, **Grace and Blanche** to live here while their father remained in Argentina where he was an official photographer for the Argentine government. He returned to Wayland in 1877, but died soon after.

At this time a move was afoot to build a new Town Hall to replace the Town House (21 Cochituate Road) which had inadequate space. Hodijah Braman was chairman of the building committee and thought that the site of the Grout-Heard House was ideal. He arranged for Sarah Heard to purchase land just north of his property on Old Sudbury Road and had this house moved to that site in order to erect a new large Stick Style Town Hall on this site. Sarah Heard lived in her house at the new location and was the Wayland librarian from 1885 to 1901 during which time the library was housed in the new Town Hall on this site. Both of the Heard daughters who were school teachers came back to Wayland frequently and after their mother's death were the owners of this house (on the Old Sudbury Road site). Sometime after the move to Old Sudbury Road the Heards had added the two-story projecting rounded bay on the north side – in about 1890.

In 1955 when Raytheon built its facility on Old Sudbury Road it became the owner of the Grout-Heard House. Raytheon donated the house to the newly incorporated Wayland Historical Society. In 1958 the Town Hall on this site was demolished which paved the way to return the Grout-Heard house to its original site. Thus in 1962 the Historical Society was able to move the Grout-Heard House back here. It was sited a bit east and back from the road than its original location. Since that date the Grout-Heard House has been the offices, research center, artifact repository and house museum of the Wayland Historical Society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas/Maps: 1831; 1856 Walling (Grout & Heard); 1866 Lake (N. Heard); 1875 Beers (W. C. Grout); 1889 Walker (Town Hall & Library (*at this location*)); 1908 Walker (Town Hall (*at this location*)); 1946 Brooks (Town Hall (*at this location*)).

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Wayland Historical Society. Files on Grout-Heard House

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WAYLAND 12 Cochituate Road

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☒ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by _____ Gretchen G. Schuler _____
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Grout-Heard House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Wayland Center Historic District. The property retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling and association.