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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Front Street HD

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

roughly bounded by Front, Summer, Kingman, Congress, and Washington Sts.  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ N/A not for publication

city or town Weymouth \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02189

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon November 10, 2010  
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall 1-10-11  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Front Street HD  
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
145	13	building
6	1	sites
		structures
4		objects
155	14	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RECREATION/CULTURE: outdoor recreation
- EDUCATION: school
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

- DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RECREATION/CULTURE: outdoor recreation
- RELIGION: religious facility, church school
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business, warehouse
- HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL/Georgian; EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal;
- MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival;
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire;

(see continuation sheet)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: granite; BRICK; CONCRETE
- walls SYNTHETICS: vinyl; WOOD: weatherboard, shingle; BRICK; ASBESTOS
- roof ASPHALT; SYNTHETICS: rubber
- other BRICK (chimneys); WOOD (porches, trim)

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (continued)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Shingle Style

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN: Bungalow

### DESCRIPTION

The Front Street Historic District is a predominantly residential area covering approximately 77 acres on the west edge of the town of Weymouth adjacent to Braintree. The eastern boundary lies near the intersection of Washington and Commercial Streets at the Weymouth Landing Area (MHC Area B, determined NR eligible) commercial node adjacent to the Fore River. From there, the district extends sharply up a hillside to the southwest along the spine of Front Street, which it joins Summer Street at a "Y" intersection. Densely arranged houses on either side of this main thoroughfare and on several small side streets give way to large, open spaces to the east of Front Street occupied by two cemeteries, a school, and a park with recreational fields. The 155 contributing properties in the district consist of 145 buildings, six sites, and four objects. Single-family dwellings are the most common resource sub-type, followed by outbuildings, primarily garages. Well-preserved, ambitious, high-style and smaller vernacular residences dating from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century reflect the progression of popular architectural styles over this period. Most of the houses are set close to the street on small suburban lots, with some of the larger examples at the southern end of the district set farther back on larger lots. Evidence of the small-scale boot and shoe manufacturing industry that flourished in the town throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century can be seen in the handful of small shops and altered industrial structures scattered among the residences. A small number of commercial buildings at the north end of Front Street, a cemetery chapel, and the school complete the district.

### Landscape and Landscape Features

Ashwood Cemetery (39 Broad Street; 1819; NR map #10; MHC #801; Photo 1) occupies a narrow 0.68-acre lot between Broad Street to the north and Front Street to the south. The Hunt School borders the lot to the east; residences border it to the west. The cemetery consists of wooded ground that rises to a steep hill. Headstones along the edges of the hillcrest face west; those along the crest face inward (east and west), creating a disorderly aisle. The majority of the approximately 60 headstones are made of slate or limestone; a few later granite stones are present. The slate stones are two to three inches thick, and many are inscribed with an urn-and-willow motif. None of the stones have been identified with particular carvers. Several granite-faced vaults with stone or metal doors are built into the hillsides. A narrow gravel path runs between Broad and Front Streets along the northwest edge of the property; two short, discontinuous stone walls run along the gravel path for short distances. Hammered granite gate posts, possibly contemporary to the original fence (although this cannot be confirmed), support a wrought-iron gate facing Broad Street. The Front Street edge is bounded by a stone retaining wall with a modern chain-link fence attached to the top of the wall. A modern signpost reading "Ashwood Cemetery . . . 1819" and a modern granite bench stand on the grass outside the stone wall. Quarried granite gateposts with pyramidal caps of unknown date support a wrought-iron gate at the western end of the wall. The cemetery is no longer in active use.

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Weymouth Village Cemetery (339 Washington Street; ca. 1843; NR map #117; MHC #808; Photo 2), is an approximately ten-acre parcel containing approximately 2,500-3,000 stones, located at the southeastern corner of the district. It is bounded by Front Street to the west, Hunt Street to the north, Washington Street to the east, and Congress Street to the south. The oldest entrance is located on Front Street, where a granite-block retaining wall runs parallel to the street and curves inward to a narrow, paved, semicircular drive. Facing the entrance, a large granite-faced receiving tomb (NR map #117.3), used to store bodies for burial, is built into the side of the slope at the center of the drive and flanked by rubblestone columns; above the metal doors, a granite plaque reads "Village Cemetery 1907." Two smaller granite-faced tombs with limestone doors are also built into the hill south of the receiving tomb. The oldest stones are located to the north of this entrance; the oldest section is at the highest elevation. Small, informally arranged, family plots are delineated by low granite-block walls, some with granite gateposts. Headstones consist primarily of limestone tablet markers and granite tablet and slant markers; some granite and limestone obelisks and monuments are present. As the elevation descends toward Washington Street to the east, primarily granite stones are arranged more linearly, perpendicular to a short central aisle, not very discernible, that ends before the Washington Street entrance. A paved drive winds between Front and Washington Streets; the cemetery chapel (described below) is located along this drive. A narrow paved drive splits off to the north and south of the Washington Street entrance, completing an almost circular boundary around the oldest section. To the south of this section, early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century granite markers are laid out in orderly rows, most facing north, in three main areas divided by a narrow paved drive. A low granite wall runs along Congress and Front Streets; a narrow informal entrance leads into the cemetery from Congress Street. Two small utilitarian buildings are located to the east of this entrance. The most recent stones, including those installed up to the present day as the cemetery is still in active use, are located on the north side of the cemetery, where a cobblestone wall runs parallel to Hunt Street. Granite tablet stones with granite bases and some granite slant stones run parallel to the drive off Hunt Street. None of the stones have been identified as associated with particular carvers.

Weston Park (Washington, Broad, and Summer Streets; 1927-29; NR map #118; Photo 3) occupies approximately ten acres in the northeast corner of the district. The site contains a playground, ballfield, tennis courts, and a skating pond. Asphalt walkways wind through the mainly grass-covered parkland. Sizable clumps of tall trees and small rises are located at the northern end of the park, while the facilities occupy wide, flat open spaces in the southern half. Several discontinuous stone walls (NR map #118.2), presumably remaining from the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century estate that previously occupied the property, are located around the edges of the park, along with some modern chain-link fences. A low stone marker (NR map #118.1) labeled "Weston Park" marks the entrance to the park along Front Street, and was likely erected at the time the park was established.

Stetson Square (Front, Hunt, and Stetson Streets; ca. 1944; NR map #76) is a small triangular-shaped plot of land near the southern edge of the district at the intersection of Front, Hunt, and Stetson Streets. At the northern end of the grass-covered plot, several low shrubs surround a short, round, fieldstone commemorative fountain. A single small tree stands just to the south of the fountain. A metal signpost (NR map #76.1) at the southern corner reads "Sgt. Walter C. Roberts Square, Killed in action Nov. 18, 1944."

Garfield Square (Front and Summer Streets; ca. 1885; NR map #61) is a small triangular-shaped plot of grass-covered land at the "Y" intersection of Front and Summer Streets. From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century until the 1940s, a round metal water reservoir or fountain was located here, although nothing remains at present.

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### Architecture

This section is organized by building type and construction date. When specific examples of building types and styles are referred to, their historic name, address, construction date, NR map number, and MHC inventory number are provided. Photograph numbers are noted where applicable.

#### Institutional Buildings

Weymouth Village Cemetery Chapel (339 Washington Street; ca. 1870; NR map #117.1; MHC #101; Photo 2) is a small, one-story, Gothic Revival building located on a slight rise near the center of the Weymouth Village Cemetery. Granite walls, partially sheathed in wood shingles, rise from a stone foundation to a steep gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. A simple wood-paneled door, sheltered by a slanted hood supported by carved wood brackets, is centered on the west facade. The gable end is sheathed in wood panels; modillioned vergeboards with pendant cornice brackets and deep eaves complete the Gothic ornamentation. A large pointed-arch window and a brick exterior chimney adorn the rear (east) elevation. Smaller paired arched windows are located along the side elevations.

The Hunt School (45 Broad Street; 1915-1917; NR map #11; MHC #304; Photo 4) is a brick U-shaped structure located on a large open lot at the intersection of Broad and Stetson Streets, at the eastern edge of the district. The original 2½ story, eleven-bay building was designed in the Colonial Revival style, favored for institutional buildings until well into the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is symmetrical in plan, with two pedimented entrance pavilions projecting from the front elevation. Large Palladian windows punctuate the pavilions above the entrances. Flat-roofed porches with iron railings project above the entrance doors and are supported by square brick piers. A modillioned cornice supports the shingle hipped roof. A triple dormer is located on the roof between the two pavilions. Regularly spaced tall rectangular multi paned windows pierce the walls on the first and second floors; those on the first floor are capped with blind arches. Additional ornamentation includes brick quoining and limestone trim. Later brick ells extend to the rear on either side of the main block.

#### Commercial Buildings

The small number of commercial buildings within the Front Street district are located at the northwestern edge of the district, adjacent to the Weymouth Landing area. Two late 19<sup>th</sup>-century residences were converted to commercial use through modern alterations. In both cases, the original houses are relatively intact despite the 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions. The two-story, gable-front Dr. G. W. Tinkham House at 15-17 Front Street (NR map #19, Photo 11) was built ca. 1870 and retains its Italianate bracketed cornice and round-headed gable window. Insurance and assessors maps of the area indicate that between 1940 and 1950 the building was converted to an office and a one-story, flat-roof, brick-faced bank building was constructed immediately adjacent to it. Visible alterations to the façade presumably date to this period and include changes to the fenestration, the addition of two modern metal-framed glass entrance doors, and the application of brick veneer to the first floor. The adjacent commercial structure appears to be attached to the original house and is currently occupied by an insurance agency. It has a typical mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century black-tiled façade with an off-center projecting glass vestibule. The A. W. Clapp House at 27 Front Street (NR map #22) also dates to ca. 1870. The one-story, mansard-roof house is set into the side of a hill so that it has a full basement in the rear. The building was converted to a rest home in

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the 1940s; maps from that period show a retaining wall behind the house connecting to a secondary structure to the southwest. Sometime after 1950, the property owners attached a two-story, flat-roof, brick-faced building across the front of the original house. The second floor projects out over the first floor and is supported on round concrete posts. The mansard roof and double interior chimneys of the original house are visible from the street above the roof of the addition. A second two-story, flat-roof addition is attached to the rear of the house.

The building at 11 Front Street (NR map #18) is the only purpose-built commercial structure in the district and dates to the 1920s. A large, two-story garage with a gasoline station across the front of it appears on the site on a 1928 Sanborn map of the area. In 1940, the building was owned by Clark and Taber, Inc.; and in 1950, a garage occupied the entire first floor and a sheet metal works occupied the second floor. The current building appears to rest on the original foundation but was converted to professional offices in recent years. The broad and steeply pitched gable roof with multiple gabled dormers containing round-headed windows likely dates to these renovations. Other visible alterations include the addition of a Classical Revival façade with brick facing, corner pilasters, and shallow mansard-roof bay windows flanking a pedimented center entrance, as well as vinyl siding and windows.

### Industrial Buildings

Few indications of the shoe manufacturing businesses that were historically interspersed among the Front Street residences remain in the district. The two-story, end-gable building at 9 Glines Avenue (NR map #83, Photo 12) was built for the A. T. Cushing Boot and Shoe Factory ca. 1880 as part of a small complex of buildings on the site, and remained in use by that company until at least 1910. It was originally attached by a one-story hyphen at the rear (west) to a second factory building that was demolished by 1910. In 1917 the remaining building was occupied by a cobbler, possibly still a member of the Cushing family, and by 1927, it had been converted to its current residential use. Visible alterations include the addition of asbestos shingling and vinyl trim and the replacement of window sash. The building retains its original massing and form, and the symmetrical fenestration pattern appears to be original as well. The two-story building at 122 Front Street (ca. 1885, NR map #58, MHC #100), also converted to residential purposes, originally housed the A. W. Hunt & Company carton manufacturing business. A grocery store later occupied the building for at least twenty years in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1950, it appears on maps as a residence. Visible alterations include changes to the storefront fenestration, the addition of vinyl siding, and the replacement of window sash. Other former shoe industry buildings may exist but have not yet been identified as such. Smaller outbuildings are discussed below.

### Dwellings

Single-family dwellings account for the vast majority of buildings in the district. All of the buildings date to the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and represent many of the major architectural styles characteristic of these time periods. The majority were constructed or substantially updated in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Eighteenth Century: Capes, Georgians*

The earliest dwellings in the district date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and are located mainly on larger lots in the southeast section. The houses, which are set close to the street, include primarily traditional center-chimney Cape Cod cottages in

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the five-bay form known as a "full Cape." These cottages are single-story, typically rising from low stone foundations to low-posted gable roofs (160 and 174 Front Street, 26 Summer Street, 28 Broad Street). Materials, massing, and form distinguish them rather than style or detail. The cornices are located directly over the windows. The symmetrically arranged facades have simply framed central entries. The earliest ones have deep floor plans and a large proportion of roof area. The Frederick Cushing House at 160 Front Street (ca. 1720, NR map #70, MHC #278; Photo 5), the oldest surviving building in the district, has a later raised foundation with bay windows.

Very few 18<sup>th</sup>-century examples of the typical two-story, gable-roof, Georgian house are present in the district. Characteristics of Georgian design include massive proportions, symmetrical fenestration, classical ornamentation, and large central chimneys. The William S. Wallace House at 99 Front Street (ca. 1780 with a later Italianate door hood, MHC #1448, NR map #49) is a well-preserved version of a Georgian-style house with paired interior chimneys that allow for a center-hall plan. In the second half of the eighteenth century, Georgian stylistic elements began to be refined in the Federal style, creating a lighter, more delicate appearance. The robust features of the Georgian style gave way to narrower columns and moldings, as seen in the houses at 18-20 Sterling Street (ca. 1760, MHC # 1480, NR map #89) and 23 Summer Street (ca. 1800, MHC #1483, NR map #93).

### *Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Federal*

Dwellings remaining from the period of prosperity and growth that began after the Revolution, and especially after the War of 1812, continue Colonial-period elements such as shingle siding, gable roofs, and center chimneys. Single-story Cape Cod cottages continued to be built in the Georgian or Federal styles, sometimes distinguished from their predecessors by higher-posted forms that provided greater ceiling height as well as space for transoms over entries (75 [Photo 6] and 175 Front Street; 51 Summer Street). A small number of more ambitious, two-story, Federal-style houses along Front Street display the newly fashionable hip roofs with paired interior or end-wall chimneys (70, 78, 104 [Photo 8], and 105 Front Street [Photo 7]). Entries were commonly articulated with fanlights and sidelights. Granite block became the foundation material of choice; brick remained exceedingly rare.

### *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Greek Revival*

During the period from ca. 1820 to ca. 1860, the industrial center at Weymouth Landing continued its rapid expansion, and construction of single-family houses in the Front Street area increased. Several examples of the Greek Revival style, which flourished in these years, can be found within the district. The majority of these dwellings are end, or side-hall, houses, which turn their gables to the street and display three-bay facades with the entry occupying one of the outer bays (59-61, 79 [Photo 6], 86, 90-92, 98 [Photo 8], and 131 Front Street; 18, 30, and 34 Summer Street). This new orientation mimicked the pedimented silhouette of a Greek temple. Many of these end-gable buildings are extended by rear or lateral wings. They appear in both one- and two-story variants, with the former predominating. Some of these buildings retain the wood-shingle siding and simple trim of earlier periods. The more ambitious examples often substitute clapboards for shingles; add pilasters and entablature for trim; and highlight entries with sidelights, transoms, and gable-roof porches supported by columns. Other characteristic elements of this style include wide cornerboards, rectangular transoms, and heavy cornices. Granite block foundations and 6/6 window sash are common for this type. The Franklin Tirrell/G.E. Porter House (131 Front Street, ca. 1840, MHC #1454, NR map #60) is a particularly well-preserved example of a one-story Greek Revival end house with a closed gable.

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The traditional one-story, side-gable cottage remained popular through this period as well, often trimmed with some fashionable Greek Revival detailing, and oriented with the gable end toward the street (34 Broad Street, 14-16 and 18-20 Franklin Street, 65 Front Street).

### *Later 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Styles: Italianate, Queen Anne*

The dominance of the Greek Revival style in New England was not seriously challenged until the 1860s, when later 19<sup>th</sup>-century styles like the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne came into vogue. These later styles generally applied different details to the existing side-gable and end-gable house forms. There are very few examples of the Gothic Revival style in the district aside from the Weymouth Village Cemetery Chapel (described above); or the Second Empire style. The majority of the residences in the district were built in the Italianate style, increasingly popular during the area's major period of growth and prosperity following the introduction of the railroad nearby. Local merchants constructed large and elaborate high-style houses along Front and Summer Streets, many set far back from the road on large lots. A variety of plans appear, including the traditional three-bay center entrance (35, 55, 163, and 183 Front Street; 35 Summer Street) and the end-gable with wing (11 and 12 Franklin Street, 81 [Photo 6] and 109 Front Street, 65 Summer Street, 27 Walnut Avenue). Common details include low roofs with overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, round or segmentally arched windows with hood molds, bay windows on side elevations, and verandas.

The two-story, gable-roof C. Stetson House at 204 Front Street (ca. 1840, MHC #1468, NR map #77) illustrates the transition between earlier (Federal) and later (Italianate) 19<sup>th</sup>-century styles, with its ornate bracketed door hood and rear projecting bay applied to a traditional three-bay-wide, center-hall plan with two interior chimneys and regular 6/6 windows. The two-story, gable-roof E.W. Richards House at 43 Summer Street (ca. 1850, NR map #101, MHC #12) with a pedimented projecting gable on the facade, a three-sided bay window and end chimney on the south elevation, a dentil-molded cornice, an elaborate entry porch with balcony, and heavy bracketed window architraves projects a dignified and restrained verticality, typical of the Italianate style. Other notable Italianate examples include the two-story, square-plan, hip-roofed block at 43 Front Street (ca. 1870, NR map # 26, MHC #93; Photo 9) sheathed in clapboards with prominent quoining, an ornate bracketed and modillioned cornice, cross-braced pedimented dormers, double windows with pedimented architraves, and a flat-roof entry porch supported by columns; and the Francis Ambler House at 20 Front Street (ca. 1875, NR map #20, MHC #91), a two-story, gable-roof dwelling with a one-story porch, a projecting center bay, two-story and single-story bay windows on the south elevation, and a simple frieze and bracketed cornice. The Milton H. Read House at 28 Front Street (ca. 1872, NR map #23, MHC #430) is an example of a large Italianate building with Queen Anne alterations that created a cross-gabled plan.

The Queen Anne style, which became popular in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is abundant throughout most of Massachusetts and appears in the Front Street district as well. The hallmark of this style is eclecticism. Motifs of preceding styles and contrasting materials were combined to decorate complex building forms. Characteristic elements include decorative shingles, corner turrets, complex gables, corbelled chimneys, and wrapping porches. The majority of the Queen Anne houses in the Front Street district are one- or two-story end-gable houses with projecting bays and porches and modest application of varied ornament (22 Broad Street, 44 and 150 Front Street, 74 Summer Street). The two-story, cross-gable Richmond Clapp House at 47 Front Street (ca. 1885, NR map #28, MHC #432, Photo 13) is a more ambitious example of Queen Anne/Shingle Style, including multiple gabled projecting bays and flared courses of shingles functioning as window hoods, beltcourses and closed gables. The Clapp House at 38 Front Street (ca. 1900, NR map #25,

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MHC #92) represents the transition from the shingle-sheathed, asymmetrical Queen Anne style to the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial Revival aesthetic that returned to the more classical detailing of earlier periods. Regularly spaced fenestration, a center entry, paired interior chimneys, and a gambrel roof are combined with a two-story hexagonal tower, bracketed hip-roof dormers, and an off-center terrace. The covered entry porch is supported by slim Tuscan columns resting on a shingled balcony base.

### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> /Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Styles: Colonial Revival*

The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the Front Street district in a number of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century houses (50, 54, 93, 139 Front Street). The new street railway system that connected the town of Weymouth to Boston provided a continued influx of professionals who chose to build their residences in the desirable neighborhood. The two-story Francis Perry House at 15 Summer Street (ca. 1915, NR map # 92, MHC #513; Photo 10) is a large, well-preserved, ridge-hipped dwelling with a pedimented entry porch supported by paired Doric columns and a piazza on the south elevation. Colonial Revival details include the friezeboard, molded cornice, corbeled interior brick chimneys, and center entry with sidelights and a molded hood.

Several examples of other popular early 20<sup>th</sup>-century house forms can be found scattered throughout the district, including bungalows (11 Broad Street, 62 Front Street, 27 Summer Street), four-squares (151 Front Street; 60, 78 Summer Street; 33 Hunt Street), and modern Capes (138, 144, 147, 193, 210-212 Front Street; 44, 48, 54, 66, 84 Summer Street; 22 Garfield Street). Very little new construction occurred after the end of World War II.

### **Outbuildings**

Several small, late 19<sup>th</sup>-century shops are located within the district (at 131 and 204 Front Street, 30 Summer Street, and 27 Walnut Street [Photo 14]). These small, well-lighted outbuildings provided a heated space for making and repairing furnishings, tools, and equipment, as well as for earning outside income through various trades, most likely shoe manufacturing. Typically 1½ stories with a gabled front, an easily accessible doorway, and windows all around, most shops have a chimney for venting a cast-iron wood or coal stove. Generally, these buildings have been converted to garages or additional living space. A few 19<sup>th</sup>-century barns are also extant: a large two-story Italianate structure at 35 Summer Street, ca. 1850 (Photo 15); a ca. 1870 English-style barn at 163 Front Street; and a ca. 1890 New England-style barn at 32 Garfield Street.

The majority of the contributing outbuildings in the district are detached, one-story, one-bay, wood or concrete-block garages built in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A ca. 1920 one-story Maintenance Garage (339 Washington Street, NR map #117.2) is located on the premises of the Weymouth Village Cemetery.

### **Current Conditions**

The current district has experienced relatively little change since the end of the period of significance (1958). Most of the properties remain single-family residences and retain their architectural integrity despite some alterations. Infill

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construction has been quite low due to the original density of development; only a small percentage of the buildings in the district were built outside the period of significance. Overall the Front Street Historic District remains an intact example of a well-defined and prosperous 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential neighborhood.

### Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the district, it is possible that sites are present. Eight sites are known in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native sites. The district includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping knolls, terraces, and other landforms that would have been favorable site locations. Most soil types in these areas were formed in glacial till and on urban land. Soils in urban land deposits are found in areas covered with impervious surfaces where the upper 24 inches or more of the original soils have been cut away, removed, and replaced with fill. Any ancient sites located in urban land areas have been wholly or partially destroyed. Smelt Brook and several of its tributary streams are located within 1,000 feet of the western border of the district. The district lies within the Weymouth and Weir River drainage in the Boston Harbor Watershed. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 77 acres), the extent of historic landuse, and the availability of open space, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant ancient Native American resources in the district.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district; however, most of those resources have yet to be identified. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify the location and structural evidence of 17<sup>th</sup>- through 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential and industrial sites in the district. Many of the original houses in the district were reported to be lost or replaced. Potential residential sites in the district should date to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and later, although 17<sup>th</sup>-century residential sites are also a possibility. Weymouth was first settled by Europeans in 1622, and incorporated as part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony by 1630. A dispersed settlement pattern developed in the town, with the Front Street locale evolving as a focus of settlement from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most early 18<sup>th</sup>-century residential sites are no longer extant, and few sites have been identified. An early 20<sup>th</sup>-century history of the area indicates that in ca.1800, very few houses stood along Front and Summer Streets. The history mentions that the houses of the widow Sarah Kingman, Samuel Hunt, Asa Hunt, and Zachariah Hunt, all present by ca.1800, are gone. A "very old house" at the corner of Front and Summer Streets owned by Isaac Philips in ca.1800 has also been replaced several times by newer structures, the latest being the ca.1930 house currently on the site (139 Front Street).

Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive with extant buildings and archaeological sites. Eighteenth through 20<sup>th</sup>-century sites of outbuildings may include domestic and small scale boot and shoe shops that flourished in the area. Structural evidence of larger 19<sup>th</sup> century boot and shoe manufacturing facilities may also survive, including the M. C. Nash Boot and Shoe Manufactory, originally located behind the house at 93 Front Street, and the Tilden and Colson Shoe Shop on Tilden Street, at the rear of the house at 112-114 Front Street. By 1904, most of the shoe manufacturing shops in the district were gone.

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Unmarked graves may survive at the Ashwood Cemetery and Weymouth Village Cemetery. Unmarked graves may include single or multiple interments. Both unmarked and marked graves may contain a burial shaft, coffin, human remains, personal items of the deceased, and memorial offerings. Structural evidence of outbuildings and evidence of occupational-related features associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemeteries may also survive.

**(end)**

Front Street HD

Name of Property

Norfolk, MA

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRY
- SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1720-1960

**Significant Dates**

1819 (Ashwood Cemetery established)

1843 (Weymouth Village Cemetery established)

(see continuation sheet)

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Hoyt (Clarence P.) & Bixby (Curtis W.) - architects

Howard B.S. Prescott - architect

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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### SIGNIFICANT DATES (continued)

1870 (Weymouth Village Cemetery Chapel constructed)  
1915-17 (Hunt School constructed)  
1927-29 (Weston Park created)  
1944 (Stetson Square created)

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Summary

The Front Street Historic District is significant as a distinctive concentration of residences, including many well-preserved high-style and vernacular examples, dating predominantly from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, along with a park, two cemeteries, and a school that reflect the domestic life of Weymouth Landing's population over approximately 250 years. Throughout this period, the Front Street Historic District served as the most sought-after residential area for the commercial center at Weymouth Landing. The landscape also contains remnants of the vigorous domestic and small-scale shoe and boot manufacturing industry that flourished in the area from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Front Street Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the district possesses important historical associations with the residential development of Weymouth as influenced by the concentration of shipbuilding and shoe manufacturing industries in the vicinity of Weymouth Landing. In addition, the area illustrates several important aspects of community planning, namely the provision of both green and civic spaces. By choosing to locate two cemeteries, a public park, and a school campus on land separating the residences along Front and Summer Streets from the businesses lining Washington Street, town planners created a boundary of open space linking the two spheres of activity.

Under Criterion C, the district is an example of a historic neighborhood organized along a central thoroughfare that exhibits the progression of popular architectural styles from the early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The buildings in the district include excellent examples of represented styles, are in good condition, and retain a high degree of architectural integrity. The exterior materials of some houses have been modernized with the installation of some vinyl siding and replacement windows as the most prevalent change. The district retains strong integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance for the district spans from 1720, the estimated construction date of the oldest building in the district, to 1960, the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

#### Architectural Significance

The residential buildings in the Front Street Historic District constitute a cohesive grouping of architectural styles from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century all the way through to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and several early 20<sup>th</sup> century American styles are all well represented, and contain a number of fine examples.

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### Early Development

Situated in Norfolk County twelve miles southeast of Boston, the town of Weymouth was first settled in 1622 by Europeans, and was incorporated into the Massachusetts Bay Colony by 1630. Weymouth still retains its original 17<sup>th</sup>-century boundaries (Beard 1988; MHC 1979). Commercial Street, which lies at the north edge of the Front Street Historic District, was part of a Native American trail that became the main local coastal road and principal thoroughfare between Boston and Plymouth in the Colonial period. The main spine of the Front Street Historic District, Front Street, was also laid out during the 17<sup>th</sup> century as an important north/south route to Abington.

A dispersed settlement pattern soon developed in the town, with multiple centers of concentration, rather than one dominant location. While most of Weymouth's early economy was based on agriculture, dairying, and fishing, coastal access along the north side of town via the Fore River, Back River, and Hingham Bay provided maritime economic opportunities that defined the early economic basis of Weymouth Landing as a commercial node located on the Fore River. Shipbuilding on the Fore River in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century promoted settlement around the mouth of Smelt Brook and established the core of Weymouth Landing. This area became a significant waterfront shipping and commercial center from the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, serving lumber and cargo ships from as far away as Maine and the Maritime Provinces. The wharves, lumberyards, and shipping areas lie within the Weymouth Landing area.

The Front Street Historic District, located immediately southwest of Weymouth Landing, encompasses the residential buildings, cemeteries, and a school historically associated with that commercial district. The area defined by the district was not settled until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and many of the earliest structures built along Front Street have since been demolished. A history of the area written in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century indicates that by about 1800 very few houses stood along Front and Summer streets (WHS 1923:926-927). Of the buildings mentioned in this history, those of the widow Sarah Kingman, Samuel Hunt, Asa Hunt, and Zachariah Hunt are gone. A "very old house" at the corner of Front and Summer streets owned by Isaac Phillips about 1800 was replaced several times by newer structures, the latest being the ca. 1930 house currently on the site (139 Front Street). The oldest surviving building in the district is the Frederick Cushing House, a five-bay Cape at 160 Front Street (ca. 1720, MHC# 278). Among the other 18th and early 19th-century houses that remain are the Capes at 174 Front Street (ca. 1750, MHC # 1464) and 28 Broad Street (ca. 1800, MHC #1420), the two-story Georgian-plan houses at 18-20 Sterling Street (ca. 1760, MHC #1480) and 99 Front Street (ca. 1780, MHC #1448), and the expanded Cape at 26 Summer Street (ca. 1790, MHC #73). The Whittemore House, 104 Front Street (ca. 1800, MHC #433), is a fine Federal-style house that was owned by James Whittemore, who was in business with Cotton Tufts, Jr., with a store at Washington Square. By 1858, the property was occupied by C. Thayer, a member of an early Weymouth Landing settler family. (Clarke 2005:45)

As in other parts of town, cottage-scale shoemaking also supported many 18<sup>th</sup> century Weymouth Landing and Front Street residents, although only a few small shop buildings converted to residences remain on the landscape today. Some have said that the prosperous family-oriented shoe industry in the town of Weymouth began at Weymouth Landing and spread from there to other villages. The veracity of this view is open to question, but "Front Street was decidedly on the map for shoemaking." (Torrey 1933:33)

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### Supporting a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Commercial Center

The completion in 1805 of the privately financed Weymouth & Braintree Turnpike, which ran through Weymouth Landing southeasterly to Hingham on the route of present-day Washington Street, resulted in the emergence of Weymouth Landing as the town's leading commercial center, developing outward from Washington Square at the intersection of Commercial, Washington, and Front Streets. Continued expansion of the shipbuilding industry provided for Weymouth Landing's, and simultaneously Front Street's, importance as a focal point of residential and commercial development in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Although population growth in the town leveled off in the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought renewed growth, with the largest population increases (from 1,889 to 2,839 people) occurring between 1810 and 1830. (Beard 1988:8, Humphrey and Torrey 1830) Significant residential development occurred on the hill west of Washington Street, as Front Street became the neighborhood of choice for prosperous Weymouth Landing merchants. By 1830, approximately 24 structures were linearly arranged along both sides of Front Street. (Humphrey and Torrey 1830) Larger high-style houses such as 70 Front Street (ca. 1810, MHC # 95) were added to the small cottages that already dotted the streetscape. The local author and inventor Edmund Soper Hunt (1827-1909) was born in the house at 78 Front Street (ca. 1810, MHC #96). At that time, his cousin Elbridge Gerry Hunt owned the house and lived in the north side of it. In 1831, Edmund's father Major Elias Hunt moved his family across the road to the house at 105 Front Street (ca. 1810, MHC #97) owned by boot manufacturer James T. Pease. (Hunt 1907:9,29) Edmund dabbled briefly in the family boot and shoe manufacturing business, but opened his own fireworks shop on Broad Street in 1856 and later produced and sold ladies' fans as well. In 1877, his experiments with firearms resulted in the invention of a maritime lifesaving device used by the United States Lifesaving Board. A lifelong resident of Weymouth, Hunt wrote a short memoir of his experiences in the town in 1907. (Kevitt 1981)

Shoemaking also continued to play a part in the local economy. In 1837, Weymouth had a population of nearly 3,400 people, of whom about 1,300 were engaged in shoemaking. (Kevitt 1981:85) The Front Street Historic District contains some reminders of the early nature of this industry on the landscape. The central manufacturing shop, from which various phases of the work were put out to local shoemakers, developed rapidly after 1820. Several Weymouth shoemakers had their residences along Front Street, some with shops located adjacent to or across the street from the houses. In the 1830s, shoemaker Frederick Cushing resided at 160 Front Street (ca. 1720, MHC #278) and had a shop opposite. The dwelling at 99 Front Street (ca. 1780, MHC #1448) housed the Old Bill Wallace Shoe Shop in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and was the residence of John E. Hunt, a boot and shoe manufacturer, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Sullivan and Tighe 2001:20)

The expanding residential neighborhood adjacent to Weymouth Landing soon required the addition of civic institutions to serve the community. Most churches erected their buildings at the bottom of the hill slope near the commercial center, outside the district. Ten cemeteries are also located in the town outside the district, including the Old North Burial Ground (ca. 1678, MHC #802) in the Meetinghouse National Register Historic District (NR pending) located in North Weymouth. However, the hillside traversed by Front Street was selected in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the preferred location for two local burial grounds within the district, creating a precedent for the conservation of the land between Front and Washington Streets as relatively undeveloped open space.

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The parish of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree established the Ashwood Cemetery in 1819 (MHC #801) on a narrow lot between Broad and Front Streets, and actively used the cemetery until about 1900. The Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree was formed in 1810 by members of the first churches of the two towns to address their desire for a more convenient house of worship, prompted by both the considerable distance to the original churches and the growing prominence of Weymouth Landing. The society, comprised mostly of Weymouth residents, dismantled the Hollis Street Church in Boston and relocated and remodeled it on its current Braintree site (Weymouth Historical Society 1885:111–112). Early family names in the cemetery associated with Weymouth Landing include Job Nash and Samuel Newcomb, who fought in the American Revolution. (Weymouth Historical Commission Vertical Files n.d.)

The Weymouth Village Cemetery (ca. 1843, MHC #808) was established on a large lot further up the hill between Front and Washington Streets. The Gothic Revival granite Cemetery Chapel (ca. 1870, MHC #101) was constructed there several decades later. Later lots were added to the cemetery, extending it to Hunt Street on the north, and south almost to Congress Street. By 1917, the lot lines matched those of the present day, with the exception of the corner lot at Congress and Front Streets. Graves include American Revolution soldier Samuel Whitmarsh. (WHC Vertical Files n.d.)

### Shifting Economy

The construction of the South Shore Railroad in 1849 directly through Weymouth Landing (on the route of the present MBTA Greenbush Line) spurred new growth in the area. The Old Colony Railroad acquired this route as one of its branches in 1877. (Kevitt 1981:67) The area saw a rapid influx of both population and business from 1830 to 1870. However, as rail transport began to replace maritime shipping as the primary means of moving goods within the country, the demand for Weymouth Landing's shipbuilding industry significantly declined and the local economy shifted somewhat. Weymouth Landing emerged as a major transshipment point with emphasis on the lumber industry and coal storage. The shoemaking business continued to be present in the local economic landscape through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the industry thrived with the demands brought on by the Civil War. The town's boot and shoe manufacturers weathered the national hard times of 1873 and continued to prosper, reaching their peak production in the 1880s. This may have been due to the exceptionally high-quality reputation of Weymouth's footwear. In 1885, Arthur C. Heald and Ezra H. Stetson organized and founded the Stetson Shoe Company on Main Street in South Weymouth (outside the district), establishing a chain of retail stores beginning in 1893. Stetson shoes were heavily advertised and enjoyed national popularity, enabling the company to remain in business until 1973, the last of the town's active shoe manufacturing firms. (Kevitt 1981) By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a commercial district was established along Washington Street, also outside the district.

Side streets connecting Front Street to Washington Street began to appear by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Walling 1853), and additional east-west branching continued to occur as the number of dwellings in the area increased. (Sherman 1876) By 1876, densely clustered buildings extended down Summer Street past Garfield Avenue. (Beers 1876) Several large estates still occupied larger open spaces in the eastern half of the district, including the Warren and Anne (Bates) Weston estate (on the current site of Weston Park). Maria Weston Chapman (1806–1885), the oldest of the six Weston children who spent her last years at the estate, was a noted abolitionist and helped organize the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society in 1832. An accomplished writer, she wrote several anti-slavery tracts and edited the *Liberator*, a newspaper sponsored by

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William Lloyd Garrison. The Stetson estate was located on the triangular land enclosed by Front, Broad, and Stetson Streets, adjacent to the Ashwood Cemetery and the Lincoln Grammar School (a two-story wood building that stood on a large town-owned lot on the south side of Broad Street until the 1950s). Other large lots remained at the southeastern end of Front Street near the Weymouth Village Cemetery.

As in earlier decades, many of the prosperous citizens of Weymouth Landing built high-style residences along Front and Summer Streets. The handsome Italianate house at 20 Front Street (ca. 1875, MHC #91) was occupied in 1876 by Francis Ambler, an apothecary and druggist with a business on Commercial Street. Carpenter Ebenezer W. Richards lived in the house at 43 Summer Street (ca. 1850, MHC #12) in 1876; his carpentry shop was housed in an outbuilding no longer standing on the property. (Sherman 1876) Milton H. Read, proprietor of a clothing store in Washington Square, probably built the large ornate Italianate house at 28 Front Street (ca. 1872, MHC #430) and lived there from about 1876 to 1902. (MHC Inventory Form 2000) The house at 35 Front Street (ca. 1875, MHC #431), now altered, was the residence of Solon W. Pratt from about 1875 to 1902. Pratt was a dealer in stoves, furnaces, ranges, kitchen furnishings, plumbing, and roofing, with a shop in Washington Square. (MHC Inventory Form 2000) Lewis M. Pratt, co-owner of the Whittemore House at 104 Front Street (ca. 1800, MHC #433) in 1876, was a clerk at the store; while the other co-owner, James T. Pease, was a boot manufacturer.

As the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in Weymouth expanded throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, larger establishments spread from Weymouth Landing down Front and Summer Streets as well. Although the current house dates to the 1920s, in 1876 the property of 27 Summer Street (ca. 1920, MHC #11) belonged to Frederick E. Cook and had a shoe manufactory at the back of the property. By 1888, it was called Cook, Sterling & Company, Boot and Shoe Manufactory; and directories reference Cook's residence and a large outbuilding at the rear from 1888 to 1910. (MHC Inventory Form) Other small shoe manufacturing establishments in the district shown on Sanborn maps include the A. T. Cushing Boot and Shoe Factory, part of which may remain as a residence at 9 Glines Avenue (MHC #1474); the M. C. Nash Boot and Shoe Manufactory (no longer extant) behind the house at 93 Front Street (MHC #1446); the C. P. Hunt & Co. Boot & Shoe Factory (no longer extant) just outside the district on Sterling Street; and the Tilden & Colson Shoe Shop (no longer extant) on Tilden Street at the rear of the house at 112-114 Front Street (MHC #1451). By 1904, most of the shops except A. T. Cushing and the small stitch shop on Tilden Street were gone. (Sanborn 1888, 1894, 1899, 1904)

The only surviving medium-size commercial/industrial building in the district is located at 122 Front Street (ca. 1885, MHC #100) on the corner of Broad Street. By 1888, it was occupied by A. W. Hunt & Company, which manufactured cartons for boots and shoes with storage in the basement, cutting on the first floor, and pasting on the second floor. By 1899 it was vacant; in 1910 it housed a grocery, and it was later converted to apartments. A greenhouse was located on Front Street opposite the entrance to the Ashwood Cemetery from the 1880s until about 1925, presumably in the business of providing flower arrangements for funerals and graves. It was associated with 139 Front Street (MHC #1457) on the lots now occupied by 147 and 151 Front Street (MHC #1459, 1461). (Sanborn 1888, 1894, 1904, 1910, 1917, 1927)

Very little nonresidential construction occurred in the Front Street district throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1867 the Trinity Episcopal Church formed at Weymouth Landing and reconstructed the Cape homestead of the late Atherton W. Tilden at 82 Front Street (MHC #1441) as a church. (WHS 1885:123-124) After nearly 100 years of worship at the Front Street location, Trinity Church relocated in 1960 to a new building at 241 Broad Street, outside the district. From 1881-1882 the town erected the first Hunt School (demolished by 1940) next to the Lincoln School on Broad Street, in the open area

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separating the Front Street residences from the increasingly commercial Washington Street artery. The new school was a wood structure with four rooms and a hall, costing \$16,837, and designed by the architect S. S. Woodcock. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the junction at the "Y" intersection of Front and Summer Streets was named Garfield Square, no doubt in honor of President James A. Garfield who was assassinated in 1881. It contained a round water reservoir or fountain. (Sanborn 1888; Whiting 1940)

### Commuter Suburb

The introduction of the Old Colony Street Railway system in 1895 expanded residential opportunities in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as Weymouth became a commuter suburb of Boston. The principal route of the railway passed through Weymouth Landing along Broad Street, and a secondary route extended to South Weymouth via Front and Main Streets. In the mid 1920s, trolleys were phased out and replaced by bus service for local, suburban, and commuter passengers. Limited shipbuilding continued at Weymouth Landing into the 1930s. The shoe industry remained active as well, although by 1930 only three businesses were still operating in the town.

Front Street continued to be the neighborhood of choice for local businessmen such as Richmond Clapp, who built his house at 47 Front Street (ca. 1885, MHC #432). Clapp was a proprietor of the Augustus W. Clapp Shoe Manufacturing Company located on Tremont Street in Weymouth Landing. The Colonial Revival-style house at 15 Summer Street (ca. 1915, MHC #513), and possibly an earlier house on the site, were occupied by Francis Perry, a ladies shoe manufacturer in Lynn, and Florence Perry from 1911 to the late 1930s. (MHC Inventory Form)

Professional offices or combined residences/offices began to appear by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century along Front Street. The Clapp House at 38 Front Street (1900, MHC #92) was built by a Mr. Clapp in 1900 on the site of the house and office of Dr. Noah Fifield (1783–1867), which is said to have been moved to the corner of Elliot and Front Streets (possibly the house at 69 Front Street, MHC #94). Dr. Fifield was a prominent physician throughout the South Shore, and is buried in the Weymouth Village Cemetery. His son, Dr. William Cranch Fifield (1828–1896), practiced in Weymouth for a few years before moving to Dorchester. (Kevitt 1981:128–129) A series of doctors from 1919 to the present have occupied the Solon W. Pratt House at 35 Front Street (ca. 1875, MHC #431). (Hunt 1907)

The district experienced some infill construction of both large and modest houses in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, reinforcing the area's overarching residential character. The bungalow at 62 Front Street (ca. 1920, MHC #1435) was the home of Everett McIntosh in the 1920s, a teacher and the parks commissioner for many years. (Sullivan and Tighe 2001:20) Another contemporary Craftsman bungalow at 27 Summer Street (ca. 1920, MHC #11) was constructed on the site of property owned by various individuals involved in the shoe industry back to ca. 1830. Larger Colonial Revival houses continued to be popular, such as those built at 50 and 54 Front Street (ca. 1920, MHC #1431, 1432) on land formerly belonging to the Weston estate, and at 139 Front Street (ca. 1930, MHC #1457), which replaced an earlier house at the intersection of Front and Summer Streets.

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Early 20<sup>th</sup>-century civic improvements and maintenance were ongoing. In 1904, the town resurfaced Front Street with gravel and repaired the sidewalk with crushed stone. (Town of Weymouth 1904:137) A photograph from the 1920s shows that Front Street was lined with mature elms (now lost to disease) and younger infill trees, planted in a grass strip between the street and the sidewalk on one side. (Sullivan and Tighe 2001:20) By this time, it appears the street had an asphalt surface with a sidewalk on one side and electric poles on the opposite side, but no street lamps are visible.

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the education needs of the area had expanded, resulting in the construction of the new Hunt School, 45 Broad Street (1915-1917, MHC #304) on the same lot as the 19<sup>th</sup>-century school, an eight-room, brick, Colonial Revival structure costing, with equipment, \$42,997. The architects were Clarence P. Hoyt & Curtis W. Bixby, with offices at 8 Beacon Street in Boston. (Weymouth Historical Society 1923:658, 661 (image); Beard 1988) Hoyt & Bixby also designed the Edward B. Nevin School, a ten-room brick school erected in 1917 at Main and Columbian Streets in South Weymouth (outside the district). According to the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety Records, architect Howard B. S. Prescott of Boston did design work on the Hunt School in 1929. (Mass. Dept of Public Safety Records 1915, 1929) The Hunt School was sold to a private party around 1990 and is now owned by the South Shore Christian Academy.

The approximately ten-acre site of the former Weston Estate, which included at one time a large wood Italianate-style house near Washington Street, was acquired by the town in 1929 for the sum of \$10,000. One of the last remaining undeveloped parcels within the district, this site was chosen to serve as a public park for town residents. The designation of Weston Park (1927-29, MHC #945) essentially created a buffer between busy Washington Street and the quiet Front Street neighborhood. Initial improvements included attention to drainage and the establishment of a playground, ball field, tennis courts, and skating pond. (Kevitt 1981:123-124; Sullivan and Tighe 2001:13; Town of Weymouth 1926:52, 56-57; 1930:189)

By the 1940s, the district was basically built out, and with the exception of a few houses, very little new construction has occurred since the end of World War II. Typical postwar subdivision neighborhoods are adjacent to, but outside, the district. The last passenger cars ran on the Old Colony Railroad in 1959, although freight service continued. The rise of car travel as the dominant mode of transportation is evident in the district by the number of houses that were either built with, or later added, small detached garages. Today, the neighborhood continues to provide single-family housing and open space for the residents of Weymouth, near one of the town's main centers of commercial activity.

### Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Weymouth are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in the district locale may contribute important information related to Native subsistence and settlement patterns in the Boston Harbor watershed. Ancient sites might also contribute information about the relationship between important regional Native core areas along the Neponset and Charles River estuaries to the west and north, and the Plymouth area to the south. Ancient sites in the district might also contain important information about the relationship between Native sociopolitical groups in the Boston Harbor drainage that includes most of the town, and the Taunton River drainage and North and South Rivers of the South Coastal drainage that include small areas of the town along its southern border.

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Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important evidence related to the early settlement of the Front Street Historic District, the larger Weymouth Landing area, the growth and evolution of the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, and the social, cultural, and economic lives of the district's inhabitants.

Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence and related archaeological features from 17<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> century residences and industrial buildings no longer extant in the district today. While no evidence of 17<sup>th</sup> century settlement is known, the close proximity of the district to known settlement dating to the 1620s in the northern part of town makes settlement from that period in the district locale a distinct possibility. Known settlement in the district did not occur until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and many of these early structures have since been demolished. While some 18<sup>th</sup>-century buildings survive, all date from 1750 and later. No pre-1750 structures dating from the district's early period of settlement survive. Detailed mapping of structural evidence from residences, barns, outbuildings, and the location of occupational-related features may help reconstruct the early Front Street settlement locus, the architectural features of early homes, barns and outbuildings and their internal configuration within early farmsteads. Much of this information can also be obtained for 19<sup>th</sup>-century residences no longer extant and for existing 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century homes.

Structural evidence from barns and outbuildings may also contribute important information related to their architectural characteristics and functional variability during specific time periods and over time. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey, testing, and architectural analysis of extant residences, may contribute important evidence that these structures were previously barns and/or boot-and-shoe manufacturing shops after farms ceased to exist and boot and shoe industries collapsed. Similar information may also survive for barns and outbuildings that survive as archaeological sites. While architectural features of buildings that survive as extant resources and archaeological sites may be used to identify the initial functions of barns, domestic/industrial outbuildings, and their transition to residential structures, detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute more specific evidence of the initial function of related buildings and patterns of adaptive reuse.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute direct evidence of the functional variability of related outbuildings and residences. Features and structures that had more domestic functions may contain evidence of food processing, consumption, and waste, while similar features associated with industrial activities may contain evidence of boot and shoemaking technology, raw materials, and products manufactured. Archaeological remains of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features are important because of the detailed information they contain, and because they usually survive with both archaeological sites and extant structures.

Historic archaeological resources described above at the Ashwood Cemetery and Weymouth Village Cemetery also have the potential to contribute important information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of one of the earliest Massachusetts coastal communities as it evolved from an agrarian community with maritime interests to an economy where shoe manufacture played a major role.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

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Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current cemetery boundaries, can identify the full range of graves and burial patterns present at each cemetery. The Ashwood Cemetery currently contains approximately 60 headstones in a 0.68 acre area. Approximately 2,500 to 3,000 stones have been identified in the approximately ten-acre Weymouth Village Cemetery. Unmarked graves are probably present in each cemetery, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries, then later replaced, at times in different locations. Some stones were also potentially erected as commemorative stones by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and other unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries at the cemetery. These bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly the entire cemetery) at later dates.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century Weymouth settlement can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and cause of death. This information can be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, overall settlement, and the Congregational society.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 3

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number   9   Page   4  

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(end)

Front Street HD  
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA  
County, State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 77 acres

#### UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	337465 Easting	4675786 Northing	3. 19 Zone	337776 Easting	4675342 Northing
2. 19 Zone	337797 Easting	4675430 Northing	4. 19 Zone	337832 Easting	4575167 Northing

— See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Adams, Jenny R. Fields, Laura J. Kline, PAL, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2010

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

##### Continuation Sheets

##### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

##### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Continuation of UTM References

- E. 19.337942.4675178
- F. 19.337976.4675044
- G. 19.338093.4675065
- H. 19.338170.4674890
- I. 19.338001.4674815
- J. 19.337833.4674507
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- L. 19.337625.4674864
- M. 19.337620.4674939
- N. 19.337490.4674893
- O. 19.337448.4674931
- P. 19.337432.4675172
- Q. 19.337401.4675330

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Front Street Historic District are shown on the attached district map, which delineates assessor's maps and lots. These boundaries follow the rear lot lines of properties on both sides of Front Street, from Washington Street on the north to Stetson Square on the south, but extending to the east to include Weston Park and several properties along Franklin and Broad Streets, to the southeast to include the Weymouth Village Cemetery and several properties along Hunt Street, to the southwest to include properties on either side of Summer Street to Roseen Avenue, and to the west to include properties on several additional side streets.

#### Boundary Justification

The Front Street Historic District encompasses the residential section of Weymouth that developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries concurrently with the Weymouth Landing waterfront shipping and commercial center to the north. The boundaries follow legally recorded property lines. Peripheral commercial structures and 20<sup>th</sup>-century subdivisions are excluded. Along the western boundary, buildings with major additions or alterations that significantly obscure the original design, massing, and other character-defining features have been excluded as well.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number photos Page 1

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### PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Front Street Historic District, Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts

Photographer: Quinn Stuart  
Date of Photographs: March and April, 2008  
Location of Original Photographs: PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

#### Photograph Number and Description of View:

1. Ashwood Cemetery, 39 Broad Street, view looking southwest toward Front Street
2. Weymouth Village Cemetery, 339 Washington Street, view looking east toward Front Street with Cemetery Chapel in background
3. Weston Park, Washington, Broad, and Summer Streets, view looking west from Front Street entrance
4. Hunt School, 45 Broad Street, view southwest from the corner of Stetson and Broad streets
5. Federal style Cape Cod Cottage, 160 Front Street, view looking northeast
6. View looking southeast at 75, 79, and 81 Front Street
7. Federal style residence, 105 Front Street, view looking northeast
8. Streetscape looking southwest on Front Street, showing residences at 94, 98, 104, 112-114 Front Street
9. Italianate style residence, 43 Front Street, view looking east
10. Colonial Revival style residence, 15 Summer Street, view looking northeast
11. Commercial building, 15-17 Front Street, view looking west
12. Former industrial building, 9 Glines Avenue, view looking northwest
13. Queen Anne style residence, 47 Front Street, view looking west
14. Former shop outbuilding at 27 Walnut Avenue, view looking north
15. Former barn outbuilding at 35 Summer Street, view looking south

(end)

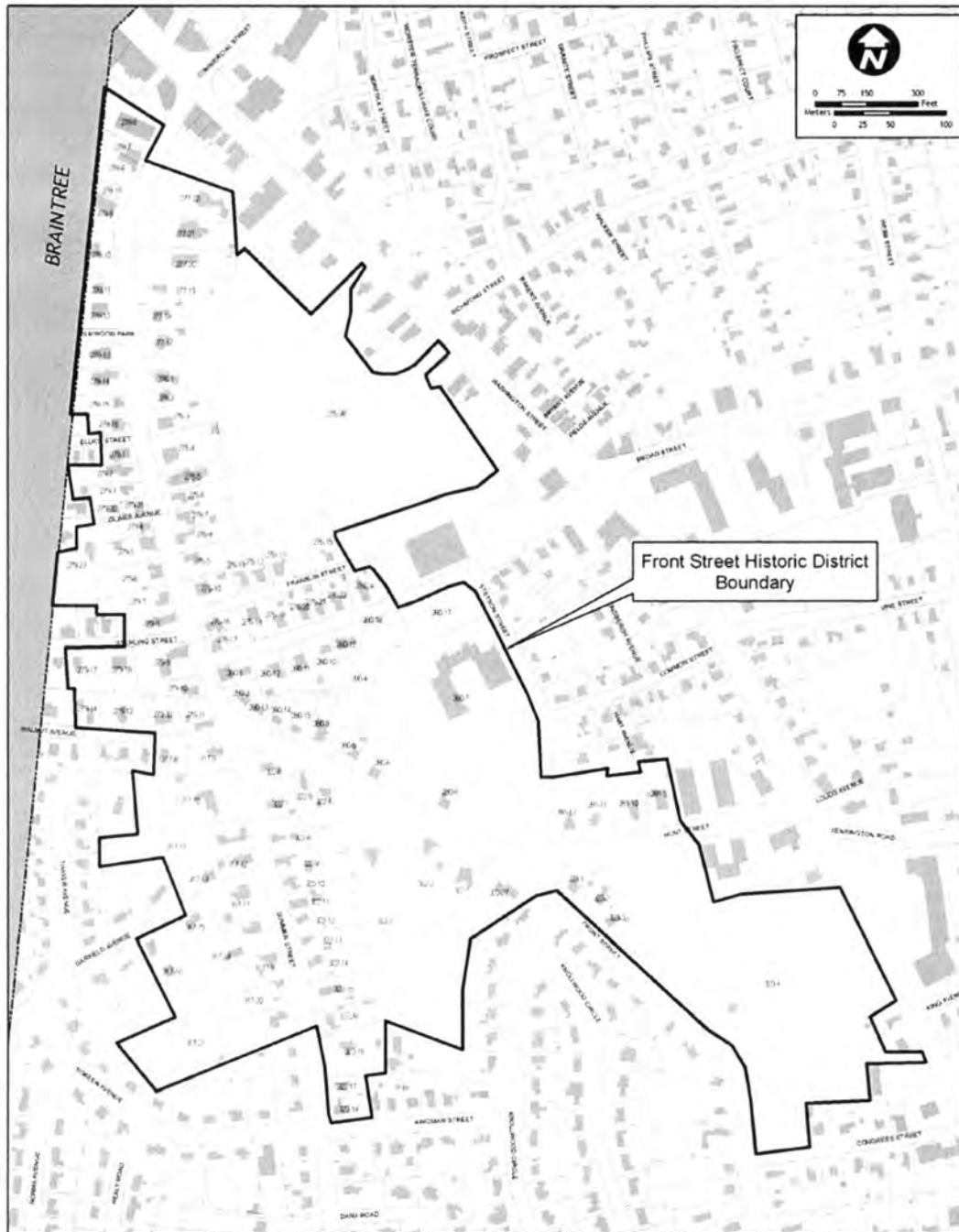
(END)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number maps, illustrations Page 1



Front Street National Register Historic District, Weymouth, MA, on Assessor's Maps 20 and 24, showing parcel block and lot numbers.  
September 24, 2008

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number maps, illustrations Page 2



- Legend**
- Front Street Historic District Boundary
  - Building
  - Vacant Lot
  - PAL Resource Map Number
  - Non-contributing Building



**Front Street National Register Historic District  
Weymouth, Massachusetts**

The basic information contained in this map was supplied to PAL as a professional courtesy for informational and illustrative purposes only. PAL makes no warranties, either expressed or implied, regarding the fitness or suitability of this map for any other purpose than to depict the location and/or results of cultural resource investigations conducted by PAL.

May 10, 2010

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number maps, illustrations Page 3

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Aerial View of North End of Front Street



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number maps, illustrations Page 4

Aerial View of Front and Broad Streets, showing Weston Park







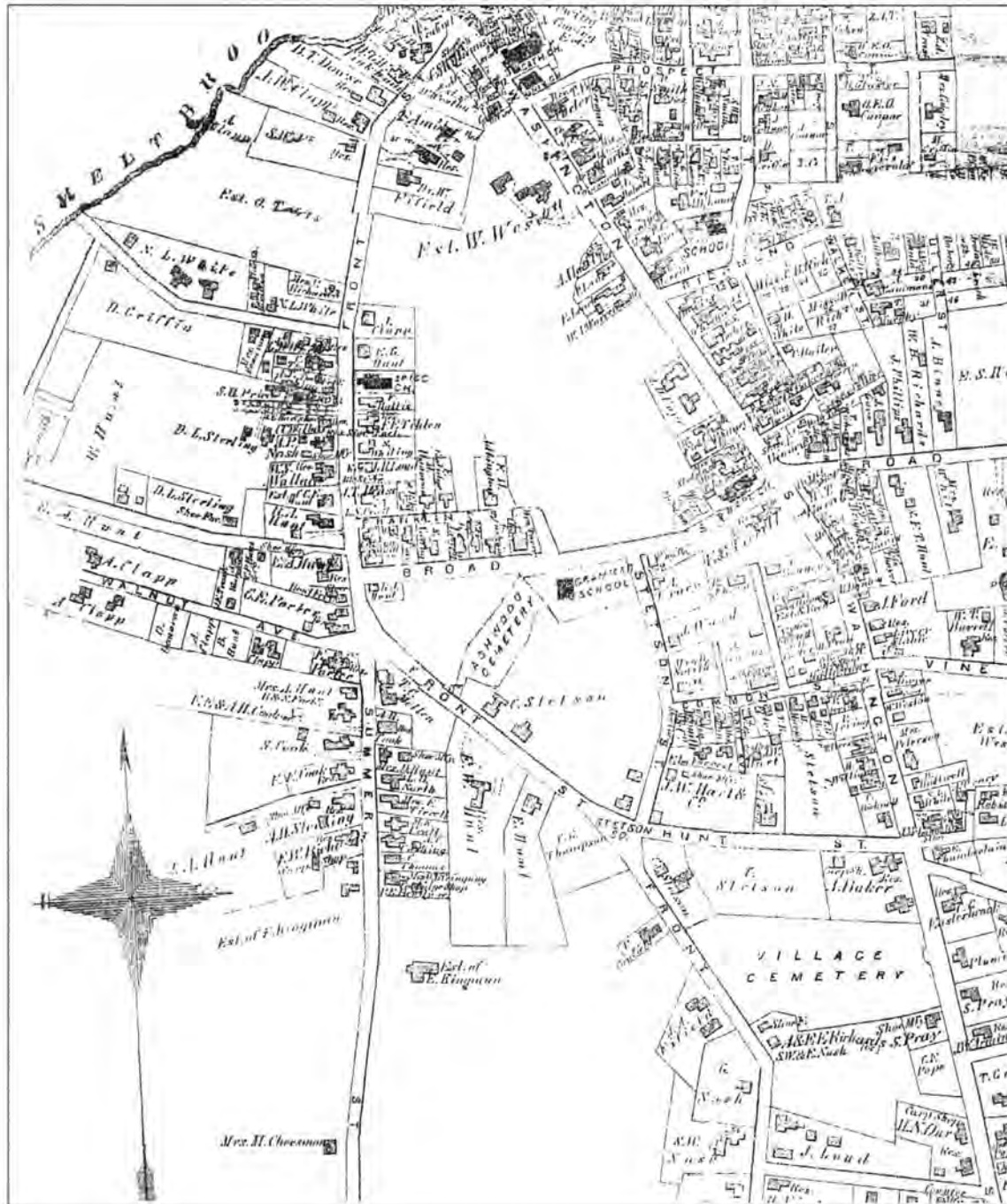
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Front Street HD  
Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

Section number maps, illustrations Page 7

Map of Weymouth Landing, 1876



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Front Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/23/10      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/22/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/06/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/08/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001121

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    1.10.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MA\_NORFOLKCOUNTY\_FRONTSTHD\_01.tif

ASHWOOD CEMETERY, 39 BROAD ST.

LOOKING SE toward FRONT ST.

QUINN STUART photo

2008

PHOTO 1



MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONTSTHD-02.tif

WEYMOUTH VILLAGE CEMETERY, 339 WASHINGTON ST.

LOOKING E WITH CEM. CHAPEL IN REAR

QUINN STUART photo 2008

Photo 2

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 2



MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONTSTHD-03.tif

WESTON PARK

LOOKING W from FRONT ST. ENTRANCE

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 3

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 3



MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONTSTHD-04.tif

HUNT SCHOOL, 45 BROAD ST.

LOOKING SW FROM CORNER BROAD, STETSON STS.

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 4

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 4



MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT ST HD - 05. tif

FEDERAL STYLE CAPE COD COTTAGE, 160 FRONT ST.

LOOKING NW

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 5

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA  
Photo 5



MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONT STHD-06.tif

LOOKING SE @ 75, 79, 81 FRONT ST.

QUINN STUART photo 2008

Photo 6

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 6



MA-NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT STHD - 07. ty

FEDERAL STYLE RESIDENCE, 105 FRONT ST.

LOOKING NE

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 7

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 7



MA-NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT ST HD - 08.tif

STREETSCAPE, 94-114 FRONT ST. LOOKING SW

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 8



MA-NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONTSTHD-09. 14

ITALIANATE STYLE RESIDENCE, 43 FRONT ST., LOOKING E

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 9

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 9



MA\_NORFOLKCOUNTY\_FRONTSTHD\_10.tif

COLONIAL REVIVAL style RESIDENCE, 15 SUMMER ST.

LOOKING NE

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 10

Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

Photo 10



CHARLES G. JORDAN INS. AGENCY

17

E. J. & G. J. INS. AGENCY

15

Photo # 11

Weymouth Landing Front street Historic District

Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONTSTHD-11.tif

COMMERCIAL BUILDING 15-17 FRONT ST. LOOKING W

QUINN STUART PHOTO 2008

PHOTO 11



Photo #12

Weymouth Landing Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

MA-NORFOLKCOUNTY-FRONTSTHD-12.tif

FORMER INDUSTRIAL BLDG. 9 GLINES AVE.

LOOKING NW

QUINN STUART photo

2008

PHOTO 12



2  
HOURS  
PER DAY  
NO MONDAY  
NO TUESDAY

NO PARKING  
EXCEPT  
FOR  
LOADING  
UNLOADING  
OR  
DELIVERY

Photo #13  
Weymouth Landing Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT ST HD - 13.tif

QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE, 47 FRONT ST.

LOOKING W

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 13



Photo #14

Weymouth Landing Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT STREET - 14. tif

FORMER SHOP OUTBUILDING 27 WALNUT AVE

LOOKING N

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 14



Photo #15

Weymouth Landing Front Street Historic District  
Weymouth, Norfolk County, MA

MA - NORFOLK COUNTY - FRONT ST HD - 15 -.tif

FORMER BARN OUTBUILDING, 35 SUMMER ST, LOOKING S

QUINN STUART photo 2008

PHOTO 15



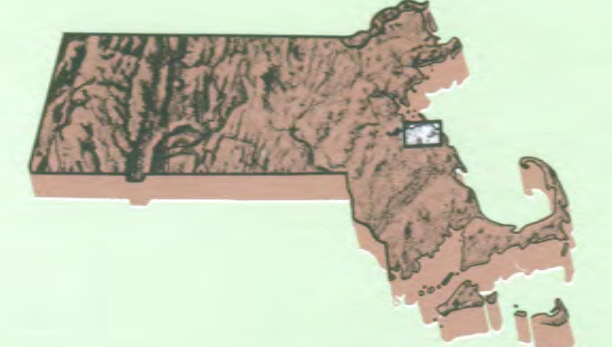
FRONT ST HD  
WEYMOUTH (NORFOLK) MA

UTM REFERENCES:  
A: 19 337405 4675786  
B: 19 337426 4675912  
C: 19 337447 4676038  
D: 19 337468 4676164  
E: 19 337489 4676290  
F: 19 337510 4676416  
G: 19 337531 4676542  
H: 19 337552 4676668  
I: 19 337573 4676794  
J: 19 337594 4676920  
K: 19 337615 4677046  
L: 19 337636 4677172  
M: 19 337657 4677298  
N: 19 337678 4677424  
O: 19 337699 4677550  
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Q: 19 337741 4677802

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

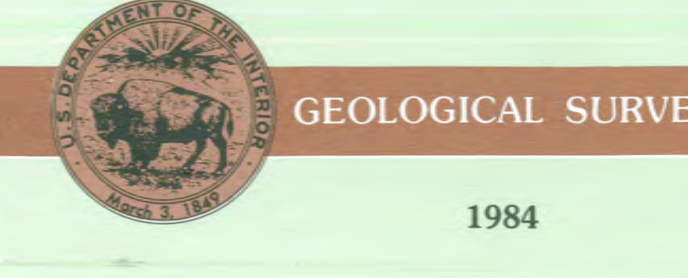
# Weymouth MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Controlled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1984. Supersedes Weymouth and Cohasset 1:25 000-scale maps dated 1971 and 1974. Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13269 (1980) and 13270 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19. Universal Transverse Mercator. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meter west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METERS  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS  
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS	
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		GRID	
1	3.2808	1	2	3	4
2	6.5617	2	3	4	5
3	9.8425	3	4	5	6
4	13.1234	4	5	6	7
5	16.4042	5	6	7	8
6	19.6850	6	7	8	9
7	22.9659	7	8	9	0
8	26.2467	8	9	0	1
9	29.5275	9	0	1	2
10	32.8084	0	1	2	3

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and declination (DM) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

1 Boston South  
2 Hull  
3  
4 Norwood  
5 Scituate  
6 Brockton  
7 Whitman  
8 Duxbury

ISBN 0-607-23435-0  
9 780607 234350

## Topographic Map Symbols

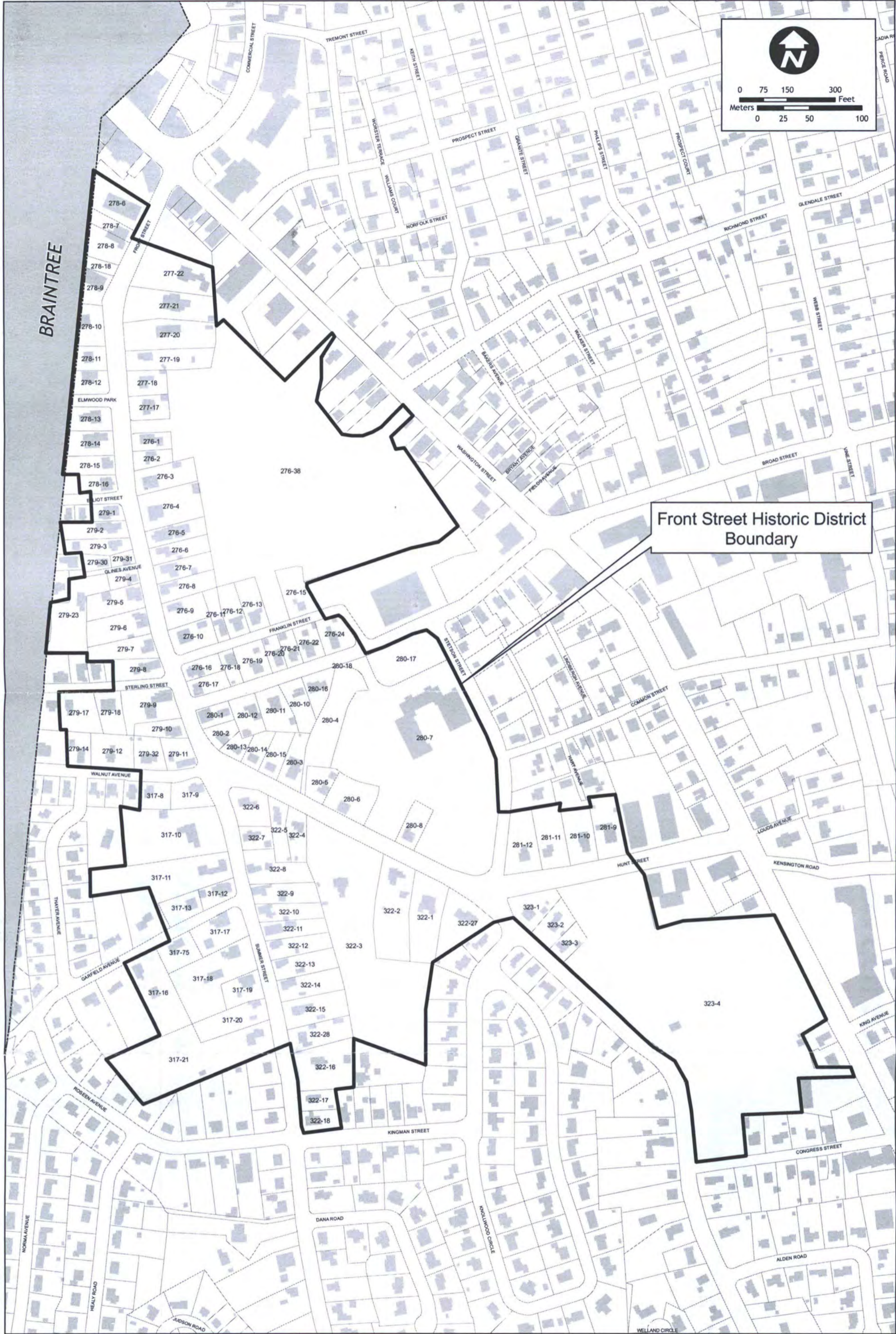
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road; trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U. S.; State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, parish; Civil township, precinct, district; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation; small park; Land grant with monument; forest section corner; U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section; Range, township, section line; location approximate; Fence or field line; Power transmission line, buried; sewer; Dam; dam with lock; Cemetery; grave; Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument; Windmill; water well; spring; head section corner; Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave; Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation; Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression; Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate; Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream; Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small; Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp; Land subject to controlled inundation; wooded; Scrub; mangrove; Orchard; vineyard


A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS  
42070-B7-TM-025  
1984

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SCALE 1:25 000  
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

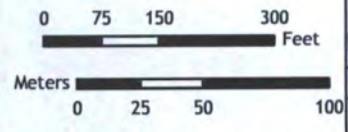


  
 0 75 150 300 Feet  
 0 25 50 100 Meters

Front Street Historic District Boundary





Front Street National Register Historic District, Weymouth, MA, on Assessor's Maps 20 and 24, showing parcel block and lot numbers. September 24, 2008

BRAINTREE



P  
A  
L

**Legend**

-  Front Street Historic District Boundary
-  Building
-  Vacant Lot
- 109 PAL Resource Map Number
-  Non-contributing Building



**Front Street National Register Historic District  
Weymouth, Massachusetts**

The base information contained in this map was supplied to PAL as a professional courtesy for informational and illustrative purposes only. PAL makes no warranties, either expressed or implied, regarding the fitness or suitability of this map for any other purpose than to depict the location and/or results of cultural resource investigations conducted by PAL.

September 24, 2008



**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission



November 10, 2010

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Front Street HD, Weymouth (Norfolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Theodore Clarke, Weymouth Historical Commission  
Mayor Susan Kay  
Virginia Adams, Jenny Fields, PAL, consultants  
James F. Clarke, Jr., Jody Lehrer, Planning & Community Development