

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 Canton Corner HD

other names/site number _____

2. Location

roughly Washington Street from Pecunit Street to southwest of Dedham Street, and Pleasant Street from
street & number Washington Street to Reservoir Road not for publication

city or town Canton vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02021

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brona Simon
Brona Simon, SHPO

July 17, 2009
Date

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 9.9.09

Canton Corner 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 | ☐ building(s) |
| ☒ public-local | ☒ district |
| ☐ public-State | ☐ site |
| ☐ public-Federal | ☐ structure |
| | ☐ object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
47	5	building
4	0	sites
7	20	structures
9	0	objects
67	25	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: tavern
RELIGION: religious facility
EDUCATION: school
GOVERNMENT: fire station
FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
GOVERNMENT: police station, municipal building
RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial
Federal
Greek Revival
(continued)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete
walls clapboard, shingle, brick, stucco
roof slate, asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

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that preserves much of a landscape dating to the third quarter of the 19th century and earlier. Another former estate that is now town-owned, featuring the Roger Williams House, 92 Pleasant Street (ca. 1911-1915, MHC #137, Matthew Sullivan, archt., photo 10), contributes to the wooded character of Pleasant Street near Pequit Brook and preserves several hundred feet of frontage on Reservoir Pond.

Contributing Buildings

Canton Corner Historic District includes two Colonial-period dwellings of townwide significance. The David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (ca. 1725, MHC #20, photo 2) dates to the first quarter of the 18th century, with remodeling through the late 19th century. The house is oriented to the south, facing Pequit Brook. The original main block (ca. 1725), comprising the eastern end of the present dwelling, was a single-cell house consisting of a hall on the first floor, a second-floor chamber, and a garret. This side-gabled main block, three bays across with an end-bay entry and one bay deep, had a brick chimney and stair hall at the original west end. Character-defining interior features include heavy, exposed framing members, with beaded edges on the summers and girt; the large four-foot by eight-foot sheathed fireplace opening in the hall; and batten doors with strap-hinge shadows. The exterior was clad in wide (ten-inch) weather boards, replaced in the late 18th or early 19th century with the present clapboards (on the façade and east elevations) and wood shingles. The paneled chimney piece in the chamber, and four-panel interior doors, also were added at the time. A one-story leanto kitchen on the west side of the chimney and stair hall is believed to have been either part of the original (ca. 1725) construction or added shortly thereafter. This leanto was converted to a parlor in the late 18th or early 19th century. The Federal-style mantel in the parlor has been dated to ca. 1800-1825, and the room's large windows contain 6/6 sash incorporating 8x10-inch panes that are consistent with the mantel date. In connection with the conversion of the former kitchen leanto to a parlor, the location of the kitchen space was changed to the north (rear) elevation of the house. There, a formerly detached building (pre-1725), likely the earlier dwelling that is known to have existed on the property, was moved from an undetermined location and joined to the rear of the Tilden House for use as a kitchen. According to Detwiler's historic structure report, this leanto displays large, crudely chamfered structural members more characteristic of the 17th than the 18th century. The surviving components of the leanto suggest modifications to both its height and breadth, as the leanto roof appears to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. Mid 19th-century renovations to the Tilden House include replacement of the original chimney with a new chimney that served stoves in the front rooms, and the construction of a comparatively late brick beehive oven adjacent to a small fireplace or range in the rear kitchen. The stairs also were rebuilt. Later (post-1856) renovations included the extension of a bedroom over the parlor, where only a leanto garret had existed previously, and construction of a small gabled wing at the west end of the house. A full foundation of concrete was installed under the house in the 1950s. The house, acquired by the town in 1971 as part of Pequitside Farm (see below), has been vacant for many years; renovation and reuse options continue to be explored.

Displaying a highly unusual architectural form in both the historic district and Canton generally is the Withington House, 1429 Washington Street (ca. 1762, MHC #28, photo 3). This 1½-story, hip-roofed cottage of rectangular massing has a granite foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. Very tall, interior brick chimneys pierce the roof on the short slopes of the main block. The main block is five bays by three bays, with center entries on the both the façade and east (Pleasant Street) elevation. A paneled door at the main entry is topped with a shallow, segmental-arched transom incorporating four panes of glass. Another transom of similar dimensions survives over the secondary entry on the east (Pleasant Street) elevation. The main entry is set in an entablature surround displaying fluted pilasters. The gabled surround on the secondary entry, by contrast, appears be a vestige of the ca. 1880, enclosed, gabled entry porch at this location, since removed. Also added to the house by that time, according to historic photographs, were the pedimented gable dormers on the façade. A screened porch present on the west end (right side) of the house by ca. 1919 was fully

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enclosed after 1971. In the 1880s, the house had a decorative balustrade of unknown date on the façade and end elevations, positioned midway between the attic dormers and the eaves; this balustrade was removed by the 1920s. A detailed historic structure report for the Withington House is needed to confirm dates for the building's major architectural features, particularly the distinctively high hipped roof and tall interior chimneys. While low, hip roof houses are a known house type from the 18th century, local history indicates the house was remodeled in 1827. Details of the remodeling work have not been located to date. The property included a large, two-story barn near Pleasant Street in which hand-powered machinery for wool knitting was operated in the 1850s. This outbuilding was demolished in the 1910s and subsequently replaced with the present garage (1940).

Most Federal period houses in the Canton Corner Historic District are two or 2½ stories, and display five-bay, center-entry facades. Variations have either side-gabled or hip roofs, center or twin interior chimneys, and single- or double-pile plans. Side-gabled dwellings are the Downes House, 1466 Washington Street (1798, MHC #109, photo 4), and the Hewitt House, 1458 Washington Street (1790 [?], ca. 1798-1801, MHC #31, photo 4), which occupy adjacent parcels and face south on Washington Street near the intersection with Pleasant Street. The Downes House has a single-pile plan, with clapboards on the façade and wood shingles on the remaining elevations. The arrangement of interior chimneys appears to have been modified, perhaps ca. 1900, when a 1½-story rear ell was enlarged to two stories. Another rear ell, on the east side, was built after 1900 and is believed to incorporate a once-detached shed on the property. A single-story addition made at the rear of the west (side) elevation in 1986 does not adversely impact the integrity of the historic main block. The Hewitt House, by contrast, has a double-pile main block retaining a large central chimney in front of the roof ridge that serves four out of the five fireplaces in the house. This side-gabled dwelling displays evidence of updating in the late 19th century, such as the 2/2 wood sash and a secondary entry on the west (side) elevation marked by a shed roof on carved brackets. The present main entry porch consists of a pedimented gable that appears to date to the early 20th century, supported by replacement square posts. Another side-gabled dwelling, the Sumner House, 1378 Washington Street (ca. 1794-1810, MHC #112), is the most altered of the three houses, though historic alterations contribute to the building's integrity. Situated at the head of Sumner Street, which was built in the early 20th century through fields originally associated with the house, this side-gabled, 2½-story, single-pile dwelling has been expanded with two rear ells, both of which appear to have been in place by 1876. Brick chimneys, somewhat altered, are behind the roof ridge on the main block. The gabled entry porch replaced an earlier full-width porch in 1938. A one-story, side-gabled office wing was added to the west elevation in 1964.

The best preserved Federal-style building at Canton Corner, Downes Tavern, 1442 Washington Street (1820, MHC #30, photos 4 and 11), is also one of the best examples of the style in Canton. The building, which occupies a highly visible site at the head of Pleasant Street, is two stories high with a five-bay by three-bay main block, hip roof, clapboarded facade, and brick end walls. There are four tall interior chimneys: the two at the front of the house, plus the rear chimney on the east (right) side, are interior end-wall chimneys, while the rear west (left side) chimney is an interior rear-wall chimney. Over the center entry is a fan window set within engaged, paneled columns and topped by a pronounced cornice. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. A two-story gabled rear ell at the west end of the main block contains similar sash.

Unique to Canton for its scale, Pequitside, 79 Pleasant Street (1809, MHC #23, photo 5), is a fine example of a Federal dwelling with important additions and alterations dating through the early 20th century. The main block is two stories with a cross-hip roof, a five-bay center entry façade, and a secondary entry on the south (left side) elevation. The house has three rear projections: a two-story gabled rear ell, three bays deep on a granite foundation (early 19th c.); another two-story gabled rear addition, approximately three bays deep on a brick foundation (third quarter 19th c. [?]); and a two-story,

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paired gable addition on a paired brick and stone foundation, known as the Tavern (early 20th c.). The Tavern is connected to the rest of the house by a two-story passage with a partially glazed, integral porch at the first floor. The Tavern suggests a reproduction Colonial design with its large brick interior chimney, garrison overhang of the second story on the north elevation, saltbox roof on a portion of the north elevation, and paired gables on the south elevation. The architect has not been identified. Aside from a single, interior, end-wall brick chimney on the main block and a massive interior brick chimney at the tavern, all other chimneys were removed from the house after ca. 1971. Pequitside retains a wealth of historic ornament. The hipped projecting porch at the main entry, consisting of fluted columns, a wide plain frieze, and unusual dentil detailing, has been enclosed with glazing and appears to date to the early 20th century. The secondary entry on the south elevation contains a fine Greek Revival-style surround, incorporating tall corner blocks with a Greek key motif. Between the blocks, a horizontal rectangular keystone of wood is carved to resemble stone. The semi-circular transom retains leaded glass. On the north (right side) elevation is a one-story, hip-roofed sunroom addition (late 1920s or 1930s) on a concrete foundation with a brick floor. This addition, which incorporates fluted engaged columns framing tall casement windows, repeats the unusual dentil detailing seen on the main entry porch. The glazing incorporates paired doors on both the east (façade) and west (rear) elevations.

Pequitside Farm retains two outbuildings behind the house. Oriented with its ridge pole parallel to the street, the stock barn (1893) is a sizable, 1½-story, gabled building of rectangular massing. The stock barn is on a stone foundation with wood shingle siding and a cupola at the roof ridge. The principal gable-end entry is located on the south (left side) elevation, and there are four window openings with wood sash in the long (east) elevation. Located between the stock barn and the main house, and oriented in the same manner as the stock barn with its ridge pole parallel to the street, is the carriage house/garage (late 19th c.). Approximately eight bays across the façade and three bays deep on a brick foundation, the wood-shingled carriage house/garage features a projecting cross-gabled entry pavilion with paired wood doors in the fourth bay of the façade, a cupola at the roof ridge, and a sweeping shed or saltbox roof at the rear, covering an integral porch that spans the rear of the building. The porch has plain posts with unornamented braces at the eaves, and the six rear bays now contain overhead garage doors. Windows in the carriage house have 6/6 wood sash, and there is a round-arched, Italianate window in the cupola. Other original features include the wood loft door with strap hinges in the center gable, and glazed triple wood doors at the original main entry on the east elevation. The expansive, 33-acre setting reportedly preserves much of the property's mid-19th century landscape. Owned by the Town of Canton since 1971 and presently under the jurisdiction of the town's Conservation Commission, Pequitside houses municipal offices and a community meeting place. The surrounding acreage, which includes the David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (see above), serves as municipal recreation space, and includes the town's 1809 powder house site (precise location unknown, removed late 1850s) and a small playground (ca. 1980s).

The First Congregational Parish Church, now known as the First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 1508 Washington Street (1824, MHC #32, photo 8), is the oldest institutional building at Canton Corner. Typical of religious architecture in Massachusetts at the end of the Federal period, the building displays both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival-style elements. Rectangular in massing with a gable roof, the church consists of a three-bay by three-bay, pedimented gable main block with double-height, pointed-arch windows. Projecting from the center façade bay of the main block is a three-story, hip-roofed frontispiece capped with a one-story square belfry and octagonal spire. The frontispiece incorporates the church's main entry, containing double doors beneath a pointed-arch transom, with flanking small-scale pointed-arch windows. Original embattlements and corner pinnacles above the third story of the frontispiece were removed prior to the 1990s. Stained glass windows survive throughout the church. The belfry houses a bell cast by the firm of Paul Revere & Son and inscribed REVERE – BOSTON – 1821. A one-story rear addition (1955) connects the northwest corner of the church with the previously detached Parish Hall (1876, MHC #108, see below).

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The historic district includes three dwellings of modest design that were built in the first half of the 19th century. The Reed-Draper House, 1390 Washington Street (ca. 1817-1831, MHC #122), is a 1½-story, five-bay by two-bay dwelling with a stone foundation, wood-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a center entry. The off-center brick chimney is present in an 1882 photograph of the house; the original central fireplace stack on the interior was removed during ca. 1994 renovations. A 1½-story, five-bay by two-bay wing at the northwest corner of the main block is believed to be older, possibly a store or workshop moved to the site between 1803 and 1817. The wing has been substantially remodeled, with changes to the pattern of window and door openings on the façade, and the addition (ca. 1994) of a full-width porch front porch under a shed roof. A pedimented porch on turned balusters was added to main entry about the same time. Though gabled dormers on the wing appear in the 1882 photograph of the house, gabled dormers on the main block were added later, by the mid 1920s. The Benton-Loring House, 1684 Washington Street (ca. 1832-1836, MHC #300, photo 12) is the only example in the historic district of the high-posted Cape, a reference to the extended stud height displayed between window heads and eaves on the façade. This side-gabled, five-bay by two-bay dwelling has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a center chimney. Modest in its detailing, the house has an unornamented center entry, 6/6 sash, and a rear ell that was recently remodeled with the addition of a second full story. The gable-front barn also was remodeled into a two-bay garage, retaining the original hayloft door in the gable end. Somewhat unusual in its mid-19th century form is the Jordan House, 54 Pleasant Street (1832, MHC #110), a 2½-story, side-gabled dwelling on a stone foundation with clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. The three-bay by two-bay main block has a center entry and is distinctive in the historic district for the position and large size of its twin interior chimneys. Displaying little 19th-century ornament, the house is known to have been remodeled in the early 20th century, with the addition of a hipped entry porch on paired attenuated columns on the façade, and a sunroom on the north elevation. In recent decades, the sunroom has been renovated to its present neo-Colonial appearance, which involved the removal of original exposed purlins at the eaves and the addition of a rooftop balustrade. In 1939, a single-story kitchen wing was added to the east side (rear) of the house, replacing a mudroom. The 1832 construction date is carved on a foundation stone in the basement.

One of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style in Canton is the Samuel Capen, Jr. House, 1422 Washington Street (1849/ca. 1930, MHC #113, photo 6), a 2½-story, pedimented gable dwelling on a stone foundation, with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The three-bay by four-bay main block has an offset brick chimney and gabled rear ells. The end-bay entry (indicating a side-hall plan) has full-length sidelights, and other typically mid 19th-century features include the wide frieze, corner pilasters on the main block, and long first floor windows on the façade. The house apparently was remodeled in the late 1920s or 1930s, as certain Colonial Revival-style architectural details match those observed at Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (1809/ca. 1930, see above), which is known to have been renovated at the time. These include the addition of gabled dormers, a glazed porch or sunroom on the west elevation, and likely the full-width porch with fluted columns that wraps the main block to the west elevation. Windows generally contain 6/6 sash. The balustrades on the porch and sunroom addition, as well as the present fenestration at the sunroom, are the product of more recent renovations. The 1½-story barn on the property also is Greek Revival in style, with wide cornerboards, transom, wide gable returns, and an attached shed at its east end.

Buildings constructed at Canton Corner in the 1870s were designed in the Italianate style. The best preserved example of original Italianate detailing is the John W. Williams House, 18 Dedham Street (1874-1875, MHC #288, photo 13). This 2½-story dwelling is built on a cut-stone foundation, with clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof, and brick interior chimney. Largely rectangular in massing, the house is three bays across the gable-front façade and approximately three bays deep, with a side-hall plan. Character-defining features include the overhanging eaves with gable returns, thin pilasters for corner boards, and the round-arched window frame at the attic level in the gable end. There is a one-bay by three-bay, hipped side porch on the south elevation. Built on lots contiguous with that of the John Williams House were

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two larger Italianate houses, the William J. Williams House, 1358 Washington Street (ca. 1871-1876, MHC #207, photo 7), and the Alfred Draper House, 1350 Washington Street (ca. 1877-1882/ca. 1924, MHC #206, photo 7). Though both dwellings were remodeled with Colonial Revival-style features in the 1890s (and the Draper House again in 1924), each house's original design is documented by historic photographs. The William J. Williams House is a three-bay by two-bay dwelling, roughly square in form in the manner of an Italianate villa, featuring a hipped roof, twin interior chimneys, gabled dormers, and probably a center entry originally on the façade. There is a gabled wing at the rear. Historic photographs indicate the flare of the roofline at the overhanging eaves apparently was a later addition, and the present integral entry porch at the southwest corner of the house may also be the product of remodeling. Next door, the much-remodeled Alfred Draper House was a cross-gabled dwelling with three interior chimneys and ornamental detailing similar to that on the John Williams House (see above) behind it. The entry on the Draper house was placed at the interior juncture of the two gabled wings, and it is shielded by a verandah. The house's present 3½-story tower was added in the 1890s, with a sunroom on the west elevation and sun porches (now enclosed) on the east elevation added by 1924. The 1½-story, cross-gable, wood-frame barn to the rear of the house is utilitarian in its styling and had a roof-mounted windmill (1886, no longer extant) used to pump water from a well on the property to a tank in the attic of the barn.

In institutional construction at the First Congregational Church property, the Parish Hall, 1508 Washington Street (1876, MHC #108, photo 8), is a 2½-story, gable-front, Italianate building on a brick foundation, three bays across with a center entry and five bays deep. Much of the building's original Italianate detailing was removed or concealed in the application of vinyl siding between 1977 and 1982, including a bracketed cornice, paneled corner pilasters, and molded window and door hoods. However, the double-door projecting entry survives, as well as the overhanging eaves and round-arched attic window in the gable end. Windows contain 6/6 replacement sash. In 1955, the church society connected the parish hall and the adjacent church (see above) with the construction of a one-story rear addition housing a chapel and classrooms. The addition, which spans the distance between the rear corners of the parish hall and church, is Postwar Traditional in style, consisting of a 1½-story, pedimented gable block flanked by one-story, side-gable wings. The addition is unobtrusive and compatible visually with the flanking 19th-century buildings, and its placement toward the rear of the lot allows the older buildings to project their original detached character.

Canton Corner includes two examples of Queen Anne-style domestic architecture. The James and Percy Draper House, 1451 Washington Street (1885, MHC 141, photo 14) was designed by George Walter Capen and built by H. C. Witt on a granite foundation, with "1885" carved into the cornerstone. The high-style, 2½-story dwelling has a steeply sloped, slate-clad, pyramidal roof with several cross gables and gabled dormers, and tall interior chimneys of panel brick design. Exterior wall cladding, recently restored, includes clapboards on the first floor and wood shingles on the upper elevations. Though asymmetrical in its overall massing, the house displays a symmetrical projecting frontispiece on the façade, consisting of a center entry with hipped porch and flanking windows, and a complex shingled façade gable, in which is centered a tripartite attic window with oversized gabled cap. Original paneled double doors survive in the entry, and the paneled aprons of the porch balustrade retain mastic floral panels. The house is particularly noteworthy for its retention of Queen Anne-style, multi light, double-hung sash. Other important fenestration includes a tripartite stair hall window with leaded diamond-pane glazing on the east (left side) elevation, and an octagonal bay window on the west (right side) elevation. The original barn on the property was moved and remodeled in the early 1920s, and is now known as the Amy Draper Daniels House, 36 Pleasant Street (see below). A pair of granite pillars (1885) marks the driveway entrance to 1451 Washington Street, though the path of the driveway was modified in the late 20th century. A smaller-scale dwelling retaining some Queen Anne-style detailing is the Lucy Downes House, 1476 Washington Street (1900, MHC #144). The 2½-story, three-bay by two-bay, side-gabled main block is dominated by an oversized cross-gable incorporating a recessed Moorish arch and inset porch on the second floor. This projecting cross-gable is integrated with the full-width,

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hip-roofed front porch on the first floor. Though the porch and center entry have been altered, and additions were made to the rear of the house, the building retains its most distinctive character-defining feature, making the building unique at Canton Corner.

The former Eliot School, 1492 Washington Street (1893-1894/2004, MHC #107, photo 8), now the town's police headquarters, is the only historic institutional building of its type extant in Canton. The building is an important example of late 19th-century Colonial Revival architecture at Canton Corner. Designed by Bradford Hamilton, the two-story, wood-frame school building with rectangular massing displays a slightly flared hipped roof, brick center chimney, granite and fieldstone foundation, and a symmetrical façade. Character-defining features include the wood-shingle cladding, overhanging eaves, a plain wide frieze, corner boards, and entry porches on the side elevations. Most of the single, paired, and triple windows contain 16/2 wood sash. After closing the Eliot School in 1973, the Town of Canton used the building for municipal offices and meeting rooms before undertaking a historic renovation and addition project in 2004 to convert the building for police department use. Architects of the 2004 project were Allen M. Lieb Architect P. C. Ltd. with Mark W. Barrett, AIA. During the renovation of the historic building, a new main entry was added on the south elevation at ground level, consisting of a hipped porch on tapered columns with a shingled balustrade, double door, and multi pane sidelights and transom. A two-story hipped addition on a concrete foundation at the rear of the building replaces an earlier, gambrel-roofed ell. The addition incorporates the same wood shingle cladding, overhanging eaves, frieze, and window sash seen on the historic main block. Also added to the rear was a one-story, cross-hipped wing with six garage bays for police vehicles.

The district's only example of the bungalow house form is the Craftsman-style Bessie Estey House, 1452 Washington Street (1905, MHC #142, photo 4). Constructed on a cut-stone foundation with wood-shingle cladding and an interior brick chimney, the 1½-story dwelling has a side-hall plan and an asymmetrical, cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The integral front porch, incorporated beneath the front slope of the roof, features shallow arched openings springing from square posts on a shingled balustrade. The entry itself has half-length sidelights. Other Craftsman detailing includes triangular knee braces at the corners of the eaves, as well as on the façade, at the point where the attic story overhangs a cut-away bay window. Windows retain double-hung sash, and a prominent gabled dormer is centered over the porch.

Three of the larger homes in the historic district display a fusion of Craftsman and English Revival-style elements. The Walter Scott Draper House, 1467 Washington Street (1906-1911, MHC #143, photo 15), has Craftsman and English Revival-style features grafted onto a typically Colonial Revival-style form. Constructed on a cut-stone foundation, the 2½-story dwelling is three bays by two bays at the main block, with a wood shingle exterior, center entry, exterior end wall chimney, and a steeply sloped hip roof clad in asphalt shingle. Distinguishing the roof design from that of a Colonial Revival house are the Craftsman-style flared overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, a treatment that is repeated in the hipped dormers. The projecting gabled entry porch is a major English Revival ornamental feature, encompassing bargeboards and open framing in the gable end and posts with Tudor-arch openings. Windows in the main block and projecting side wings contain 9/1 sash. Most windows are single bays, except in the area of the center entry, where paired windows flank the porch and a tripartite casement window lights the stair hall above. An original early two-bay garage is set to the rear of the house and is similarly detailed.

A fine example of suburban estate construction at Canton Corner is the Roger Williams House, 92 Pleasant Street (ca. 1911-1915, MHC #137, Matthew Sullivan, archt., photo 10). The 2½-story, brick and stucco dwelling is set back from the road in a landscaped estate setting on a parcel with substantial frontage on Reservoir Pond to the southeast. The multi gable roof, clad in slate and slightly flared at the eaves, consists of a side gable over the main block, with cross gables

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over two-story projecting bays at the front and rear. The cross gables retain bargeboards. There are exterior end chimneys on the side elevations. The façade (west elevation) is asymmetrically massed, with two-story gabled bays flanking the main entry; the entry is marked with a projecting porch consisting of fluted columns supporting decorative purlins, and a Craftsman-style curved hood. To the left of the entry is an octagonal two-story bay faced in stucco, and to the right, spanning the south elevation of the house, is a one-story porch overlooking Reservoir Pond under a sloping roof with additional fluted columns. Another entry is set in a brick arched surround at the base of one of the paired projecting gabled bays on the rear (east) elevation. Most of the double-hung windows are arranged in pairs or groups of four, and there is a tripartite casement window with diamond-pane sash in the stair hall over the main entry. The property retains a two-bay stucco garage. Owned by the Town of Canton since 1997, the Williams estate is now known as the William J. Armando, Jr. Recreation Center.

Also blending Craftsman and English Revival-style elements is the Draper-Hennessey House, 1395 Washington Street (ca. 1916-1918, MHC #146), a substantial 2½-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Washington and Sumner Streets. The house has a cut-stone foundation, brown-stained wood shingle cladding, a slate roof, and a large center brick chimney directly behind the ridge of the five-bay by three-bay, side-gabled main block. Perhaps due to its siting on a corner lot, the main block is unusual in that it does not display an entry on the long elevation fronting Washington Street; rather, entries are places in the flanking one-story side-gabled porches, including one oriented toward Sumner Street. Character-defining English Revival features include wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards on both the main block and projecting porches, and an oriel window centered on the first floor of the Washington Street elevation. The westernmost porch retains square supporting posts that are splayed at the top in a Craftsman manner.

Three houses at Canton Corner, ranging in date from 1904 to the mid 1930s, illustrate different approaches to the Colonial Revival. The John Howard Draper House, 33 Pleasant Street (1904, MHC #135, photo 16), is a 2½-story, brick-clad dwelling with side-gable roof, exterior end chimney offset on the south elevation, and a three-bay, center-entry façade. Ornamental features are associated with the Georgian Revival style, among them the pedimented dormers, modified keystones at the top center of each window opening, and curved projecting portico at the center entry. The entry portico consists of thin Doric columns and brick piers carrying a plain frieze, modillion cornice, and curved balustrade of turned balusters. Windows generally retain 3/1 or 2/2 sash, and full-length sidelights flank the center entry. On the south (side) elevation of the house is a one-story gabled brick wing featuring a multi light window framed with pilasters and topped with a round-arched transom. The Shannon House, 1379 Washington Street (ca. 1921-1923, MHC #299), is a two-story dwelling on a cut stone foundation, with wood-shingle cladding and a cross-hip, asphalt-shingle roof. Located at the west corner of the Washington Street and Sumner Street intersection, the house features a projecting side-hall entry wing, a porch with Tuscan columns wrapping the two street elevations, and 6/6 wood sash. A single-bay detached garage (early 1920s) with side entry door is oriented toward Sumner Street. A high-style example of the Georgian Revival is the Joseph Porter Draper House, 55 Pleasant Street (1934-1935, MHC #145, Morris Hosmer, archt., photo 16), a substantial brick-end dwelling. The 2½-story, side-gabled main block, five bays by three bays, features a clapboard façade and a pair of exterior chimney stacks at each brick end; the brick ends are pierced by window openings, and edged with wood corner quoins. Other notable features include the modillion cornice, enclosed pedimented portico, and 12/12 wood sash. At the enclosed portico, fluted pilasters frame three-quarter-length sidelights at the entry and carry a plain frieze and a pediment with modillion blocks. North of the house is a detached, three-bay, side-gable garage displaying segmental-arched openings.

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The district's only example of the Classical Revival style is the headquarters building for the Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street (1911, MHC #29, photo 9). Unique in Canton for its architectural form, the one-story, stucco-clad building displays a roughly cruciform footprint with a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The principal entry, on the south elevation, features a projecting pedimented portico with Tuscan columns *distyle in antis*, supporting a wide plain frieze and a modillion cornice. Other distinctive features are the octagonal cupola at the center of the building, which provides light to the interior, and the Palladian windows in the gable ends of the side elevations. Single or paired double-hung windows contain single-pane double-hung sash. The property retains two granite gateposts (late 19th c.) at the Washington Street frontage.

In the early 1920s, two buildings at Canton Corner were converted from their original uses and remodeled as residences. Both buildings, in their original form, were designed by Canton architect George Walter Capen. The Amy Draper Daniels House, 36 Pleasant Street (1885, remodeled 1921-1922, MHC #136), is the only residence in the historic district with a main block that is clad entirely in stucco. This 2½-story, Colonial Revival-style dwelling was created from an 1885 barn originally located on the adjacent property at 1451 Washington Street (see above). Historic photographs indicate that while the steep slope of the barn's gable roof survives, a cross-gable on the façade was removed in the remodeling. The house's current stucco cladding, slate roof, exterior end-wall brick chimney, and center-hall plan are the product of the early 1920s remodeling. The principal ornamentation on the façade is at the main entry, where columns support a pergola topped by an arched hood. Above the entry is a tripartite window marking the stair hall. The property includes an original stucco-clad detached garage. The Canton Corner Engine House (Hose No. 2), 1403 Washington Street (1890, remodeled 1924, MHC #140) is a 2½-story, hip-roofed building on a roughly square footprint. The original three-story hose tower, located at the building's south (right rear) corner, reportedly was removed ca. 1917. Following an auction by the town in 1923, the former engine house was remodeled into a private residence. Historic photographs indicate that the remodeling project included the extension of the slopes of the building's original hip roof to create the present flared profile, the addition of exposed rafters in the Craftsman manner, and a hipped dormer window on the façade, and the replacement of the original two-bay vehicular entry with a full-width hipped porch, since enclosed.

Canton Corner Cemetery

A major contributing element in the Canton Corner Historic District, Canton Corner Cemetery, Washington Street (1707/1716, MHC #800, photo 1) is a 96-acre parcel reflecting six distinct eras of cemetery design spanning 250 years. The cemetery was documented in detail by Kathleen G. Keith in the 1999 preservation management plan (see bibliography), portions of which are excerpted here.

The original *Colonial-era burial ground* (1716-1817) near the cemetery's southwestern end encompasses a one-acre meadow landscape of low nutrient grass and sparse overstory of native trees, primarily oaks, maples, larches, and linden. Circulation consists of two roads (one unpaved) in perpendicular alignment. The road running perpendicular to Washington Street leads to the original cemetery entrance, now blocked with a portion of a later (19th c.) granite wall. The portal-shaped slate headstones face west; the oldest is that of Gilbert Endicott, buried in 1716. A number of headstones have sustained some delamination, and some have been repaired. The original burial ground was situated immediately southwest of Canton's 1707 and 1747 meetinghouses (no longer extant, see below) [Keith, 4-5, 49].

The *Melancholy-era churchyard* (1817-1840) encompasses an additional acre southwest of the original burial ground. Similar to the colonial ground with its Washington Street frontage and meadow landscape, this section of the cemetery is

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distinguished by an important natural feature, the dell that was proposed (but not developed) as a site for family tombs in the early 19th century. Gravestones are primarily portal-shaped slate, face east, and display the willow and urn pattern. This section has two roads (one unpaved) and features the granite-faced Receiving Tomb (1837, rebuilt 1882), which is now used for storage, and the Revolutionary War Memorial Stone (1897). A portion of this area was set aside for burials of "foreigners and people of color" [Keith, 7-8, 51].

Acquisition by the town of the former Meetinghouse Lot in 1840 led to the *Romantic-era "garden of graves"* (1840-1848), in which the burial ground was transformed into a cemetery. The Meetinghouse Lot was the site of two meetinghouses dating to the first half of the 18th century. Circulation in the form of carriageways, walks, and avenues is an important component of the design. Trees, shrubs, and flowers were planted, most notably a massive and prominently positioned hedge of smokebush near Washington Street. As opposed to the country meadow landscape seen in the earlier sections, this section on Prospect Hill is the most highly ornamental in the cemetery, due in part to the concentration of enclosed curbed lots with family monuments. Monuments include granite and brownstone columns and obelisks, as well as carved marble figures. The granite and brownstone monuments are in the best condition [Keith, 9-11, 54].

The *Rural Cemetery* (1848-1870) was designed in 1848 by Henry A. S. Dearborn. This section, which borders the western edge of the earlier sections, encompasses a portion of the Meetinghouse Lot with uneven terrain and another ten acres acquired by the town in 1848. The rural cemetery has two ponds and features great variations in topography and winding avenues and foot paths that follow the natural contours of the land. Strategically positioned monuments on hillsides direct the visitor's view to the ponds and Great Blue Hill beyond the cemetery. Less cluttered with monuments than the "garden of graves" on Prospect Hill, the rural cemetery displays granite curbed family lots, as well as obelisks, columns, and classical statues of marble, granite, and brownstone. The War of Rebellion (Civil War) Monument (1870), a gray granite column topped by a polished black granite ball and eagle, is the first commemorative monument placed in the cemetery. [Keith, 13-17, 57-58]

Completing the cemetery's Washington Street frontage is a ten-acre parcel located north of the earlier sections and purchased by the town in 1870. This *Unified Landscape* (1870-1914) displays a gently rolling landscape with a mature tree canopy of mainly white oak with some sugar maple. The curvilinear road network of the Rural Cemetery is continued here. The Gen. Richard Gridley Monument (1876), constructed of granite, is located in this section. Most graves are marked with rectilinear granite stones. Development with large lots gives the landscape a spacious appearance [Keith, 18-21, 61-62]. The present cemetery entrance from Washington Street was opened in 1912; just inside this entrance is the Cemetery Superintendent's Office (1913), built to provide a chapel for burial services, a waiting room, and restrooms. The one-story stucco building has an octagonal footprint and features a five-bay façade recessed beneath an integral porch that has a wide entablature and square piers. The principal entry is topped with a round-arched transom and flanked by round-arched windows. The architect has not been identified.

The most active area of the cemetery today is the *Ornamental Parkland* (1914 onward), encompassing the bulk of the acreage at the northern and western ends. This area, which has few mature trees and large expanses of lawn having little or no topographical variation, is further distinguished from the late 19th-century sections by its compact layout of small lots arranged in a grid. Another distinguishing feature of this section is shrubs that are planted at grave sites, though overgrown shrubs have obscured some gravestones. The narrow roads continue the road system laid out in the unified landscape. The granite wall at Washington Street that marked the cemetery's holdings through the 19th century was continued in a northerly direction with a fieldstone wall (1970) that wraps the northern corner of the property and extends

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west down Pecunit Street [Keith, 22-24, 65]. Also at the northern end of the cemetery and close to Washington Street, the present American Legion Edward J. Beatty Post 24 Walk of Honor and Memorial Plaza (2001) is a circular patio of brick pavers, encompassing markers for individuals and bordered to the west by a row of war-specific memorials.

Other Contributing Resources

Certain properties in the Canton Corner Historic District retain stone walls, stone pillars, or wooden fences that were erected within the period of significance and contribute to the district's integrity. Historic stone walls or wood fences, where present, define the street frontage of the respective properties, as seen at Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street; the Jordan House, 54 Pleasant Street; the William J. Williams House, 1358 Washington Street; and the Canton Corner Cemetery (see above for additional details). Any walls or fences running along side or rear lot lines (dividing residential properties) are of recent vintage and are noncontributing. In some instances, a pair of stone pillars or gateposts marks a front walk, as seen at the Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street, or a vehicular entry, as seen at the James and Percy Draper House, 1451 Washington Street.

Noncontributing Resources

Noncontributing resources tend to be small in scale and do not compromise the integrity of the Canton Corner Historic District. Most noncontributing resources on historic properties are residential outbuildings and ancillary structures, such as swimming pools and fences. Five houses, built within the district boundaries from 1959 to 1985, are designated noncontributing by virtue of their construction after the end of the district's period of significance. These houses are generally consistent with the district's historic buildings, displaying wood-frame construction, gable or hip roofs, and designs that are traditional or Colonial in inspiration. Most of the private institutional or town-owned properties in the district have standing signs of recent vintage.

Archaeological Description

Three ancient Native American sites are located in the district and 17 ancient sites in the general area (within one mile). Canton contains a higher than average number (98) of ancient sites in the town, possibly the result of the area's environmental resources but also as a result of a long history of collector, amateur, and professional research in the area. Among over 2800 archaeological studies listed in the *Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports: Massachusetts*, published by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), 34 studies were completed wholly or in part in Canton. In addition, the State Register of Historic Places, also published by the MHC, lists two ancient sites as NRDOE or sites that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register. One ancient site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an individual property. The town of Canton contains several regionally important ancient sites, including most site types recognized for southern New England and spanning the entire history of human settlement recognized for that area from the Paleo Indian through the historic periods.

Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. The district includes several excessively drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms located on an outwash plain west of Reservoir Pond. Reservoir Pond and Pequit Brook form part of the eastern and southeastern border of the district. A swampland, unnamed ponds, and Pecunit Brook are located within the northwestern portion of the district. An unnamed pond is also located within

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1,000 feet of the district's southwestern boundary. The entire town of Canton is located within the Neponset River/Boston Harbor watershed. The Neponset River and its extensive Fowl Meadow wetlands lies approximately one-half to one mile west of the district.

Known ancient sites within the district include the Pachem Plain Site (19-NF-71), the Elliot School Site (19-NF-72), and the DX Site (19-NF-211). The Pachem Plain Site (19-NF-71) is located at the west end of Reservoir Pond in the vicinity of the intersection of Pleasant Street and Pequit Brook. The site is located on a sandy plain that slopes eastward to the pond. Information from local collectors indicate artifacts and chipping debris have been found from the pond shore to elevations of 200 feet at the western margin of the site. The Canton Historical Society also curates a fully grooved stone axe recovered from a knoll at the western end of the site. The Pachem Plain Site is currently of unknown cultural affiliation and has not been systematically tested or excavated.

The Elliot School Site (19-NF-72) is also located within the district. The site was surface collected by members of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society since the 1960s and was recently included in an intensive archaeological survey (Ritchie 2004) and site examination (Ritchie 2005). It was determined to be a large multi component site occupied in Middle and Late to Transitional Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland periods. Based on results of the site examination (low density of stone tools and features), the Elliot School site was not considered to be potentially significant or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The DX site (19-NF-211) is located in the northwest part of the district, north of Washington Street and west of Dedham Street. The site was excavated by collectors and included in the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) data files. While a stone gouge is attributed to this site, the site is of unknown cultural affiliation. The DX site has not been systematically tested or excavated.

Most site types and nearly every period of human occupation recognized for southern New England, from the Paleo Indian through historic periods, have been identified within one mile of the proposed district. Those site types and settlement periods not included in the above area can be found elsewhere in the town. Major town-owned open spaces are located in the northeastern and southern ends of the Canton Corner Historic District and include over 80% of the district area. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 170 acres), and the availability of open space, the presence of ancient Native American sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important information relating to the location and integrity of the institutional, residential, and commercial sites responsible for over 250 years of growth and development in the Canton Corner Historic District and town of Canton.

Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information related to the location and integrity of 18th-century resources that are underrepresented in the district but related to the district's settlement, growth, and development as the town's institutional focus until 1879. Growth of the Canton Corner Historic District began during the Colonial period (1675-1775) and the end of King Philip's War, ca. 1675. Structural evidence may survive from the town's second (1707) and third (1747) meetinghouse within the area of the Canton Cemetery on Washington Street. Prior to construction of the second meetinghouse in 1707, an earlier meetinghouse was located in the general area, presumably built by John Elliot for his second praying town at Ponkapoag Plantation (1657). The second meetinghouse was built immediately north of one

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acre of land set aside for a burial ground in 1707. The first burial in the Canton Center burial ground/cemetery was in 1716. Canton's third meetinghouse was built in 1747, southeast of the second meetinghouse, and closer to Washington Street. Structural evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings may exist with both the second and third meetinghouse sites. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be present. Structural evidence of a schoolhouse (1735) may survive next to the second meetinghouse. The schoolhouse was moved across Washington Street to a lot outside the district in 1749. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may exist at the original site of the schoolhouse.

A Colonial period settlement shift occurred with the change in Canton's institutional focus from the Ponkapoag locale southwest to the area known by Massachusetts natives as Packeen Plain, later as Canton Center and then Canton Corner. Canton's original locus of English settlement was close to the praying town at Ponkapoag Plantation (1657). By 1668, twelve Native families resided in the area with no English settlers prior to the end of King Philip's War (ca. 1675). Colonial-period farmsteads are also rare in the Canton Corner district with only two extant examples and no documented archaeological sites. The David Tilden House (ca. 1725), 93 Pleasant Street, is the oldest house in the historic district and one of two extant Colonial-period dwellings. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive in the area surrounding the Tilden House. An earlier house (pre-1725), also located on the property, is believed to be the present rear wing of the house, attached to the Tilden House at a later date. Structural evidence associated with the earlier house may exist as well as separate evidence of barns, stables, and occupational-related features. The earlier house is reported to exhibit 17th-century structural characteristics. The inhabitants of the Tilden House may have also reused each of the previously mentioned structures and features. The Withington House (ca. 1762), 1429 Washington Street, is the second Colonial-period house that survives in the Canton Corner Historic District. An earlier house was removed from the property prior to construction of the Withington House. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive in the area surrounding the extant Withington residence and the earlier house that was removed.

During the late 18th century and for most of the 19th century, the residential and institutional focus of the Canton Corner Historic District continued to attract new settlement with the addition of commercial businesses. Extant examples of residential and institutional building types are more common during this period. The third meetinghouse (1747) was replaced in 1824 by the extant First Congregational Parish Church, now known as the First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church. Archaeological evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings and occupational-related features may survive in the area surrounding the church. The church is the oldest institutional building at Canton Corner. Potential archaeological sites should also be more common although most have yet to be identified. Structural evidence may survive from the town powder house (1809) originally located on a hill behind Pequitside Farm (1809) at 79 Pleasant Street. The powder house, exact location unknown, was moved outside the district in the late 1850s. Structural evidence of the town's first Baptist meetinghouse (1819-20), no longer extant, may survive at the site of 1403 Washington Street. The Baptist meetinghouse was purchased by the town in 1836; then known as the Town House, it served the public until 1879. Canton continued ownership of the Town House until 1884 when the building was auctioned and removed from the site.

Throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, agriculture continued to dominate the town's economy; however, mostly smaller-scale commercial pursuits were also gaining in importance, at least through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Structural evidence and archaeological features may survive from the Upham Tavern that burned ca. 1819 at 1442 Washington Street. The tavern was purchased by George Downes in 1819 and burned shortly thereafter. Downes rebuilt

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the tavern in 1820, renaming the business Downes Tavern; it is still extant today. Similar evidence may also survive from the Everett Tavern, later used by Draper and Sumner as a knitting factory, then removed by the historical society during site preparation for construction of the Canton Historical Society (1911) headquarters at 1400 Washington Street.

Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industries were also located in Canton Corner, although larger-scale industries were located in other areas of town, mostly in South Canton. Structural evidence may survive from a tannery (1773), no longer extant, built by Capt. Theophilus Lyon on the Tilden House property at 93 Pleasant Street. Similar evidence might also survive from the Samuel Capen Jr. hatter's shop that burned in 1819 on Washington Street near Pleasant Street. In 1851, Thomas Draper purchased the Withington House at 1429 Washington Street and established a shop behind the dwelling that manufactured fancy knit goods and boot linings. The shop was demolished in the 1910s and replaced with the current garage building. Structural evidence of the shop and occupational-related features may survive in the area behind the house.

Historical and archaeological research at the Canton Corner Cemetery may contribute important information related to the evolution of the burial ground/cemetery, burial practices in Canton, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town's inhabitants during specific periods and over time. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify changes at the cemetery as it evolved from a Colonial-era burial ground to a rural cemetery in the 19th century. Potential archaeological resources at the Canton Corner Cemetery may include structural evidence of the second and third meetinghouse sites and related barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (discussed above), unmarked and marked graves containing a burial shaft, coffin, skeletal remains and material-culture items of the deceased, and memorial offerings. Structural evidence may exist for barns, stables, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Archaeological evidence may also exist for fence posts, postholes, stone walls, and other boundary markers. Stratigraphic evidence and artifacts associated with cemetery landscape features, such as soil storage, roadways, and terraced areas, may also exist.

(end)

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Name of Property

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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

Landscape Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1707-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Capen, George Walter

Dearborn, Henry A.S.

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Canton Historical Commission

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8. Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder (continued)

Hamilton, Bradford
Hosmer, Morris
Sullivan, Matthew

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Canton Corner Historic District encompasses 29 historic properties illustrating 250 years of growth and development in the town of Canton. The district is significant as a location of early 18th-century settlement, retaining meetinghouse sites and the town's first cemetery, which was expanded as a rural cemetery in the mid-19th century under the direction of horticulturist and cemetery designer Henry A. S. Dearborn. In 1851, English immigrants Thomas Draper and his brother, James Draper, started the local wool knitting industry at Canton Corner. Though the manufacturing process was relocated outside district boundaries by the late 19th century, the area's long association with members of the Draper family produced the large suburban houses and estates present in the district today. Mostly residential in nature, Canton Corner retains a number of well-preserved, high-style dwellings of significance to the town, among them one of the oldest houses in Canton (ca. 1725), fine Federal-period dwellings representing the district's history as an early 19th-century crossroads village, and architect-designed estate residences from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Canton Corner served as the town's institutional focus until 1879, and institutional construction in the village since that time reflected its continuing importance as one of Canton's established villages. With the Canton Corner Cemetery, and the town's acquisition of two historic estate properties in the village in 1971 and 1997, respectively, more than 80% of the district's acreage is preserved as open space. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, Canton Corner Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

The town of Canton was originally part of the Dorchester "New Grant" (1637), consisting of 40,000 acres of undivided and unallotted land extending from the Blue Hills to the Plymouth (Old Colony) line.¹ The treaty between Chicataubut, sachem of the Massachusetts natives, and the English settlers allowed for the settlement of the English in Dorchester. A petition in 1707 to create the south precinct of Dorchester, thereby permitting construction of a meetinghouse convenient to the settlement, was granted by the General Court in 1715. This territory was established in 1726 as the town of Stoughton, and subsequently subdivided into three parishes: the First Parish (now Canton), the Second Parish (now Sharon), and the Third Parish (now Stoughton and Avon).

Canton's original locus of English settlement was close to John Eliot's second praying town at Ponkapoag Plantation (1657), a 6,000-acre territory inhabited by Christianized Neponset natives. There were only twelve families by 1668, and no English settlers prior to King Philip's War. Prior to 1707, there had been a meetinghouse in this general area, presumed to have been built by Eliot. Once permission was granted to build a new meetinghouse, the first building was sold and moved to Dorchester, where it was converted to a barn. The town seal of Canton, designed and accepted by annual town meeting in 1881, incorporates references to Ponkapoag, in addition to the image of a triple-towered castle,

(continued)

¹ Unless specifically referenced in the text, sources for historical information are the Canton historic properties inventory (1992-2006); Patricia Johnson's volume on Canton Corner homes (based on the town's inventory); and the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Reconnaissance Survey Report for Canton (1979). See bibliography for full citations.

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borrowed from the crest of Dorchester, England, and the seal of the by-then defunct town of Dorchester, Massachusetts (annexed by the City of Boston in 1869) [Huntoon, Appendix XXIX].

During the **Colonial period (1675-1775)**, English settlement began to shift from Ponkapoag southwest to an area that the natives called Packeen Plain, meaning "the place where three ways meet." Packeen Plain, later known as Canton Centre and then Canton Corner,² had good farm land and milling potential due to its proximity to several brooks that could provide water power. This was the area the English settlers chose for the site of the second meetinghouse, on a high flat plain with clear views of the surrounding valleys. The town of Dorchester contributed thirty pounds, old tender, to construction costs for the new meetinghouse, which was named the First Congregational Church. Construction of the thirty-foot square meetinghouse began in 1707 but moved slowly; repairs were necessary before the building had been completed. South of the meetinghouse, one acre was set aside in 1707 for a burial ground, with the first burial, that of Gilbert Endicott, occurring in 1716. Previously, English settlers had buried their dead in the Proprietor's Lot close to the praying town at Ponkapoag. The one-acre burial ground served the town's needs for more than one hundred years. The second meetinghouse was demolished in 1748. Its replacement (1747), measuring fifty-four by thirty-four feet and costing 1,500 pounds, old tender, was constructed immediately southeast of the older building and closer to Washington Street. The original one-acre burial ground, as well as the sites of the second meetinghouse (1707-1747) and third meetinghouse (1747-1824), are located within the boundary of the Canton Corner Cemetery, Washington Street (1707/1716, MHC #800, photo 1). In 1735, the town built a schoolhouse next to the second meetinghouse; this building (no longer extant) was moved across Washington Street in 1749, to a site outside the boundary of the Canton Corner Historic District.

The principal roads in the Canton Corner Historic District date to the Colonial period. Washington Street is a segment of the primary route between Dorchester and Taunton. Laid out in 1700 by the selectmen of Dorchester along portions of an earlier road, Washington Street led to the present town of Sharon, where it joined the road leading from Boston, through Dedham, to Seekonk. Known for nearly a century as the Taunton Road, Washington Street received its present name in 1840. The establishment of a meetinghouse location at Packeen Plain (Canton Corner) in Stoughton (Canton) spurred the layout out of radial roads in the 1720s, among them Pleasant Street (1723), which extended from a ca. 1720 dam on Pequit Brook to Washington Street. During the Colonial period, Pleasant Street was part of longer route known as the road to Dorchester Swamp and the road to Stoughton [Huntoon, 119, 128].

Canton Corner includes two Colonial-period dwellings that are highly significant in the town for both architectural form and historical associations. The David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (ca. 1725, MHC #20, photo 2), is the oldest house in the historic district. In 1725, David Tilden (1685-1756) acquired twenty acres on Pequit Brook, with an existing house, from the local natives. Tilden built the present house, though the earlier house on the property is believed to be the present rear wing, which was attached to Tilden's house at a later date (see architectural description). David Tilden served on the committee that called the Reverend Samuel Dunbar as second minister of the First Congregational Church. Subsequent owners of the house included Tilden's grandson, Capt. Theophilus Lyon (b. 1745), who served in the Revolutionary War. Lyon established a tannery on the site in 1773. Later, the tannery was jointly owned by Lyon and George Crossman, Jr., and is shown on the 1794 map of Stoughton (Canton) [Reynolds, 427 (referencing Huntoon); Friends of the Little Red House].

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² The village now known as Canton Corner was called Canton Centre until the third quarter of the 19th century. To assist the reader, the village is described consistently in this nomination as Canton Corner. Canton Corner is distinct from the town's late 19th-century civic and commercial core, which is referenced in this nomination as South Canton.

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In 1761, David Tilden, Jr. sold land at the southwest corner of Washington and Pleasant Streets to John Withington, Jr., who removed a building on the property and constructed the Withington House, 1429 Washington Street (ca. 1762, MHC #28, photo 3). A Stoughton native who had returned to the town from Boston by 1760, Withington (1717-1798) is believed to have been a trader, who sold groceries and "dry and wet goods," and carted lumber and wood products to Boston or Milton Landing. He served as Stoughton's town treasurer (1766), captain of the town's militia (1769), and a private in Stoughton's Minutemen (1775). Also in 1775, Withington was a delegate to the Second Provincial Congress in Cambridge, a member of Stoughton's Committee of Inspection or Correspondence in response to resolves of the Continental Congress, and a delegate to the County Congress in Dedham. Withington was active in the First Parish church, and in 1795 signed the petition for the incorporation of the town of Canton.

The First Parish of Stoughton was incorporated as the town of Canton in 1797. Canton experienced significant growth during the latter part of the **Federal period (1775-1830)**, with the establishment of large-scale industry, an increase in population, formation of new religious congregations, and expanded settlement from Canton Corner southwesterly to South Canton. Iron forges or foundries (from 1800), the Revere & Son copper works rolling mill (1801), and the earliest cotton textile mill in the state made use of important waterpower sites. By contrast, agriculture dominated at Canton Corner. Much of the village's development during the Federal period may be attributed to its location on a major through-route (Washington Street), and its role as the town's institutional core.

The Sumner House, 1378 Washington Street (ca. 1794-1810, MHC #112), was the centerpiece of a large farm that extended southeast across Washington Street and was subdivided by Sumner heirs in the early 20th century (see below). Though architectural analysis suggests the house was built between 1794 and 1810, the first known resident named on a local map was Nathaniel Sumner (1797-1853). Little is known about Sumner, who may have come to reside in the house after his marriage in 1816 to Nancy Turner of Dedham.

Other residents of Canton Corner during the Federal period were particularly active in local affairs, and the buildings they owned figured prominently in important events. Dr. George Crossman (1733-1805), the first resident of the Downes House, 1466 Washington Street (1798, MHC #109, photo 4), signed the 1795 petition for the incorporation of Canton as a town. Previously, he had served as a captain in the Revolutionary War and as a committee member to study both the proposed state constitution in 1778 and the Tender Act in 1781. Dr. Crossman also served as Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and member of Canton's school committee. Amos Upham and Oliver Downes jointly purchased the house in 1807, with Downes taking over the title in 1811. Upham, a tavern keeper, was also a captain in the state militia and a prominent Mason. Downes signed the petition for Canton's incorporation in 1795. The house came to be known as the Downes House for its associations with the family, who retained ownership until 1876. Elijah Fisher, first owner of the Hewitt House, 1458 Washington Street (1790 [?], ca. 1798-1801, MHC #31, photo 4), was a stagecoach driver to Major King's tavern, a well-known coaching house at Dock Square in Boston. During the War of 1812, then-owner Oliver Downes (d. 1847) maintained the town's recruiting office here, staffed by a Lt. Wellington. Early in the war, Canton sent eighteen men to Fort Independence, now known as Castle Island in South Boston. The house derives its historic name from Harriet Crane Hewitt, who acquired the house from the Haines family in 1868. It remained in the Hewitt (apparently later spelled as "Hewett") family until 1941.

In addition to the house at 1466 Washington Street (see above), the Downes family was associated with other properties in the historic district, chief of which was Downes Tavern, 1442 Washington Street (1820, MHC #109, photos 4 and 11). One of the few known examples of an early 19th-century tavern extant in Canton, the building has further significance for its role as an important community gathering place. George Downes (1790-1861), son of Oliver Downes, had purchased Upham's Tavern from Amos Upham in 1819. Shortly afterward, the tavern burned, and Downes replaced it on the same

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (continued)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Georgian Revival
Craftsman
English (Tudor) Revival
Classical Revival

Narrative Description

Canton is a suburban industrial town located immediately south of the Hyde Park neighborhood in the city of Boston.¹ The town is also bordered on the northeast by Milton and Randolph, on the southeast by Stoughton, on the southwest by Sharon, and on the northwest by Norwood, Westwood, and Dedham. Defining much of Canton's western border is the Neponset River, where meadow and marsh give way to gradually rising uplands and then the rugged highlands of the Blue Hills, at the northern end of the town, and the Sharon Hills to the south. Canton has numerous ponds and upland bogs, as well as numerous brooks – generally draining west to the Neponset – that provide waterpower potential. Two interstate highways pass through Canton's northern and western sections, and two interstate highway interchanges dominate the northern part of the town: a major one for I-95 and the junction of I-93, and the other for I-93 and state Route 138, which passes north to south through Canton as Turnpike Street.

Canton Corner Historic District is situated on a high flat plain at the approximate geographic center of Canton. Bordering the district on the south are Pequit Brook, one of the smaller brooks constituting the east branch of the Neponset River, and Reservoir Pond, created by the flooding of Pequit Brook meadows in the early 19th century. The intersection of Washington Street, the principal north-south corridor through the western end of Canton, and Pleasant Street, connecting to Stoughton and points south, defines the crossroads village known as Canton Corner. The district maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and is distinguished from adjacent areas that do not display the continuity of historic streetscape present in the district. A majority of buildings in the district are residential in use, with associated ancillary buildings such as barns and garages. Contributing buildings range in construction date from ca. 1725 to the mid-1930s, and display a variety of architectural styles. Noncontributing buildings are unobtrusive in scale and architectural design, and their presence does not compromise the integrity of the historic district.

Major town-owned open spaces anchor the northeastern and southern ends of the Canton Corner Historic District, and encompass over 80% of the district's approximately 170 acres. Canton Corner Cemetery, Washington Street (1707/1716, MHC #800, photo 1), which includes 18th-century meetinghouse sites, illustrates changing approaches to cemetery design over 250 years. In the estate area on Pleasant Street at Pequit Brook, Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (1809, MHC #23, photo 5) and the David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (ca. 1725, MHC #20, photo 2) occupy a combined parcel

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¹ Unless specifically referenced in the text, sources for descriptive information are the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Reconnaissance Survey Report for Canton (1979); the Canton historic properties inventory (1992-2006); and Patricia Johnson's volume on Canton Corner homes (based on the town's inventory). See bibliography for full citations.

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site, renaming the business Downes Tavern. Over a twenty-year period, the building served many uses, as a tavern, liquor store, post office, entertainment hall, and meeting place for the selectmen. The Norfolk Universalist Society, which had broken away from the First Congregational Church about 1812, held annual meetings there from 1820 to 1827. In 1824, the First Congregational Parish held regular religious services at Downes Tavern while a new church was under construction nearby. George Downes, the tavern keeper, also resided in the building until 1840, when he moved to a family-owned farm on Pleasant Street. At one time, local Masons convened in the upper-level meeting hall.

Ministers of the First Congregational Church resided on Pleasant Street during the Federal period. The third minister, the Rev. Zachariah Howard (1758-1806), who served from 1786 to 1806, owned the Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (see above), which he had acquired in 1787 from David Tilden's descendants. Following Rev. Howard's death, his wife, Martha Crafts Howard, sold the Tilden House and thirty-six acres to the fourth minister, Rev. William Ritchie (1781-1842). North of the Tilden House, Ritchie built the house now known as Pequitside, 79 Pleasant Street (1809, MHC #23, photo 5). His term with the Congregational Society extended from 1807 to 1820, during which time the church separated its affairs from those of the town. Successor to Rev. Ritchie at both the house and the Congregational Society was the Rev. Benjamin Huntoon (1792-1864). Serving as the fifth minister, from 1822 to 1829, Rev. Huntoon oversaw construction of the new church on Washington Street. Martha Crafts Howard continued to occupy the Tilden House under a succession of owners until her death in 1856.

In 1809, a town committee selected a hill behind Pequitside – Rev. Ritchie's House – to build a powder house. While the precise location of the powder house on the property has yet to be determined, Pequitside was situated at the approximate geographic center of Canton, and therefore easily accessible to the local militia from various parts of the town. Elijah Dunbar was the first man placed in charge of the powder house. The building was moved in the late 1850s to the town poor farm, located near Pleasant Street and Independence Streets, beyond the boundaries of the historic district. [Brindley]

The name of the First Parish Church was changed in 1820 due to the separation of church and municipal affairs, becoming known as the First Congregational Parish and Society. In 1828, a group of parishioners, disagreeing with the Liberal Christianity as preached by Rev. Huntoon, left the church and founded the Evangelical Congregational Church of Canton. While Rev. Huntoon was leaning toward Unitarian thought, the name of the church did not change until nearly a century later, becoming the First Congregational Parish in Canton (Unitarian) in 1935. In 1974, the First Universalist Church of Canton (originally the Norfolk Universalist Society) merged with First Parish Unitarian to form First Parish Unitarian Universalist.

The First Congregational Parish Church, now known as the First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 1508 Washington Street (1824, MHC #32, photo 8), is the oldest institutional building extant at Canton Corner. The church replaced the third meetinghouse (1747, see above), which the congregation had outgrown. Huntoon was a very popular minister and membership increased dramatically during his tenure. He was influential in the choice of its design, having admired a church recently built in Chelsea, Massachusetts, which had been designed by a Mr. Hall of Brookline. The Canton church was built on the same plan, supplied by Hall. Some timber from the third meetinghouse was reused in this church, along with the weather vane, the lock and key, and the bell. The bell was cast in 1821 by Paul Revere & Son of Canton, a successor firm to Paul Revere's late 18th-century bell foundry in Boston. In 1801, Revere set up the first copper rolling mill in America in Canton, and in 1804 the bell foundry was relocated from Boston to Canton. Bells cast by the firm after the move continued to be inscribed with Boston as the location of the foundry. By 1821, when the bell was cast for the First Parish in Canton, Paul Revere had retired from the business, which was carried on by his son, Joseph Revere, as sole proprietor ["Revere bells and bell foundries"].

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On Washington Street south of Pleasant Street, the Baptist Society built a meetinghouse in 1819-1820 (no longer extant, site of 1403 Washington Street, see below). Baptist meetings had been held in Canton in 1806, and a church was gathered in 1814. The meetinghouse, dedicated in January 1821, also served as a town meeting hall beginning in 1824. Reflecting the shift in the town's concentrated settlement from Canton Corner to South Canton, the Baptist Society built a new meetinghouse in the latter village in 1835-1836. In 1836, the town of Canton paid \$650 to purchase the meetinghouse at Canton Corner from the Baptist Society. The building became known as the Town House, serving that purpose until 1879, when the present town hall, known as Memorial Hall, was dedicated at South Canton.

A detailed historic structure report is needed to determine construction dates for certain architectural features of the Withington House, 1429 Washington Street (ca. 1762, see above), which local history indicates was remodeled in 1827, at the end of the Federal period. The distinctive high-hipped roof and tall interior chimneys in particular merit further investigation. If entirely a product of the 18th century, the house is an unusual surviving example of a one-story, hip-roof, cottage form. In his *History of the Town of Canton* (1893), local historian Daniel T. V. Huntoon noted that the Withington house had been "in flames many times" during its history, and was remodeled in 1827 by Dr. Jonathan Stone (1783-1860). Stone, a native of Framingham, came to Canton about 1806. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel Stone of Sharon, and in 1815 married Elizabeth Upham (d. 1826). Stone maintained his physician's practice at the Withington House from at least 1827 to 1839, when he relocated to Illinois [Huntoon, 218, 568].

The **Early Industrial period (1830-1870)** was a time of substantial population increase (150%) in Canton, especially between 1840 and 1855. With the establishment of South Canton as the town's commercial center and the expansion of industry already there, Canton Corner retained its identity as a residential village and locus for major institutions: the Town House, the Canton Corner Cemetery, and the First Parish Church. While comparatively few extant buildings at Canton Corner were constructed during this period, other mid-19th century developments had a lasting effect on the history of the village.

Changes in the landscape and setting of the historic district occurred at its southeastern end, along Pequit Brook, and at the northeastern end, in the Canton Corner Cemetery (1707/1716, see above). In 1832, the Neponset Woolen Company, then owners of meadows east of Pleasant Street, flooded those meadows to create Reservoir Pond. This 300-acre reservoir, situated at the geographic center of Canton, was constructed to provide water for industrial uses downstream at South Canton [Huntoon, 479, 482]. The resulting water feature enhanced the setting of estate properties developed in the mid to late 19th century on Pleasant Street and Washington Street at Canton Corner.

The burial ground at Canton Corner had doubled in size in 1817, with the acquisition from Oliver Downes of an additional acre immediately southwest of the original acre on Washington Street. An effort to lay out lots in a formal grid system and construct family tombs in the dell at the southwest corner of the second acre was not realized. However, an area was designated at the northwest corner for "the burial of foreigners and people of color who might die in the town." A receiving tomb was built close to the dell in 1837, and rebuilt in 1882 according to designs supplied by Canton architect G. Walter Capen [Huntoon, 157]. As noted in Kathleen Keith's preservation management plan, the burial ground at this time was still "a country graveyard," transformed into a rural cemetery during the Early Industrial period [Keith, 8].

Early cemetery beautification efforts undertaken by the town and the Ladies Sewing Circle of the First Congregational Church were followed by mid 19th-century improvements under the direction of General Henry A. S. Dearborn, designer of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge and Forest Hills Cemetery in Roxbury (Boston). The town evidently assumed ownership of the burial ground after the separation of church and municipal affairs in 1819, and in 1840 acquired the so-called Meetinghouse Lot on Washington Street, northeast of the original ground. The Meetinghouse Lot encompassed

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Prospect Hill, previously used by the Congregational Society as the site for its second (1707-1747) and third (1747-1824) meetinghouses. Approximately ten more acres to the northwest were acquired from the Downes family in April, 1848. With two ponds, and variations in topography from pleasantly rolling to very steep drops in elevation, the merits of the Downes parcel for cemetery purposes were clear:

This land was all that could be desired; its situation was beautiful, the conformation of its surface being varied, and presenting undulations of hill and dale, -- all admirably adapted for a "garden of graves."
[Huntoon, 159]

The report of the town's cemetery committee noted that Dearborn, then mayor of Roxbury, visited Canton on June 29 and July 10, 1848, to lay out the rural cemetery. Brush and underwood were cleared in advance of his arrival. Dearborn and his assistants set out avenues sixteen feet in width and footpaths six feet wide. Trenches were cut on the side or sides of the avenues and paths, "that they might be distinguished," and trees and brush were removed from the avenues. [Huntoon, 162-163] Members of the cemetery committee were then charged with laying out the grounds into lots. According to the preservation management plan, "the avenues and footpaths, which followed the natural contours of the land, combined with an overstory of mature trees produced the desired rural cemetery scenery. Impressive monuments were strategically placed on hillsides to have views of the ponds and Great Blue Hill in the distance" [Keith, 13]. Keith also notes that extensive research has failed to establish connections between Henry Dearborn and any resident living in Canton at that time, and attributes Dearborn's willingness to assist in the Canton cemetery project to his reputation for giving freely of his time and skill in designing and preparing cemeteries in other towns, and his admiration for John Eliot, an important figure in Canton's history [Keith, 14]. With a central location in the town and surrounded by a well-established residential neighborhood, the cemetery also served a park function during the remainder of the 19th century. Succeeding cemetery expansion followed the Dearborn style.

Described as a "gentleman horticulturist," cemetery designer Henry A. S. Dearborn (1783-1851) was born in Exeter, New Hampshire and raised in Maine. He attended Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, then the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, during which time his father served as secretary of war under President Thomas Jefferson. Returning to New England, during the War of 1812 Dearborn superintended the harbor fortification at Portland, Maine. He surveyed western Massachusetts for a canal route to link Boston with the new Erie Canal in New York (1825), researched and illustrated a treatise on Greek architecture (1828), and succeeded his father as collector at Boston's Custom House (serving until 1829). Dearborn experimented extensively with plants at his Roxbury (now Boston) estate, and had particular interests in addressing a lack of nurseries and developing profitable and ornamental plants in New England. He founded and served as first president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1829. In that capacity, he oversaw the initial landscape design of the nation's first rural cemetery, Mount Auburn Cemetery, 580 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge (1831, MHC #801, NRIND 1975, NHL 2003), working with civil engineer and surveyor Alexander Wadsworth and advised by a committee of horticulturists.

Drawing inspiration from books ordered from France and England, Dearborn

applied classical design principles to make avenues, paths, and ponds responsive to the natural topography. His design preserved and accentuated the site's panoramic views and dramatically varied terrain.

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Performing much of the labor himself, he transplanted about 1,300 indigenous trees from his own nurseries to create a woodsy, 'rural' appearance. Mount Auburn quickly became the acknowledged prototype for the legions of other 'rural' cemeteries that proliferated in the 1860s. It also strongly influenced the layout of the first public parks in the United States. [Linden, 82]

Dearborn's affiliation with Mount Auburn Cemetery ended in 1835, when the cemetery operation was separated from the Horticultural Society. He subsequently launched a political career, serving the Commonwealth in the offices of representative, senator, executive councilor, and adjutant-general, in addition to one term in the U. S. Congress. Dearborn also served four terms as mayor of Roxbury, from 1847 to his death in 1851. During that period, he developed Forest Hills Cemetery, 95 Forest Hills Avenue, Forest Hills/Jamaica Plain, Boston (1848, MHC #818, NRIND 2004), as a municipal cemetery, then located within the boundaries of the city of Roxbury. The varied terrain was "thought to be conducive to the development of a picturesque landscape." Wide margins between burial lots, reservation of some large open spaces where no burials were permitted, and discouragement of tomb construction all served to maintain the cemetery's verdant character. To create an arboretum of the grounds, by 1850 Dearborn had transplanted to Forest Hills over 10,000 native and 20,000 European trees from nurseries he established. The cemetery was further expanded according to his designs after his death. Dearborn is buried at Forest Hills Cemetery, under a marble Corinthian column on Mount Dearborn [Linden, 82-85].

Landscape improvements were made to Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (see above), during the Early Industrial period, though few details are known. Under the ownership of the Ward family from 1856 through 1876, the parcel associated with Pequitside was reunited with the David Tilden House parcel at 93 Pleasant Street (see above). Thomas W. Ward, an Englishman, was an agent for Baring Brothers, an English banking house. Ward nearly doubled the acreage of Pequitside, from twenty to 38¼ acres, and acquired another forty-five acres on the easterly side of Pleasant Street. In only two years before Ward's death in 1858, he and his wife, Lydia, reportedly spent over \$40,000 beautifying their estate, including construction of a greenhouse and grape arbor (neither extant) on the lawn south of the main house, and planting forest and fruit trees on the estate as well as shade trees along Pleasant Street. The greenhouses are shown on the map of Canton Corner in the 1876 Norfolk County atlas, which also indicates that the Wards' gardener resided at the Tilden House. The family owned three other homes in Boston. Lydia Ward used Pequitside as her summer estate until 1876. [Brindley] The removal of the town's powder house (see above) from the Pequitside property in the late 1850s appears to coincide with the property's acquisition by the Ward family.

Ministers at the First Congregational Church continued to be associated with residences at Canton Corner during the Early Industrial period. The sixth minister, Reverend Henry F. Edes (1808-1881), built the dwelling later known as the Jordan House, 54 Pleasant Street (1832, MHC #110). Edes served as Canton's Unitarian pastor from 1831 to 1833, and with his wife revived the parish Sunday school. Mrs. Edes founded the Ladies Sewing Circle at First Parish, which in later years made significant monetary contributions to cemetery beautification from the proceeds of their annual fairs. Rev. Orestes Brownson (1803-1876) also lived in the house, during his tenure as seventh minister of the parish, from 1834 to 1836. Henry David Thoreau boarded with Rev. Brownson while teaching school in Canton, on leave from Harvard University during his junior year. The house later was owned by heirs of Commodore John Downes, decorated officer in the War of 1812 and twice commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, now within the Boston city limits (NRDIS/NHL). The Commodore's sister, Joanna Jordan, lived at 54 Pleasant Street for an unknown period of time, and the house derives its

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name from her residence there. Mrs. Jordan was one of the original members of the Ladies Sewing Circle at the First Congregational Parish. About 1845, Downes Tavern, 1442 Washington Street (see above), was converted to a private residence, owned by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon. Huntoon, who formerly resided at Pequitside, returned to Canton from Maine to serve a term as the eighth minister of the First Congregational parish. He had served as the fifth minister, from 1822 to 1829, conducting Sunday services in the tavern while a new church was under construction nearby in 1824.

Two other residences at Canton Corner were built during the period for farmers and tradesmen. Elijah Benton and Johnathan Loring were farmers who resided in turn at the Benton-Loring House, 1684 Washington Street (ca. 1832-1836, MHC #300, photo 12). The farm associated with the house later encompassed acreage on both sides of Washington Street. The property retains its original barn with hay loft, which has been converted for use as a garage. Samuel Capen, Jr. (1777-1863) had a hatter's shop (burned 1819) on Washington Street near Pleasant Street. After the fire, he rebuilt the hatter's shop, which appears on the 1855 Walling map next to the Samuel Capen, Jr. House, 1422 Washington Street (1849, MHC #113, photo 6). According to Huntoon [210], Capen built a house in 1849 opposite the Town House at Canton Corner, now the location of 1403 Washington Street (see below). Capen was a son of Revolutionary War lieutenant Samuel Capen (d. 1809). In addition to being proprietor of the hatter's shop, he was the town's custodian of ammunitions (1819), a member of the First Congregational Church, a signer of the petition to the General Court requesting that the town and church separate (1820), and, in 1847, served on a committee charged with enlarging the cemetery.

Canton Corner's long association with members of the Draper family, and the establishment of the woolen kitting industry that continues in Canton today as the Draper Knitting Company, Inc., on Draper Lane, dates to the early 1850s. The Canton Corner Historic District includes the respective homes of brothers Thomas Draper and James Draper, including the site of the company's earliest industrial activity in Canton, as well as several estate properties associated with succeeding generations of the Draper family. An 1892 genealogy of the Drapers in the United States observed that the Drapers in Canton shared a common ancestry with others Drapers in Massachusetts who hailed from Yorkshire, England, though the Canton Drapers were "of ancestry more recently transplanted in America than most of the [other] lines . . . and form, in a measure, an independent colony" [Draper, 241]. Thomas Draper (1809-1856) was a native of Melbourne, in the English county of Derbyshire, a town associated with the lace industry, producing in particular lace (gloves, mittens) and silk (spun silk, cotton, woolen, and woolen knit gloves). In 1846, he arrived in Boston with his daughter and son, his wife having died at Melbourne in 1839. Draper settled in Chelsea, where he manufactured woolen knit goods before relocating to Canton, with his machinery in 1851. That year, Draper acquired the Withington House, 1429 Washington Street (see above), at the intersection of Washington and Pleasant Streets at Canton Corner. He set up his hand-powered machines in a shop behind the dwelling, manufacturing fancy knit goods and boot linings. The shop was demolished in the 1910s and subsequently replaced with the present garage building. Known as the pioneer of the woolen knitting industry in Canton, Thomas Draper died suddenly at the age of 48, only five years after arriving in the town. His son, Charles, formed successive business partnerships in Canton for the manufacture of woolen knit goods with Charles H. French (French & Draper, 1856-1860), and Mathew Townsend (Draper & Townsend, 1863, incorporated in 1865 as the Canton Woolen Mills, business failed 1869) [Draper, 242-247; *Canton Comes of Age*, 50-51].

James Draper (1813-1873) came to Canton from Melbourne in April 1851 to join his older brother, Thomas, in the woolen knitting business. James Draper had two sons, Robert and Alfred, by his first wife, Mira Hollingworth, who had died in Melbourne in 1841. Though the oldest son, Robert, lived for a time in Wisconsin and New Hampshire, both sons eventually lived in Canton and worked with their father. James Draper also brought to Canton his second wife, Ann

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Bailey (1809-1877), and their three surviving children, Mira Elizabeth, Thomas Bailey, and James Lucas. Another son, Charles Norris, was born in Canton only weeks after his family's arrival from England. Two other children in the family died before the age of three. In 1853, James Draper purchased the Reed-Draper House, 1390 Washington Street (ca. 1817-1831, MHC #122), maintaining his home a short distance from his brother's home and shop. The house remained in the Draper family for many years.

After his brother's sudden death in 1856, James Draper continued in the woolen knitting business. Sources differ as to whether James Draper maintained his brother's business, working alone in the shop behind the Withington House [Johnson, 182], or set up his own business, moving across Washington Street to the former Everett Tavern building [Huntoon, 542; *Canton Comes of Age*, 50], while his nephew, Charles Draper, continued the business located behind the Withington House until 1860 [Draper, 247]. It is generally agreed, however, that in 1861, James Draper formed a partnership with George F. Sumner (Draper & Sumner) for the manufacture of fancy knitted goods, operating from the former Everett Tavern building (demolished) on Washington Street. The tavern site, located next to James Draper's home, is now occupied by the Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street (1911, see below). Draper & Sumner acquired two additional mill sites in Canton. In February 1865, the partners purchased the Morse machine shops and water privilege at South Canton, where they built a dye-house and fitted the buildings with spinning and knitting machinery. In April 1869, the partners also acquired, at auction, the property of the Canton Woolen Mills, which had been founded by James Draper's nephew, Charles. This complex of buildings was located on Washington Street below Dedham Street, and southwest of the Canton Corner Historic District. Following a fire in June, 1870, that destroyed the former Morse buildings at South Canton, Draper & Sumner continued the firm's operations at the two Washington Street sites at Canton Corner, the so-called Everett Mill and the former Canton Woolen Mills complex, adding a spinning mill to the latter site. Today, this industrial complex is associated with the Draper Knitting Company, Inc., on Draper Lane.

Canton Corner served as the town's civic center, almost continuously for over 170 years, having been a meetinghouse location from 1707 onward and the location of the Town House from 1824 to 1879. During the **Late Industrial period (1870-1915)**, the town's municipal focus shifted to South Canton, where a new town hall, known as Memorial Hall, was constructed on Washington Street in 1878-1879. The town also built a public library near Memorial Hall in the 1890s. At Canton Corner, the town retained the former Baptist meetinghouse/Town House until 1884, when the building was auctioned and removed from the site. Its timbers were moved to the Farms (York Street) section of Canton, where they were used in the construction of a barn. The Canton Corner Engine House (Hose No. 2), 1403 Washington Street was built on the site in 1890 (see below). South Canton remained the commercial and institutional center of the town, with its own railroad connection, while Canton Corner continued to evolve as a principally residential village associated with the owners and managers of the Draper woolen knitting business.

Following the death of James Draper in 1873, his six surviving children – Robert, Alfred, Mira Elizabeth (represented by her husband, William J. Williams), Thomas Bailey, James Lucas, and Charles Norris Draper – continued to run the woolen knitting business. Following the dissolution of Draper & Sumner in 1875, James Draper's children organized under the firm name of Draper Brothers, retaining the Draper Lane mill complex for the manufacture of men's and women's knit wear, and fleeced linings for rubber boots, shoes, and leather gloves. Their father's former partner, George F. Sumner, carried on alone at the Everett mill building on Washington Street, and in the late 1870s was briefly associated with Mathew Townsend in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, before incorporating the Knitted Mattress Company (1880) on Chapman Street southwest of the historic district. Robert Draper (1836-1886), oldest son of James Draper, had gone into business for himself in 1868 in the manufacture of cotton stockinet in Canton, expanding the business through the 1880s. At his unexpected death at the age of 50, he was also a member of the Draper Brothers firm and salesman and treasurer for the company. Draper Brothers expanded its own product lines in the 1880s to include

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jersey cloth and cotton plush, and in 1896 a weaving department with four looms was started for the manufacture of papermaker's felts. The company re-organized in 1889 as Draper Brothers Company, with Alfred Draper, second son of James, as the first president [Draper, 246-248; Huntoon, 542; "Century of Service," 1; Johnson, 283; *Canton Comes of Age*, 50-51].

The landscape of Canton Corner was transformed significantly during the Late Industrial period, as second- and third-generation Drapers built large houses in the historic district. The earliest of these were situated close to the mill complex on Draper Lane (southwest of the historic district), extending northeast along Washington Street and southeast on Pleasant Street by the end of the period. The placement of these houses in the landscape also evolved, from the earliest dwellings, which were built relatively close to the street in a village setting, to the later and larger estate dwellings, which were set back some distance from the street on parcels of substantial acreage. Among the houses with Draper-family associations are the homes of Mira Draper Williams, James Lucas Draper, Charles Norris Draper, and their respective children.

Located on contiguous lots at the western corner of the Washington Street-Dedham Street intersection, near the Draper mill complex on Draper Lane, are the William J. Williams House, 1358 Washington Street (ca. 1871-1876, MHC #207, photo 7), the John W. Williams House, 18 Dedham Street (1874-1875, MHC #288, photo 13), and the Alfred Draper House, 1350 Washington Street (ca. 1877-1882, MHC #206, photo 7). William J. Williams (1839-1917), then a manager at Draper & Sumner, acquired the corner lot through subdivision of company land in 1871. Williams married Mira Elizabeth Draper, the oldest child of James Draper, the company's founder, and his second wife, Ann Bailey. In 1895, the originally Italianate-style Williams house was substantially remodeled to its present appearance. Howard Adams, an insurance agent, later acquired the property, likely building the present garage (1920) on the site of the original barn. On Dedham Street behind the William Williams house is the house of John W. Williams, about whom little is known; a relationship between John W. Williams and William J. Williams has yet to be established. After acquiring his house lot in May 1871, John Williams mortgaged the property to Robert Draper in 1874, who in turn deeded it to Williams "with buildings" in January 1875. Town directories list John Williams as a machinist, likely for Draper Brothers. The third house constructed in this group, and located at 1350 Washington Street, belonged to Alfred Draper (1838-1907), the second son of James Draper and his first wife, Mira Hollingworth (see above). Alfred Draper was a half-brother of Mira Draper Williams, whose residence was next door at 1358 Washington Street. At the time of his house's construction, Alfred Draper was a manager at Draper Brothers. When the company was reincorporated in 1889, Alfred Draper was the first president, holding the position until 1891. He married Sarah Hartley (1843-1927) and had three daughters: Bessie, Mary Elizabeth (known as May), and Charlotte. His cross-gabled Italianate-style house was remodeled, apparently in the 1890s, with the addition of a 3½-story tower, and a windmill (since removed) for pumping water to the attic of the house was installed on the barn in 1886. Further remodeling of the house was undertaken by his youngest daughter, Charlotte Draper, and her husband, Walter F. Hall, following their marriage in 1924. All three houses at the Washington Street-Dedham Street corner were occupied by Williams or Draper descendants at the end of the period of significance.

Moving further northeast from the mill complex, both James Lucas Draper (1849-1896) and Charles Norris Draper (1851-1903), younger brothers of Mira Draper Williams, established their respective estates in 1885. The James and Percy Draper House, 1451 Washington Street (1885, MHC #141, George Walter Capen, archt., photo 14) is the most high-style example of Queen Anne design at Canton Corner. Set back from the eastern corner of Washington and Pleasant Streets, the house occupied the site of an 18th-century farmstead associated with the May, Luther, and White families. The farm house was vacant by the mid-19th century and removed at an unknown date. At the time of his house's construction, James Draper was a woolen manufacturer with Draper Brothers. Upon the company's reincorporation in 1889 as the Draper Brothers Company, James Draper was named treasurer, serving until his death in 1896. His house was later owned by one of his sons, Percy Lucas Draper (1885-1968), an insurance agent, and remained in the Draper family until

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after World War II. Portions of James Draper's estate property were separated to create building lots for another son, Walter Scott Draper, in 1904 (see 1467 Washington Street below), and for a daughter, Amy Draper Daniels, in the early 1920s (see 36 Pleasant Street below).

While his older brother, James, built a new residence on Washington Street, Charles Norris Draper established his estate nearby at Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (see above). In 1885, Draper purchased the Federal-style dwelling and surrounding 40 acres, which by that time also encompassed the Colonial-period David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (see above), from Col. George Higginson of Lee, Higginson & Co. bankers. Charles Draper's wife, Martha Howard Gill Draper (1851-1921), was born in the David Tilden House and lived there as a young child. Draper had acquired other parcels adjacent to Pequitside, and by September 1890 the farm totaled 95 acres [Brindley]. The property remained in the Draper family until 1971, when it was purchased by the Town of Canton. The Drapers added the stock barn (1893) and carriage house (late 19th c.) behind the house. The weathervane on the stock barn bears the initials "CND" for Charles Norris Draper. He succeeded his brother, James, as treasurer of Draper Brothers Company, serving until his death in 1903. As was the case with his brother's estate on Washington Street, Charles Norris Draper's estate was subdivided after his death to allow for the construction of houses for two of his sons: John Howard Draper, at 33 Pleasant Street (1904, see below), and Joseph Porter Draper, at 55 Pleasant Street (1934-1935, see below). Another son, Paul Augustus Draper, resided at Pequitside during the same period (see below).

Three new institutional buildings were constructed at Canton Corner in the last quarter of the 19th century. Built for the First Congregational Parish and Society was the Parish Hall, 1508 Washington Street (1876, MHC #108, photo 8). The Ladies Sewing Circle, founded in 1833 by Mrs. Henry Edes, contributed \$1,000 to the building fund. The Sewing Circle also established the Ladies' Social Library in 1833, the holdings of which were moved to the Parish Hall upon the building's completion. In 1882, the Circle undertook the custody, care, and control of the building. Sunday school classes were held in the building until 1955, when a new wing was constructed to connect the Parish Hall with the adjacent church. The Canton Corner Engine House (Hose No. 2), 1403 Washington Street (1890, remodeled 1924, MHC #140) was built on the site of the Baptist Meetinghouse/Canton Town House, which had been dismantled in 1884 (see above). Designed by Canton architect George W. Capen, the engine house served the Draper Brothers Company complex, where horses for drawing the apparatus were stabled. Other engine houses in the town were located at Canton Center (No. 1) and Ponkapoag (No. 3). When the town purchased a motor engine truck to be housed at Ponkapoag, the Canton Corner Engine Company disbanded and the engine house was closed in 1916. The building remained vacant until after World War I. Matthew Galligan purchased the engine house from the town at auction, and in 1924 remodeled the building into the present dwelling.

The third new institutional building, the former Eliot School, 1492 Washington Street (1893-1894/2004, MHC #107, photo 8), reflects Canton's population growth at the end of the 19th century, which required broad changes in the town's school system. Constructed on the site of the Eliot grammar school, the present building was designed by Bradford Hamilton and built with a \$12,000 appropriation to house the town's upper grades. Hamilton's plan was selected from 26 submissions for its compact organization of spaces that could be well lighted and well heated, but would not be expensive to build or maintain. Most of the tradesmen who worked on the construction were based in Canton, including the contractors, J. F. Stone & Company. Building committee member Augustus Hemenway made a donation of \$500 for the purchase of a piano, busts, and pictures for the new school, which opened in January 1894. Hemenway was a generous benefactor to the town; shortly afterward he gave the land and funds to build the Canton Public Library. He also was a founder of the Metropolitan Parks Commission, trustee of both Harvard University and the Museum of Fine Arts, and served terms as state representative for Milton and for Canton. Following the closure of Eliot School in 1973, the building housed municipal offices and meeting rooms, until its renovation in 2004 for use as the town's police

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headquarters. Bradford Hamilton, architect of the historic main block, was the architect of Milton High School. He also designed a number of houses in Dorchester (Boston) in the 1890s, as well as the Mattapan Square Railroad Station, 1672 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan (Boston) ca. 1895.

Wealthy industrialists made their homes at Canton Corner during the Late Industrial period, though the historic district includes more modest residences constructed during the period as well. Built on property long associated with the Downes family at Canton Corner was the Lucy Downes House, 1476 Washington Street (1900, MHC #144). Lucy D. Downes (1859-1944) was librarian at the Canton Public Library, and her husband, William Fenno Downes, was employed as a building superintendent and custodian. The property remained in the family through 1935. At the end of the period of significance, the house was occupied by John J. White, an electrician, and his wife, Mary, as well as John A. Glynn, a carpenter. The Bessie Estey House, 1452 Washington Street (1905, MHC #142, photo 4) was the home of a school teacher. Elizabeth "Bessie" Randall Estey (1882-1966) was raised in Canton and attended the old Eliot School. She began her teaching career in 1904 in Westport, Massachusetts. A year later, she returned to Canton due to the illness of her father, Herbert Lester Estey, and began teaching at the new Eliot School. The circumstances of the house's construction are unclear. Bessie Estey acquired the house lot, with buildings already present, in February 1906. She remained there for many years, occupying the house with her sister, Mary B. Estey, into the late 1950s.

Three of the estate dwellings built at Canton Corner between 1900 and 1915 were occupied by third-generation Drapers, first cousins John Howard Draper, Walter Scott Draper, and Roger Williams. John Howard Draper (1883-1948), a son of Charles Norris Draper and Martha Howard Gill, grew up at his parents' estate at Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (see above). Limited subdivision at the northern end of the family property after Charles Norris Draper's death in 1903 produced the building lot upon which was constructed the John Howard Draper House, 33 Pleasant Street (1904, MHC #135, photo 16). At the time of the house's construction, John Draper was employed as a manufacturer with Draper Brothers Company and later served as secretary of the corporation. He attended Chauncy Hall School in Boston and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and served as director of the Canton Institute for Savings [Stone, III, 326]. The house remained in the Draper family until 1972. Walter Scott Draper (1871-1924) was a son of James Lucas Draper and Catherine Stretton. The Walter Scott Draper House, 1467 Washington Street (1906-1911, MHC #143, photo 15) was built on land divided in 1904 from his brother's (formerly his parents') property at 1451 Washington Street (see above). In 1922, his younger sister, Amy Draper Daniels, completed a home on another parcel at 36 Pleasant Street (see below) that also was divided from their parents' original property. Walter Draper was treasurer of the Draper Brothers Company from 1904 until his death. His wife, Gertrude Hale Draper, owned the house until her death in 1955. The Roger Williams House, 92 Pleasant Street (ca. 1911-1915, MHC #137, Matthew Sullivan, archt., photo 10) occupies the second largest of the suburban estates at Canton Corner, encompassing over eleven acres with frontage on Reservoir Pond. According to family tradition, Roger Williams (1874-1942), a woolen manufacturer with the Draper Brothers Company, had the present house built in 1915, though he is listed in the town directory as residing at this location in 1911, possibly in an earlier building. Roger Williams was the son of William J. Williams and Mira Elizabeth Draper, who resided at 1358 Washington Street (see above). The property on Pleasant Street had been acquired by his father in 1898. Roger Williams served as treasurer of the Draper Brothers Company from 1925 until his death. The property remained in the Williams family until the death of Roger's son, Eugene Williams, in 1997, after which it was acquired by the Town of Canton. The Williams estate currently serves as the town's William J. Armando, Jr. Recreation Center.

Matthew Sullivan (1868-1948), architect of the Roger Williams House, was a Boston native who trained in the office of Edmund Wheelwright, City Architect from 1891 to 1894. Sullivan succeeded Wheelwright in the position, serving from 1895 to 1901, when he became a junior partner in the Boston firm of Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, which was widely

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known for its ecclesiastical work for the Roman Catholic church. He withdrew from the partnership in 1930 to work independently. Sullivan is best known in Massachusetts for his religious buildings, including Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church (1917-1920) in East Boston (Boston), Our Lady of Lourdes Rectory (1920) in Jamaica Plain (Boston), St. Lazarus Church (1922) in East Boston (Boston), and St. Leonard Convent (1926) in Boston's North End. Sullivan also designed various religious buildings in the southeastern Massachusetts communities of Fall River, Fairhaven, and Mattapoisett, as well as buildings at the College of the Sacred Heart and Providence College in Providence, Rhode Island. Canton directories list Matthew Sullivan as residing on Pleasant Street in 1905 and 1906, reportedly in the Jordan House, 54 Pleasant Street (see above). He later resided at 1973 Washington Street in Canton, located several blocks northeast of the Canton Corner Historic District. Matthew Sullivan's contributions to the architecture of Canton merit further study [Canton directories; Boston Architecture Reference File; Withey].

An important institutional building constructed at Canton Corner in the early 20th century is the headquarters for the Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street (1911, MHC #29, photo 9). Founded in 1871, the Canton Historical Society was established for the purpose of collecting and preserving local historical materials for research. Most of the first members also belonged to the Gibbon Club, which met to read ancient history, and most were Canton residents. The society's first president, Daniel T. V. Huntoon (1842-1886), later compiled an account of the town's history. The society's early activities included transcribing written materials, tracing gravestone markings for use by researchers, and conducting a tradition of the annual "Fast-Day Walk," when members visited some portion of the town with old maps and deeds in hand and recounted the historic significance of the sites. The Canton Historical Society received its state charter in 1893. After years of holding meetings in the Parish Hall, 1508 Washington Street (see above), the society embarked on the construction of its own building. In 1909, George F. Sumner, co-founder of Draper & Sumner, gave the Historical Society the Washington Street parcel, which included two buildings: the former Everett Tavern used by Draper & Sumner as a knitting factory, which the Historical Society removed, and an old schoolhouse, which was positioned at the center of the lot and remodeled and enlarged to create the present building. The architect of the renovation that yielded the present Classical Revival-style exterior has not been identified to date. The building was restored in 1990; work included the installation of triple-glazed windows, a security system, and a new emergency exit, plus roof and structural beam replacement and refinishing of the original red-fir floor.

During the Late Industrial period, the Canton Corner Cemetery (see above) evolved from a rural cemetery to a unified landscape, displaying a native tree canopy on its lawn, and the gradual elimination of enclosed family lots. The grounds were expanded, entrances from Washington Street were modified, and the first commemorative monuments were installed. The town purchased ten acres from William Horton in 1870, completing the cemetery's existing frontage along Washington Street. In laying out the grounds, the Cemetery Committee attempted to follow the circulation system designed in 1848 by Henry A. S. Dearborn, though the post-Civil War road system is more extensive. Trees – mainly white oak and sugar maple – were planted and drainage pipes installed. The Cemetery Committee also named the principal avenues in areas of the cemetery that had been developed between 1716 and 1870. In 1880, Town Meeting appointed a permanent Cemetery Committee to implement major improvements and oversee general maintenance. In addition to the clearing the development of the Horton parcel, late 19th-century improvements to the cemetery included the rebuilding of the Receiving Tomb (1837, see above) in 1882. Since the Prospect Hill area of the cemetery was no longer actively used for burials, the older, narrow cemetery entrance there was closed by 1896 and replaced with a new entrance to the northeast. The second entrance was used only until 1912, when it was closed and the present entrance opened. The octagonal building at this entrance, now the Cemetery Superintendent's Office (1913) was built to provide a chapel for burial services, a waiting room, and restrooms. In 1911, owners and guardians of burial plots were required to prepay for annual seeding, mowing, and grading. A perpetual care fee was included in the lot purchases by 1913. In 1914, the town purchased from James Melleish 46 acres abutting the 1870 parcel on the northwest. This acquisition brought the cemetery's total holdings to 70 acres [Keith, 16-22, 32].

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Before 1870, all monuments in the Canton Corner Cemetery had been erected privately to memorialize individuals or families. Three commemorative monuments were constructed in the cemetery during the Late Industrial period. The War of Rebellion (Civil War) Monument (1870) was the first commemorative monument erected in the town, placed on the newly acquired cemetery parcel and honoring local men killed in the war. The Gen. Richard Gridley Monument (1876) was erected during the Revolutionary War Centennial in honor of Gridley, a Canton resident who was appointed by Gen. George Washington as the first Chief Army Engineer during the war. In 1775, Gridley planned the fortifications of Cape Ann, Boston Harbor, and Bunker Hill. His remains were reinterred at the monument site during the war's centennial celebration. The Revolutionary War Memorial Stone (1897) was placed in the Colonial era of the cemetery to commemorate the local militia who served. [Keith, 16-19]

Canton architect George Walter Capen designed at least four buildings in the Canton Corner Historic District during the Late Industrial period. His earliest work in the district appears to have been the 1882 rebuilding of the Receiving Tomb (1837, see above) at the cemetery. Capen reportedly designed several homes for members of the Draper family in Canton; one documented example is the James and Percy Draper House, 1451 Washington Street (1885, see above). The barn formerly on the property was also designed by Capen in 1885; it was moved to Pleasant Street and remodeled in 1921-1922 to create the Amy Draper Daniels House, 36 Pleasant Street (see below). Capen designed the Canton Corner Engine House (Hose No. 2), 1403 Washington Street (1890), which was remodeled into a residence in 1924. His municipal service included a brief term as Superintendent of Schools in Canton in 1883. The architect resided at 1274 Washington Street, between the Canton Corner Historic District and South Canton [Canton Comes of Age, 18; Huntoon, 146; Canton directories].

Subdivision of late 19th-century estates owned by the Sumner and Draper families produced four new residences at Canton Corner during the **Early Modern period** (1915-ca. 1940), as the Washington Street corridor continued to serve as a focus of high-income suburban development between Milton and South Canton. On Washington Street at the corner of Sumner Street, two houses were built on parcels formerly used as farmland by the Sumner family (see Sumner House, 1378 Washington Street above). The Sumner House had belonged to the grandparents, and later the parents, of Sarah Draper Turner Sumner Draper (1844-1921), wife of Thomas Bailey Draper (1844-1917), then president of Draper Brothers Company. Sarah Draper was distantly related to another branch of the Draper family in Massachusetts, the highly successful manufacturers of cotton textile machinery at Hopedale [Draper, 108-110]. In May 1916, her husband acquired title to the new building lot at the east corner of Washington and Sumner Streets, leading to the construction of the Draper-Hennessey House, 1395 Washington Street (1916-ca. 1918, MHC #146). Thomas and Sarah Draper did not reside here; they made their home on Chapman Street, located a few blocks away from Canton Corner and adjacent to the western edge of the mill complex. After Thomas Bailey Draper's death in 1917, the Washington Street property was sold by 1918 to Herbert Kinsley Draper (1882-1972). The younger Draper was a grandson of Thomas Bailey Draper's half-brother, Robert Draper. The Washington Street house remained in the Draper family until 1937, when Norma Hennessey, treasurer of the William Murray Liquor Company in Canton, acquired the property. Norma Hennessey and her husband, Patrick J. Hennessey, who worked in investments, continued to live there through the end of the period of significance. On the west corner of Washington and Sumner Streets is the Shannon House, 1379 Washington Street (ca. 1921-1923, MHC #299). The circumstances of this house's construction are unclear. David Shannon is shown as owner of the property on the 1919 town assessor's map, though Farrell M. Galligan apparently acquired the property from the Sumner heirs in 1921. James P. Shannon resided here as early as 1923, but he did not take title to the property until 1929, and may have rented the house in the interim. James P. Shannon was a clerk by occupation, perhaps for the Draper Brothers Company, later becoming a corporation executive. Shannon and his wife lived in the house through at least the late 1950s.

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Continuing a pattern of estate subdivision in the Draper family that was established in the Late Industrial period, two Early Modern-period houses were constructed in the estate area on Pleasant Street by third-generation Drapers. The Amy Draper Daniels House, 36 Pleasant Street (1885, 1921-1922, MHC #136) was built on land divided from her brother's (formerly her parents') property at 1451 Washington Street (see above), using at its core the 1885 barn relocated from the Washington Street lot. Architect of the original barn was George Walter Capen, and the builder was H. C. Witt. The architect of the 1921-1922 renovation has not been determined. Amy Louise Draper (1873-1961) was a daughter of James Lucas Draper and Catherine W. Stretton, who married manufacturer Reginald E. Daniels (1877-1962). The house remained in the Daniels family until after World War II. Directly across Pleasant Street, Joseph Porter Draper (1878-1952), a first cousin of Amy Draper Daniels, had his house built on land divided in 1923 from Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (see above), the estate of his deceased parents, Charles Norris Draper and Martha Howard Gill Draper. Joseph Porter Draper acquired the parcel in 1934. Construction during the Depression era of the substantial Georgian Revival-style Joseph Porter Draper House, 55 Pleasant Street (1934-1935, MHC #145, photo 16), was significant in Canton Corner, and indicative of the wealth of the Draper family even during a period of nationwide economic crisis. The Georgian Revival house was designed by Morris Hosmer; no other information about Hosmer has been located to date.

The four surviving sons of Charles Norris Draper and Martha Howard Gill Draper maintained large homes in the Canton Corner Historic District by the 1930s. The brothers were raised at Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street, which became the residence of Paul Augustus Draper in 1923. His older brothers, John Howard Draper and Joseph Porter Draper, built their homes on parcels formerly associated with the farm, at 33 Pleasant Street (1904, see above) and 55 Pleasant Street (1934-1935, see above) respectively. Paul Draper is believed to have added, in the late 1920s or 1930s, the expansive glazed and columned sun porch on the north side of his parents' house, the glazed porch at the main entry, and the replica Colonial addition, known as the Tavern, at the rear. The sun porch design and other ornamental detailing seen in the Pequitside renovations are similar to those on the Capen House, 1422 Washington Street (1849, see above), which was the residence of the fourth brother, James Battles Draper, from ca. 1918 to ca. 1940. It is likely the brothers employed the same architect or builder, as yet unidentified, for the renovations of the two houses. The Capen House remained in the Draper family through at least the 1950s.

At Canton Corner Cemetery during the Early Modern period, development of the most recent (1914) addition of 46 acres began slowly and came to a halt during World War I due to the lack of available labor. Residents were initially reluctant to purchase lots in the new area, preferring the ambiance of the old cemetery, with its undulating terrain and mature tree canopy. By 1918, however, all lots in the old cemetery had been sold, and the Cemetery Committee urged that development of the new area was imperative. Road layout, clearing, and grading resumed by 1919. A drastic cut in town appropriations for the cemetery during the 1930s precipitated a decline in its condition that extended until the late 1940s, when the town disbanded its Cemetery Committee and assigned its responsibilities to the Department of Public Works [Keith, 22-23, 73].

The presence of the Draper Brothers Company continued to be felt in the Canton Corner Historic District, though actual manufacturing connected with the business had ceased within district boundaries during the 1870s. In 1930, the company employed 200 operatives in the manufacture of merino fancy knitted goods, knitted linings for rubber boots, and papermakers' felts. The 27-acre plant on Draper Lane, southwest of the historic district, occupied 158,800 square feet of floor space, in which operated eleven sets of cards, 27 broad looms, and 5,590 spindles, in addition to dyeing and finishing operations. Company management in 1930 remained distributed across the families descended from James Draper, with prominent positions within the company occupied by his grandchildren. Alfred Ernest Draper had succeeded his father, Thomas Bailey Draper, as company president in 1917. Robert Lincoln Draper, son of Robert Draper, was vice-

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president. Residing within the boundaries of the historic district during the Early Modern period (see 33 Pleasant Street and 92 Pleasant Street above) were John Howard Draper (1883-1948), secretary of Draper Brothers Company and a son of Charles Norris Draper, and Roger Williams (1874-1942), treasurer of the company and the son of Mira Draper Williams [Stone, II, 1087-1088 and III, 322-327].

The Canton Corner Historic District was home to a community of industrialists, executives, and tradesmen through the end of the period of significance (**Modern period, ca. 1940-ca. 1959**). The town's resident lists from the mid 1950s records heads of households as wool merchants, business executives, and engineers, and includes a truck driver, carpenter, electrician, post office clerk, and contractor. At the end of the period of significance, at least ten of the district's two dozen historic residences remained in the families with which they were originally, or long, associated. No new residential construction was undertaken in the historic district during this period.

In institutional developments, the First Congregational Parish in Canton (Unitarian), known before 1935 as the First Congregational Parish and Society, built an addition in 1955 connecting the rear of the church and parish hall at 1508 Washington Street (see above). This addition, which provided more room for Sunday School activities, produced the present U-shaped footprint of parish buildings. At Canton Corner Cemetery, its overall neglected condition was the product of reduced budgets during the Depression era and World War II. In 1941, work began to lay out a new section of the cemetery, with a special appropriation for an American Legion lot at the northern end; grading and seeding proceeded slowly, due to a lack of available equipment during World War II. In 1949, the town's Department of Public Works took over the maintenance and improvement of the cemetery, with Hobart Hughes serving as the first superintendent. Hughes overhauled cemetery record-keeping and implemented modern methods to improve the appearance of the grounds, such as requiring the use of permanent grave liners to prevent sunken graves that would require additional fill in the future. In continuing development of the new burial areas, Hughes maintained the natural contours of the land, avoiding regrading to the extent possible, and expanded the limited road system in a manner that complemented the layout of adjacent sections. Displaying an ornamental parkland style of cemetery design, the new section of the cemetery is distinguished by its greater variety of plantings, such as conifers, broadleaf evergreens, and flowering trees, as well as private plantings of shrubs at graves. The area does not, however, display a mature tree canopy, reflecting the lack of a tree planting plan earlier in the 20th century. [Keith, 23-24, 32; *Annual Town Reports*, 1941, 1942]

Draper Brothers Company celebrated its centennial in 1956. Draper Knitting Company, Inc., located on Draper Lane, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Draper Brothers Company. The company currently operates under the direction of fifth and sixth-generation Drapers at the plant on Draper Lane in Canton. A separate company known as Draper Felt Company was established in 1984 and has since been sold [Draper Knitting Co.; *Canton Comes of Age*, 51].

Canton Corner after the Period of Significance

Major developments at Canton Corner in recent decades involve the acquisition of important historic resources and open space by the Town of Canton. In 1971, the town utilized federal and state matching grants to purchase Pequitside Farm, 79 Pleasant Street (see above), and the David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street (see above), with surrounding acreage, from the estate of Marjorie Draper, widow of Paul Augustus Draper. The Federal-period house at Pequitside has been used since that time for town offices and public meetings. An order of the town's building inspection department to raze the Tilden House was issued in 1973, spurring volunteer efforts to preserve the building. The original preservation advocacy group, predecessor to the present group, The Friends of the Little Red House, Inc., commissioned a historic structure report, which was completed in 1975 by consultants from the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (now Historic New England). The Tilden House remains vacant, though secured from the elements, and

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Canton Corner HD
Canton (Norfolk), MA

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awaits rehabilitation. The entire property, including Pequitside and the Tilden House, is under the jurisdiction of the town's Conservation Commission, and used principally for passive recreation. Across Pleasant Street, the Town of Canton acquired in 1997 the former Roger Williams Estate, 92 Pleasant Street (see above) following the death of Eugene Williams. The Williams Estate now serves as the town's Recreation Center. With the acquisition of the Pleasant Street properties, the Town of Canton now owns and manages over 140 acres of open space in the historic district, including 96 acres at the Canton Corner Cemetery (see above).

The town has undertaken other improvement and acquisition projects in the Canton Corner Historic District. Eliot School, 1492 Washington Street (see above), was closed in 1973, and after decades of use for municipal offices, the historic school was rehabilitated, enlarged, and re-opened in 2004 as the town's police headquarters. To obtain access to the rear of the former school lot, the town acquired the adjacent Lucy Downes House, 1476 Washington Street (see above). An effort to have the house declared surplus property, thus allowing its sale by the town and possible demolition, was postponed indefinitely by Town Meeting in April 2004. The Town of Canton sold the property to a private party in September 2006, and renovations have since been completed.

Five houses in the Canton Corner Historic District are designated noncontributing by virtue of their recent vintage. Ranging in construction date from 1959 to 1985, these houses illustrate continuing subdivision of residential parcels within the district in the second half of the 20th century. A new road, Historical Way, was constructed between the Capen House, 1422 Washington Street (see above) and the Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street (see above), in connection with an eleven-lot subdivision approved by the town in November 1962 [Canton Planning Board].

The National Register nomination for the Canton Corner Historic District has been funded by the Canton Historical Commission, by and through the Town of Canton. During its second annual historic preservation awards ceremony in May 2007, the Canton Historical Commission recognized the owners of the Benton-Loring House, 1684 Washington Street (see above), for the conversion of their historic barn to garage use, and the owner of the Capen House, 1422 Washington Street (see above), for historic rehabilitation work.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Canton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Most Native settlement in the Canton and Greater Boston locale is known from coastal areas and sites along major drainages including the Neponset and Charles Rivers. Native sites along tributary streams and inland portions of these drainages are less documented. Ancient Native American sites in the nominated area may help document the regional and local importance of more interior/upland sites and their relationship to known larger multicomponent sites located along the marshes and floodplains of the lower and middle areas of the major drainages noted above. Information from sites in the vicinity of the Canton Corner Historic District may indicate a functional/seasonal role for upland sites in the district area, with larger sites located along the lower floodplain margins and coastal areas of the Neponset River drainage.

Ancient Native American sites in the Canton Corner Historic District may contribute important information that identifies the relationships between ancient Native American and First Period Colonial settlement. Further understanding of this relationship may help researchers better understand both types of settlement and the similarities that existed between them. Early Colonial or First Period settlement was often made at locations exhibiting the same characteristics favored by

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Native people in selecting sites. Important locational characteristics for both Native and First Period settlement included proximity to wetlands, a preference for well-drained soils (especially on south-facing slopes), a level to moderately sloping landscape, and protection from prevailing winds and storms. In addition, the documentary record indicates that First Period settlements were actually located in locales where Natives had cleared dense forests either for agricultural or settlement purposes. As historic settlement progressed, the needs of English settlers became more diversified, and the locational characteristics of historic versus Native settlement became more divergent and functionally different. During early First Period settlement, however, the locational characteristics of Native and Colonial settlement were remarkably similar. Understanding ancient Native American sites and their relationship with First Period Colonial settlement may help extend historic landuse patterns and the relationship between past and present environmental change back hundreds and possibly thousands of years.

Any ancient Native American sites found in the Canton Corner Historic District may contribute important information related to the analysis of ancient Native settlement and subsistence in the district and in upland portions of the interior Neponset River drainage. Most similar locales are either underreported and lack ancient sites or, when sites are present, few have been systematically studied and lack most substantive or interpretative information. In Canton, detailed knowledge for some ancient sites is known; however, little systematic townwide reporting and synthesis has been completed.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized more than 250 years of growth and development in the Canton Corner Historic District and town of Canton. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information that identifies why and how initial settlement in Canton shifted from the Ponkapoag area to Packeen Plain, or Canton Corner; the role of the district as the town's civic center until 1879; the role of agriculture and commerce; and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the district and town's population.

Historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate physical evidence of the early residential, civic, and commercial buildings that made the Canton Corner Historic District the residential and civic focus of the town through the late 19th century. Structural evidence of the town's second and third meetinghouse sites may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of 18th-century institutional structures and the facilities associated with each structure. Archaeological resources associated with the town's first Baptist meetinghouse (1819-1820) might contribute similar information related to the building's religious use until ca. 1836 and later secular use as the Town House until 1879. Historical and archaeological evidence may contribute information related to barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features that accompanied each meetinghouse and provided facilities and services for their use. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may contribute information related to the district and town's early inhabitants. Other buildings and structures that might exist as archaeological sites in the district include a schoolhouse (1735) next to the second meetinghouse, and powderhouse originally located on a hill behind Pequitside Farm. Archaeological data from the schoolhouse and powderhouse might contribute important information related to their location, architectural characteristics, and institutional importance to the district and town. Historical and archaeological resources related to commercial buildings in the district may also contribute important information on the growth and development of the district as an important crossroads and settlement locus of the town. Structural evidence and occupational-related features associated with the Upham and Everett Taverns may contribute information that attests to the importance of Washington Street as a major regional transportation corridor and the district as a settlement focus of the town. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with each tavern might also contribute information that identifies the facilities at each tavern and the social, cultural, and economic

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characteristics of individuals who frequented each establishment. Information obtained from occupational-related features might also identify how the clientele of each tavern compared with the residents of the district, possibly indicating regional versus local use of the tavern facilities.

Commercial/industrial or manufacturing businesses also played a major role in the development of the Canton Corner Historic District as an important settlement focus of the town. Identification and systematic testing of the tannery located on the Tilden House property may contribute information related to the technologies used and products produced in that industry and its role in later economic development of the district and other areas of Canton. Similar information might also be obtained through historical research and testing at Samuel Capen, Jr., hatter's shop located on Washington Street. Historical and archaeological resources associated with the Draper textile manufacturing shop at 1429 Washington Street might also contribute important information related to the significance of the district. Structural survivals of the shop and the contents of occupational-related features might contribute information related to textile technologies employed in the manufacture of fancy knit goods and boot linings and the role of hand-powered machinery in mid 19th-century textile production. On a larger scale, historical and archaeological information from the Draper shop may contribute important information on the role the Canton Corner Draper shop played in later growth of Draper textile manufacturing and the textile industry in Canton.

Historical and archaeological research at the Canton Corner Cemetery may also contribute important information related to the role the cemetery played in the civic/institutional development of the district, and the social, cultural, and economic lives of the district's inhabitants. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological testing and careful mapping of results, may contribute important information related to the overall evolution of the cemetery, including the spatial relationship between the second and third meetinghouse sites and the initial burial ground and the changes that occurred in the evolution of the burial ground to a rural cemetery. Historical and archaeological research may also locate unmarked graves within and around the cemetery border. Unmarked graves might result from intentionally unmarked graves of paupers, indigents, and other unknown persons. Unmarked graves might also result from graves that were originally marked with markers that were made from biodegradable materials or were lost or stolen. The location of unmarked graves may help reconstruct burial patterns within the cemetery, accurate totals of the number of individuals interred, and the earliest graves in the cemetery.

Osteological analysis of human remains associated with marked and unmarked graves may contribute information related to the physical characteristics and pathologies of individuals interred at the cemetery. More than three centuries of burials at the cemetery should ensure a representative sample of the Canton Corner and general Canton population at most periods of the settlement's history and economic/social evolution over time. Detailed analysis of material culture artifacts associated with individual and groups of graves may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic lives of individuals, families, and the Canton Corner population.

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Town Reports and Taxable Valuations

Annual Report of the Town of Canton. By the town. 1842-present. [also on microfilm]

Taxable Valuation of the Polls and Estates in the Town of Canton. Also known as the *Valuation and Taxes of the Town of Canton*, and the *Real Estate Valuations of the Town of Canton*. By the town. 1856, 1868, 1882, 1891, 1907, 1936, 1949, 1970.

Directories, Resident Lists, and Voting Lists (listed chronologically):

Resident and Business Directory of Canton, Massachusetts. Needham: A. E. Foss & Co., 1887.

List of Voters in the Town of Canton. By the town. 1893-1896, 1898-1899, 1904-1906, 1915-1917, 1919, 1922, 1924.

List of Assessed Polls in the Town of Canton. Also known as *List of Persons Assessed for a Poll Tax in the Town of Canton*. By the town. 1905, 1912-1914, 1916-1922, 1923-1938.

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(end)

Canton Corner HD
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 170 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. 19 324280 4671920
Zone Easting Northing

B. 19 323630 4671120
Zone Easting Northing

C. 19 323670 4671050
Zone Easting Northing

D. 19 323620 4671030
Zone Easting 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 Kathleen Kelly Broome, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2009

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
E 19	323680	4670880	T 19	323310	4670940
F 19	323880	4670730	U 19	323280	4670930
G 19	323740	4670540	V 19	323240	4671000
H 19	323670	4670550	W 19	323490	4671130
I 19	323690	4670410	X 19	323460	4671170
J 19	323530	4670230	Y 19	323670	4671300
K 19	323400	4670380	Z 19	323630	4671370
L 19	323290	4670380	AA 19	323820	4671630
M 19	323290	4670600	AB 19	323710	4671800
N 19	323450	4670820	AC 19	323590	4671790
O 19	323420	4670830	AD 19	323590	4671960
P 19	323420	4670880	AE 19	323760	4672010
Q 19	323460	4670900	AF 19	323740	4672060
R 19	323440	4670950	AG 19	323970	4672100
S 19	323340	4670900			

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated district is shown on the accompanying sheets of the Town of Canton assessors maps.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary includes the greatest concentration of intact resources historically associated with development at Canton Corner, the geographic center and early municipal focus of the town. The district is distinguished from adjacent areas that do not display the continuity of historic settlement present in the district. These include noncontributing residential and institutional development on the northeast, east, and west; and undeveloped land on the northwest, bordering the Canton Corner Cemetery. This undeveloped land is not part of the cemetery. Reservoir Pond and Pequit Brook define the historic district on the south.

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Photographs

Historic Name: Canton Corner Historic District
Location: Washington Street, Pleasant Street, and Dedham Street, Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts
Photographer: Kathleen Kelly Broomer
Date: Spring 2007
Location of
Digital Images: Canton Historical Commission, Town of Canton

Note: The first ten photographs are 8x10s. The remaining photographs are 4x6s.

Photo #	View
1	Canton Corner Cemetery, Washington Street. View S. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (Norfolk County)_CantonCorner1</i>
2	David Tilden House, 93 Pleasant Street. View NW. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (Norfolk County)_CantonCorner2</i>
3	Withington House, 1429 Washington Street. View SE. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (Norfolk County)_CantonCorner3</i>
4	North side of Washington Street near Pleasant Street, from left to right: Downes Tavern, 1442 Washington Street; Bessie Estey House, 1452 Washington Street; Hewitt House, 1458 Washington Street; and Downes House, 1466 Washington Street. View SW. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner4</i>
5	Pequitside, 79 Pleasant Street. View NW. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner5</i>
6	Samuel Capen, Jr. House, 1422 Washington Street. View NW. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner6</i>
7	Alfred Draper House, 1350 Washington Street (left), and William J. Williams House, 1358 Washington Street (right). View SW. <i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner7</i>

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|----|--|
| 8 | Eliot School, 1492 Washington Street (left); Parish Hall, 1508 Washington Street (center); and First Congregational Church/First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church, 1508 Washington Street (right). View NE.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner8</i> |
| 9 | Canton Historical Society, 1400 Washington Street. View NW.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton (NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner9</i> |
| 10 | Roger Williams House, 92 Pleasant Street. View E.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner10</i> |
| 11 | Downes Tavern, 1442 Washington Street. View N.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner11</i> |
| 12 | Benton-Loring House, 1684 Washington Street. View NE.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner12</i> |
| 13 | John W. Williams House, 18 Dedham Street. View W.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner13</i> |
| 14 | James and Percy Draper House, 1451 Washington Street. View S.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner14</i> |
| 15 | Walter Draper House, 1467 Washington Street. View SE.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner15</i> |
| 16 | Joseph Porter Draper House, 55 Pleasant Street (left), and John Howard Draper House, 33 Pleasant Street (right). View NW.
<i>digital file name: MA_Canton(NorfolkCounty)_CantonCorner16</i> |

Canton Corner Historic District Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

Assessor's Map/Parcel	MHC # (see note)	Historic Name	Address	Date of Construction	Style	Resource Type	Status
45-8	288	John W. Williams House	18 Dedham Street shed	1874-1875	Italianate	B	C
45-106	A		26 Pleasant Street	1985	No style/garrison colonial	B	NC
45-63	135	John Howard Draper House	33 Pleasant Street garage	1904 1997	Georgian Revival No style	B B	C NC
45-67	136	Amy Draper Daniels House	36 Pleasant Street garage granite gate post	1885/1921-1922 1930 19th century	Colonial Revival No style ---	B B O	C C C
45-68	110	Jordan House	54 Pleasant Street garage fence inground pool	1832/early 20C 1930 early 20th century 1989	Greek Rev./Colonial Rev. No style --- ---	B B St St	C C C NC
45-64	145	Joseph Porter Draper House	55 Pleasant Street greenhouse inground pool 3 sheds	1934-1935 mid-20th century late 20th cent.	Georgian Revival No style ---	B B St	C C NC
45-65	23	Pequitside Farm	79 Pleasant Street carriage house stock barn powder house site stone wall recreation shelter tennis court playground	1809/ca. 1930 late 19th century 1893 1809 19th century ca. 1970s late 20C ca. 1980s	Federal/Col. Revival No style No style No style --- --- --- ---	B B B Si St St St St	C C C C C NC NC NC

Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

<i>Assessor's Map/Parcel</i>	<i>MHC # (see note)</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status</i>
45-80	137	Roger Williams House	92 Pleasant Street garage	ca. 1911-1915 ca. 1915	Craftsman/English Revival No style	B B	C C
45-65	20	David Tilden House	93 Pleasant Street	ca. 1725	Colonial	B	C
45-1	206	Alfred Draper House	1350 Washington Street garage barn fence	ca. 1877-1882/ca. 1924 ca. 1912 late 19th century late 20th century	Italianate/Col. Revival No style Colonial Revival ---	B B B St	C C C NC
45-7	207	William J. Williams House	1358 Washington Street garage fence	ca. 1871-1876/1895 1920 early 20th century	Italianate/Col. Revival No style ---	B B St	C C C
45-12	112	Sumner House	1378 Washington Street	ca. 1794-1810	Federal	B	C
45-56	299	James P. Shannon House	1379 Washington Street garage fence	ca. 1921-1923 early 1920s late 20th century	Colonial Revival --- ---	B B St	C C NC
45-13	122	Reed-Draper House	1390 Washington Street garage fence	ca. 1817-1831 1940 late 20th century	No style No style ---	B B St	C C NC
45-59	146	Draper-Hennessey House	1395 Washington Street fence	1916-ca. 1918 late 20th century	Craftsman/English Revival ---	B St	C NC
45-14	29	Canton Historical Society	1400 Washington Street granite gateposts (2) standing sign	1911 late 19th century mid-20th century	Classical Revival --- ---	B 2O St	C 2C C

Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

<i>Assessor's Map/Parcel</i>	<i>MHC # (see note)</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status</i>
45-60	140	Canton Corner Fire House	1403 Washington Street shed	1890/1924	Craftsman	B	C
45-18	113	Samuel Capen, Jr. House	1422 Washington Street barn granite bollard	1849/ca. 1930 mid-19th century 19th century	Grk. Revival/Col. Revival Greek Revival ---	B B O	C C C
45-19	B		1424 Washington Street stone wall inground pool shed	1965 late 20th century late 20th century	Postwar Trad./raised ranch --- ---	B St St	NC NC NC
45-61	C		1427 Washington Street	1961	Postwar Trad./garrison	B	NC
45-62	28	Withington House	1429 Washington Street garage fence gazebo shed	ca. 1762 1940 late 20th century 1986	Georgian No style --- ---	B B St St	C C NC NC
45-105	D		1441 Washington Street fence	1985 late 20th century	--- ---	B St	NC NC
46-84	30	Downes Tavern	1442 Washington Street fence shed	1820 late 20th century	Federal ---	B St	C NC
45-66	141	James and Percy Draper House	1451 Washington Street stone pillars (2) garage inground pool	1885 1885 early 20th century 2003	Queen Anne --- No style ---	B 2O B St	C 2C C NC

Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

<i>Assessor's Map/Parcel</i>	<i>MHC # (see note)</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status</i>
46-85	142	Bessie Esty House	1452 Washington Street	1905	Craftsman	B	C
			garage	1940	No style	B	C
			fence	late 20th century	---	St	NC
46-86	31	Hewitt House	1458 Washington Street	1790[?], ca. 1798-1801	Federal	B	C
46-87	109	Downes House	1466 Washington Street	1798	Federal	B	C
			fence	early 20th century	---	St	C
45-69	143	Walter Scott Draper House	1467 Washington Street	1906-1911	Craftsman/Eng. Revival	B	C
			garage	1950	No style	B	C
46-88	144	Lucy Downes House	1476 Washington Street	1900	Queen Anne	B	C
46-89	107	Eliot School	1492 Washington Street	1893-1894/2004	Colonial Revival	B	C
46-90	32	First Cong. Parish Church	1508 Washington Street	1824/1955	Grk. Revival/Gothic Revival	B	C
	108		Parish Hall	1876/1955	Italianate	B	C
46-92	800	Canton Corner Cemetery	Washington Street	1707/1716	---	Si	C
			2 meetinghouse sites	1707 and 1747	---	2Si	2C
			Receiving Tomb	1837/1882	---	St	C
			granite wall	19th century	---	St	C
			War of Rebellion Monument	1870	---	O	C
			Gen. Gridley Monument	1876	---	O	C
			Rev. War Memorial Stone	1897	---	O	C
			Cemetery Supt. Office	1913	No style	B	C
			fieldstone wall	1970	---	St	NC
			entry gates	1970s	---	St	NC
			Legion Walk of Honor/Plaza	2001	---	St	NC

Canton Corner Historic District Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts

District Data Sheet

<i>Assessor's Map/Parcel</i>	<i>MHC # (see note)</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status</i>
64-1	E		1682 Washington Street	1959	Postwar Traditional/ranch	B	C
64-2	300	Benton-Loring House	1684 Washington Street	1832-1836	Federal	B	C

Note: Noncontributing properties are denoted with letters in the MHC# column and on the district sketch map.

Key: B = building, Si = site, St = structure, O = object, C = contributing, NC = noncontributing

Number of Resources Within District

Contributing: 47 buidings, 4 sites, 7 structures, 9 objects (67 total contributing resources)

Noncontributing: 5 buildings, 20 structures (25 total noncontributing resources)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Canton Corner Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/14/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/29/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/11/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000697

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 9.9.09 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.



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 1

CANTON CEMETERY WASHINGTON ST. VIEW S

K. BROOKER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 2

DAVID ~~FILTON~~ TILDEN HOUSE

93 PLEASANT ST. VIEW NW

K. BROOKER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 3

WITHINGTON HOUSE 1429 WASHINGTON ST. VIEW SE

K. BROOME PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 4

N SIDE of WASHINGTON ST. near PLEASANT ST.

(L-R) DOWNES TAVERN 1442 WASH. ST.

BESSIE ESTEY H. 1452 WASH. ST.

HEWITT HOUSE 1458 WASH. ST.

DOWNES HOUSE 1466 WASH ST. VIEW SW

K. BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 5

PEQUITSIDE 79 PLEASANT ST. VIEW NW
K. BROOME PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 6

SAML. CAPEN, JR. HOUSE 1422 WASH. ST. NW VIEW

K. BROOME PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 7

(L-R) ALFRED DRAPER HOUSE, 1350 WASH. ST.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS HOUSE, 1358 WASH. ST.

VIEW SW

K BROOMER ~~1404~~ PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 8

(L-R) ELIOT SCHOOL 1492 WASH. ST.
PARISH HALL 1508 WASH. ST.
FIRST CONG. CHURCH 1508 WASH. ST. VIEW NE

K BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 9

CANTON HISTORICAL SOC. 1400 WASH. ST. VIEW NW

K BROOME PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 10

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE 92 PLEASANT ST.

K. BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007

INGTON ST

AW
IS



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 11

DOWNES TAVERN 1442 WASH. ST. VIEW N
IC BROOME PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 12

BENTON-LORING HOUSE 1684 WASH. ST.
VIEW NE

K BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 13

JOHN W. WILLIAMS HOUSE
18 DEDHAM ST. VIEW W

K BROOKER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 14

JAMES & PERCY DRAPER PHOTO
1451 WASH. ST. VIEW S

K BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 15

WALTER DRAPER HOUSE

1467 WASH. ST. VIEW SE

16 BROOKER PHOTO SPRING 2007



Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Mass.

Photo 16

(L-R) JOSEPH PORTER DRAPER HOUSE
55 PLEASANT ST.

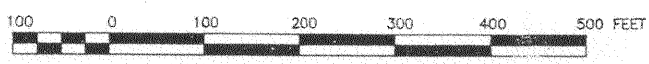
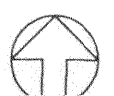
JOHN HOWARD DRAPER HOUSE
33 PLEASANT ST. VIEW NW

1C BROOMER PHOTO SPRING 2007



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CANTON BOARD OF ASSESSORS BY
VOLLMER ASSOCIATES, LLP
38 CHAUNCEY STREET
CANTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01921

MAP 1 OF 6



CANTON CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

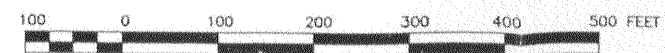
REVISED	BY
AUGUST 2006	VOLLMER ASSOC.,LLP

29	45	62
28	44	61



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CANTON BOARD OF ASSESSORS BY
VOLLMER ASSOCIATES, LLP
38 CHAUNCEY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
02108

MAP 2 OF 6



CANTON CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

REVISED	BY
AUGUST 2006	VOLLMER ASSOC., LLP

30	46	63
29	45	62



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CANTON BOARD OF ASSESSORS BY
VOLLMER ASSOCIATES, LLP
38 CHAUNY STREET

MAP 3 OF 6



CANTON CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

REVISED	BY
AUGUST 2006	VOLLMER ASSOC.,LLP

31	47	64
30	46	63



(MAP 64- LOTS 8,9 MAP 48 LOT 14)
(TOTAL AREA 35 AC.)

48-1
BLUE HILL COUNTRY CLUB
202.1 AC.

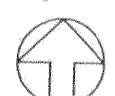
CANTON
CEMETERY
800

46-92
96.0 AC.+-

46-103
25.3 AC.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CANTON BOARD OF ASSESSORS BY
VOLLMER ASSOCIATES, LLP
38 CHAUNCEY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

MAP 4 OF 6

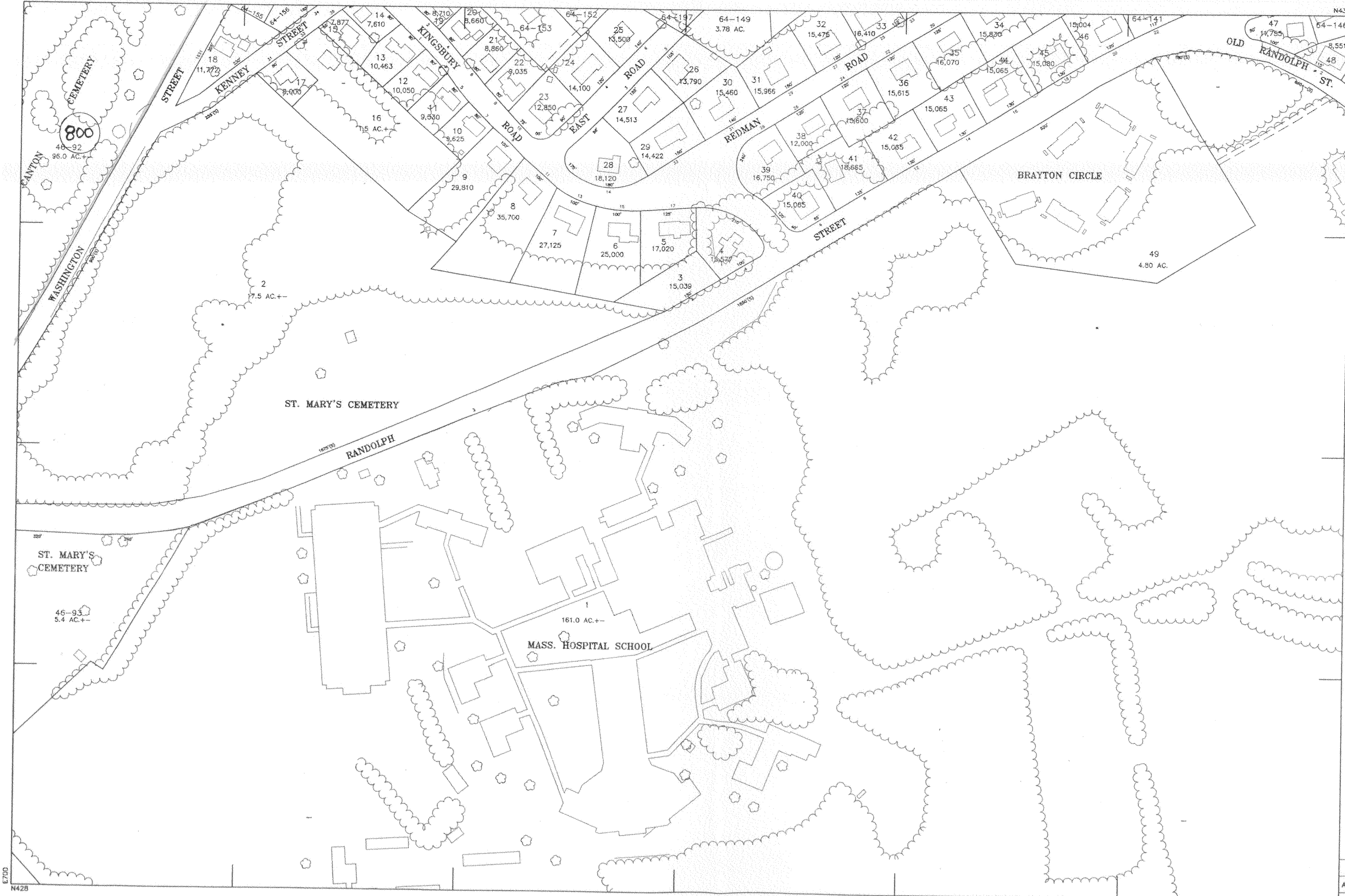


CANTON CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE

REVISED	BY
AUGUST 2008	VOLLMER ASSOC., LLP

32	48	65
31	47	64



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE CANTON BOARD OF ASSESSORS BY
VOLLMER ASSOCIATES, LLP
36 CHAUNCEY STREET
CANTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP 5 OF 6

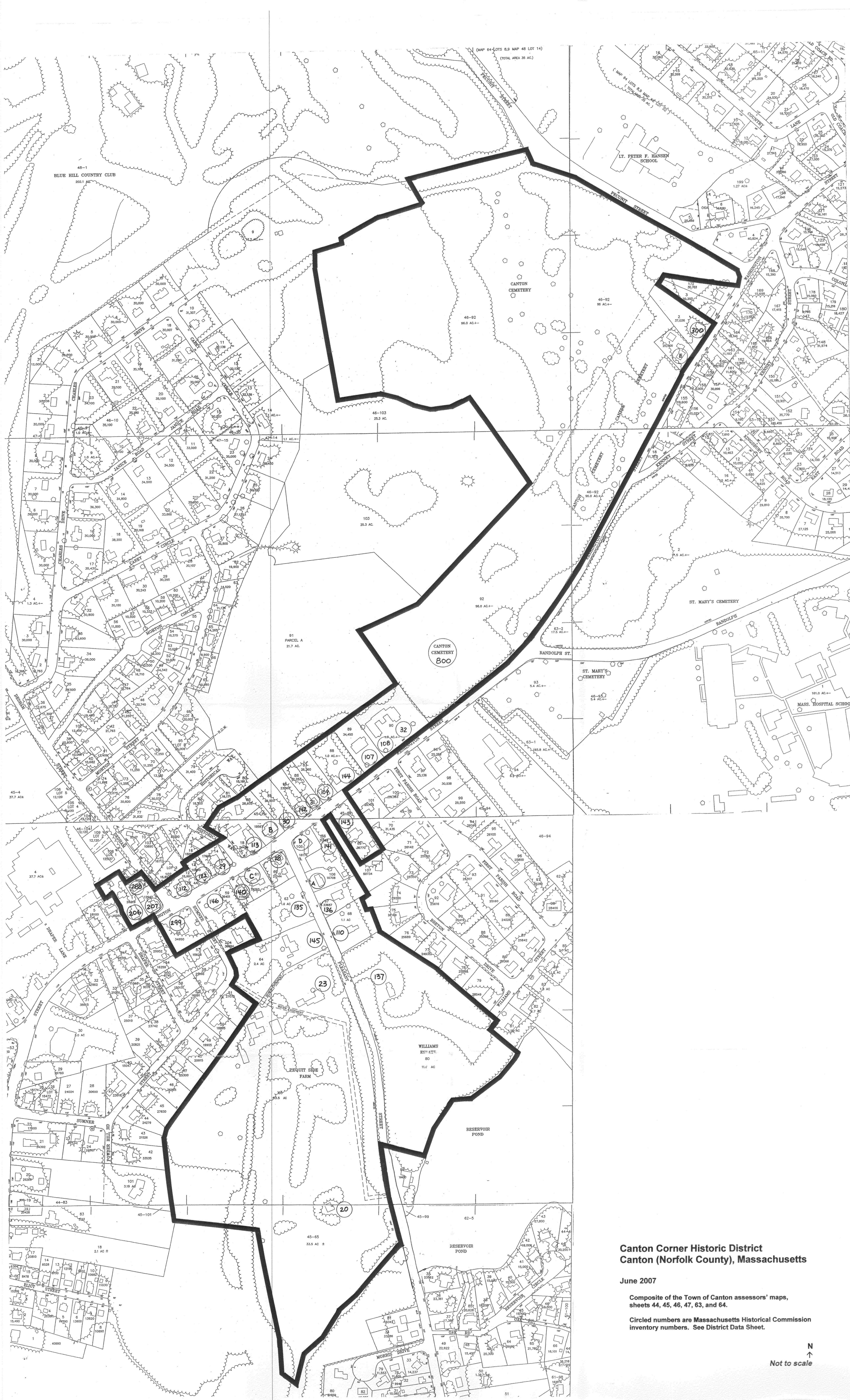


CANTON CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

500 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE

REVISED	BY
AUGUST 2006	VOLLMER ASSOC., LLP

47	64	80
46	63	79



**Canton Corner Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts**

June 2007

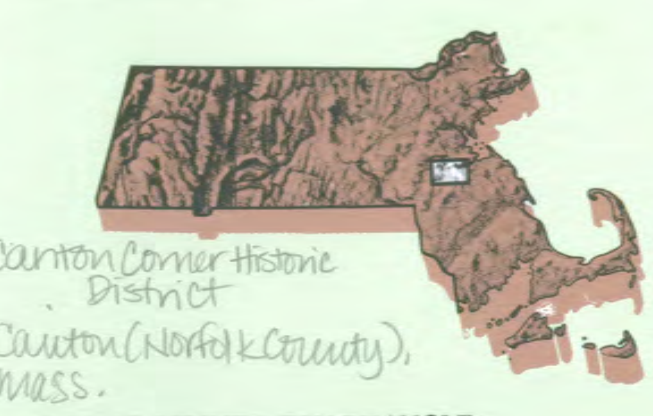
Composite of the Town of Canton assessors' maps,
sheets 44, 45, 46, 47, 63, and 64.

Circled numbers are Massachusetts Historical Commission
inventory numbers. See District Data Sheet.

N
↑
Not to scale

Norwood 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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985

Supersedes Norwood and Blue Hills 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970 and 1971

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19

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
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private buildings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet			1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617					
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4043					
6	19.6852					
7	22.9660					
8	26.2469					
9	29.5278					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (60N and 150N magnetic declination (M)) at center of map				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048		Diagram is approximate				

1 Framingham
2 Boston South
3 Hull
4 Medford
5 Weymouth
6 Franklin
7 Brockton
8 Whitman



Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, best 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; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township, section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Wellhead; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand
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; woodland
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225



Canton Center Historic District
Canton (Norfolk County), MASS.
1:25000 Norwood quad

A 19 324280 4671920	R 19 323440 4670950
B 19 323620 4671120	S 19 323340 4670900
C 19 323670 4671050	T 19 323310 4670940
D 19 323620 4671020	U 19 323280 4670930
E 19 323680 4670880	V 19 323240 4671000
F 19 323880 4670730	W 19 323490 4671130
G 19 323740 4670540	X 19 323460 4671170
H 19 323670 4670530	Y 19 323670 4671300
I 19 323690 4670410	Z 19 323630 4671370
J 19 323590 4670230	AA 19 323820 4671430
K 19 322400 4670280	AB 19 323710 4671860
L 19 323290 4670380	AC 19 323590 4671790
M 19 323450 4670820	AD 19 323570 4671460
N 19 323420 4670830	AE 19 323700 4672010
O 19 323470 4670880	AF 19 323740 4672060
P 19 323460 4670900	AG 19 323970 4672100



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

July 17, 2009

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



Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Canton Corner HD, Canton (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.

One letter of objection has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Wallace Gibbs, Canton Historical Commission
John J. Connolly, Canton Board of Selectmen
Kathleen Kelly Broomer, consultant
Chair, Planning Board

RECEIVED

JUN 19 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM

June 17, 2009

State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Mass Archives Bldg.
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Lot 45-64
Canton Corner HD

Dear Sirs:

I am partial owner of the above referenced property. I do not want it listed in the National Registry of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,



Thomas H. O'Connor, Jr.
55 Pleasant St.
Canton, MA 02021

Signed before me this
day, June 17, 2009,



Commission Exp. 10/1/2010

Massachusetts Historical Commission Digital Image Submission Form

Please submit one form for each group of digital images

About your digital files:

Camera Used (make, model): CANON EOS DIGITAL REBEL XT_i

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

5.3 MEGAPIXEL 2816 x 1880 .TIF

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here ☒ to refer to attached photo log:

About your prints:

Printer make and model: EPSON STYLUS PHOTO R260

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

EPSON ULTRA PREMIUM GLOSSY PHOTO

Ink: EPSON CLARIA HI-DEFINITION

Signature: (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: Kathleen Kelly Broome Date: 06/20/07