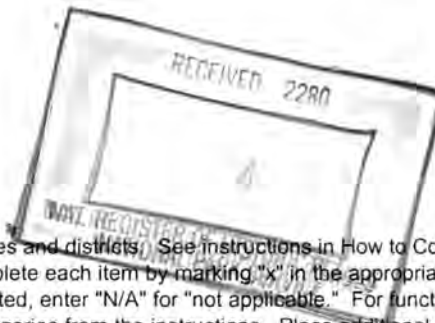


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Dedham Village Historic District

other names/site number Connecticut Corner, Franklin Square

2. Location

roughly bounded by High, Court, Washington, School Sts., Village Ave., and Chestnut St.
street & number N/A not for publication

city or town Dedham N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02026

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon 7/12/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ethan H. Beall 9.6.06

Dedham Village HD
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

234

92

building

6

sites

structures

7

2

objects

247

94

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

1 (Norfolk Co. courthouse)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel, secondary structure

GOVERNMENT: courthouse, office, correctional facility

RELIGION: religious structure, church-related residence

COMMERCE: specialty store, restaurant, business

EDUCATION: school, library

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION and CULTURE: museum, monument

DEFENSE: other, drillfield

SOCIAL: meeting hall

LANDSCAPE: plaza

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

RELIGION: religious structure, church-related residence

COMMERCE: professional, specialty store

EDUCATION: library

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION and CULTURE: museum, monument

LANDSCAPE: plaza

VACANT: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal Greek Revival Colonial Revival Georgian

Italianate Romanesque Revival Second Empire

Queen Anne, Classical Revival Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood

stone

roof asphalt

other brick, glass

Narrative Description

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

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Dedham (Norfolk), MASection number 7 Page 1*Describe present and historic physical appearance.*

The Dedham Village Historic District comprises the residential and institutional core of Dedham, Massachusetts. Today considered a suburb of Boston, the town of Dedham (10.5 square miles) borders the City of Boston to the northeast (West Roxbury) and east (Hyde Park), Needham to the northwest, Westwood to the southeast, and Canton to the south. The district itself is approximately 55 acres, and is located near the geographical center of the town, just west of the present-day business district of Dedham Square and US Route 1. It is ranged along one mile of High Street (present day MA Routes 135 and 109), one-half mile of Court Street, and sections of numerous village streets connected to or between these two main corridors. The streets comprising the district are located on high ground above a circuitous section of the Charles River, which flows to the north of the district. With the exception of a view at the end of Bullard Lane, the Charles River is only visible from the rear of the buildings on the north side of High Street; on most of these properties the land rises 30 to 50 feet above the wetlands of the River to a fairly level topography. To the south and east, the district is bordered by residential and commercial settlement of less concentrated character and primarily later development periods.

The Dedham Village Historic District is composed of 326 buildings, six sites, and nine objects. Of these, 234 buildings, six sites, and seven objects contribute to its architectural and historical integrity. The Norfolk County Courthouse was declared a National Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register on November 28, 1972. Most of the noncontributing resources are buildings constructed after 1956 (the end of the period of significance), and the large majority of these are unobtrusive detached garages set back from the street line. Although many of the buildings in the district have been altered at some point in their history, the changes themselves have been architecturally or historically significant and fit well within the historical development context of the district. Only 10 historic buildings have been rendered noncontributing as a result of alterations.

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The vast majority of buildings in the district are detached residential dwellings. They display a full range of architectural styles practiced from the mid-18th century to the first quarter of the 20th century, and encompass high-style to vernacular examples. The Federal and Greek Revival styles predominate, although significant Georgian, other mid to late 19th-century styles, and the Colonial Revival are represented. The 2-2½ story gabled house with clapboard siding is the most common building type among the range of residential architectural styles found in the district.

Although primarily residential, the Town's institutional core is also found within the district. These buildings include four churches, four Norfolk County government buildings (two courthouses, a registry of deeds and a former correctional facility), the historical society and a library. They range from 19th-century Greek Revival to 20th-century Art Deco in design, although the majority date from the 19th-century and are architect-designed examples. With the exception of two of the four churches, these buildings are executed in masonry, providing a sense of monumentality in contrast to the clapboarded residential character of the district. Almost all of these buildings are located on or within two blocks of the intersection of Court and High Streets.

There are only four buildings in the district designed as commercial structures, although commercial activity once took place in many of the buildings now given over to full residential use. The area surrounding Franklin Square once saw commercial activity, as did the section of High Street known as Connecticut Corner. There are also a handful of houses along Court Street which once served as stagecoach stops and taverns.

There are five open spaces. The Great Common, also known as the Training Ground, is a triangular area of land formed where High Street turns southwest to the section of High Street known as Connecticut Corner, and Common Street continues to the northwest. The Common is bounded on the third side by Dexter Street, and is surrounded by stately 19th and early 20th century residential development. Although today the Common is bisected by Bridge Street (since 1828) and is considerably smaller than it once was, the area has continuously functioned as open

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space since at least the year 1644. The Little Common is a rectangular area of land fronting on the First Parish Church at the corner of High and Court Streets, and is the last vestige of open space comprising the original 1638 landholdings of the First Church. Franklin Square lies between Church and School Streets, and has been maintained as a small open space since 1844. The Village Cemetery, also known as The Burial Ground, lies to the south of Bullard Street off Village Avenue, and contains over 1,000 gravestones ranging from 1678 to modern times. The Francis M. Baker Park is an unobtrusive noncontributing recreational park located off High Street.

The intersection of High and Court Streets forms a clear architectural and historical focus for the Dedham Village Historic District. Beginning with the now-gone houses built near the original meetinghouse of 1638 to the architectural splendor of the residential and institutional buildings surrounding the intersection today, the focus of the Village has remained in this location for over 350 years. It has been the activity and traffic along these two thoroughfares that spurred the concentrated development of the district in the early to mid 19th centuries. The area to the east of Court Street, around Franklin Square, is more densely settled than the remainder of the district — where the set-back and lot size are generally greater — but the overall cohesiveness of style (predominantly Federal and Greek Revival) and the lack of obtrusive alterations create a character and integrity that is distinct to the district.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**Residential Buildings**

None of the buildings from Dedham's 17th century settlement remain in the district, but it is known that the first houses were constructed near the meetinghouse, stretching along or near present-day High Street, and along East Street (outside the district). Records indicate that these were small thatched-roofed dwellings, built of logs or pit-sawn boards. As the community grew

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and as sawn boards from Dedham's earliest saw mill were made available, the houses became larger and more refined.

The communal importance of the meetinghouse and the presence of the Boston-Providence Post Road (High and Court Streets from 1751) insured that the greatest cluster of settlement remained in the vicinity of the district. The earliest extant resource within the District's boundaries is the ca.1680 2-story wood-frame ell on the rear side of the Gay Tavern (Map # 10) at 73 Court Street. Originally oriented south, the house was substantially enlarged ca.1740 with a five bay center-entrance gabled addition facing Court Street, thereby converting the earlier home into an ell. The ell has original 12/12 double-hung wood sash on the second floor windows, while the first floor displays the later 6/6 configuration. Although this house underwent a Colonial revival alteration during the early 20th century, its Georgian exterior was little changed; its earlier history is clearly evident in its narrow clapboards, balanced 6/6 window arrangement, capped first-floor lintels and hipped entrance portico. The Deacon John Doggett House (ca.1763, Map #34), the Old Deacon Everett House (ca.1768, Map #123) and the Old Dowse House (ca. 1750, Map #137) are three additional mid 18th-century houses found in the District. Although each one of them has been altered (see Colonial Revival discussion), the symmetrical and balanced forms of the five-bay center-entrance, center-chimney original 2-story Georgian houses are much apparent. The original Georgian entry on the Old Dowse House (moved to front a ca.1900 2-story entrance pavilion) is particularly noteworthy: the doorway is capped by a heavily denticulated triangular pediment and flanked by fluted pilasters.

Much more high style than the above houses was the original Samuel Dexter House (1761; enlarged and altered 1901; Map #107; Photo #1). The house is located on the high banks of the Charles River at 699 High Street, across from the First Parish Church. Although the house has undergone several changes (including the addition of Federal side porches and a Greek Revival entrance porch) and a significant alteration in 1901, much of the grandeur and fabric of

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the 1761 Georgian home is still evident. Constructed by a man of wealth, social prominence, and high political standing (see Section 8), the original wood-frame house was a substantial 2½ story structure nearly square in plan with a hipped and dormered roof, and twin chimneys. Raised to a full three stories in 1901 (see Colonial Revival discussion), the balanced five bay, center-entrance facade configuration remains, as do the original clapboards and capped lintels to the second-story height. The fluted pilasters of the entrance surround are also probably original. A good deal of original fabric remains on the interior, including the elaborately carved newel post and balusters of the entrance hall stairway, some paneling, and at least one fireplace surround. In addition, there is an extremely rare Chinese wallpaper depicting the cultivation of tea hanging in what is now known as the "Chinese Room." The scene is a village street along a river, set among blossoming peach and bamboo trees. Although the wallpaper is known to date from around 1750, it appears unlikely to be original to the house and more likely was hung in the mid 19th century. Sited just northeast of the house is a 1798 barn/carriage house; the clapboarded barn displays an unusually elegant pedimented entrance and a Federal-era cupola atop a hipped roof. Behind the house is an overgrown lane which originally led to the Town Landing on the Charles River (since at least 1696); it is marked today with a sign designating "Town Landing Way," but is not open to vehicular traffic.

Beginning in the 1790s and lasting well into the mid 19th century, there occurred a building boom in the area which now encompasses the district. Dedham's new status as county seat of Norfolk County in 1793, and the routing of two important Turnpikes along Court and High Streets in 1802 and 1804, spurred development and established the Village as a thriving judicial and commercial center (see Section 8).

The New Dowse House (1801, Map #111) at 759 High Street was constructed by Edward Dowse, a wealthy and prominent Boston merchant. It is one of the larger and more imposing houses along the riverbank side of High Street, and demonstrates the subtle transition between the Georgian and Federal styles that occurred around the turn of the century. The clapboarded house has a five bay symmetrical facade with a center entrance. Fenestration is scaled to the large

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house; the wide windows displaying simple capped lintels above a 6/6 shuttered wood sash configuration, with the exception of two longer first floor windows to the right of the entrance (6/9). The gambrel roof is typically Georgian, but the four tall interior end chimneys, the thin corner boards defining the facade, the unadorned cornice, and the original entrance (known from photographs) are all elements of Federal design. The most prominent feature, a bold segmental-arched doorway with fluted pilasters in the Georgian style, is actually the result of a Colonial Revival alteration.

Another large house along the riverbank side of High Street is Haven House, the Dedham Community House since 1922 (1795, Map #105, Photo #2). The Federal-style house was constructed on the highly visible corner lot directly across from the First Parish Church, just down the street from the Dexter House. It was built by Samuel Haven, one of the more prominent lawyers benefiting from the town's status as County Seat. The imposing house is reputed to have been designed by Charles Bulfinch, Boston's most prominent architect of the time. One of the more high-style houses in the district, the 2½-story structure is set on a pink granite foundation (a distinctive locally quarried stone), and erected on a small hill set back from the street. The five bay center-entrance facade is finished with flushboard siding, and rises above an entablatured second story to a three-bay false facade topped by an ornamental balustrade (originally capped by urn finials). The shuttered windows all display capped corniced lintels and sill drops, with the exception of the center second-story window — that window is capped with a round-arched lintel articulated with a prominent keystone, and inset with a decorative louvered fan shutter. All the windows are of a 6/6 double-hung wood sash configuration (except the three 3/3 windows set in the facade extension), although the first floor displays much larger scale full-length windows. The first floor is marked by a three-bay entrance porch, and further accentuated by an integral belt course running between the floors. The entrance porch is supported by four smooth Doric columns, surmounted by an entablature with a metope and triglyph frieze. The entrance itself has been altered, although the flanking pilasters remain. The gabled roof, which is concealed behind the facade balustrade, has four end chimneys, which are set into brick sidewalls laid in running

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bond (a feature also seen on other smaller-scale Federal-style houses in the District; see the Jabez Chickering House at 45 Court Street [Map #6], the Horatio Townsend House at 98 Court Street [Map #26], 38 Bullard Street [Map #185], the Guild House at 14 Franklin Square [Map #239] and 4 Franklin Square [Map #240]). The house is flanked on both sides by one-story porches running the entire width of the house; these are each supported by four smooth Doric columns. Both the entrance porch and the side porches originally were surmounted by roof balustrades. The interior of the house retains many of its Federal era-details, including elliptical rooms, a curved central staircase, niches for statuary and ornamental plasterwork. Like many houses in the district, Haven House underwent a Colonial Revival alteration in the early 20th-century. The firm of Howe and Van Brunt made "improvements" to the house in the "Federal style," most significantly the addition of full-height graduated pilasters articulating the central three bays and corners of the house. The firm also added the scrolled decorative elements defining the edges of the false facade. Originally the property was landscaped with vast decorative gardens and planted with many unusual tree varieties. Today a noncontributing recreational building stands to the rear of the building and the Francis M. Baker Park (Map #AB, 1927, including a playground, tennis court and swimming pool) is found in the once-landscaped area extending north towards the Charles River.

Two of the more unusual Federal-style houses found in the district are the Eliphalet Baker House (1798, Map #126, Photo #3) at 927 High Street and the Amasa Guild House (1799, Map #127, Photo #3) at 935 High Street. These houses, also known as the Diamond houses, were constructed with corner-entry facades, and may, in fact, be unique to Dedham. Both of clapboard exterior and center chimney form, the houses are two stories and are built with the entrance in the corner nearest the street (this section of High Street, known as Connecticut Corner, was just beginning its concentrated development period of the early 19th-century — see Section 8). The Eliphalet Baker House was altered on the exterior in the Greek Revival mode; its original hipped roof was changed to accommodate a flushboard gable end with a full return — its corner projecting over the recessed area created by the corner entry — and a triangular pedimented

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entrance with flanking fluted pilasters and sidelights was added. The Amasa Guild House retains the scale of its original corner entry and entrance surround, with smooth flanking pilasters and semi-circular fanlight (mullions missing), although the original diamond shape of the house was altered with a 20th-century wing. Both houses retain their original 9/6 double-hung wood window sash. The second-story fenestration is very close to the cornice line, and in typical Federal style it is devoid of elaborate detailing.

Other houses constructed during the Federal period in the Connecticut Corner area include 949 High Street (ca.1800, Map #129), 5 Westfield (ca.1800, Map #132), 15 Westfield (1807, Map #133), the Calvin Whiting House (ca.1780, moved back from the street and altered 1916, Map #135) at 978 High Street and 943 High Street (originally two houses, ca.1740 and ca.1800, joined together in a 1910 Colonial Revival alteration to form the Dedham Polo Club, Map #128). These houses delineate the southwestern portion of the district and display the five-bay, center-entrance rectilinear form of the Federal era (with the exception of the elongated Dedham Polo Club), clapboarded exteriors, and simple windows of generally 6/6 double-hung wood sash configuration tight to the cornice line. Many entrances have been altered at some point in their respective histories, but overall these houses — including the two Diamond houses in the area — are clearly visible statements of Federal design.

The First Church Parsonage (1821, Map #1) and the Captain Nathaniel Guild House (ca.1805, Map #4) are both Federal style brick houses constructed at the other end of the District along Court Street. Although devoid of much ornamentation, these masonry houses stand out as homes of substance and elegance in the mostly clapboarded district. They both display five bay center-entrance facades, 6/6 double-hung symmetrically balanced windows with plain surrounds and louvered shutters, smooth Doric columned entry porches, and low-pitched roofs with end chimneys. The Parsonage has a semi-circular fanlight above its entrance, while the Guild House displays half sidelights and a Palladian window directly over the entrance porch. The Guild house also has a subtle metope and triglyph molding along the cornice line. Other Court Street

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homes constructed in the Federal style include Alden's Boarding House (1825, Map #5), the Jabez Chickering House (ca.1818, Map #6), the Elisha McIntosh House (ca.1810, altered c.1855 and ca.1900, Map #7), the Martin Marsh House (ca.1815, Map #25), the Horatio Townsend House (1789/1811, altered ca.1855, Map #26), and the Abner Atherton House (1816, Map #29).

The Federal style was last seen on the brick Erastus Spaulding House (ca.1835, Map #92) at 462 Washington Street. Although the 2½-story house is positioned with its gable end turned towards the street, demonstrating the influence of the emerging Greek Revival style, the house clearly presents a Federal facade. The five-bay center-entrance fenestration is squeezed into the gable end. The entrance and 6/6 double-hung wood sash shuttered windows display plain surrounds, the only ornamentation being a louvered fan over the doorway and 1/4-circle louvered wooden shutters flanking a window in the center of the gable. The brick is laid in running bond, and the house rests on a coursed granite foundation a few feet from the street line. A clapboard-sheathed ell extends from the rear of the house and appears to be original. Although simple, the brick Erastus Spaulding House presents the understated elegance characterized by the Federal style, and forms a distinct edge along this border of the district.

Facilitating the building boom of the early 19th century was the systematic development of a large expanse of farmland in the center of the Village (see Section 8). The land — which included most of the area from the present Saint Paul's Church on Court Street to Dedham Square, including Church Street, School Street, Franklin Square, Norfolk Street and parts of Court and Washington Streets — had come into the hands of the Episcopal Church in 1792, and was subdivided into small lots that were leased on a 999-year basis. Lessees could build on the property, sell and rent their buildings, but the ground remained rentable property of the Church. (The Episcopal Church still collects rent on these properties today.) Interestingly, the First Parish Church, which also owned land fronting on Court Street, began subdividing its property and collecting a similar "ground rent" on its lessees in 1801. Many houses were quickly constructed on the subdivided lots, some of them substantial homes of the judges and lawyers who needed to

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be in close proximity to the court, but also many by craftsmen and shopkeepers who came to Dedham at this time.

The densely settled area around Franklin Square reflects the concentrated development of this period, particularly the many small buildings erected as shop, part-shop/part-residence or rentable housing. Lot sizes are generally small, and the houses very close to the street line, making for a more "urban" character than the remainder of the district. Although very close to the commercial center of Dedham Square, the area is almost entirely residential today. Church Street was run through in 1792, part of School Street in 1810, all by 1817; and the area now known as Franklin Square was established in 1797 when the Episcopal Church took title to the land and built the church at the north end of the square. In 1844 the church moved to its present site on Court Street, leaving the area to be maintained as a grassy common and called Franklin Square for reasons now obscure. Construction began in the 1790s (the earliest extant building is 66 Church Street [Map #41], constructed in 1798 and moved to its present site across the street in 1935) and continued in earnest until the 1850s. A few Federal style houses continued to be erected as late as ca.1835, but by the 1820s most newly-constructed buildings were displaying Greek Revival details.

Six of the early houses constructed in the Franklin Square area are remarkably similar, and together greatly contribute to the area's historic association. These houses include the Warren Fisher House at 46 Church Street (ca.1801, Map #43, Photo #4), 66 Church Street (1798, Map #41), the Guild House at 14 Franklin Square (1799, Map #239), 4 Franklin Square (1816, Map #240), 53 School Street (ca.1819, Map #73) and 57 School Street (1819, Map #74). All six houses display characteristic Federal five-bay center-entrance facades, symmetrically balanced fenestration with plain surrounds and louvered shutters, second floor windows very tight to the cornice line, shallow hipped or gable roofs, side or end chimneys, narrow clapboards, and simple thin corner boards. The two Franklin Square houses have had Greek Revival entrance porches with heavy entablatures and fluted Doric columns added at a later date; the triangular pedimented

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dormer windows on 4 Franklin Square were probably also added at the same time. The entrances on the four remaining houses either retain their original configuration or have been restored with understated Federal-style detail.

As previously described, the Franklin Square area illustrates well the transition from the rather delicate and simple Federal style to the more picturesque and bold Greek Revival style. The Charles Coolidge House at 72 School Street (ca.1812, Map #55) is the first example of a gable end roof turned to the street — a typical Greek Revival feature seen on many of the district's houses — and its pediment includes a full return along the gable cornice line. Otherwise the structure can be defined as a Federal house typical of its early construction date (1812). The house has a one-story projecting addition with a recessed entrance along the side, but overall retains the simple and balanced configuration of the Federal style. Although Federal-style houses continued to be constructed in the Franklin Square area until approximately 1835, more and more Greek Revival details began to be seen through the construction period lasting until approximately 1850. Entrance porches with triangular pediments or heavy entablatures with supporting fluted Doric columns (see 20 Church Street [Map #45], 17 Church Street [Map #48], 26 School Street [Map #63], and 43 School Street [Map #70]) were the most common Greek Revival detail, but these small houses also began to display the three-bay gable end facade with side entry that is so typical of the style (see 21 Church Street [Map #49], 25 Church Street [Map #50], 29 Church Street [Map #51], 11 School Street [Map #68], and 11 Franklin Square [Map #242]). A good example of the Greek Revival style adapted to the Federal house form can be seen at 54 School Street (ca.1850, Map #59), where the five-bay center-entrance symmetrical facade has been updated with peaked lintels, a triangular pedimented entrance porch with full entablature supported by Doric columns, and full sidelights embellishing the doorway. One-story sunporches flanking both sides of the facade are Colonial Revival additions.

Due to the district's building boom of the early and mid 19th century, and to the great national popularity of the Greek Revival style, many other residential examples of the style can be found throughout the district. These houses can be subdivided into three groups: 1) those that

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generally maintain the five-bay symmetrical form of the Federal style with the updated details of peaked lintels, Greek Revival porches and/or heavy entablatures along the cornice line (such as the previously described 54 School Street — see also 23 Common Street [Map #114], 17 Village Avenue [Map #216], 5 Chestnut Street [Map #198], 940 High Street [Map #138] and 488 Washington Street [Map #90]); 2) those that mimic a temple form by presenting a gable front three-bay facade to the street, with or without an attached lateral wing; and 3) those of generally a post-1845 construction date that are also trimmed with Italianate brackets and moldings.

The John B. Tolman House at 474 Washington Street (ca.1840, Map #91, Photo #5) is a typical example of the gable front, three bay, Greek Revival facade. The clapboarded house is 2½ stories, with a pedimented full return gable finished in flushboard siding. Second floor windows — as well as the single window at the gable attic level — contain 6/6 double-hung wood sash with plain surrounds and louvered shutters; first floor facade windows are full length triple-hung 6/6/6. Four fluted Doric columns support a full one-story porch with a prominent entablature running across the facade. The entrance is flanked by 3/4-length sidelights and framed by fluted pilasters carrying a matching fluted entablature. The Tolman House rests on a granite block foundation and also is distinguished by a smaller Greek Revival porch on the rear. In addition, the house has a 2½ story lateral wing with double-hung 6/6 sash. Houses with almost identical facades can be seen at 494 Washington Street (ca.1840, Map #89) and 914 High Street (the David A. Baker House, 1840, Map #140).

An elegant variation of this type stands at 45 County Street (ca.1849, Map #197) where a full two-story recessed porch is supported by four colossal fluted Doric columns running across the facade. This house stands on the corner of County and Chestnut Streets, a location offering an almost unbroken view of varying Greek Revival houses. Out of the 16 houses on Chestnut Street (three of them corner houses with differing street names — 45 County Street, 77 Village Avenue, and 78 Village Avenue), 13 of them can be classified as Greek Revival. The street was put through in 1846 and quickly developed with houses similar in scale and style; fine landscaping

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and excellent maintenance combine to give Chestnut Street a charm and historic ambiance highly valued today.

Two excellent examples of the Greek Revival house embellished with Italianate detail stand among this group: 25 Chestnut Street (ca.1855, Map #201, Photo #6) and 77 Village Avenue (ca.1850, Map #222). 25 Chestnut Street was designed by the local builder Joseph Waters and stands well back from the streetline on a slight rise. It is a 2½-story house with a cross gable roof; the cross gable extends the full width of the house, presenting a raised central gable as part of the five bay street facade. Typical of Italianate detail, the eaves are wide and supported by decorative brackets both at the cornice and within the gable. Fenestration on the five bay facade is symmetrical, and graduated in size from the full-length 6/6 double-hung sash windows with capped lintels on the first floor, identical moderately-scaled windows on the second floor, to the smaller round-arched single window in the gable (paired round-arched windows grace the end gables—another Italianate detail). A one-story porch extends across the facade and is supported by six fluted Doric columns; decorative brackets matching those along the eaves support the cornice of the heavy porch entablature. The entrance is framed by pilasters supporting a slightly peaked entablature; a multi-lighted transom and sidelights complete the doorway. Incised corner pilasters further define the facade. A two-story bay window projects from the side of the house's rear wing. 77 Village Avenue is less elaborate in its detailing, but also stands as an example of the Greek Revival house trimmed with Italianate ornamentation. The three bay gable front house with pedimented entrance porch, 6/6 and full-length 9/9 first-floor double-hung sash windows can be essentially defined as Greek Revival, but the roof brackets and round-arched gable windows are Italianate in style. The Ira Russell House at 902 High Street (1847, Map #144) is another excellent example of this Greek Revival/ Italianate type: a Greek Revival porch with fluted Doric columns, peaked lintels over 6/6 double-hung sash, full sidelights, incised corner pilasters, and a full return with a heavy entablature on this three bay gable front house define its Greek Revival style, but its decorative roof brackets are clearly Italianate detail.

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Contemporary with the district's later Greek Revival design are two outstanding examples of the Carpenter Gothic style: 82 River Place (1845, Map #180, Photo #7) and 92 River Place (ca.1845, Map #179). The gable-roofed house at 82 River Place is turned end-to-street, but presents its entrance on the broad symmetrical southern facade. In contrast to the other clapboarded sides of the house, the facade is sheathed with flushboard siding. Three second-story windows extend beyond the roofline and are framed by steeply pitched cross-gables trimmed with decorative vergeboards. The windows themselves have flat lintels, but have pointed-arch and trefoil tracery, giving the appearance of lancet windows. A full one-story porch extends across the facade, and is supported by four octagonal columns. Spaces between the columns are framed at the porch cornice by slightly pointed-arch cutouts accentuated with trefoil trim (this trim is a replacement of the original; the porch also once had a flushboard balustrade). The first floor windows of the south elevation are full-length 8-over-8 casement sash with plain surrounds, and the center entrance is simply framed with full sidelights. The gable facing the street is trimmed with Carpenter Gothic vergeboard, and all the street facade (west) windows are full-length 8-over-8 casement sash topped by capped peaked lintels. The house rests on a granite foundation. An additional interesting feature of this house is found on the interior, although visible from the exterior: hinged knee-height "modesty" shutters are located on the inside of the full-length first floor windows, apparently to shield ladies' ankles from the view of passersby. 92 River Place was also built by John Gardner, and is similarly designed with a flushboard facade, vergeboard trim along the house and window gables, full-length first floor windows and second-floor windows with pointed-arch and trefoil tracery. The house is designed with an L-shaped plan under an intersecting gable roof, however, creating an asymmetrical plan. These two houses, along with another less-decorative Gothic Revival at 62 River Place (ca.1845, Map #181) and an Italianate house sited above the Charles River at 50 River Place (ca.1847, Map #182) establish the northeastern border of the district.

Building within the district began to slow down in the second half of the 19th century

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(see Section 8). The turnpike era and the accompanying stage and hotel traffic running through the heart of the district gave way to train travel beginning in 1835, which promoted more dispersed development within the Town. The Norfolk County Court remained important, however, and the historic center of Dedham still attracted new residents and builders. Although not as numerous as the Federal and Greek Revival styles, several good examples of the picturesque styles of the later 19th century are extant within the district.

The best example of the picturesque Italianate style in the district is located at 30 Bullard Street (ca.1880, Map #186). The gable-roofed clapboarded house is distinguished by a central second-story projecting bay supported by beveled square columns framing an entrance porch. Paired roof brackets separated by medallions trim the cornice, while decorative brackets also are found in the gable of the projecting bay, above the entrance porch columns, under the lintels and on the two-story side bay window. The windows are typically Italianate: elongated 2/2 double-hung sash with boldly projecting lintels and sill drops are found on the side bays, while the projecting center bay contains paired 2/2 sash topped by a decorative peaked lintel. A large medallion accentuates the gable of the projecting bay. The entrance is composed of paired elongated doors which have been slightly altered. Other good residential examples of the Italianate style can be seen at the Hewins House at 715 High Street (ca.1875, Map #109), 22 Marsh Street (ca.1870, Map #100) and the Francis Marsh House at the corner of Marsh and Court Streets (1875, Map #97). The Marsh House once featured an elaborate wrap-around porch and a roof cupola, but the remaining details and proportions still identify it with the Italianate style. The Winslow Warren House at 725 High Street (ca.1875, Map #110) is a combination of the Italianate and Stick Style: the elongated proportions, projecting capped lintels, sill drops and paired windows are Italianate features, but the trusswork on the dormer gables is suggestive of structural framework that is expressed in Stick Style houses.

Also representative of the Italianate style, but considerably more classical in tone is the Worthington House at 176 Court Street (ca.1865, Map #21). The classical balance of the three-bay clapboard symmetrical facade is accentuated by a pronounced dentil course running above a

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wide frieze at the cornice, similar bold denticulated detail on the projecting center entrance porch and rusticated quoins. Windows on the second floor are double-hung 6/6 wood sash, with the exception of the paired 4/4 center window. First floor windows are 2/2. All the lintels have bold denticulated cornices and sill drops. A bay window on the side of the house also contains 2/2 sash with identical lintel and sill treatment. The entrance porch is supported by beveled square columns with cut-outs, and the door is framed with 3/4 sidelights and a transom. This outstanding and unusual Italianate house defines the district's southeastern border.

Second Empire, the other competing style popular in the third quarter of the 19th century, is represented by few examples in the district, although it was employed for much of the residential development going on by this time elsewhere in Dedham. An outstanding exception, however, is the William Bullard House at 1 Bullard Lane (1856, Map #183, Photo #8). This very large masonry house is sited on a small lane off High Street extending toward the Charles River; this is the only place within the district where public access views of the river can be obtained. Except for a small Queen Anne cottage nearby, this large and commanding structure stands alone. The house is constructed with the distinctively Second Empire feature of a mansard roof; in this case the lower long portion of the mansard has a concave slope, and is pierced by a central projecting pavilion crowned with a Dutch gambrel gable, as well as dormer windows echoing this central gable. Pairs of decorative brackets enliven the eaves and central pavilion. The house is constructed of locally-quarried pink rough-cut granite laid in an intricate geometric pattern; contrasting gray granite accentuates the projecting arched lintels and keystones, sills and sill drops, quoins and foundation. Fenestration on the facade is symmetrical; the side bays are elongated 6/6 double-hung sash, while the center projecting pavilion contains paired 4/4 round-arched windows and a half-circle window in the gable. The one-story entrance porch has been altered, and was probably similar in design to the existing side porch. That porch, which shields an arched door framed by a half-circle transom and half-length sidelights, is supported by octagonal columns under a bracketed flat roof. The singular siting, large proportions, and masonry construction combine to make this house a unique building in the district.

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The asymmetrical and free-form Queen Anne style is minimally represented in the district — a handful of small houses such as 66 School Street (ca.1910, Map #56), 69 School Street (1899, Map #76) and 26 Richards Street (ca.1890, Map #22) are scattered throughout. On the other hand, the Colonial Revival movement of the late 19th and 20th centuries found great favor among those building within the district. Whether due to the inspiring richness of Dedham's authentic Colonial architecture or the timing of the movement with Dedham's emerging status as a bedroom community, the Colonial Revival style is the last contributing residential style and is well-represented in the District. Several of the district's older Georgian and Federal homes were "updated" with ornamental "Colonial" detailing, and/or altered by the addition of front entrance porches, side sunporches, or the construction of rear or side wings.

One of the most notable examples of Colonial Revived Colonials is the previously-described Samuel Dexter House (1761; enlarged and altered 1901; Map #107, Photo #1). J. Harleston Parker, of the Boston architectural firm Parker and Thomas, was retained by the Burgess family in 1901 to enlarge the house. The changes made were consistent with both earlier Federal design and the more largely-scaled "Colonial" design of the 20th century; the addition of a hipped and balustraded third story and a hipped second story on the rear ell are the most visible exterior signs of the careful and extensive alteration. Design of the original 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with louvered shutters was echoed in a smaller scale on the third floor, and the incised corner boards were extended to the new roof line. Today the imposing and elegant clapboarded house conveys its Colonial past, partially through its original fabric and partially as a result of the careful historic design work of the 1901 alteration.

Howe and Van Brunt's turn-of-the-century work on another one of the district's most prominent houses, Haven House (1795; altered ca.1900; Map #105; Photo #2), has been previously discussed, and Colonial Revival changes to other early buildings like the Gay Tavern (ca.1740; altered ca.1920; Map #10), the Old Deacon Everett House (ca.1768; altered ca.1922;

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Map #123) and 943 High Street (ca.1740 and ca.1800; altered 1910; Map #128) have been mentioned. A typical alteration can be seen at the Punch Bowl Tavern at 44 Court Street (1797; altered ca. 1900; Map #32; Photo #9). Following a severe fire in 1891, the five-bay center-entrance clapboarded Federal house was restored with Colonial Revival additions and detailing. A pedimented entrance porch was added to the facade and the gable-end eaves were widened to accommodate a bold denticulated cornice; the new pediment of the entrance porch also displayed similar dentil trim. Shed dormers, a side sunporch and rear wing with a decorative balustrade were also added at this time.

Even houses of mid 19th-century construction were updated with revival detail: a dramatic example of this can be seen at 734 High Street (ca.1855, rebuilt 1915, Map #162), where an Italianate home complete with tower was rebuilt according to Georgian Revival dictates. The architect Frank Choteau Brown transformed the house to an imposing but graceful statement of classical design, using a balanced facade enhanced by a columned and balustraded entrance porch set into a center pavilion framed by fluted pilasters and a heavily-denticulated closed pediment gable. This center pavilion also includes a second-story Palladian window and an attic fanlight. The facade is further defined by fluted colossal corner pilasters and wood panels set between the first and second story fenestration. A contributing Second Empire carriage house/garage is located in the rear of the property.

New construction during the Colonial Revival period generally followed variations of three major types: 1) the asymmetrical, often gambrel-roofed, freely interpreted form closely aligned to the Shingle Style outgrowth of the Queen Anne period; 2) the symmetrical and more formal examples that attempted a greater academic interpretation of historical antecedents; and 3) those examples which showed Craftsman influence in their open eaves, exposed rafters or porches. Interestingly, these examples can be seen in three different houses constructed by the Guild family from 1892 to ca.1910.

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Joseph Guild purchased a sizable piece of property fronting High Street in 1889, and on it built a large house in 1892. The Joseph Guild House (Map #153, Photo #10) is fundamentally a Colonial Revival house of the first type: that is, one having much in common with Shingle Style design. The three story shingled house displays a Colonial Revival gambrel roof, with an asymmetrical facade composed of a front-facing gambrel and pitched gable. An entrance porch supported by paired smooth Doric columns extends from the facade, and at 1/2 width wraps around the western side of the house. The cornice of the porch is detailed with a dentil course, and the entrance itself is framed by 1/2 sidelights of leaded glass. One round-arched window with a prominent keystone is located directly above the entrance; the remaining windows are 6/1 double-hung sash with plain surrounds and shutters. Other fine examples of this type can be seen at 950 High Street (1893, Map #136) and 22 Chestnut Street (ca.1900, Map #215). Both are shingled houses, turned gambrel to the street with the entrance on the side, and, although the houses display essentially Colonial Revival detail, they exhibit the massing of the late 19th century Shingle Style.

Around 1910 Joseph Guild further developed his property with the construction of three houses for his children: #18, #28 and #36 Guild Road. #28 Guild Road (ca.1910, Map #155) typifies the second type, the more formal and symmetrical example of the Colonial Revival. Though not a strict academic interpretation of authentic Colonial design, the house more closely reflects its Georgian and Federal precedents by the use of a balanced facade enhanced with classical detail. The 2½-story clapboarded house has a flared hipped roof pierced by two gabled dormers, and displays a full-width one-story raised porch across the balanced three-bay facade. Paired smooth Doric columns support the entablature of the porch, which is embellished with a delicate dentil course, and surmounted by a decorative balustrade capped with urn finials. A plain balustrade is also located around the base perimeter of the porch. The center bay is recessed, and holds the entrance framed by leaded 1/2 sidelights, as well as a second story full-length window consisting of paired French doors framed by sidelights and fluted pilasters. All the windows are 6/1 double-hung sash; the four windows on the first floor are grouped in pairs. Two-story corner

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pilasters and a wide cornice further define the facade. Many fine examples of this type can be found in the District: 870 High Street (1905, Map #147), 788 High Street (ca.1895, Map #158), 5 Marsh Street (ca.1890, Map #93), 9 Marsh Street (ca.1890, Map #94), 51 Common Street (ca.1900, Map #117), 123 Court Street (1899, Map #13), 125 Court Street (ca.1895, Map #11) and 153 Court Street (ca.1899, Map #16). All display a balanced symmetrical facade enhanced with classical detail.

At its most formal within the district, this second type is represented by the Charles Warren House at 21 Dexter Street (1911, Map #120, Photo #11). This large and stately house stands on Dexter Street, with its main facade fronting on the Great Common and the private rear enhanced by mature and extensive semi-formal landscaping. The clapboarded 2½-story gambrel-roofed structure combines both Georgian and Federal details to create one of Dedham's grandest homes. The six-bay house displays a projecting, pedimented, two-bay center pavilion, a subtle deviation from the standard Federal or Georgian five bay facade. This center pavilion is framed by colossal fluted Ionic pilasters below an open pediment embellished with a center fanlight. The pediment and remaining roof cornice are further articulated by modillions and an egg and dart molding. All the windows are double-hung 6/1 wood sash, with simple unmolded surrounds on the second floor and capped lintels on the first floor. The steeply-pitched gambrel roof is pierced by four symmetrical gabled dormer windows with round-arched lintels. Originally the roof was further embellished with a balustrade at the slope change above the dormers; the balustrade has been removed. Four large chimneys are set into exposed brick ends, a feature that is found on several Federal era houses in the district. A one-story balustraded entrance porch projects from the center pavilion, which is supported by four smooth slender Ionic columns. The entrance itself is framed by 1/2 sidelights and a transom window with circular tracery, in turn framed by four fluted pilasters. The facade is further defined by corner quoins, while the rear of the house has a complex plan designed to maximize its orientation to the elegantly landscaped grounds.

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The third type of Colonial Revival home prominently found in the district — that which shows Craftsman influence— is typified by 18 Guild Road (ca.1910, Map #154, Photo #12). As one of the houses Joseph Guild constructed for his children (see above discussion), this house clearly illustrates the horizontal emphasis that Craftsman builders employed to root their buildings to the ground. The three-bay shingled house has a shallow hipped roof pierced by two gabled dormers. Flared eaves along the bracketed roofline are echoed in the main block of the house, where the shingled exterior sheathing flares along a course separating the first and second floors, and to a slightly greater degree, along the foundation line. The three bays of the house are widely spaced, the second-floor center bay having a pair of 4/1 windows each framed by pilasters and joined by a denticulated cornice. The remaining windows are proportionally wide 8/1s, except for the smaller 8/8 dormers. Four steps rise to a flat-roofed entrance porch, which is supported by short paired smooth Doric columns that rest on square shingled piers extending to ground level. At 1/2 width the porch opens on both sides to a narrow balustraded deck running almost the full width of the house. The entrance itself is framed by pilasters, 1/2 leaded sidelights and a denticulated cornice. The classical details on this building define it as Colonial Revival, but the horizontal emphasis created by the shallow flared roof, the flared exterior sheathing, the widely spaced windows and the entrance porch classify it as a subtype within the Colonial Revival movement. Interestingly, the applied roof brackets hint at both the exposed rafter tradition of the Craftsman school, as well as the classical modillion treatment of Colonial precedents. Other examples of the Craftsman Colonial Revival subtype can be seen at 157 Court Street (ca. 1910, Map # 17), 19 Marsh Street (1890, Map #94), 32 Worthington Street (1928, Map #78) and 44 Chestnut Street (ca.1910, Map #214).

Institutional Buildings

The Town's institutional core is found within the district, and the majority of these

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buildings are located on or within two blocks of the intersection of High and Court Streets. Situated at the southwest corner of this intersection is the First Parish Church (1762; altered 1820 and 1859; Map #168; Photo #13). Because the Church is sited across the "Little Common" from Court Street, full views of this historically important structure are easily obtained. The main framework of the church was constructed in 1762, with the north sill of the building in the same location as that of the previous structures: the meetinghouse of 1673 and the original of 1638. The 1762 structure was substantially altered by local resident Eliphalet Baker in 1820, primarily as a response to the erection of the Allin Congregational Church directly across High Street (see Section 8). At that time the north, south and east porches of the Georgian meetinghouse were removed, an extension to the east constructed, the entrance moved from High Street to face the "Little Common," and a new steeple constructed. The Greek Revival structure found today is essentially the building constructed in 1820, with minor Italianate modifications made in 1859. The 2½ story clapboard main block of the building rests on a cut granite foundation and rises to a three-part square clock/bell tower which terminates in a steeple. A three-bay center pavilion projects from the east side of the main block, where four colossal pilasters rise to a pedimented full return gable finished in flushboard siding; in the center of the gable is a semi-circular window detailed with tracery. A pair of matching doors simply adorned with round-arched molding and keystones are located in the two side bays. The center pavilion steps back to a similarly pedimented (although sheathed in clapboard) main block that yields an additional window bay on each side and extends to five-bay side elevations. All windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash; those in the center pavilion and first-floor side elevations have a blind arch motif set above otherwise plain surrounds. One 12/12 window is visible in the gable of the rear facade. The first and largest clapboarded section of the three-part tower holds a large working clock and is crowned with a balustrade; the top two sections are graduated in size, finished in flushboard siding, capped with decorative urn finials and are pierced with round-arched openings. The center section houses the bell, while the top contains louvered shutters. The steeple is sheathed with wood shingles. The 1½-story First Parish Church Vestry (1929; Map #172) lies just to the south. Its hipped-roof Georgian Revival additions substantially mask the

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earlier 1859 construction date, although portions of the original Italianate building are visible in the rear.

The Allin Congregational Church (1819; additions of 1855 and 1874; Map #106; Photo #14) is situated directly across High Street from the First Parish Church. Like its neighbor across the street, the 2½-story clapboarded main block of the structure rests on a cut granite foundation, and rises to a three-part tower which terminates in a small steeple. The two-story entrance pavilion projects from the main block, where colossal side pilasters rise to a pedimented full return gable, finished in flushboard siding. Four steps rise to paneled double doors, which are framed by paired smooth Doric columns supporting an entablature. Above the center entrance is a large Palladian window. The pedimented entrance pavilion adjoins the main block of the building, which has one-story side entrance porches supported by smooth Doric columns on each side, and extends to five-bay side elevations. With the exception of the center Palladian window, the windows of the main block are found evenly spaced on both stories of the side elevations; these are all 6/6 double-hung wood sash with plain surrounds. The first and largest section of the tower is square and, except for a baluster, is plainly adorned with one large blind circular motif placed on the front center; the smaller center bell section is also balustraded and square, and is pierced with keyed arch openings framed by pilasters; the top section is octagonal and consists of keyed arch louvered openings. The short steeple then rises to a large weathervane. A one-story clapboarded Italianate wing was added in 1874 extending east from the rear of the main block. Its prominent entrance bay projects from the facade and is framed by incised pilasters supporting a bold open pediment frontispiece. Windows are 2/2 with blind segmental arches set below capped lintels.

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1859, Map #9, Photo #15) is located on Court Street one block south of High Street. This Gothic Revival structure was built in 1859 after a fire destroyed the previous church, which had been constructed in 1844. (Although only the second church on the site, the building is actually the 5th structure erected by the Episcopal Church: the original of 1761 was across Court Street from the present building; the second was erected in 1797 at the

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north end of Franklin Square, and when destroyed by fire in 1817, was replaced with a third structure.) The church is separated from the street by a small grass plot and is surrounded by a decorative wrought iron fence. Designed by I. and H.M. Harmon of Roxbury, the moderately-scaled building was modeled after medieval English parish church design, and constructed of locally quarried rough-cut pink granite. The buttressed main block is flanked by a three-part buttressed entrance/bell tower, which is surmounted by a spire added in 1869 by Simon Benjamin Corliss of Randolph. The Court Street elevation contains a trio of stained glass lancet windows capped with dripstone molding under a polychromatic gabled slate roof. Gothic detailing further ornaments the flanking entrance tower; lancet windows, crenellation, trefoil cutouts, and a pointed-arch entrance capped with dripstone molding articulate the design. The interior of the church, where the use of decorative wrought iron and Gothic detailing present an exceptionally beautiful space, was remodeled in 1906 by Arthur Noble of Boston. Across the street at 76 Church Street is The Brick Chapel (1875, Map #39), a small 1½ -story structure also designed in the Gothic Revival Style. The chapel's gable end faces Court Street, articulated by an attic quatrefoil window and a large lancet window in the end facade. The roof is sheathed with patterned slate and is pierced with gabled dormers which rise from floor length lancet windows on the side elevations of the building. The entrance is found on the west end of the Church Street elevation, and is located beneath a foliated hood dormer. A small fenced playground is located along Church Street.

Delineating the High Street northeastern border is the First Church of Christ, Scientist (1938, Map #102). The Colonial Revival main structure was constructed to incorporate the 1770 Nathaniel Ames House (1770, Map #101) into its design. Although the house was moved back from the streetline, altered with the addition of a Colonial Revival entrance porch, and covered with aluminum siding, the symmetrical five-bay center entrance form of its Federal design survives. Today the house is attached as a wing extending east from the main block of the Church, and functions as the Christian Science Reading Room. The main structure of the Church

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is constructed of brick with a flushboard center pavilion and three-part bell tower. The paneled center entrance is slightly recessed and is located under a denticulated pediment. The gabled center pavilion is supported by four colossal pilasters, and steps back to a flushboard gable atop the brick main block. Three bays of windows (6/6 on the second story and 6/9 on the first story) articulate the center pavilion, while the side elevations contain four bays of arched 15/20 windows. The cross-gabled roof supports the three-part bell tower, which consists of two smaller octagonal sections resting on a square base surrounded by a balustrade. The tower is articulated with decorative fenestration on all three sections, and rises in a spire to a weathervane.

The district's development as a judicial center is represented by the presence of four Norfolk County government buildings, three of which are in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of High and Court Streets. Due to both their monumental scale and masonry construction in contrast to the clapboarded residential character of most of the district, these buildings serve to anchor the architectural focus of this area. On the southeast corner stands the Norfolk County Courthouse (1827; with additions of 1863 and 1895; Map #173, NHL/NR 11.28.72; Photo #16). In 1827 the original portion of this building was completed as the second county courthouse (the first county courthouse was a clapboarded Bulfinch-designed structure constructed in 1795, which stood across Court Street until 1827; it was then privately purchased and moved south across Court Street, where it stood until it burned in 1891). The earliest portion of the building was designed by Simon Willard, a noted Boston architect. It was constructed from smooth-faced coursed Dover granite in the Greek Revival temple style. The original building was a severe rectangular block with pedimented porticoes supported by colossal Doric columns at either end. In 1863 the building was enlarged by the architect Gridley J.F. Bryant. His work included the addition of side wings and a porticoed extension to the north Court Street facade. These additions were all constructed with the same Dover granite as the original design. In addition, a dome was added to the building. In 1895 the building was again enlarged, this time

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with a substantial cross-axial addition to the rear. The design, by the Boston architectural firm of Wait and Cutter, was again built with the same Dover granite and in keeping with the original temple style. A new dome, sheathed in copper, was constructed at this time. Substantial changes to both the plan and decoration of the interior were completed as well. A Paul Revere bell, which had hung in a cupola on the original courthouse of 1795 and been moved to the new stone courthouse in 1827, was also removed in the 1895 alteration (now housed in the Dedham Historical Society). The H-shaped center-dome gabled building of today is essentially as it was completed in 1895. The 2 ½ story building is entered from Court and Norfolk Streets through raised three-bay monumental pedimented porticoes; these are each supported by four smooth Doric columns with ornamentation limited to an oculus in the pediment center. The glass front double-door entrances are recessed under a corniced lintel. The wings extend three bays to each side of the porticoes, and like the portico bays, are simply articulated with 1/1 fenestration (the 1/1 design a result of the 1895 alteration). Rising from an octagonal granite base, the copper-sheathed dome is supported by a colonnade in the Doric order. A row of oculus windows, each separated with ribs, pierces the dome and an eagle crowns the top.

Directly across High Street stands the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds (1902, Map #104, Photo #17). Constructed of smooth-faced Ohio limestone resting on a granite foundation, the large rectangular building was designed by the Boston firm of Peabody and Stearns in the Neoclassical style. A flight of stairs leading directly from the sidewalk rises to a three-bay pedimented central pavilion. The pavilion is supported by two fluted colossal columns in a modified Corinthian order, and is embellished with sculptural ornament in relief on the tympanum. The word "REGISTRY" and medallions are carved into the frieze, and anthemion acroteria crown the pediment. The double-door entrance is surmounted by a decorative panel into which the date of construction is carved, and flanked by two full-length 12/12 windows. Carved anthemion panels separate these windows from the second story windows. The central pavilion steps back yielding one bay on either side, and then steps back again to the main block, yielding five additional bays on each side of the building. All the windows are recessed 12/12 double-

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hung sash, with the first and second floor windows each separated by a large panel with a carved swag motif. The facade then rises to a wide entablature, enriched with carved garlands near the center, and is finished with a copper roof crowned with ornamental ridge copper flashing and finials. At the street level, a granite retaining wall supports a raised lawn, and the stair entrance is marked by large copper lampposts resting on granite pedestals. Each pedestal holds a bronze plaque signifying the historic importance of the site on which this building was erected: the westernmost plaque reads "Here was the birthplace and home of Fisher Ames - Advocate, Patriot, and Statesman 1758-1808," while the other reads "Here met on September 6, 1774 the Convention which three days later at Milton adopted the Suffolk Resolves. They 'lighted the match that kindled the mighty conflagration' of the American Revolution." (See Section 8)

Adjacent to the Registry stands the District Court (1938, Map #103). The building was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson, and is constructed of smooth-faced Indiana limestone and brick in the Art Deco style. A flight of granite steps leads directly from the street to a two-story, five bay recessed entrance portico which is supported by four fluted columns. "DISTRICT COURT" is carved into the frieze, which is capped with a simple denticulated cornice. Windows under the recessed area are 8/8 double-hung sash, with the exception of the two 4/4 end bays. The multi-paned glass double-door entrance and the first floor windows have a plain but large-scale limestone surround enhanced by a simple beading at the cornice. The entrance is further marked by a panel of carved scales set above the door surround, while the windows are enhanced by a fluted section below the sill. The remaining block of the facade is split into two one-bay sections, each defined by brick and limestone corner quoins, window treatment identical to the entrance portico, and carved frieze panels of opened books flanked by urns. The building rises to a slate hipped roof ornamented with cresting and finials at the ridgeline, and a louvered rectangular cupola. Copper lampposts flank the entrance and a granite retaining wall supports a raised lawn at the street level.

The remaining Norfolk County government building is the Norfolk County Jail (1850/1875/1880, Map #218, Photo #18). Sited in the midst of considerably smaller residential

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development, the massive Victorian Gothic granite building was designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant (see also the above Norfolk County Courthouse addition). Answering a need for a highly secure and fireproof building in the growing County, the present structure replaced an earlier 1818/1831 jail on the site. It functioned as a penal facility until 1993, when the County closed it to the housing of inmates. The massive cruciform-plan building is bounded on three sides by Village Avenue, Bullard Street and County Street, and on the fourth by residential property. The facility is entered from Village Avenue and is surrounded by a 12-foot brick wall and lawn. Constructed in stages, the central four-story semi-octagonal section and three bay three-story wings on the east, west and north (incorporating part of the earlier jail structure in the north wing) were built in 1850; the west wing was greatly enlarged to eight bays in 1875; and the 3½ -story Sheriff's residence (south wing) was constructed in 1880. The exterior walls are rough-faced coursed Quincy granite block, pierced by large-scale fenestration. The Sheriff's residence displays deeply set paired 1/1 double-hung sash below recessed pointed-arch lintels, while the windows on the remaining portions of the building have pointed-arch surrounds defined by contrasting granite lintels with exaggerated keystones and voussoirs. The Sheriff's residence (south wing) and the long west wing both rise to a gabled roof, while the north and east wing have hipped roofs. The central, semi-octagonal section of the building originally supported a rectangular cupola. There are two additional buildings on the property: one is a non-contributing maintenance shed located in the northeast corner of the brick security wall, and the other is a contributing clapboarded Italianate barn located on Village Avenue. An interesting feature of the barn is its copper steer weathervane, a reminder of the once-agrarian nature of the jail's inmate activity.

The Dedham Public Library (1888; altered 1952; Map #52) is located between the Norfolk County Courthouse and the residential area of Franklin Square. The original building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style by the Boston firm of Van Brunt and Howe in 1888, and underwent a major, but well-integrated, west wing addition in 1952 that changed the entrance from Norfolk Street to Church Street. Constructed of rough-cut pink Dedham granite

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with red sandstone trim, the 1½-story building rises from an asymmetrical modified L-plan to a complex red slate roof trimmed with copper ridge flashing and gutters. The round-arched double door entrance is located on the Church Street facade and is flanked by a band of three small six-light windows on either side. The entrance is set between an original round bay displaying a raised horizontal band of 8/8 double-sash windows and conical roof, and the more recent wing of 1952. That wing is constructed of the same granite and red sandstone trim, with a three-part window ensemble located on the projecting gable end. The remaining portion of the building (original to the 1888 construction) is enhanced by a copper-domed tower supported by clustered colonnettes on the Norfolk Street facade, an unusual stone checkerboard pattern highlighting the eastern gable end, and the use of decorative sandstone belt courses and window colonnettes to enliven the surface. The Dedham Public Library clearly shows the influence of the contemporary Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson, incorporating the use of round arches, rough-faced stone and bands of windows to create the horizontal emphasis that is so emblematic of his style. Adjacent to the clapboarded residential area of Franklin Square, the granite building prominently stands out from its neighbors despite its small size.

The Dedham Historical Society (1888, Map #175) stands at the eastern edge of the district, flanked by the district's cluster of institutional development to the west and the residential development surrounding Franklin Square to the South. It borders the commercial area known as Dedham Square that lies just outside the district. The 1-story Romanesque Revival building was designed by Edwin J. Lewis in 1888. It is constructed with brick trimmed in brownstone, and its hipped roof is sheathed with gray slate. The building's distinguishing architectural feature is an enclosed raised entrance porch framed by large round arches and a supporting buttress on the High Street side. The asymmetrical building was designed for the location, projecting at an angle to complement the triangular lot. The large single bay facing the intersection of High and Church Streets is accentuated by quoining and a Palladian window allegedly copied from one at the Old Haymarket Theater in Boston (demolished 1802). The remaining single-story fenestration is grouped in pairs of 8/8 double-hung sash. A modern brick addition fronting on Church Street is located on the rear of the building.

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Dedham (Norfolk), MACommercial Buildings

There are only four buildings in the district designed as commercial structures, although commercial activity once took place in many buildings now given over to full residential use. The area surrounding Franklin Square was once a commercial hub for the village, as was the section of High Street known as Connecticut Corner (see Section 8). There are also a handful of houses along Court Street which at one time or another served as taverns or stagecoach stops (also see Section 8).

The Norfolk House at 19 Court Street (1801, with alterations of 1820, ca.1828 and 1905; Map #2; Photo #19) was originally constructed as a dwelling, but its early conversion to a tavern and the subsequent alterations facilitating this use categorize it as a commercial structure. In 1801, Martin Marsh built a five bay two-story center entrance brick house on the property. In 1804 the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, which ran through Dedham on this part of Court Street, was completed. In 1805 Martin Marsh opened a tavern in his house to service the Turnpike's dramatic increase in traffic, as well as business occasioned by the Court activity (the Norfolk County Courthouse was originally located next door on the First Parish Church property from 1795 to 1827, and subsequently across the street). Around 1820 (under a new owner) the tavern was enlarged by 10 feet in depth, and ca.1828 the brick main block was enlarged by three bays on the north end and built to a full three stories. Also at this time, a 3-story rear wood-frame wing incorporating an upstairs 2-story barrel-vaulted ballroom with a hanging musicians gallery and spring floor was added (the spring floor was removed in a later 1905 renovation). The property continued to be operated as a tavern until 1866, but due to the opening of the Dedham Branch Railroad in 1834 and the accompanying decline in stage travel, as well as the mid-century Temperance movement, business gradually tapered off. St. Mary's School and Asylum (orphanage) used the building until 1879, whereupon it was neglected and used for various purposes until 1905. In that year the property was purchased by Charles H. Gifford, who hired the restoration architect Frank Choteau Brown to undertake a residential conversion of the

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building. The main exterior feature of the 1905 alteration was a 2-story Classical Revival portico on the central four bays of the facade. That portico was removed in 1990, and today the building appears much the same as before the 1905 structural conversion. Characteristic of the Federal style in which it was originally built, the eight bay three-story building is devoid of elaborate ornamentation. Windows (with the exception of two 1905 second-story French doors in the central bays) are all 6/6 double-hung sash with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. There are two symmetrical door openings with fanlights on either side of the central two bays: the one on the south end formerly the center entrance of the original five bay house and a French door since the 1905 alteration; the one on the north a paneled door resulting from the ca. 1828 three-bay addition on the building. The brick main block, laid in Flemish bond throughout, rises to a pitched roof with four enclosed end chimneys; another large central chimney rises from the juncture of the main block and the 3-story ballroom wing. Modillion blocks, added as part of the 1905 alteration, run along the cornice of the main house, and frame a full return on both gable ends. Still functioning as a residence, the large Federal-style brick building bridges the transition from the cluster of institutional buildings on the north to the smaller scale residences on the south.

On the other side of the Norfolk County Court House at the corner of High and Pearl Streets stands the Insurance Building (1846, Map #176). Commissioned by the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company and constructed by James Ryan of Roxbury, the 2½-story brick Italianate building was originally designed to house a public market on the basement level, rental office space on the ground floor, and office space for the Insurance Company on the top floor. The Dedham National Bank and the Dedham Institution for Savings were both long term tenants on the ground floor. Today the building is in excellent repair and functions fully as office space. A gabled 2 1/2 -story pavilion projects from the central bay of the Pearl Street facade, off which extends a raised and enclosed one-story brick entrance porch. The entrance porch is framed by red sandstone corner pilasters and surmounted by a decorative wrought iron balustrade. Two oval

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windows pierce the porch sides, and a transom detailed with tracery lights the area above the double-door entrance. Flanking both sides of the projecting center pavilion are paired 4/4 double-sash windows; those on the first floor are joined by a single corniced brownstone lintel, while those on the second floor are rounded and topped by brownstone hood molds. The projecting sills are brownstone as well, and are supported by corbels. The center pavilion's second-story windows are identical to the main block, and an oculus lights the center gable. The fenestration on the sides of the building is similar, except that the windows are not paired. A projecting brick belt course separates the two floors, and wide eaves supported by regularly spaced brackets enliven the cornice and full return gables, including the center pavilion gable. Four enclosed end chimneys rise from the pitched roof. The building has a prominent foundation: that on the facade constructed of rough-cut gray granite slabs, and that on the side of pink Dedham granite laid in random-coursed ashlar. On the High Street side the grassy lot slopes steeply downward, revealing a large basement level (originally the public market level) with altered utilitarian windows and side entrance. A wrought iron and granite fence surrounds the property.

At the corner of Court and Norfolk Streets stands the Baker Store (ca.1794, with ca.1865 additions and alterations, Map #36). A simple Italianate two-story clapboard structure positioned directly on the street corner, the building's important feature is its ca.1865 first floor storefront fenestration. These very large windows are composed of nine large lights set into stationary sash, with plain surrounds and capped corniced lintels. The Odd Fellows Hall at 624 High Street (1910, Map #174) is the only other contributing building designed as a commercial structure. The two-story four bay brick building has a recessed round-arched side entrance trimmed in sandstone, full-length commercial storefront windows, a prominent sandstone cornice and simple second story 1/1 fenestration.

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Dedham (Norfolk), MAOther Contributing Resources

Approximately 30 of the district's contributing buildings are secondary structures such as barns and garages. Located at the rear or side of house lots, these buildings are generally 1-1½ story utilitarian wood frame structures with gable or shed roofs.

Of the six contributing sites in the district, three are landscapes, one is a cemetery, one an historic landing place on the Charles River, and the last an archaeological site which once supported an original homestead of 1640. The Great Common, also known as the Training Field (1644, Map #235, Photo #20) is a triangular area of land formed at the point where High Street jogs southwest to the section of High Street known as Connecticut Corner, and Common Street continues to the northwest. It is bisected by Bridge Street, and is bounded on the third side by Dexter Street. Formally set aside in 1644 (and possibly designated as early as 1638) as a training ground for the local military company, the original acreage was considerably more extensive than it is today. A 1773 town almshouse stood at the western end until ca.1830; in 1835 that western portion which later became the Dexter Street area was sold off by the town. Bridge Street was run through the Common in 1828, a more direct route to the Charles River crossing. The area was fenced in 1890, and although the double-railed fence was rebuilt in 1991, the granite fence posts are unchanged since 1890. Inside the perimeter of the fence are regularly-spaced plantings of maple and oak trees, with a scattering of pines. A granite and bronze compass pole and granite "Pillar of Liberty" commemorative marker are located along the long southern edge of the Common (Map #CJ and CK), both non-contributing objects. At the far end of the eastern point of land stands a small three-sided clapboard pedestrian shelter and the Training Field Marker (1886, Map #236), a rough-faced pink granite boulder inscribed "The Training Field in 1636." Today the Common is surrounded by the stately 19th and early 20th century residential development that occurred when its attraction as open space became valued. As High Street is still the main thoroughfare through the historic center of town, the Common serves as a very prominent visual reminder of Dedham's earlier years.

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The Little Common (1638, Map #169) fronts on the First Parish Church at the corner of High and Court Streets. The site has existed since 1638, the year the first meetinghouse was erected, and is now the last remaining vestige of open space related to the original landholdings of the First Church. Today it is planted with trees around the perimeter, and the views afforded by its expansive quality greatly contribute to the visual focus of the District at this intersection. At its northwest corner stands the First Free Public School Marker (1898, Map #170), a large granite boulder set with a copper plaque, designating that this was also the location of the first free public school supported by taxation in America (see section 8). From 1648 until 1823 there was a schoolhouse approximately where the Parish Hall now stands. The first Norfolk County Courthouse was also located here from 1795 until 1827, fronting on Court Street near the southeast corner of the present Common. At the northeast corner is the base of the "Pillar of Liberty" (1766, Map #171), originally a column surmounted with a wooden bust of William Pitt, erected by local patriots in 1766 in commemoration of Pitt and his assistance in achieving repeal of the Stamp Act. The wooden column and bust disappeared by the end of the 18th century and the remaining stone pillar base, which has been moved across the street and back, is now inscribed with a description of its history.

Franklin Square (1844, Map #237) lies between Church and School Streets, and has been maintained as a small open space since 1844. That year the Episcopal Church moved its church from that site to the present one on Court Street and a resolution was made to maintain the site as a grassy common to be called, for reasons now obscure, Franklin Square. The rectangular site is planted with trees around its perimeter, and is surrounded with primarily early 19th century residential development. At the northern end of the Square is the Colburn Marker (ca. 1930, Map #238), a stone boulder set with a bronze plaque commemorating the 1756 bequest of Samuel Colburn that gave the surrounding land to the Episcopal Church (see Section 8).

The Burial Place, also known as the Old Village Cemetery, (1638, expanded 1859; Map

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#234, Photo #21) occupies a triangular section of approximately two acres of land behind St. Paul's Church along Village Avenue. (Although the cemetery is adjacent to St. Paul's Church, it has no relation to the church and existed as a community burial ground long before the church was ever located here.) A low wall of rough-cut pink Dedham granite with a pair of wrought-iron gates was erected in 1840 to separate the cemetery from Village Avenue. Although some portion of the cemetery was used for burials as early as 1637, the first official grant of this land was made to the town in 1638. That older portion (about an acre) lies to the east of the road passing from the Village Avenue gate through the center of the cemetery. The majority of graves were either not marked or have deteriorated from the period before 1700, but here stand over a hundred slate and marble gravestones carved with the characteristic burial symbolism of the 18th century. The oldest existing headstone in the cemetery is dated 1678 and marks the grave of Hannah Dyer. Other early stones portray variations on the death's head skull, the cherub, and the urn and willow, all symbolism stemming from 18th century English tradition. In 1859 approximately an acre of bordering land to the south was donated to the Town, and reflecting the 19th century garden cemetery movement, was laid out "artistically" by the local undertaker, Comfort Weatherbee. This newer section holds a variety of gravestones from the late 19th century, many of them quite large and ornate as was characteristic of the Victorian period. Of note is the Readville Monument, composed of a large stone base crowned with a granite pyramid of cannonballs dedicated to the memory of Civil War soldiers who died during training at Readville (part of Dedham at the time) 1861-1865. The cemetery was closed to burials outside of enclosed lots in 1881.

The Landing Place (1638, Map #246), also known as the "keye," is the historic site of early river boat landings, and is located on the south bank of the Charles River. Designated in 1638, the original route to the "keye" was down present-day Ames Street and then westward along the riverbank. Since ca.1705 the site has been accessed by "Town Landing Way," now an

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overgrown path behind the Samuel Dexter House (Map #107). A concrete bench commemorating The Landing Place was erected at the Ames Street bridge in 1927 (Map #245).

Condition

Contributing buildings are generally in an excellent state of preservation. Although many of the buildings have been altered at some point in their history, most of the changes have been architecturally or historically significant themselves, and fit well within the historical development context of the district. More recent alterations have been minimal, primarily confined to rear or side additions and a few attached garages; these do not impair the architectural integrity of the district.

INTRUSIONS

Intrusions in the district are minimal. Out of the district's 246 buildings constructed during the period of significance (not including garages), only 10 have been rendered non-contributing as a result of alterations. Although the architectural integrity of these individual buildings has been compromised, the alterations have not had a negative impact on the overall district with significant changes in size, scale or rhythm. Post-1938 construction has generally been in the Colonial Revival style and blends harmoniously with adjacent historic structures, with the exception of a cluster of Court Street ranch-style houses (Map #C, D and E) on the site of the former Dedham Inn (1795, burned 1935), a ranch-style house on High Street (Map #BH) and the modern Norfolk County Administration building at 614 High Street (Map #BO). These buildings are comparable in size and setback, however, and do not impair the overall architectural or historical quality of the district. There are also approximately 65 detached one- or two-car garages constructed after 1938, but these are located to the side or rear of contributing buildings and also do not impair the architectural or historic character of the district.

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Dedham (Norfolk), MA***BUILDING RELOCATION AND DEMOLITION***

Relocation of Dedham buildings has occurred at least since the Old Dowse House (ca. 1750, Map #137) was hauled by a team of 17 oxen and 27 horses down High Street to its Connecticut Corner location in 1800. Other buildings known to have been moved within the district include 15 Worthington Street (ca.1850, moved from the Dedham Square area ca.1900, Map #84), 463 Washington Street (ca.1850, moved from the Dedham Square area ca.1900, Map #86), 41 County Street (ca.1862, moved from next door ca.1940, Map #196), 38 Bullard Street (1798, moved 1975 from Church Street, Map # 185), 59 Church Street (1806, moved 1902 following a nearby fire; Map #54) and 66 Church Street (1798, moved 1902 following a nearby fire; Map #41). Buildings moved back or around on their lots include the Calvin Whiting House at 978 High Street (ca.1780, Map #135), the Oliver Capen House at 901 High Street (1846, Map #124), the Martin Bates House at 915 High Street (ca.1809, Map #125) where the original foundation can be seen in the form of a sunken garden near the street, the Middle District School at 61/63 School Street (1822, Map #75) and 82 Court Street (1797; altered ca.1811 and ca.1855, Map #27). Buildings moved into the district from outlying areas are 68 Court Street, a former tollhouse of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike (1805, moved and altered ca.1844, Map #31), and the reconstructed Sprague House at 700 High Street (ca.1802, moved from Medford 1984, Map #BJ).

The most recent demolition of a significant building within the district occurred in the 1960s, when the Bullard/Speare House was torn down on High Street. The 3½ -story gable-front Greek Revival house was located at the corner of Bullard and High Streets, the current site of the reconstructed Sprague House (Map #BJ). Other significant demolitions include the Elisha Thayer House on the current site of the Norfolk County Administration Building (Map #BO) in 1952, Woodward's Tavern near the current site of the Norfolk County Registry (Map #104) in 1817, the Fisher Ames House on River Place (relocated there from the Norfolk County Registry site [Map #104] in 1902) in 1982, the Brick Schoolhouse on the Little Common (Map #169) in 1823, and

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the Jeremiah Shuttleworth House on the current site of the Dedham Historical Society (Map #175) in 1886. Fires within the District destroyed Temperance Hall in 1891, a 2½-story Federal era wood-frame structure on Court Street that was built as the first Norfolk County Courthouse and the Dedham Inn in 1935, a Bulfinch-designed 3½ story Federal-era building at the corner of Court and Highland Streets.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been identified in the Dedham Village Historic District, sites may exist. Ten ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile), including one site, the Lowder Brook Site (19-NF-163) that may extend into the district. The Lowder Brook Site has not been systematically tested and its precise boundaries are unknown. The site was recorded on the basis of Native American cultural materials reportedly collected on the southern shore of wetlands between Lowder Road and Ursuline Academy south of the district by a local avocational archaeologist. Evidence of Native occupation from the Lowder Brook site may extend to the northern side of the wetlands, into the southern boundary of the district. No information beyond locational factors was available for this site.

Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The district includes numerous excessively drained, level to moderately sloping knolls, terraces, and other landforms located within 1,000 feet of wetlands. Lowder Brook, wooded wetlands and ponds lie immediately south of the district. The northern portion of the district borders the Charles River and Motley Pond. Ponds also exist in the central portion of the district. Most of the district lies within the Charles River drainage; however, the Neponset River drainage lies immediately to the east. Native American occupation in the district area is also assumed because early proprietors

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records do not mention clearing large areas of wooded growth indicating Natives may have previously cleared the area for settlement and/or horticulture. Native occupation of the district during the early historic period may indicate Native settlement in the area during the late ancient period.

Given the information presented above, the potential for locating ancient Native American resources in the district is high. Peripheral areas of the district may have a higher sensitivity for locating Native resources due to their close proximity to wetlands and availability of open space.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological sites in the district. Potential archaeological resources in the district may include structural evidence of residential, institutional, and commercial buildings. Similar evidence of barns and outbuildings associated with archaeological sites and extant structures should also survive. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with archaeological sites and extant buildings. Historic archaeological resources in the Dedham Village Historic District may span the full range of Colonial occupation in New England from the 17th through 20th centuries.

While no residential buildings from Dedham's 17th century settlement are known to survive, it is known that the settlement's first houses were constructed near the meetinghouse, along the High Street and East Street corridors, part of which lies within the district. Archaeological evidence of these early farmstead complexes including structural evidence of residences, barns, and outbuildings should survive in the district. Evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also survive within each farmstead. The site of the Ancient Wight Homestead (1640) has been identified near the corner of High and Lowder Streets. The earliest extant resource in the district, a two-story wooden frame ell (ca. 1680), also survives on the rear side of the Gay tavern at 73 Court Street. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may determine whether the ell represents a survival of an early homestead/farmstead or whether it was moved to its present site from another location.

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Archaeological evidence of several 18th and 19th century residences should also survive in the district; however, surprisingly few specific examples have been identified relative to the extent of known settlement in the district. Eighteenth Century homes known to be moved from their original sites include the Old Dowse House (ca. 1750 on High Street, a house at 38 Bullard Street (1798) moved in 1975 from Church Street, a house at 66 Church Street (1798) moved in 1902 following a fire, the Calvin White House (ca. 1780) at 978 High Street moved on its lot, and a house at 82 Court Street (1797). Many 19th century residences were also moved within the district indicating the potential for archaeological evidence of the residence, barns, outbuildings, and occupational related features at their original locations. The buildings currently at 15 Worthington Street (ca. 1850) and 463 Washington Street (ca. 1850) were both moved from the Dedham Square area in ca. 1900. The structure currently located at 41 County Street (ca. 1862) was moved from next door in ca. 1940 and 59 Church Street (1806) moved in 1902 following a nearby fire. At least two 19th century homes were moved on their lots including the Oliver Capen House (1846) at 901 High Street and the Martin Bates House (ca. 1809) at 915 High Street where the original foundation can be seen in the form of a sunken garden near the street. Recent demolitions in the district also indicate the potential for archaeological resources. The Greek Revival Bullard/Speare House was demolished in the 1960s at the corner of Bullard and High Streets, the current site of the reconstructed Sprague House. The Elisha Thayer House was demolished at the current site of the Norfolk County Administration Building in 1952. The Fisher Ames House on River Place was relocated there from the Norfolk County Registry Site in 1902. The Jeremiah Shuttleworth House was demolished on the current site of the Dedham Historical Society in 1886.

Potential sites of several 17th through 19th century institutional related buildings have also been identified in the district. Structural evidence of the original 1638 meetinghouse and its 1673 replacement may survive at the present site of the First Parish Church (1762). The northern sill of the existing church was reportedly built at the same location as the two earlier structures. Archaeological features related to construction and renovations of the existing church in 1762,

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1820, and 1859 may also survive. In 1820, the entrance of the present church was moved from High Street to face "Little Common". Structural evidence may also survive from several earlier buildings related to the extant St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1859) on Court Street one block north of High Street. The present church is the fifth structure erected by the Episcopal Church in the area. Archaeological evidence of the original 1761 church may exist across Court Street from the present building. Evidence of the second church (1797) that burned in 1817 may survive at the northern end of Franklin Square. A third church that burned in 1844 replaced the second structure. A fourth church that burned shortly before the fifth structure was built in 1859 replaced the third structure. Structural evidence of barns, stables, carriage sheds, and outbuildings may survive around each of the meetinghouse and church structures mentioned above. Evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive.

Potential institutional sites related to the district's development as a judicial center may also survive in the district in the vicinity of the High and Court Street intersection. Structural evidence and related features may exist from the First County Courthouse (1795) that stood on Court Street until 1827 when it was privately purchased and moved south across Court Street where it burned in 1891. Similar evidence may survive from the original Norfolk County Jail (1818/1831) replaced by the existing structure (1850, 1875, 1880) at 47 Village Avenue.

Other potential institutional related historical archaeological sites in the district include the Brick Schoolhouse on the Little Common, the Temperance Hall on Court Street, destroyed by fire in 1891 and the Almshouse (1773) that stood on the western end of the common until ca.1830. Archaeological evidence of barns, outbuildings, a burial ground, and occupational related features may survive associated with the Almshouse.

Potential sites of commercial structures, while not numerous, have also been identified in the district. Structural evidence of outbuildings and docking facilities may survive at the Landing Place (the "Keye") developed in 1638 as the site of riverboat landings on the south side of the

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Charles River. Structural evidence may exist at the site of the Dedham Inn (1795) on High Street. The Dedham Inn burned in 1935. Archaeological evidence may also exist from Woodward's Tavern, demolished at the site of the Norfolk County Registry in 1817. Structural evidence of residences, outbuildings, and the contents of occupational related features may also contain important 18th and 19th century evidence of commercial activities conducted as cottage industries to supplement agricultural production. The latter information is undocumented but expected to exist.

Archaeological resources should also survive in the vicinity of the Burial Place (1638), also known as the Old Village Cemetery. While over a hundred gravestones mark burials in the approximately two acre area, documentary evidence and community burial practices in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries indicate many gravestones have been lost, have deteriorated, or were intentionally not marked. The oldest headstone in the cemetery is dated 1678; however, parts of the burial ground were used as early as 1637. Given the information presented above and documentary sources, many graves dating before 1700 are believed to be unmarked. Unmarked graves may include stratigraphic evidence of a burial shaft, evidence of a coffin, human remains and artifacts related to personal items of the deceased and memorial offerings.

(end)

Dedham Village HD
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Transportation

Community Planning and Development

Religion

Social History

Commerce

Period of Significance

1638-1956

Significant Dates

1793

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Baker, Eliphalet Brown, Frank Choteau

Bryant, Gridley F. Clark, Jacobe (continued)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Dedham Historical Society

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Architects/Builders (continued)

Howe & Van Brunt	J. Harleston Parker	Simon B. Corliss
I. & H.M. Harmon	Arthur Noble	Simon Willard
Gridley J.F. Bryant	Wait & Cutter	Peabody & Stearns
Cram & Ferguson	Edwin J. Lewis	James Ryan

State Significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Dedham Village Historic District, Dedham, Massachusetts, is a well-preserved and visually cohesive residential and institutional group of buildings (with a scattering of commercial structures) that are associated with the growth of the town from one of Massachusetts' earliest inland settlements to a thriving village and regional judicial center. Containing approximately 55 acres on the southern side of the Charles River near the geographic center of present-day Dedham, the district constitutes the largest collection of architecturally significant buildings in the town. Between 1740 and 1956, the period of significance, Dedham Village evolved from a small agrarian settlement clustered around the meetinghouse to Norfolk County's judicial center and the residential, religious, cultural, and for many years the commercial core of the town. Dedham's location on the major transportation and postal route between Boston and New York, and Boston and Hartford, and its designation as county seat in 1793, spurred the concentrated development that is so visually evident in the district today. It contains the large majority of Dedham's most historically significant buildings, including the homes of local leading families, early taverns, the county courthouse and early churches. 234 buildings, 6 sites and 7 objects

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contribute to the District's architectural and historical integrity. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the Dedham Village Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is significant at the local level.

The town of Dedham is located approximately ten miles southwest of the Boston Statehouse, and is today just under 11 square miles in size. Proposed settlement of Dedham began in 1635, when the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay responded to coastal population pressure by issuing orders for the establishment of its first two inland towns. The first of these was Concord, which was immediately established that year, and the second was an area south of the Charles River that was to become Dedham. Originally proposed as "Contentment," the area was later established as "Dedham" on September 8, 1636 and included all the land on the south side of the Charles River "not previously set off to any town or person" and also a tract five miles square on the north side of the Charles River. No one ascertained the exact boundaries of the grant at the time, but the area was later determined to be over 200 square miles, extending all the way to Plymouth Colony and Rhode Island on the south, including the present towns of Medfield, Millis, Wrentham, Franklin, Norfolk, part of Plainville, Needham, Wellesley, Bellingham, Walpole, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, and small parts of Boston that lie in Dorchester, West Roxbury and Hyde Park. In addition, Natick was also within Dedham's boundaries; because the General Court awarded those 2,000 acres to John Eliot's "praying Indians" in 1659, Dedham was compensated in 1663 with an additional 8,000 acres further inland at Deerfield. The land granted to the Dedham proprietors by the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay fell within the Province's "purchase" of Native American lands in 1630, but the early settlers obtained more specific confirmation to the land later in the 17th century. Deeds still exist bearing the signatures of Native Americans King Philip, John and Sara Magus, Chief Waban, Chief Nawanut, and Josias Wampatuck.

Because the new town of Dedham was remote from other areas of settlement, it was important to the original 13 proprietors to chose a location for settlement within the vast grant

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that was both advantageous for farming, as well as relatively secure from the threat of hostile "Indians." The first lots were laid out along high open land above the Charles River, where farming was possible and the grasses of the River would be easily gathered for grazing and roof thatching, and where the surrounding river and swamp offered ample protection from attack. There is no record of the early proprietors clearing large expanses of wooded growth, so it is assumed that the land was relatively open due to the yearly burning of the woods by Native Americans that had been in the area before they were decimated by disease. The first ten lots were assigned on August 18, 1636, although no actual settlement was undertaken until the following December, and then only by a handful of men who came to build their houses. They were joined the following Spring by several more of the original and added proprietors, all of whom were required to sign a Covenant declaring their social, political, and religious commitment to the community, a practice that continued until the 1650s.

The first lots were laid out along present-day High Street (partially within the District's boundaries) and East Street (just east of the District), both roads that were partially based on Native American trails through the area. Each married man was assigned a narrow 12-acre upland homelot, with an additional 12 acres of meadow for grazing and 5 acres of swamp to be cleared. Unmarried men were given 8-acre lots, with 8 acres for grazing and 3 acres of swamp for clearing. The land for grazing was located in the surrounding lower grassy meadows, while the land required to be cleared was swamp, which after clearing was eventually suitable for growing the meadow grasses that were so needed for feeding animals and thatching early buildings. Additional land was granted to individuals for bringing specific skills, such as blacksmithing, tanning, or brick making to the young town.

In 1639, the Dedham settlers constructed "Mother Brook", claimed to be the first English built canal in America, providing a source of water power for the community. Located east of the district, the canal connected the Charles River to East Brook, which then flowed into the Neponset River. The resulting mill privileges first enabled the community to produce basic

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commodities necessary for their own consumption, such as corn flour and sawn boards, but eventually gave rise to a thriving 19th century manufacturing community called "Mill Village." For the first 160 years of its history, however, Dedham remained primarily an agrarian settlement.

The religious zeal so prominent in early New England was evident soon after the first settlers arrived in Dedham, with the official establishment of the Church on November 8, 1638 (the fourteenth church to be established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony). The Church was supported by direct taxation upon all landowners, with the Church and Town operating virtually as one body. After a considerable amount of contention concerning the distance from various houselots, the location for the meetinghouse was chosen where it would not be too far for travel to services or meetings (town meetings were conducted in the meetinghouse until 1829, when a Town House was erected on Bullard Street). The site chosen was at the crossroads of present-day High Street, which was one of the two original roads laid out with houselots, and present-day Court Street, which was part of the original route from the "key", or landing place on the Charles River (Map #246), to Wigwam Pond and Swamp, an important source for wood and food. This original site of the first meetinghouse is still the location of the First Parish Church (Map #168, 1762, with alterations of 1820 and 1859), now Unitarian and the third structure to be built on the site. The first meetinghouse was constructed in 1638, an unheated, thatched structure. In 1651, the building was shingled; in 1657 "lathed upon the studs and daubed and whitened over workmanlike"; in 1659 improved with an enlargement; and in 1665 it was finally clapboarded. In 1673, a new and larger meetinghouse was constructed, complete with a cupola and bell. The present building was built in 1762, although it was vastly altered in 1820. Since church attendance was obligatory, the presence of the meetinghouse anchored this location as the center of the Town throughout its agrarian years. Those settlers desiring to live in outlying areas too distant from the meetinghouse argued for it to be moved, others constructed or the right to

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establish their own towns. Starting with the incorporation of Medfield in 1651, Dedham began to cede its territory to the many towns that wanted independence and now constitute the original Dedham grant.

The location of the Burial Place (Map #234) just south of the meetinghouse, with the first recorded death taking place on the "15th of the 5 month 1637," and the Training Ground (or Great Common, Map #235), established in 1644 (although designated possibly as early as 1637) just west on High Street, further established this area as the center of the Town. The Training Ground was first designated as a drillfield for training of local militia, and continued to serve as a muster area and drillfield for soldiers during the French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The Great Common also served as the location of public hangings, agricultural exhibitions, and other civic affairs. In 1644, the Town established a "Free Schoole" (giving Dedham the distinction of founding the first public school supported by taxation in the country — see First Free Public School Marker, Map #170), and in 1648 constructed a central schoolhouse near the meetinghouse. A school was maintained on this site until 1822, when the location was then moved to School Street (Middle District School, Map #75, 1822) — see below.

Although an agrarian community, Dedham was not isolated from the rest of the world, as it was located on the primary north/south route from Boston to Providence (originally a Native American trail connecting Boston Bay to Narragansett Bay). As early as 1693, this route comprised a part of the "post road" from Portsmouth, NH to James City, VA, crossing through the Town on East Street outside of the District. In 1751, the route changed, and passing through the District on High and Court Streets (by the meetinghouse) and continuing out of town by way of Highland Street, came to be known as the "Lower Post Road." By approximately 1740, a second route, traveling inland through Hartford and known as the "Middle Post Road", also passed through the District, west on High Street past the Training Ground. First carried by riders on horseback and later by coach, the mail continued to go through the Town until the Boston and Providence Railroad supplanted the service in 1835. Naturally, travel routes followed the mail

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and by 1765 there was a regular stage from Boston to Providence passing over the Lower Post Road. During the Revolutionary War, hundreds of soldiers marched over the road, including approximately 1,800 French soldiers who also briefly camped in the Town (see Map # 99, the French Encampment Marker).

The communal life of the settlement also revolved around its early taverns. Near the unheated meetinghouse, the taverns provided warmth, as well as food and refreshments. The first "ordinary" was that of Michael Powell's, licensed in 1646 and located across High Street from the meetinghouse approximately at the head of present-day Ames Street. In 1649, the tavern was operated by Joshua Fisher, and through marriage passed from the Fisher family to Dr. Nathaniel Ames, a colorful and well-known almanack-maker of the 18th century. His annuals were published from 1725 to 1775, with a widely-read circulation of 60,000 throughout New England. The last 12 were published by his son, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, Jr., who in 1772 built the Federal house today connected to the First Church of Christ, Scientist (Nathaniel Ames House, Map #101, 1772) and who also maintained a particularly descriptive diary now preserved at the Dedham Historical Society (Map #175, 1888). Another son, Fisher Ames, was born at the tavern in 1758 — see plaque on the Norfolk County Registry, (Map #104) — and later went on to become an important statesman and political essayist following the Revolution. Through marriage to Ames' widow, the tavern was later operated by Robert Woodward and from 1772 was known as Woodward's Tavern. The tavern was demolished in 1817. By 1749, Benjamin Gay operated another tavern just south on Court Street (The Gay Tavern, Map #10, ca.1740). As transient travel increased through the town due to the postal and stage route, these taverns operated not just as local gathering and meeting spots, but also serviced increasing numbers of travelers as evidenced by a 1761 estate inventory of the Gay Tavern, which included 29 chairs, 2 china punch bowls, 2 earthen punch bowls, 3 dozen glass bottles, 3 dozen pewter plates, wine glasses, and stone mugs. Woodwards's Tavern, moreover, was the scene of an important event leading to the American Revolution, the September 6, 1774 meeting of the Suffolk Convention,

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which three days later at Milton adopted the famous Suffolk Resolves directed against the tyranny of Britain (see plaque on the Norfolk County Registry, Map #104). (The adoption of the Suffolk Resolves and local patriotic sentiment was foreshadowed by the erection of the "Pillar of Liberty" [Map #171], a column on a stone base surmounted by a wooden bust erected in 1766 in commemoration of William Pitt and his assistance in achieving repeal of the Stamp Act.)

By the third quarter of the 18th century, Dedham had become a self-supporting agrarian community, the emphasis on farming for local consumption, but also supplying Boston with products like hay, cider and garden fruits. Although the communal center of the town, the area around the meetinghouse was still sparsely settled. In 1756, a young man by the name of Samuel Colburn willed his farm land to the Episcopal Church after he died of "camp fever" during the Crown Point expedition of the French and Indian Wars. A large portion of his substantial holdings were located near the meetinghouse, making the bequest an important event in the later development of the central village. The will guaranteed Colburn's mother the use of the property until her death (which did not occur until 1792), at which time it was to become available to the Church "for their use forever." The Episcopal Church was able to erect a building on Court Street for worship in 1761 (indicating that the community was somewhat diverse by this time), but for the next 30 years or so the land remained unavailable to the Church.

Figuring prominently in the Town's political, social, and cultural life during the years leading up to the Revolution was Samuel Dexter, the eldest son of the Town's fourth minister. After making a fortune as a Boston merchant, he moved back to Dedham in 1762 to "retire" at the young age of 36. He built a large house (the Samuel Dexter House, Map #107; 1762, enlarged and altered 1901) overlooking the Charles River town landing and situated on the main thoroughfare directly across from the meetinghouse, spacious enough to accommodate the many important guests he entertained (Governor Thomas Hutchinson and John Hancock among them). While in Boston, he had been active in public life and a very strong supporter of the "patriot cause," and within two years of moving to Dedham he was elected to the General Court. He was also elected to the Governor's Council every year between 1766 and 1774, although he was

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vetoed three of those years because of his patriotic views. He was a representative to the first Provincial Congress in 1774, and was placed on a committee to provide for the public defense and to advise George Washington. Dexter was also active locally, serving as a Selectman, Town Clerk, and moderator of the Dedham Town Meeting. In addition, he was a strong supporter of the First Parish Church (Map #168). In 1775, Dexter's career suddenly changed, as his cautious advice not to undertake war with Great Britain until American troops had been trained proved politically unpopular and his loyalty suspect. He retired from all public life at the close of the Provincial Congress on July 19, 1775 and left Dedham to live in Woodstock, Connecticut with his family. Although he no longer lived in his house on High Street, he retained ownership until his death in 1785. He returned often, and remained a strong supporter and frequent benefactor of the First Parish Church and schools (his generosity materially evident by the "Dexter Clock," for many years displayed in the First Parish Church, Map #168, and now housed in the Dedham Historical Society, Map #175, and the 1867 memorial naming of the Dexter Schoolhouse, Map #122). Dexter's youngest son, also named Samuel Dexter and born in Boston in 1761, the year before his father moved the family to Dedham, later became a Representative and Senator in Congress, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury under John Adams. After the elder Dexter left for Connecticut, he rented his house to another active Boston patriot, Joshua Henshaw. Henshaw died in 1777, at which time the house was rented to his son, also named Joshua Henshaw. The younger Henshaw was Register of Deeds for Suffolk County from 1776 to 1786, and it is reported that during the British occupation of Boston, he kept his office and all the Suffolk County public records in the house. George Washington spent the night at the house on April 4, 1776 while on his way south after the British evacuated Boston.

In 1793, the County of Norfolk was set off from Suffolk. Dedham was chosen as the seat of the new County, quickly changing the character of the Town from an agrarian community to a thriving country village. Early court sessions were held in the meetinghouse, or in taverns if it was too cold. The first courthouse was constructed in 1795, fronting on Court Street near the meetinghouse on the site of the "Little Common" (Map #169). The courthouse remained in this location until 1827, when the first building phase of the present Norfolk County Courthouse

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(Map #104) moved the location across the street to the southeast corner of High and Court Streets. (At that time the old courthouse was moved across the street and south, serving as a community meeting hall and eventually known as Temperance Hall until it burned in 1891.) Dedham became the home of judges, lawyers and others dependent on the court, some — such as Judge Samuel Haven — building prominent houses near the courthouse. His imposing and elegant federal-style house (Haven House, Map #105, 1795) was constructed on the northwest corner of High and Court Streets, a highly visible location across the street from the meetinghouse and courthouse, and down the street from the prominent Dexter House (Map #107). Haven, who was the son of the Town's 5th minister, became one of the early County's most important lawyers, serving as Register of Probate 1793-1833 and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1804-1811. Dedham's evolution to a country village attracted other wealthy residents, such as Edward Dowse, the Boston "China merchant" who came to Dedham to flee a yellow fever epidemic in the city. He constructed an equally imposing house fronting on High Street halfway between the meetinghouse and the Training Field along the high banks of the Charles River (New Dowse House, Map #111, 1801). An older house on the property (the Old Dowse House, Map #137), in which he temporarily lived, was then moved by oxen and horses to Connecticut Corner (largely a commercial area further west on High Street along a section of the "Middle Post Road" — see below). Dowse's social and political standing is evidenced by the fact that James Monroe spent the night at his house on June 30, 1817 while on his way to Boston.

Dedham's new status brought an influx of people to the Village, and as the visiting lawyers, judges, parties, and witnesses arrived in town at the beginning of each Court Session and remained until their cases were finished until the advent of train travel in 1835, the area surrounding the courthouse saw a dramatic increase in development. Facilitating growth of the area was the systematic development of a portion of the Colburn lands, which had become available to the Episcopal Church in 1792 after the death of Colburn's mother (see above discussion). This portion of land extended approximately from the present St. Paul's Church on

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Court Street (bordering the well-traveled "Lower Post Road") to present-day Dedham Square, including all of Church Street, School Street, Franklin Square, Norfolk Street and parts of Court and Washington Streets. Much of the land was subdivided into small houselots — particularly that in the Franklin Square area just southeast of the courthouse — and leased on a 999 year basis from the Church. Lessees could build on the property, sell and rent their buildings, but the ground remained rentable property of the Church. (The Episcopal Church still collects rent on these properties today.) A portion of Church Street was the first to be laid out in 1792, and by 1817 the present street configuration surrounding the entire Franklin Square area was complete. This was the first example in Dedham of land use focusing on houselots rather than farm holdings, contributing greatly to the rise of Dedham's decidedly "village" character. Many buildings were soon constructed on the subdivided lots, some of them substantial homes of those connected to the Court, but also many by craftsman and shopkeepers who were attracted to Dedham's local economy. By 1835, the vast majority of the buildings standing today had been constructed, well-documenting the transition from the Federal style to the Greek Revival style. Several of these buildings were originally occupied partially or wholly by businesses, such as 17 Church Street (Map #48, 1828), at one time a tailor's, a cleaning shop, and Amory Fisher's Barber Shop; 21 Church Street (Map #49, 1835) with Packard's Dry Goods Store; 25 Church Street (Map #50, 1829), constructed as the Masonic Building and later occupied by Field's Dry Goods Store and an indoor velocipede rink; the Warren Fisher House (Map #43, ca.1801), a fish market and restaurant; the Jonathan H. Cobb House (Map #37, ca.1801) housing the Dedham Institute for Savings from 1831 to 1846; and the Baker Store (Map #36, ca.1794) operating as a grocery, dancing school, office, print shop, and library. In 1822, the First Middle District School was moved from the First Parish Church grounds (Map #168) to 61/63 School Street (Map #75). Although once a thriving commercial center, the area slowly evolved into a residential area after Dedham's first passenger train station was constructed east of the District in 1850.

The area surrounding a section of the "Middle Post Road" in the southwestern portion of the District (High Street) also evolved into a commercial center in the early part of the 19th century. Around 1800, Calvin Whiting, who lived at the corner of High and Lowder Streets (the

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Calvin Whiting House, Map #135, ca.1780), went into business with a man named Eli Parsons and a group of skilled tinsmiths from Connecticut. They operated their tinsmithing business from Whiting's property, giving rise to the area's "Connecticut Corner" name. Their wares were sold by means of itinerant peddlers with covered wagons throughout New England, and the business became very successful. Soon other businesses cropped up along this section of the well-traveled road, such as the bakery in the west end of 943 High Street (Map #128, ca. 1740), Mrs. Clapp's Dry Goods Store in the east end of 943 High Street (also Map #128, ca.1800: 943 High Street was originally two buildings prior to its 1910 Colonial Revival alteration to serve as the clubhouse for the Dedham Country and Polo Club), Mrs. Hunnewell's Crockery Shop at 15 Westfield Street (Map #133, 1807), a grocery store at 942 High Street (the Old Dowse House, Map #137, ca.1750, moved from lower High Street in 1800 — see above), and Martin Bates' blacksmith shop next to his house at 915 High Street (Map #125, ca. 1809). Eliphalet Baker, a carpenter, constructed his unusual Federal style corner-entry house in 1798 (the Eliphalet Baker House, Map #126) after returning from the "south," where supposedly he had seen houses of similar construction. His neighbor, Amasa Guild, liked the house so much that he had Baker build one for him next door the following year (the Amasa Guild House, Map #127). As early as 1801, the population required a new school, and the Second Middle District School was erected on the site of 27 Dexter Street; the Dexter Schoolhouse, named in recognition of Samuel Dexter's generous support of Dedham schools, site was its replacement in 1846 (Map #122). In 1833, the area swelled in population when the Russell and Baker Company, a major cabinetshop and furniture factory, opened in the vicinity of Village Avenue. Burning in 1850 and again in 1853, the Company eventually moved out of the District, but the Greek Revival David A. Baker House at 914 High Street (Map #140, 1840) and the Greek Revival/Italianate Ira Russell House across Village Avenue at 902 High Street (Map #144, 1847) were not destroyed by the fire. Like the Franklin Square area, Connecticut Corner slowly evolved into residential use following the construction of Dedham's first passenger train station east of the District in 1850.

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Adding to the activity of the early 19th century and further boosting development in the District was the establishment of two turnpikes through the Village. The Norfolk and Bristol (RI) Turnpike was chartered in 1802 from the Dedham Courthouse to Pawtucket Bridge (extended to Roxbury in 1803), and when completed in 1806, was considered one of the finest roads in America. Records indicate that the cost was \$225,000, or \$6,440 a mile, and that the road was covered with a "hard cementing gravel" (as opposed to other turnpikes, which were dirt roads). As the primary route from Boston to Providence, the Turnpike passed through Dedham on the route of the "Lower Post Road", running through the District on High Street, and turning the corner at Court Street past the meetinghouse and the new courthouse (continuing on Court Street out of town). The Dedham and Hartford Turnpike was chartered in 1804. Running west on High Street past "Connecticut Corner" along the route of the "Middle Post Road," it ran from the 9th Massachusetts Turnpike at Bellingham to the "Pitt's Head" ("Pillar of Liberty," Map #171, 1766) near the Norfolk County Courthouse. This turnpike was a dirt road and cost \$32,000, or \$1,940 a mile, to build.

The increase in travel occasioned by the Turnpikes gave rise to new businesses in the Village, such as the several blacksmiths that were located in both the Connecticut Corner area and Franklin Square area, and the large carriage manufactory and harness shop that was opened at the corner of Village Avenue and Court Streets (the remodeled Elisha McIntosh House, Map #7, ca.1810, with ca.1855 and ca.1900 alterations, remaining as the former central building). In 1805, Martin Marsh opened a tavern in his brick Federal-style house (the Norfolk House, Map #2, 1801) to accommodate the increase in travelers. As the tavern was next door to the courthouse, it also became an important gathering and lodging spot for the many people involved with County business. As described above, visiting lawyers, judges, parties, and witnesses met at the beginning of each Court term and remained in town until their cases were finished, until the advent of train travel in 1834. Norfolk House and another named Phoenix House — located just east of the District on High Street until it burned in 1880 — became the two most successful local taverns (also functioning as hotels) during this period, although the Punch Bowl Tavern at 44 Court Street (Map #32, 1797, altered 1892) and the Gay Tavern at 73 Court Street (Map #10,

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ca. 1740) also were popular gathering spots. The success of the Norfolk House and the Phoenix House was also due, perhaps more importantly, to the fact that they served as relay points for the two competing stage lines, the People's Line and the Citizen's Line, from Boston to Providence. Dedham was the first stop from Boston for both, with the People's Line stopping at the Norfolk House for refreshments and a change of horses from the adjoining stables, and the Citizen's Line stopping at the other. Speed was essential, and it is reported that a change of four horses could be made in one minute, following the blowing of the stage horn at the edge of the Village. As many as 40 stages a day passed through the Village, creating a flurry of activity and an excess of dust with each passing. Already an important location for governmental gatherings, political meetings and commercial enterprise (the Dedham Bank was founded in 1814 at 31 Court Street [Map #4, ca. 1805], but held its annual meetings here until 1849), Norfolk House also became an important social and cultural center. As early as 1809, it was the meeting place of the Union Musical Society, and by ca. 1828, when the then-owner Francis Alden added an upstairs 2-story ballroom, Norfolk House had become the frequent scene of elegant meals, balls, assemblies, dancing classes and concerts, attracting "parties of quality from far and near." The tavern was also patronized by its share of famous guests, as is evidenced by the 1824 visit of the Marquis deLafayette and the 1833 visit of President Andrew Jackson, Vice-President Martin VanBuren and a suite of other dignitaries. Norfolk House stayed in business as a tavern until 1866, but due to the opening of the Dedham Branch Railroad in 1835 and the accompanying decline in stage travel, as well as the mid-century Temperance movement, business gradually tapered off. The building was used variously as a school, orphanage, and boarding house until it was restored by the architect Frank Choteau Brown and converted to a residence in 1905.

A religious controversy beginning in 1818 produced a very important Massachusetts court case (Eliphalet Baker et al. as Deacons of the First Church in Dedham vs. Samuel Fales) and directly led to the erection of the Allin Congregational Church (Map #106) in 1819, and the 1820 remodeling of the First Parish Church (Map #168). When the First Parish voters, who were not

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all members of the First Church, cast their choice of a new minister in 1818, a majority of the Church members were dissatisfied and seceded from the Parish. The dissatisfied group began conducting services across the street, and, claiming that they constituted the "First Church" because the group included two of the three Church Deacons and a majority of the membership, retained possession of all portable assets of the Church (a 1754 ruling held that the Deacons were the trustees of church property). The minority who remained with the Parish elected two new Deacons and brought suit against the secessionists to recover the property. The case was first heard in the Dedham Courthouse (the original courthouse of 1795, located across Court Street from the present one), and was appealed to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court (with Daniel Webster arguing for the defense). The lower court decision (based on a reading of the State Constitution of 1780) was upheld in February of 1821, stating that a church was not a corporation, and could not hold property apart from a parish and also, that any church that separated from its parish had lost its existence. The property was returned to the minority, now legally the "First Church," but meanwhile the secessionist group had local builder Jacob Clarke erect a new meetinghouse in 1819 (the Allin Congregational Church, Map #106, with additions of 1855 and 1874). One important result of the court case was the ultimate disestablishment of Congregationalism as the State Church through a constitutional amendment in 1833. After the erection of the new meetinghouse, those that had remained with the Parish hired local builder Eliphalet Baker to alter the existing meetinghouse in 1820. The building was enlarged and completely reoriented to an east-west axis, changing the entrance from High Street (where it had faced north to High Street and the new secessionist meetinghouse) to the Church Green or "Little Common" (Map #169) facing east to Court Street.

By the early 1820s, the County was in need of a fireproof and larger courthouse. The highly visible and central lot at the southeast corner of High and Church Streets (belonging to the distinguished Ames family) was purchased, and the following words demonstrate that growing community pride played a significant role in the form the new building took:

something more was required... than what was barely necessary; that... the state of this County, rapidly advancing in wealth and prosperity, required a liberal and judicious expenditure for public accommodation, and that

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acquiring a taste for the fine arts was intimately connected with a refinement of manners and even with moral sentiment; that a magnificent temple of Justice would inspire an elevation of mind and contribute to cherish those feelings of reverence for the administration of the laws which it is so desirable to cultivate in a free community; that as the situation was in the most handsome and conspicuous place in the town, the building should be made in accordance with the architectural spirit of the times and comporting with the dignity and taste of the citizens of the County....

Designed by the Boston architect Solomon Willard, the Norfolk County Courthouse (Map #173, 1827, with additions of 1863 and 1895; NHL/NR 1972) was constructed as a granite "Grecian temple," complete with columned porticoes at either end, and was immediately the aesthetic centerpiece of the Village. The Gridley F. Bryant addition of 1863 significantly changed its appearance with the addition of a large dome and side wings, while the later Wait and Cutter addition of 1895 refined the dome design and added still more space to the rear. Even with the later additions, which adhered to the original building's design precedent, the Norfolk County Courthouse stands as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style that permeated the design of 19th-century public buildings. The courthouse was the scene of many important trials over the years, but none so famous as the Sacco-Vanzetti Case of 1921. (The trial involved two Italian aliens who had been arrested and tried for two murders which took place in South Braintree. The political views of the defendants, who were admitted anarchists, vastly overshadowed the issue of their guilt or innocence during this era of post-war xenophobia and "Red Scare." The prosecution's case rested on circumstantial evidence and the testimony of questionable witnesses. The defendants, meanwhile, were steadfast and eloquent in maintaining their innocence, and had witnesses to corroborate their testimony. The presiding judge was claimed to be prejudiced against the defendants, stirring up controversy surrounding the case. When the two were convicted and sentenced to death, worldwide attention was focused on the purportedly conservative New England village of Dedham as widespread public outcry was heard. Although the Governor of Massachusetts conducted an investigation, Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted on August 23, 1927.)

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In 1834, the *Norfolk Advertiser* supplied the following information:

It is often remarked by travelers, who pass in the Providence coaches, that Dedham is one of the handsomest villages in the United States. Its beautiful shade trees have always been objects of admiration; and although but few of its buildings may be denominated elegant, there is scarcely a dwelling among them which does not wear an air of neatness and comfort which is quite as fascinating as elegance itself. The Court-house (Map #173) is a beautiful piece of architecture, and its style and location are often the subject of commendatory remark. The three churches (First Parish Church, Map #168; Allin Congregational Church, Map #106; the former St. Paul's Church, Map #9) make a good appearance, and there are some private mansions, such as Haven's (Map #105), Dowse's (Map #111), Ames', Swett's (Samuel Dexter House, Map #107)... which are large and handsomely situated.

The above comment demonstrates that by that year, 1834, the combination of county seat, turnpike route, and available land had produced a prosperous and well-appointed village.

The following year, 1835, the first of several railroad companies opened a connecting branch to Dedham, and in 1837, Dedham's first railroad station was constructed just east of the district. The importance of the turnpike routes was immediately diminished, and from 1835 on, development in the district expanded away from the routes. Although many small business flourished in the mid 19th century, commercial uses slowly filtered east of the district nearer the railroad. One notable exception to this was the erection of the Insurance Building (Map #176), a brick Italianate commercial building commissioned by the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1846 and designed by James Ryan of Roxbury. Residential development continued, however, as Dedham was by this time a desirable place to live with a strong local economy. Worthington Street and that portion of Washington Street in the district were two of the first areas to be built up, while River Place, Chestnut Street, Village Avenue, and Marsh Street soon

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followed. Excellent examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Carpenter Gothic styles of the mid 19th-century are clustered along these streets, well documenting this period of settlement. In the latter part of the 19th century, most of the Town's residential development took place outside the district, as large sections of agricultural land were broken up and subdivided.

Institutional development during the second half of the 19th-century included the replacement of the county jail with a larger and more secure structure. The original jail had been located just south of the district on Highland Street, and in 1818 had been moved to its current Village Avenue location. Although updated in 1831, the Norfolk County Jail (Map #218) was entirely rebuilt in 1850, and enlarged again in 1875 and 1880. The massive Victorian Gothic granite building was designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant, the noted and prolific Boston architect who is considered the main contributor to a group of architects known as the "Boston Granite School." He worked primarily on commercial projects, but this building is one of approximately 30 correctional institutions he designed. The Norfolk County Jail was one of his first suburban correctional facilities, and is modeled on much the same principal as Boston's Charles Street Jail. In use until 1993, housing both inmates and suspected criminals awaiting trial, the jail, remarkably, co-existed with the residential area surrounding it.

In 1859, the Episcopal community hired I. and H. M. Harmon of Roxbury to design a new church (St. Paul's Church, Map #9) on the site of one that had burned in 1856. The resulting Gothic Revival granite church was the fifth structure erected by the Episcopal Church: the original of 1762 had been across Court Street from the present one, while the other two had been at the north end of Franklin Square from 1797 to 1817, and from 1818 to 1844. In 1875, The Brick Chapel (Map #39) was erected across Court Street as a gift to the Episcopal Church, another variant of the Gothic Revival style that permeated ecclesiastical architecture of the 19th-century.

Other institutional development during the second half of the 19th-century included the construction of the Dedham Public Library (Map #52, 1888) by VanBrunt and Howe and the Dedham Historical Society (Map #175, 1888) by Edwin J. Lewis. Although both of these

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institutions had existed earlier (the public library since 1871 and the historical society since 1859), the funds for construction of both Romanesque Revival buildings were made available by the bequest of local resident Hannah Shuttleworth, the daughter of Dedham's first postmaster and niece of Dr. Nathaniel Ames. The Dedham Historical Society is one of the oldest local historical societies in the state of Massachusetts, and is home to a 10,000-volume library related to New England, Dedham, and genealogical history, as well as numerous local records, letters, diaries, maps, furniture, portraits, and relics (including the Paul Revere bell that tolled for Court sessions from 1795 until 1895).

As the town's institutional core, the district saw several landscape and civic improvements during the 19th century. In 1840, the Society for the Improvement of the Burial Ground planted 500 trees and shrubs in the cemetery (Map #234), and erected the low granite wall and wrought-iron gate that separates the cemetery from Village Avenue. Trees were also planted on the grounds of the First Parish Church (Map #168) in 1888, in recognition of the 250th anniversary of the town's founding.

Around the turn of the 20th century, Dedham's well-preserved New England character was recognized by a new group who chose to settle in the Village. Between 1890 and 1915, about 35 new houses in variants of the Colonial Revival style were constructed in the Village, most of these at the south end of Court Street, on Guild Road, and overlooking or near what by that time was valued as the "picturesque" Great Common. At the same time, several of the older homes were restored or "colonial revitalized," for the most part preserving the District's historical and architectural integrity. There was little new development between World War I and 1938; what did occur was sporadic infill in the Colonial Revival style. The construction of garages began during this era, and generally took the form of detached unobtrusive structures. A new emphasis on landscaping added to the quiet New England village image of the district, as Dedham entered the automobile age as a Boston suburb.

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Although residential use replaced the bulk of commercial activity during the 20th century, the district continued to be the town's institutional focus. With the Norfolk County Courthouse (Map #173) as the judicial center, the County expanded its space with the construction of the neoclassical Norfolk County Registry (Map #104) in 1902 and the art deco District Court (Map #103) in 1938. These commodious buildings firmly anchored Norfolk County's governmental center in the district. Meanwhile, some of the nearby properties, such as the Insurance Building (Map #176, 1846) and 10 Pearl Street (Map # 177, ca. 1870), were given over to law offices as the County business grew. The district also saw the construction of the First Church of Christ, Scientist (Map #102) in 1938, incorporating the 1770 Nathaniel Ames House (Map #101) as the Christian Science Reading Room (see above for discussion of the Ames family). The only other major development in the district during the period of significance was the creation of the Francis M. Baker Park (Map #AB) as a recreational area for the Dedham Community Association, which has been housed in the Haven House (Map #105) since 1922. The addition of tennis courts, playing fields, and a swimming pool behind the house render the park a noncontributing resource today.

The last fifty years have left a mark on the Dedham Historic District without significantly compromising its architectural or historical integrity. Modern commercial uses are clustered outside of the district on Route 1, Route 1A and Dedham Square. Alteration to historic buildings has been minimal, and new residential construction has for the most part been harmonious in design, scale and materials. The incongruous exception of the three ranch houses (Map #C, D and E) on the Court Street site of the Dedham Inn (burned 1935) and the modern 1955 Norfolk County Administration Building (Map #BO) on the site of the former Elisha Thayer House of 1803, has not impaired the overall historic character or architectural quality of the district. The only other factor which has had a negative impact on the otherwise cohesive character of the district has been the erection of a few stockade fences on High Street, although the street retains

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its village charm. Automobile traffic through the district is generally local and not intrusive, as the nearby US Route 1, Route 1A and I-95 divert most commercial traffic and through drivers.

Awareness of Dedham's historic importance has been evidenced by celebrations of the 150th, 200th, 250th, 300th and 350th anniversaries of the Town's founding. Community pride and recognition of the architectural and historic quality of the district's resources account for the good to excellent condition of most buildings today. The Dedham Historical Society (Map #175) has been instrumental in promoting the value of local history and the built environment, and in 1975 the Town of Dedham created two local historic districts and the Dedham Historic Districts Commission for their regulation. Prompted by resident interest after the proposed razing of the Herman Mann House (Map #185; 1798, moved 1975) to make way for a parking lot, the Court Street-Franklin Square Historic District and the Connecticut Corner Historic District were created to encompass 140 buildings. Both of these local districts fall within the boundaries of the Dedham Village Historic District, adding to the district's reflection of over 350 years of history in this well-preserved village center.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Dedham are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Most Native settlement in the Dedham 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 Dedham Village Historic District may indicate a functional/seasonal role for upland sites in the

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district area with larger sites located along the lower floodplain margins and coastal areas of the Neponset and Charles River drainages.

Ancient Native American sites in the Dedham Village 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 understand both types of settlement better and the similarities that existed between them. Early Colonial or First Period settlement was often made at locations exhibiting the same characteristics favored by 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 Dedham Village 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 Charles and Neponset River drainages. 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. The Lowder Brook Site (19-NF-163, which may extend into the district, summarizes the situation described above with little information available about the site beyond its location.

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Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement and inhabitants of the district and town as it grew from one of Massachusetts' earliest settlements to a thriving village and regional judicial center. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate the sites of 17th through 19th century residential, institutional and commercial buildings, associated barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features. Careful mapping and detailed analysis of structural remains related to the above structures may contribute important architectural information related to the construction and form of individual and groups of buildings and patterns that existed within farmstead and institutional building complexes over time. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of the district and Town of Dedham from the 17th through 19th centuries.

Evidence from the archaeological record is especially important for interpretation of the district's 17th century settlement because little documentary information and few resources survive for this period of the district's occupation. Archaeological research may contribute important information related to the exact location of early dwellings and farmsteads known to exist in the vicinity of the first and second meetinghouses, evidence on the construction of residential buildings, physical modifications to buildings over time, and the location of barns and outbuildings. The above information combined with the location and contents of occupational-related features may contribute important information that details the evolution of the farmstead complex over time and how it evolved with changing agricultural methods and the district's changing population demographics. Archaeological research may also contribute important information related to the location, architectural details, and patterns of 18th and 19th century farmstead and residential complexes. In addition to potential archaeological sites, numerous extant 18th and 19th century buildings in the district are now also a valuable source for important historic archaeological resources including potential archaeological features and structural evidence of barns and outbuildings. Important information may survive that documents how

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farmstead complexes evolved with changing agriculture and the growth of purely residential settlement associated with non-agricultural interests. Detailed analysis of outbuildings and occupational-related features associated with both archaeological sites and extant structures may also contribute information that indicates when, where, and what type of industrial/commercial production supplemented or replaced agriculture in the district, possibly in the form of cottage industries.

Archaeological testing may also contribute important information related to the location and architectural details of institutional buildings in the district. Archaeological research in the vicinity of the extant First Parish Church (1762) may contribute information that documents the complex land use history at that location beginning with construction of the first 1638 meetinghouse. Archaeological testing may identify architectural details and structural survivals from the 1638 and 1673 meetinghouses and structural changes that occurred during several periods of renovation to the extant First Parish Church (1762). Any resources associated with the three structures identified above would be very important since they formed the focus around which future settlement in the district clustered. Similar research may also help identify structural survivals and complex land use patterns associated with the four earlier churches that preceded the extant Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1859) on Court Street. Important archaeological resources related to the early penal system and facilities may also exist at the site of First County Courthouse and existing Norfolk County Jail (1850, 1875, and 1880) that replaced an earlier similar structure (1818/1831) at the 47 Village Avenue location.

While poorly documented and infrequent in the district, commercial sites and extant commercial buildings may also contribute important information related to the significance of specific buildings and the district. Potential information related to farmsteads and cottage industries has been discussed above. Archaeological study at inn and tavern sites may also contribute important information relating to the range of activities that occurred at these commercial establishments. Documentary records and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may identify the extent that accommodations and meeting place

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functions were characteristic at the sites of the Dedham Inn (1795) and 18th/19th century Woodward's Tavern. Information may exist that indicated how the frequency of these activities changed over time and the extent they were characteristic of rural versus urban taverns. Archaeological resources associated with extant taverns including the Punch Bowl Tavern (1797) on Court Street and the Gay Tavern (ca. 1680; ca. 1740, now residences, may also contribute important information related to the study of commercial enterprises in the district.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may contribute important information related to the Dedham Almshouse (1773) that stood on the western end of the common until ca. 1830. Structural evidence and artifacts may contribute important architectural details related to the form of the structure and construction of an 18th century almshouse. The above information combined with archaeological evidence from barns, outbuildings, and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the almshouse inhabitants. Information may exist that indicates the extent inhabitants were self-sufficient and their overall treatment by the town. Archaeological testing may also locate unmarked burials indicating a burial ground was associated with the Almshouse. Documentary sources may also exist that indicate deceased Almshouse inhabitants were interred at the Burial Place or Old Village Cemetery.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey, testing, and analysis may contribute important information related to the evolution and internal configuration of the Burial Place (1638), also known as the Old Village Cemetery. Detailed analysis of the context and contents of unmarked graves may locate earlier graves that predate the oldest gravestone in the cemetery dated 1678. Parts of the cemetery were reportedly used as early as 1637. Identification and careful mapping of unmarked graves may identify burial patterns for earlier graves and accurate boundaries for the cemetery. Unmarked graves beyond the boundaries of the cemetery or in peripheral area may also represent community burial practices

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for paupers, indigents, or unknown persons. Osteological study of human remains associated with unknown and known burials may contribute important information related to the stature, overall health, and pathologies characteristic of the district and Dedham Village community from the 17th through 19th century. Detailed analysis of the context and contents of individual and groups of burials may also contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of individuals, families, and the community.

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(end)

Dedham Village HD
Name of Property

Norfolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 55 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 319680 4680000
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 319300 4679460
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 319900 4679340
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 320180 4678920
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 Lynn Shiverick, Andrea Gilmore with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2006

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMs (continued)

		Easting	Northings
5.	19	320680	4679420
6.	19	320500	4679860
7.	19	320120	4679680

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Dedham Village Historic District is outlined on the enclosed assessor's maps. The district extends roughly one mile along High Street (MA Route 135 and 109), one-half mile along Court Street, and sections of several village streets connected to or between these two main corridors. The boundary follows rear lot lines along the outer edge of the district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the greatest concentration of architecturally and historically significant buildings in the town of Dedham. Bounded by the Charles River on the north and the commercial section of Dedham Square to the east, the district is distinguished from residential settlement of less concentrated character or lesser architectural integrity to the west and south.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Representative black and white photographs of properties in the district.

1. Samuel Dexter House -- 699 High Street
2. Haven House -- 671 High Street
3. Eliphalet Baker House, Amasa Guild House -- 927, 935 High Street
4. Warren Fisher House -- 46 Church Street
5. John B. Tolman House -- 474 Washington Street
6. 25 Chestnut Street
7. 82 River Place
8. William Bullard House -- 1 Bullard Lane
9. Punch Bowl Tavern -- 44 Court Street
10. Joseph Guild House -- 810 High Street
11. Charles Warren House -- 21 Dexter Street
12. 18 Guild Road
13. First Parish Church -- 674 High Street
14. Allin Congregational Church -- 683 High Street
15. St. Peter's Episcopal Church -- 63 Court Street
16. Norfolk County Courthouse -- 650 High Street
17. The Registry -- 649 High Street
18. Norfolk County Jail -- 47 Village Avenue
19. Norfolk House -- 19 Court Street
20. The Great Common -- High, Common, Dexter streets
21. The Burial Place -- Village Avenue

(end)

**DATA SHEET
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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
91/7		CN	4 Bates Court		ca. 1820; ca. 1865	Greek Revival	NC/B
		CO		garage	1965 ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B
91/8		CL	8 Bates Court		ca. 1820; 1865	Greek Revival	NC/B
		CM		garage	1965 ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B
		237	betw. Church/School Sts.	Franklin Square	1844	open space	C/SI
73/3		115	591 Bridge Street		1898	Shingle Style	C/B
		116		garage/barn	1898	Utilitarian	C/B
		183	1 Bullard Lane	Bullard House	1856	Second Empire	C/B
		184	2 Bullard Lane		ca. 1880	Queen Anne	C/B
107/62		191	11-13 Bullard Street	Old Town House	1829	Federal	C/B
91/13		190	17 Bullard Street		ca. 1830	Greek Revival	C/B
		BU		garage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	NC/B
91/12		189	19 Bullard Street		ca. 1900	Col. Revival	C/B
		BT		garage	ca. 1940	Utilitarian	C/B
91/11		188	23-25 Bullard Street	Old Town House	1829	Federal	C/B
		BS		garage	ca. 1940	Utilitarian	C/B
91/10		187	27-29 Bullard Street		ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C/B
91/25	54	186	30 Bullard Street		ca. 1880	Italianate	C/B
		BR		garage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	NC/B
91/26A	30	185	38 Bullard Street	Herman Mann House	1798; moved 1975	Federal	C/B
		BQ		garage	1975	Utilitarian	NC/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
		246	Charles River/Town Landing Way	The Landing Place	1638		C/SI
		245	Charles River/Ames Street	Landing Place Memorial	1927	concrete	O/C
90/24	58	198	5 Chestnut Street	Rev. Babcock House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
		199		barn	ca. 1850	Utilitarian	C/B
90/23	59	200	17 Chestnut Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
91/18	60	215	22 Chestnut Street		ca. 1900	Col. Revival/Shingle	C/B
		CE		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
90/22	61	201	25 Chestnut Street		ca. 1855	Greek Revival/Italianate	C/B
		202		barn/garage	ca. 1855	Utilitarian	C/B
90/21		203	31 Chestnut Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival/Italianate	C/B
		204		barn/garage	ca. 1850	Utilitarian	C/B
90/20	62	205	43 Chestnut Street		ca. 1850	Greek Rev/Colonial Rev.	C/B
		BY		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
91/15		214	44 Chestnut Street		ca. 1910	Craftsman/Colonial Rev	C/B
90/3		206	57 Chestnut Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
		BZ		garage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	NC/B
106/10		207	67 Chestnut Street		ca. 1856	Greek Revival	C/B
		CA		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
106/1		213	72 Chestnut Street		ca. 1863	Greek Revival	C/B
106/6		210	80 Chestnut Street		ca. 1880	Greek Revival/QA	C/B
106/9		208	81 Chestnut Street		ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C/B
		CB		garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
106/8		209 CC	83 Chestnut Street	garage	ca. 1865 ca. 1960	Vernacular Cape Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
92/10	32	47	13 Church Street		1814	Federal	C/B
108/37	33	46	14 Church Street		1801	Federal, Ital. Alterations	C/B
92/9	34	48	17 Church Street		1828	Greek Revival	C/B
108/38	35	45	20 Church Street		ca. 1800	Federal, Gr Rev. alts.	C/B
92/8	36	49	21 Church Street	Roland Packard House	1835	Greek Revival	C/B
108/39	37	44 L	22 Church Street	garage	ca. 1800 ca. 1970	Federal, Gr. Rev. alts. Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
92/7	38	50	25 Church Street	Masonic Bldg./Field's Store	1829	Greek Revival	C/B
92/6	39	51	29 Church Street		ca. 1865	Greek Revival/Italianate	C/B
	383	52	43 Church Street	Dedham Public Library	1888, 1952	Romanesque Revival	C/B
108/34	40	43	46 Church Street	Warren Fisher House garage	ca. 1801 early 20 th c.	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/72	41	42 K	52 Church Street	garage	1817 ca. 1950	Federal, Ital. alts. Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/107		53	53 Church Street	Telephone Exchange	1906	Classical Revival	C/B
107/71	42	52 M	59 Church Street	garage	1806, moved 1902 ca. 1970	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
107/73	43	41	66 Church Street		1798, moved 1902	Federal	C/B
107/74	44	40	74 Church Street	garage	1798, moved 1902 20 th c.	Federal, Col. Rev. Utilitarian	C/B C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
90/106	80	39	76 Church Street	Brick Chapel	1875	Gothic Revival	C/B
90/52	18	112 AH	1 Common Street	Albert Hale House garage	1874 ca. 1970	Italianate Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
90/51	17	113 AI	15 Common Street	Williams House garage	ca. 1840, ca. 1875 ca. 1950	Second Empire Utilitarian	C/B C/B
73/11	16	114 AJ	23 Common Street	Francis Guild House garage	ca. 1840 ca. 1970	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
73/2	63	117 118	51 Common Street	barn/garage	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C/B
					ca. 1900	Utilitarian	C/B
91/24		192 BV	15 County Street	garage	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	C/B
					ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
91/23		193 BW	19-21 County Street	garage	ca. 1859	Greek Revival	C/B
					ca. 1940	Utilitarian	C/B
91/22	64	194 BX	27-29 County Street	garage	ca. 1865	Greek Revival	C/B
					ca. 1940	Utilitarian	C/B
91/21		195	31-33 County Street		ca. 1859	Greek Revival	C/B
91/20		196	41 County Street		ca. 1862, moved ca. 1940	Gr. Revival	C/B
91/19	390	197	45 County Street		ca. 1849	Greek Revival	C/B
107/90	88	244	1 Court Lane	garage	ca. 1920	Georgian Revival	C/B
					mid 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/93		CP	2 Court Lane		ca. 1945	Colonial Revival	C/B
		I	15 Court Street	First Parish Ch. Parsonage	1821	Federal	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
91/9	68	2	19 Court Street	Norfolk House	1801, 1820, ca. 1828, 1905 alts.	Federal	C/B
91/2A-2	70	35	24-26 Court Street		ca. 1860	Second Empire	C/B
91/5	71	3	27 Court Street	Dr. Danforth P. Wight House	1846	Greek Revival	C/B
91/3	72	34	30 Court Street	Deacon John Dogget House garage	1763 20 th c.	Georgian Utilitarian	C/B C/B
91/4	73	4 A	31 Court Street	Gen Nathaniel Guild House garage	ca. 1805 ca. 1982	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
107/67	74	33	34 Court Street		ca. 1865	Greek Revival	C/B
107/66	75	5	39 Court Street	Alden's Boarding House garage	1825 early 20 th c.	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/70	76	32	44 Court Street	Punch Bowl Tavern garage	1797, alt. ca. 1900 early 20 th c.	Federal/Col. Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/108	77	6 B	45 Court Street	Jabez Chickering House garage	ca. 1818, 1904 alts. ca. 1970	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
107/65	78	7	51 Court Street	Elisha Mackintosh House	ca. 1810, ca. 1855 ca. 1900 alts.	Federal/Col. Revival	C/B
		8		barn	ca. 1810	Utilitarian	C/B
	79	9 CR	63 Court Street	St. Paul's Church fence	1859 1859	Gothic Revival Cast iron, granite posts	C/B C/O
107/75	81	31	68 Court Street	Turnpike Tollhouse	1805, moved 1844 altered 1851	Greek Revival	C/B
107/58	82	10	73 Court Street	Gay Tavern	ca. 1680, ca. 1740 and ca. 1920 alts.	Georgian	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
107/76	83	29 30	74 Court Street	Abner Atherton House garage	1816 ca. 1930	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/104		27 28	82 Court Street	garage	1797, alt. 1855 ca. 1930	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
		C	89 Court Street		ca. 1970	Ranch	NC/B
107/56	119	D	97 Court Street		ca. 1970	Ranch	NC/B
		26	98 Court Street	Horatio Townsend House	1789, 1811, ca. 1855 alts.	Federal/Greek Rev.	C/B
		J		garage, squash court	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	NC/B
107/55	120	E	103 Court Street		ca. 1970	Ranch	NC/B
107/94	85	25 I	120 Court Street	Martin Marsh House garage	ca. 1815 ca. 1950	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/53		13	123 Court Street		1899	Colonial Revival	C/B
		11 12	125 Court Street	garage	ca. 1895 ca. 1930	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/52		F CQ	131 Court Street	garage	ca. 1940 ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/51		14	135 Court Street		ca. 1865	Italianate	C/B
107/50		15 G	147 Court Street	garage	ca. 1904 ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
122/34		23 24	150 Court Street	garage	ca. 1914 ca. 1930	Col. Rev./Shingle Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/49		16	153 Court Street		ca. 1899	Colonial Revival	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
107/48		17	157 Court Street		ca. 1910	Craftsman Col. Rev.	C/B
		18		garage	ca. 1930	Utilitarian	C/B
122/33		19	167 Court Street		ca. 1848	Greek Revival	C/B
122/32		20	175 Court Street	Weatherbee House	1846	Greek Revival	C/B
122/39		21	176 Court Street	Worthington House	ca. 1865	Italianate	C/B
		H		garage	ca. 1970	Utilitarian	NC/B
72/2	14	119	7 Dexter Street		ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C/B
		AK		garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B
72/1	13	120	21 Dexter Street	Charles Warren House	1911	Georgian Revival	C/B
		121		garage	ca. 1930	Utilitarian	C/B
89/53	57	122	27 Dexter Street	Dexter Schoolhouse	1846, alt. ca. 1970	Greek Revival	C/B
		238	Franklin Square	Colburn Marker	ca. 1930	stone/bronze	C/O
108/32	91	240	4 Franklin Square		1816	Federal	C/B
108/42	92	241	5 Franklin Square	Nathaniel Hewins House	1818, alt. ca. 1850	Greek Rev./Italianate	C/B
				garage	early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
108/41	93	242	11 Franklin Square		ca. 1867	Greek Revival/Italianate	C/B
108/33	94	239	14 Franklin Square	Joseph Guild House	1799	Federal	C/B
				garage	Early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
108/40	95	243	19 Franklin Square		1927	Colonial Revival	C/B
		CJ	Great Common	Compass Pole		granite/bronze post	NC/O
		CK	Great Common	Liberty Tree/Pillar of Liberty II	1976	granite	NC/O

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		236	Great Common	Training Field Marker	1886	granite	C/O
90/40		154	18 Guild Road		ca. 1910	Craftsman Col. Rev.	C/B
		BD		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
90/41		155	28 Guild Road		ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	C/B
90/42		156	36 Guild Road		ca. 1910	Bungalow	C/B
		BE		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
		170	High Street	First Free Public School Marker	1898	plaque	C/O
		169	High Street	Little Common	1638	open space	C/SI
904		171	High Street	Pillar of Liberty	1766	stone pillar base and plaque	C/O
		235	High-Common-Dexter Sts.	Training Field/Great Common	1637, alt. 1828	open space	C/SI
		CS		fence	1890	Double rail fence, granite Posts	C/O
92/75		175	612 High Street	Dedham Historical Society	1888	Romanesque Revival	C/B
92/11		BO	614 High Street	Norfolk Co. Administration	ca. 1955	Modern	C/B
92/77		102	619 High Street	First Church of Christ, Scientist	1938	Colonial Revival	C/B
92/77		101	619 High Street	Nathaniel Ames House	1770	Colonial	C/B
		BN	622 High Street		1832	Greek Revival	C/B
92/12		174	624 High Street	Odd Fellows Hall	1910	Storefront Commercial	C/B
		BM	626 High Street		1834	Vernacular	C/B
		BL	630 High Street		1834 (substantially altered)	Greek Rev.	NC/B
386		103	634 High Street	District Courthouse	1938	Art Deco	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
92/73	384	104	649 High Street	Norfolk Co. Registry of Deeds Suffolk County Resolves Marker Fisher Ames Marker	1902 N/A N/A	Neoclassical	C/B C/O C/O
91/38	385	173	650 High Street	Norfolk Co. Courthouse	1827, alt. 1863, 1895	Greek Revival	NR/NHL
91/42	100	105 AA AB	671 High Street	Haven House educational support structure Francis Baker Park Tennis courts Swimming Pool	1795, alt. ca. 1900 ca. 1970 1927 ca. 1940 early 1950s	Federal Modern Recreational landscape Recreational Recreational	C/B NC/B C/SI C/ST C/ST
		168	674 High Street	First Parish Church	1762, alt. 1820, 1859	Greek Revival	C/B
		172		Vestry	1929	Georgian Revival	C/B
91/44	101	106	683 High Street	Allin Congregational Church	1819, 1855, 1874	Greek Revival	C/B
91/36	102	107 108	699 High Street	Samuel Dexter House Barn	1761, alt. 1901 1798	Federal Federal	C/B C/B
91/26B		BJ	700 High Street	Sprague House	ca. 1802, moved and reconstructed 1984	Greek Revival	NC/B
		BK		garage	1984	Utilitarian	NC/B
91/26	103	167	712 High Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
91/35	104	109	715 High Street	Hewins House stone wall	ca. 1875 19 th c.	Italianate	C/B C/ST
91/27	105	166 BI	718 High Street		ca. 1870, alt. 1921 ca. 1960	Col. Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
91/34	106	110	725 High Street	Winslow Warren House	ca. 1875	Italianate/Stick	C/B
91/28	107	164 165	726 High Street	barn/garage	ca. 1850, alt. ca. 1900 ca. 1850	Col. Revival Gothic Revival	C/B C/B
91/29	108	162 163	734 High Street	barn/garge	ca. 1855, alt. 1915 ca. 1875	Classical Revival Second Empire	C/B C/B
91/32		AC	745 High Street	Dedham Medical Assoc.	1937	Colonial Revival	C/B
90/25		BH	756 High Street		ca. 1970	Ranch	NC/B
91/30		111 AD	759 High Street	New Dowse House garage	1801, alt. ca. 1900 ca. 1950	Georgian Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/37	109	160 161	774 High Street	Reuben Guild House barn/garage	ca. 1790 ca. 1850	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/58		AE	775 High Street		1941	Tudor Cottage	C/B
90/38	110	158 159	788 High Street	garage	ca. 1895 ca. 1900	Georgian Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/57	112	AF	797 High Street	garage	1942 mid 20 th c.	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
	113	157	800 High Street	garage	ca. 1900 ca. 1970	Georgian Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
90/46		153 BC	810 High Street	Joseph Guild House garage	1892 ca. 1960	Col. Rev/ /Shingle Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/54		AG	815 High Street		198?	Colonial Revival	NC/B
90/47	19	152 BB	832 High Street	garage	1927 ca. 1960	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
90/48	20	151 BA	838 High Street	Julius Tuttle House garage	1892 ca. 1960	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
90/49	21	149 150	848 High Street	 barn/garage	ca. 1800, alt. ca. 1830, ca. 1900 ca. 1900	Federal/Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
89/17	22	147 148	870 High Street	 barn/garage	1905 1905	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	C/B C/B
89/16A	56	123	883 High Street	Old Deacon Everett House	ca. 1768, alt 1922	Georgian/Col. Revival	C/B
89/18	23	146 AZ	888 High Street	 garage	ca. 1798, ca. 1822 ca. 1900 ca. 1960	Federal/Col. Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/19	24	145	900 High Street		ca. 1860, moved and alt. ca. 1925	Greek Rev./Col. Rev.	C/B
89/15	53	124	901 High Street	Oliver Capen House garage	1846, moved back and alt. ca. 1900 Early 20 th c.	Greek Rev./Italianate Utilitarian	C/B C/B
89/20	25	144	902 High Street	Ira Russell House garage	1847, alt. 1965 Mid 20 th c.	Greek Rev./Italianate Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/47	26	140	914 High Street	David A. Baker House	1840	Greek Revival	C/B
89/14	52	125 AL	915 High Street	Martin Bates House garage	ca. 1809, moved and alt. 1926 ca. 1950	Federal/Col. Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/13	8	126	927 High Street	Eliphalet Baker House garage	1798 20 th c.	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
89/48	27	139 AV	930 High Street	 garage	ca. 1863 ca. 1950	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B

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89/12	7	127 AM	935 High Street	Amasa Guild House garage	1799 ca. 1960	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/49	28	138 AU	940 High Street	garage	ca. 1851 ca. 1960	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/50	29	137 AT	942 High Street	Old Dowse House garage	ca. 1750, moved 1800, alt. ca. 1835, ca. 1900 ca. 1960	Georgian Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/11	48	128 CV AN	943 High Street	Dedham Polo Club covered squash court garage	ca. 1740, ca. 1800 alt. 1910 ca. 1970	Federal Single sided recreation Utilitarian	C/B C/B NC/B
89/10	47	129 130	949 High Street	barn/garage	ca. 1800 ca. 1900	Federal/Italianate Utilitarian	C/B C/B
89/51	317	136 AS	950 High Street	garage	1893 ca. 1970	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/8	4	131	961 High Street	garage	ca. 1920 Early 20 th c.	Colonial Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
88/1	96	135 AQ	978 High Street	Calvin Whiting House garage	ca. 1780, moved and alt. 1916 ca. 1960	Georgian/Col. Rev. Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
		247 248	corner High/Lowder Sts.	Ancient Wight Homestead marker	1640 ca. 1890	Stone	C/SI C/O
	65	AR	253 Lowder Street		1969	Colonial Revival	NC/B
	901	99	head of Marsh Street	French Encampment Marker	ca. 1924	bronze plaque	C/O

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108/21		93	5 Marsh Street		ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	C/B
		X		garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B
107/97		94	9 Marsh Street		ca. 1890	Colonial Revival	C/B
107/96		95	19 Marsh Street		1890	Craftsman/Col. Rev.	C/B
		Y		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
107/95		96	21 Marsh Street		ca. 1912	Colonial Revival	C/B
		Z		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
107/101		100	22 Marsh Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
107/102		97	36 Marsh Street	Francis Marsh House	1875	Italianate	C/B
		98		barn/garage	ca. 1900	Classical Revival	C/B
106/3	280	211	75 Martin Bates Street		ca. 1865	Greek Revival	C/B
106/2	281	212	79 Martin Bates Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne	C/B
		CD		garage	ca. 1960	Utilitarian	NC/B
92/5		38	1 Norfolk Street		ca. 1905	Queen Anne Vernacular	C/B
91/46	121	37	18 Norfolk Street	Jonathan Cobb House	ca. 1801	Federal	C/B
		36	26 Norfolk Street	Baker Store	ca. 1794, alt. ca. 1865	Italianate	C/B
90-36		BG	7 Old Farm Road		ca. 1950	Colonial Revival	C/B
92/22	129	182	50 Old River Place		ca. 1847	Italianate	C/B
92/23	130	181	62 Old River Place		ca. 1845	Gothic Revival	C/B
92/24	132	180	82 Old River Place	J. Gardner House	1845	Carpenter Gothic	C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
92/25	133	179 BP	92 Old River Place	J. Gardner House garage	ca. 1845 ca. 1960	Carpenter Gothic Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
92/1		176 CU	4 Pearl Street	Insurance Building fence	1846 1846	Italianate wrought iron, granite	C/B C/O
92/3		177	10 Pearl Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
	125	178	18 Pearl Street	Edward I. Penniman	1828	Greek Revival	C/B
122/38		22	26 Richards Street		ca. 1890	Queen Anne	C/B
	138	67	9 School Street		ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C/B
108/44		68	11 School Street		1836	Greek Revival	C/B
108/46	139	66	12 School Street	garage	ca. 1835 20 th c.	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
108/43	141	69	17 School Street		ca. 1905	Queen Anne	C/B
108/47	142	64 65	18 School Street	Joel Richards House barn/garage	ca. 1835 1893	Federal Utilitarian	C/B C/B
108/48	143	63	26 School Street	Alvan Fisher House stable	1815, ca. 1850 aft. 19 th c.	Federal/Italianate	C/B C/B
108/49-50-51			34 School Street		ca. 1820, ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
	144	62					
108/52	145	60 61	42 School Street	Alden House barn/garage	ca. 1820 ca. 1820	Federal/Col. Rev.	B/C B/C
108/31	146	70 O	43 School Street	garage	ca. 1820 ca. 1950	Federal/Greek Revival Utilitarian	B/C C/B

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PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
108/30	147	71	45 School Street		ca. 1819	Federal	C/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
	148	72	49 School Street		ca. 1819	Federal	C/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/81	149	73	53 School Street		ca. 1819	Federal	C/B
107/83	150	59	54 School Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
107/80	151	74	57 School Street		1819	Federal	C/B
		P		garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B
107/84	152	58	58 School Street		ca. 1825	Federal	C/B
				garage	Early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/79-110	153	75	61-63 School Street	Middle District School barn	1822 19 th c.	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/86	154	57	62 School Street	John Gould House	ca. 1815, ca. 1860	Federal/Italianate	C/B
				garage	Early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/87	155	56	66 School Street		ca. 1910	Queen Anne	C/B
				garage	Early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/78	156	76	69 School Street		1899	Queen Anne	C/B
				garage	Early 20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
107/88	157	55	72 School Street	Charles Coolidge House	ca. 1812	Federal/Greek Revival	C/B
		N		garage	ca. 1985	Utilitarian	NC/B
		234	Village Avenue	The Burial Place	1638, 1859	Cemetery	C/SI
		CT		wall and gates	1840	Granite, wrought iron	C/O
107/64	160	216	17 Village Avenue		ca. 1800, ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B

**DATA SHEET
DEDHAM VILLAGE HD
Dedham (Norfolk), MA**

Page 16 of 19

PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
107/63		217 CF	25 Village Avenue	garage	ca. 1860 ca. 1980	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
91/39		218 219 CG CH	47 Village Avenue	Norfolk County Jail barn	1850, 1875, 1880 ca. 1870 2003 2003	Victorian Gothic Italianate Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	C/B C/B NC/B NC/B
107/59	161	233	50-52 Village Avenue		1840	Greek Revival	C/B
107/60	162	231 232	58 Village Avenue	barn/garage	ca. 1855 ca. 1855	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
107/61	165	229 230	66 Village Avenue	barn/garage	ca. 1850 ca. 1850	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
91/17	166	220 221	69 Village Avenue	 barn/garage	ca. 1850, alt. late 19 th c. ca. 1850	Queen Anne Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/1		228 CI	72 Village Avenue	garage	ca. 1855 ca. 1940	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
91/16	167	222	77 Village Avenue		ca. 1850	Greek Rev./Italianate	C/B
90/2	169	226 227	78 Village Avenue	barn/garage	ca. 1855 ca. 1855	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
90/19	170	223 224	93 Village Avenue	barn/garage	ca. 1895 ca. 1895	Col. Rev./ Shingle Shingle	C/B C/B
90/4	171	225	94 Village Avenue		ca. 1880	Italianate	C/B
89/44	184	143 AY	194 Village Avenue	garage	ca. 1840 ca. 1960	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B

**DATA SHEET
DEDHAM VILLAGE HD
Dedham (Norfolk), MA**

Page 17 of 19

PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
89/45	187	142 AX	208 Village Avenue	garage	ca. 1845 ca. 1960	Greek Revival Utilitarian	C/B NC/B
89/46	188	141 AW	214-216 Village Avenue	garage	ca. 1845 ca. 1950	Greek Revival Utilitarian	B/C C/B
108/87	202	92	462 Washington Street	Erastus Spaulding House	ca. 1835	Federal	C/B
108/57	203	86	463 Washington Street	Talbot House	ca. 1835, moved ca. 1900	Greek Revival	C/B
		U	473 Washington Street		ca. 1900 substantially altered	Vernacular	NC/B
108/13	204	91	474 Washington Street	John B. Tolman House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C/B
108/14	205	W	478 Washington Street		ca. 1945	Bungalow	C/B
108/22	206	87	481 Washington Street	garage	ca. 1891 20 th c.	Craftsman Col. Revival Utilitarian	C/B C/B
108/15	207	90	488 Washington Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
108/16	208	89	494 Washington Street		ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C/B
108/100		88 V	495 Washington Street	David Neal House garage	ca. 1871 ca. 1950	Greek Rev./Italianate Utilitarian	C/B C/B
89/7	3	132	5 Westfield Street		ca. 1800, moved ca. 1860	Federal	C/B
		AO		garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	NC/B
89/6	2	133 AP	15 Westfield Street	Hunnewell House & Shop garage	1807 ca. 1960	Federal Utilitarian	C/B NC/B

**DATA SHEET
DEDHAM VILLAGE HD
Dedham (Norfolk), MA**

Page 18 of 19

PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
88/19	46	134	25 Westfield Street	Hose Company #2 garage shed	1908, alt. 1920 Early 20 th c. 20 th c.	Colonial Revival Utilitarian Utilitarian	C/B C/B C/B
		83	4 Worthington Street		ca. 1830	Federal	C/B
108/25	211	81	12 Worthington Street		ca. 1900	Col. Rev./Shingle	C/B
		82		garage	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	C/B
108/56	212	84	15 Worthington Street		ca. 1850, moved ca. 1900	Greek Revival	C/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
	213	80 R	18 Worthington Street	Eaton House garage	ca. 1830 ca. 1950	Federal/Col. Rev. Utilitarian	C/B C/B
108/55	214	S	19 Worthington Street		ca. 1870 substantially altered	Vernacular/4 Square	NC/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
108/54	215	T	23 Worthington Street		ca. 1910 substantially altered	Craftsman Col. Rev.	NC/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
108/53	216	85	25 Worthington Street		ca. 1828	Greek Revival	C/B
108/27	217	79	26 Worthington Street	Josiah Merrill House	1828	Federal	C/B
108/28	218	78	32 Worthington Street		1928	Craftsman Col. Rev.	C/B
				garage	20 th c.	Utilitarian	C/B
108/29	219	77 Q	34 Worthington Street		ca. 1865	Italianate	C/B
				garage	ca. 1950	Utilitarian	C/B

DATA SHEET
DEDHAM VILLAGE HD
Dedham (Norfolk), MA

Page 19 of 19

PLOT#	MHC#	MAP#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
-------	------	------	----------------	---------------	------	-------	--------

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	234	92
Structures		
Sites	6	
Objects	7	2
TOTAL	247	94

Previously listed	1	Norfolk Co. Courthouse (NR/NHL)
-------------------	---	---------------------------------

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Dedham Village Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 7/24/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000785

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 9.6.06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.



#1 Samuel Dexter House
699 High St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 B
MHC negative #1



#2 Haven House
671 High St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/6/96
MHC negative #10

Haven House - 671 High St. 6 Mar 1996



#3¹ Eliphalet Baker House
927 High St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/20/96
MHC #2 negative



#3^B Amasa Guild House
935 High St
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/20/96
MHC negative #0



4 Warren Fisher House

46 Church St.

Dedham, Norfolk Co.

2/29/96 A

MHC negative #19



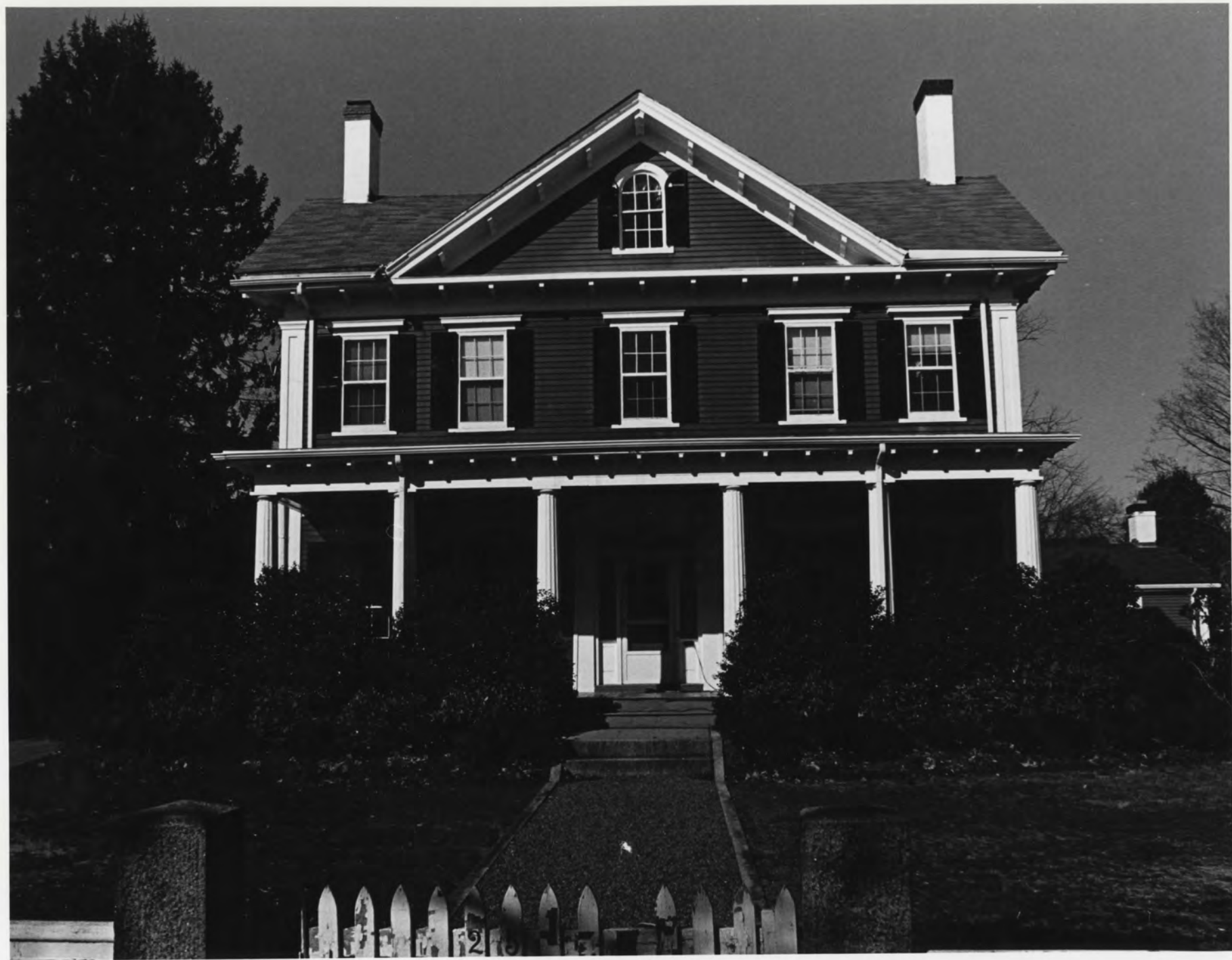
#5 John B. Tolman House

474 Washington St.

Dedham, Norfolk Co.

2/29/96 A

MHC negative #21



#6 25 Chestnut St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96A
MHC negative #11



#7 82 River Place
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 B
MHC negative #19



#8 William Bullard House
1 Bullard Lane
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 B
MHC negative #3



#9 Punch Bowl Tavern
44 Court St
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 B
MHC negative #15



#10 Joseph Guild House

810 High St.

Dedham, Norfolk Co.

2/29/96 B

MHC negative #11



#11 Charles Warren House

21 Dexter St

Dedham, Norfolk Co.

2/29/96 B

MHC negative # 6



#12

18 Guild Rd.

Dedham, Norfolk Co.

2/29/96 A

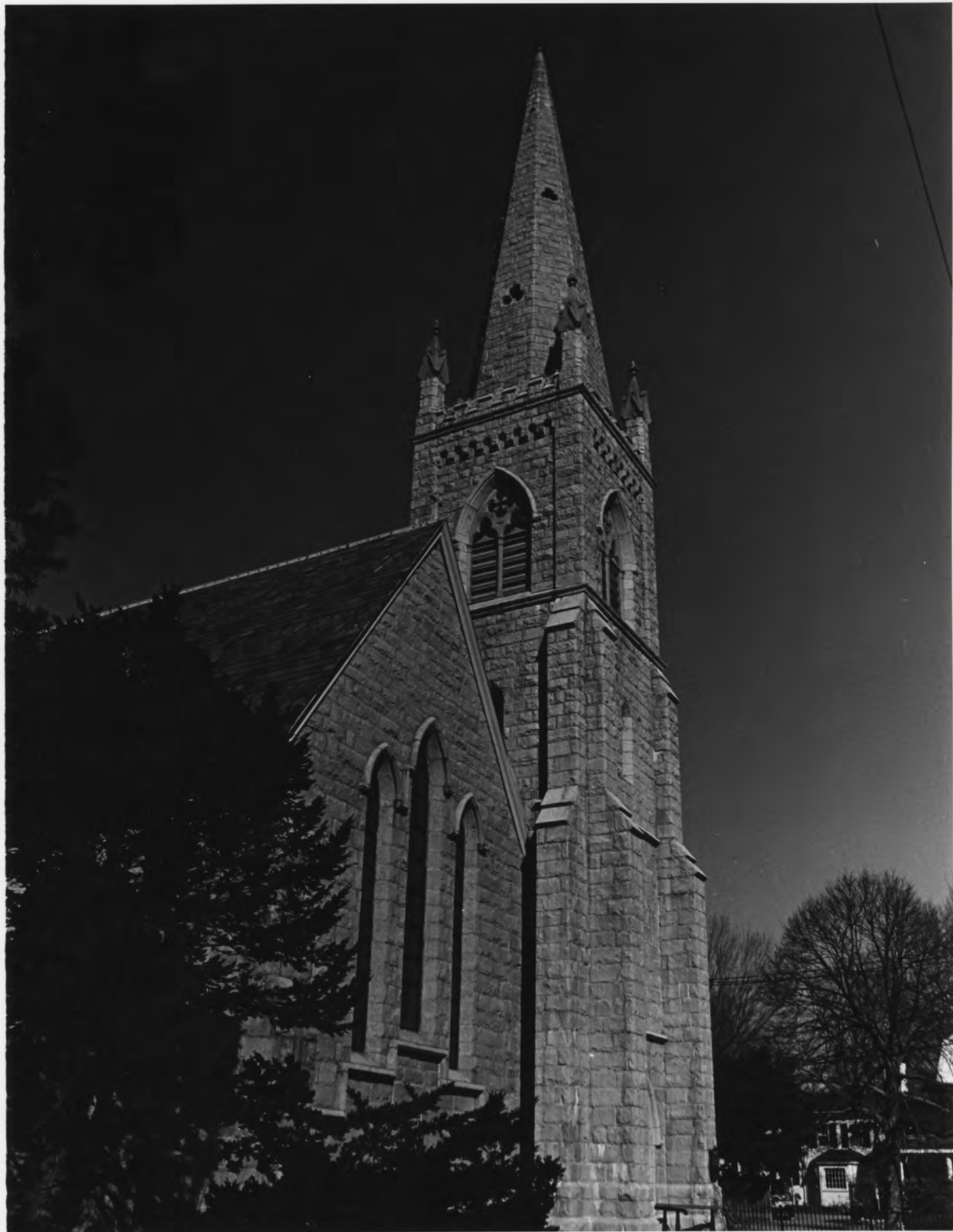
MHC negative # 15



#13 First Parish Church
674 High St
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/6/96
MHC negative #12A



14 Allin Congregational Church
683 High St
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 A
MHC negative #3



#15 St. Paul's Episcopal Church
63 Court St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 A
MHC negative #7

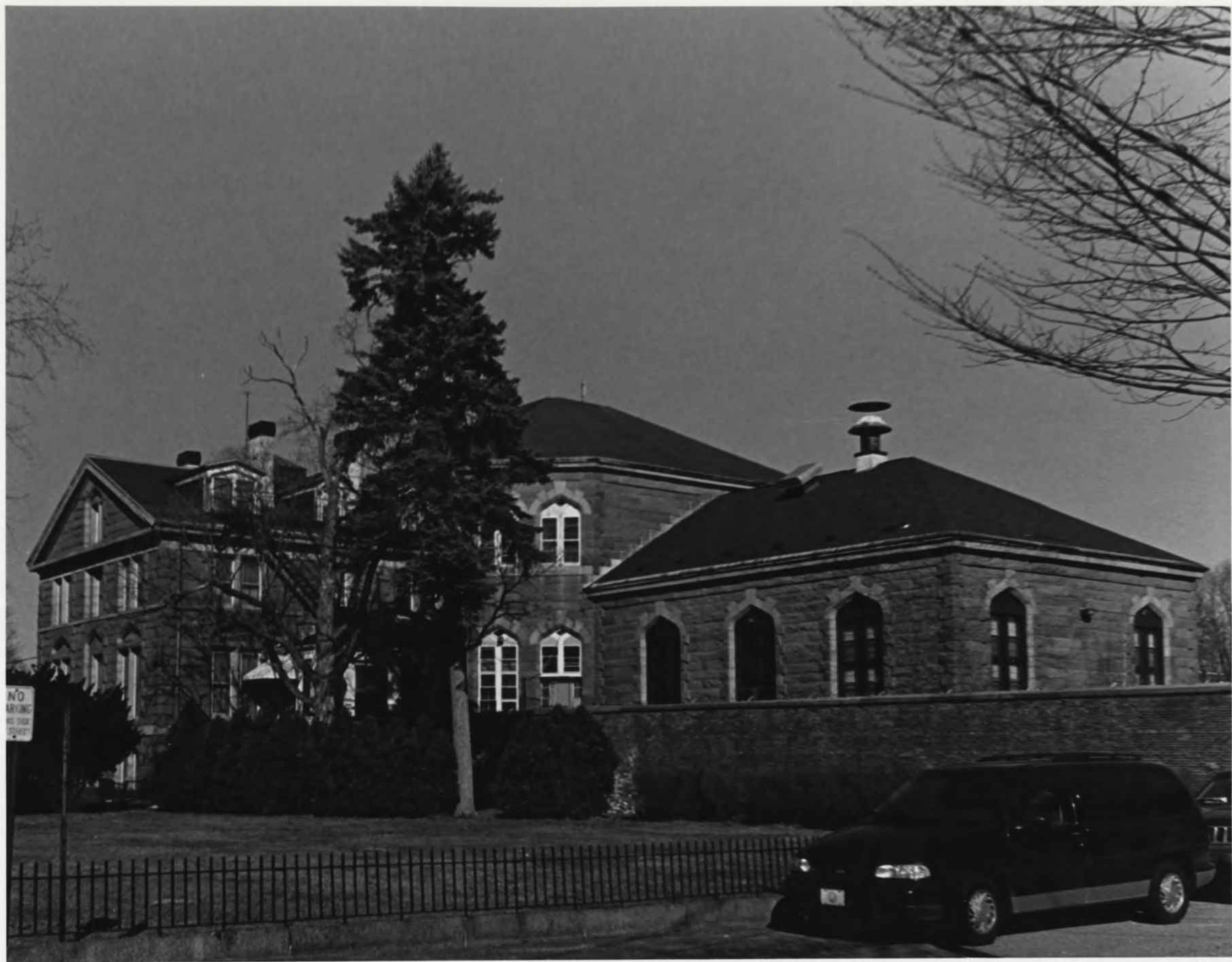


#16 Norfolk County Courthouse
650 High St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/6/96
MHC negative #5A



Registry of Deeds
649 High St.

#17 The Registry of Deeds
649 High St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/6/96
MHz negative #7A



#18 Norfolk County Jail
47 Village Avenue
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96A
MTZ negative #9



FOR
LEASE
326-5036

#19 Norfolk House
19 Court St.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
3/6/96
MHC negative #154



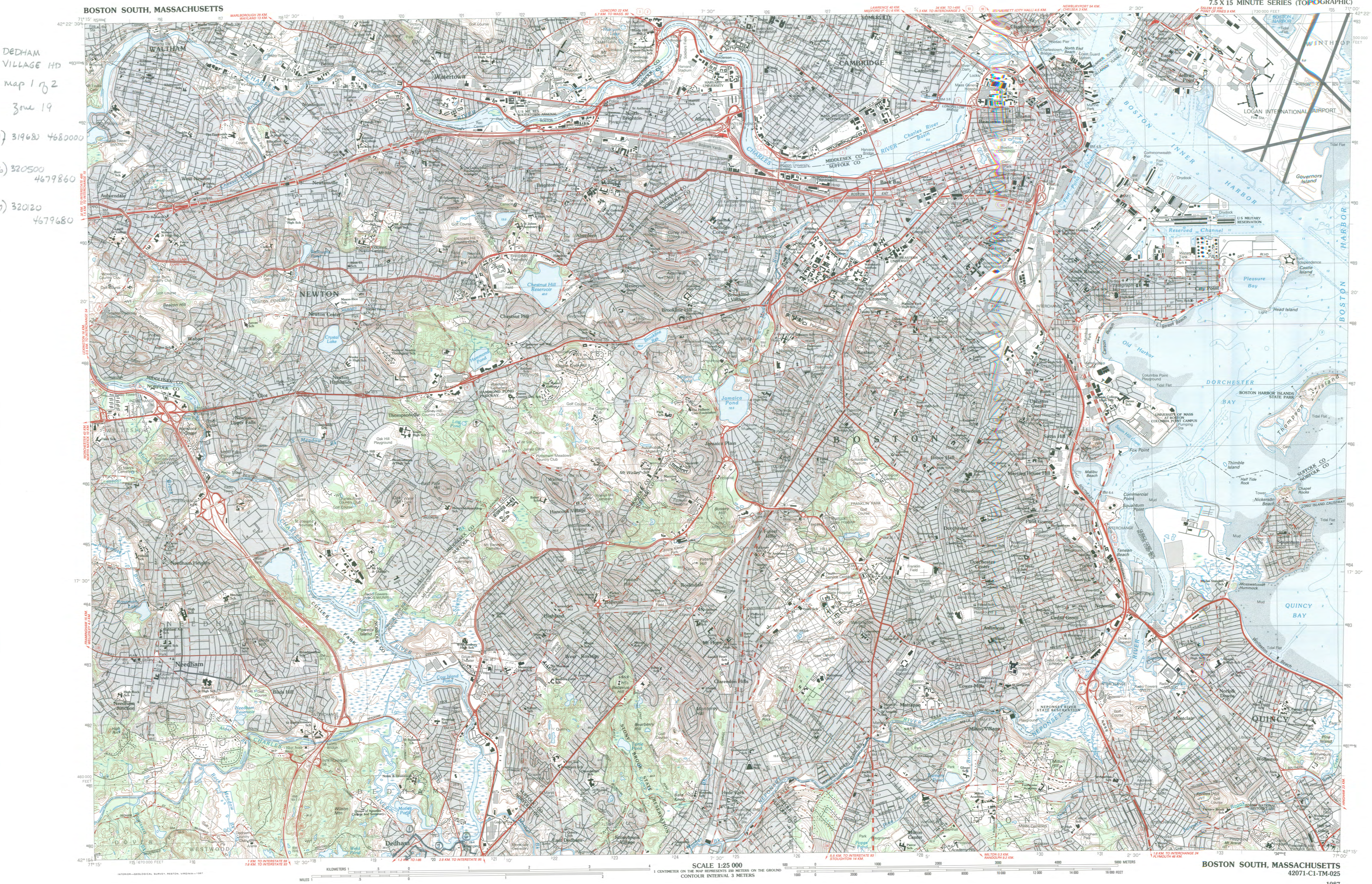
#20 The Great Common
High St, Common St, Dexter St
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 B
MHC negative #9



PLACED
APRIL 11 1886
IT WAS
PLACED FOR
HERE
JURY ADAMS
LLIN ADAMS
AND HAVEN
THE CHURCH
THE CHURCH
THE CHURCH
THE CHURCH
THE CHURCH

#21 The Burial Place
Village Ar.
Dedham, Norfolk Co.
2/29/96 A
MTZ negative # 10

DEDHAM VILLAGE HD
map 1 of 2
zone 19
319680 4680000
320500 4679860
320120 4679680



42071-C1-TM-025

DEDHAM (NORFOLK) MA

Boston South

MASSACHUSETTS - 2 2003

1:25 000-scale, metric
topographic map

map 1 of 2

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

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 1979. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987.
Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982)
and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
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
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
DRAINAGE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence
GTM and 1987 magnetic
declination (MM)
At center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Mainland
2 Boston North
3 Lynn
4 Framingham
5 Fall
6 Needham
7 Norwood
8 Weymouth

ISBN 0-607-00135-6
9 780607 001358

Topographic Map Symbols

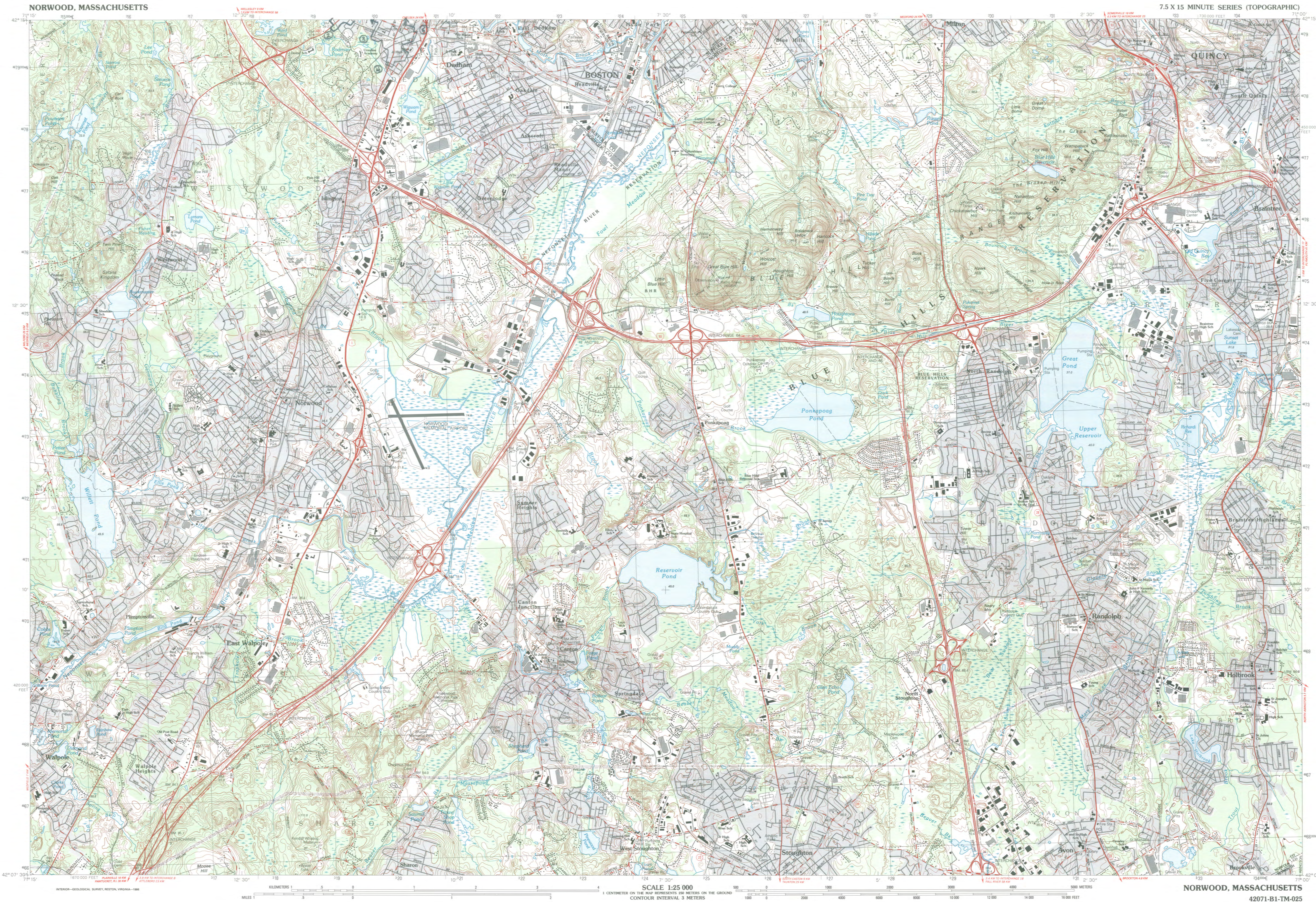
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, trail
Route marker: Interstate, U.S., State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge: carpenter; steel; concrete
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings 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, seal and 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
Canal; grout
Campground; picnic area; U.S. located monument
Windmill; 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, lava, sand
Soundings: depth curve
Perennial lake and stream, intermittent lake and stream
Rapid, large and small; lake, bay and reef
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Scrib; mangrove
Obstacle, viewshed

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

DEDHAM VILLAGE HT
map 2 of 2
zone 19
2. 319300 4679460
3. 319900 4679340
4. 320180 4678920
5. 320680 4679420



RECEIVED
DEDHAM (NORFOLK) MAY -2 2003
HIST. COMM

map 2 of 2

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1985

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 inholdings 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	Diagram		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.2808			1	Franklin						
2	6.5617			2	Boston South						
3	9.8425			3	Hull						
4	13.1234			4	Medford						
5	16.4042			5	Weymouth						
6	19.6850			6	Framingham						
7	22.9659			7	Brockton						
8	26.2467			8	Whitman						

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

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1985 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ISBN 0-607-23444-X
9 780607 234442

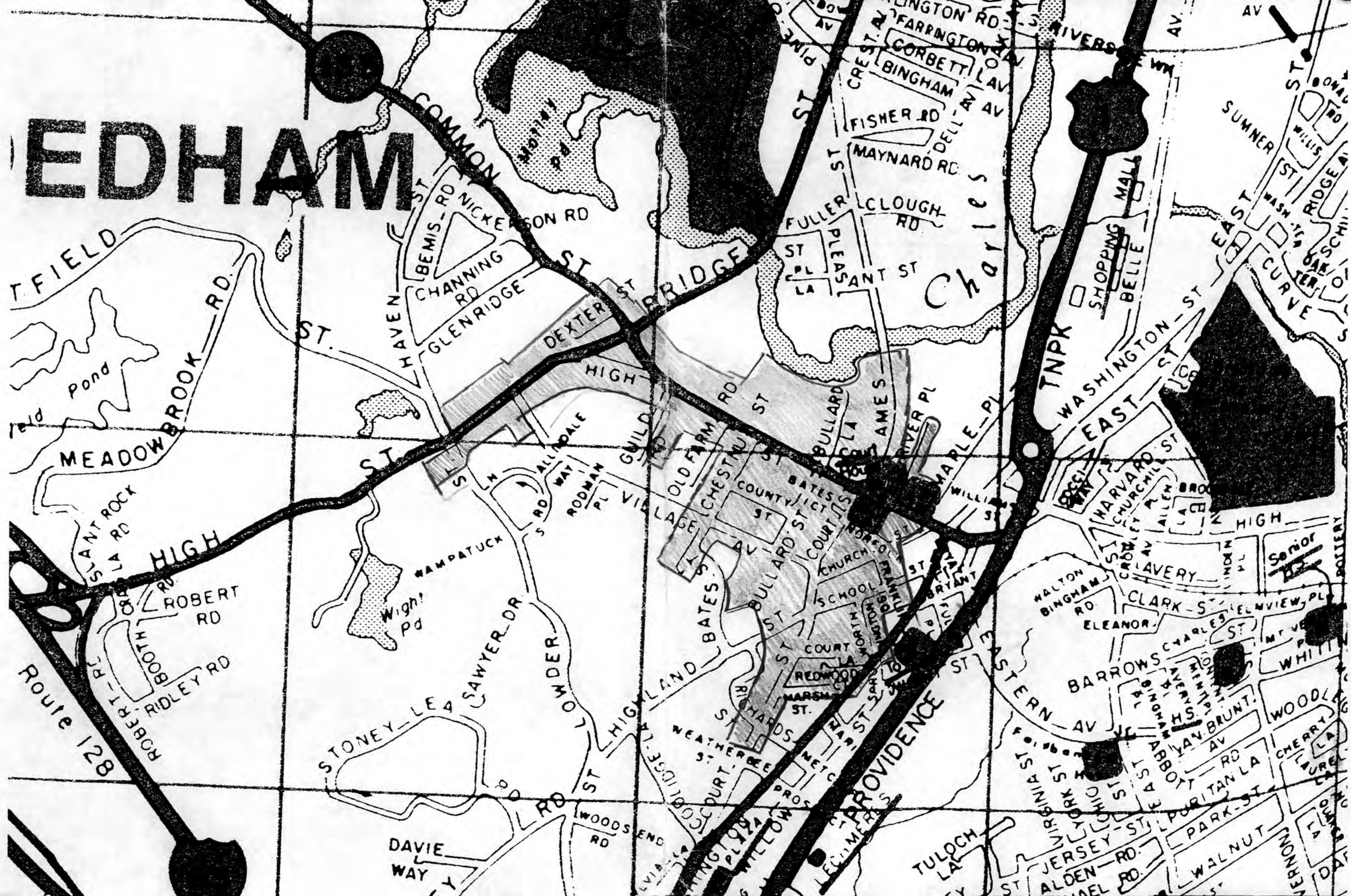
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	.....
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; bond section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, isolated 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	.....
Disturbed 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

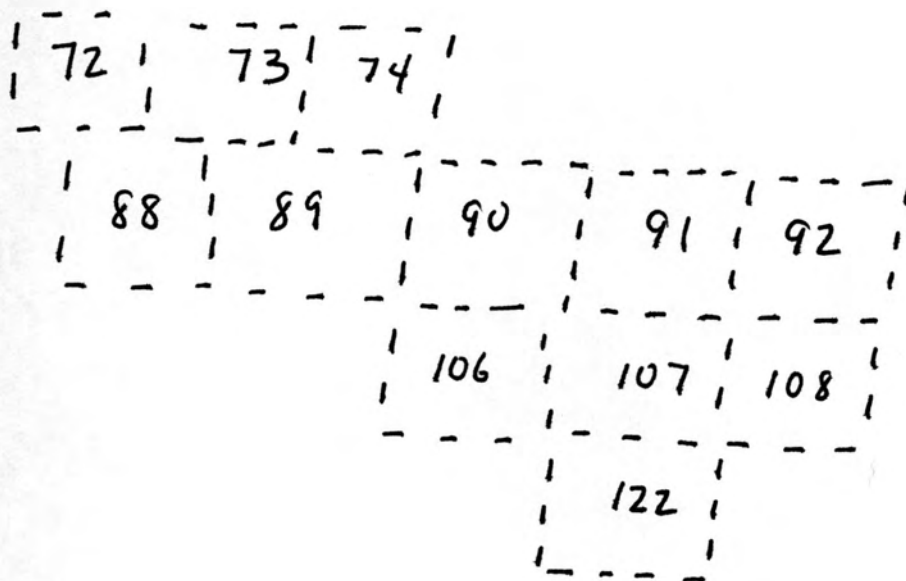
EDHAM



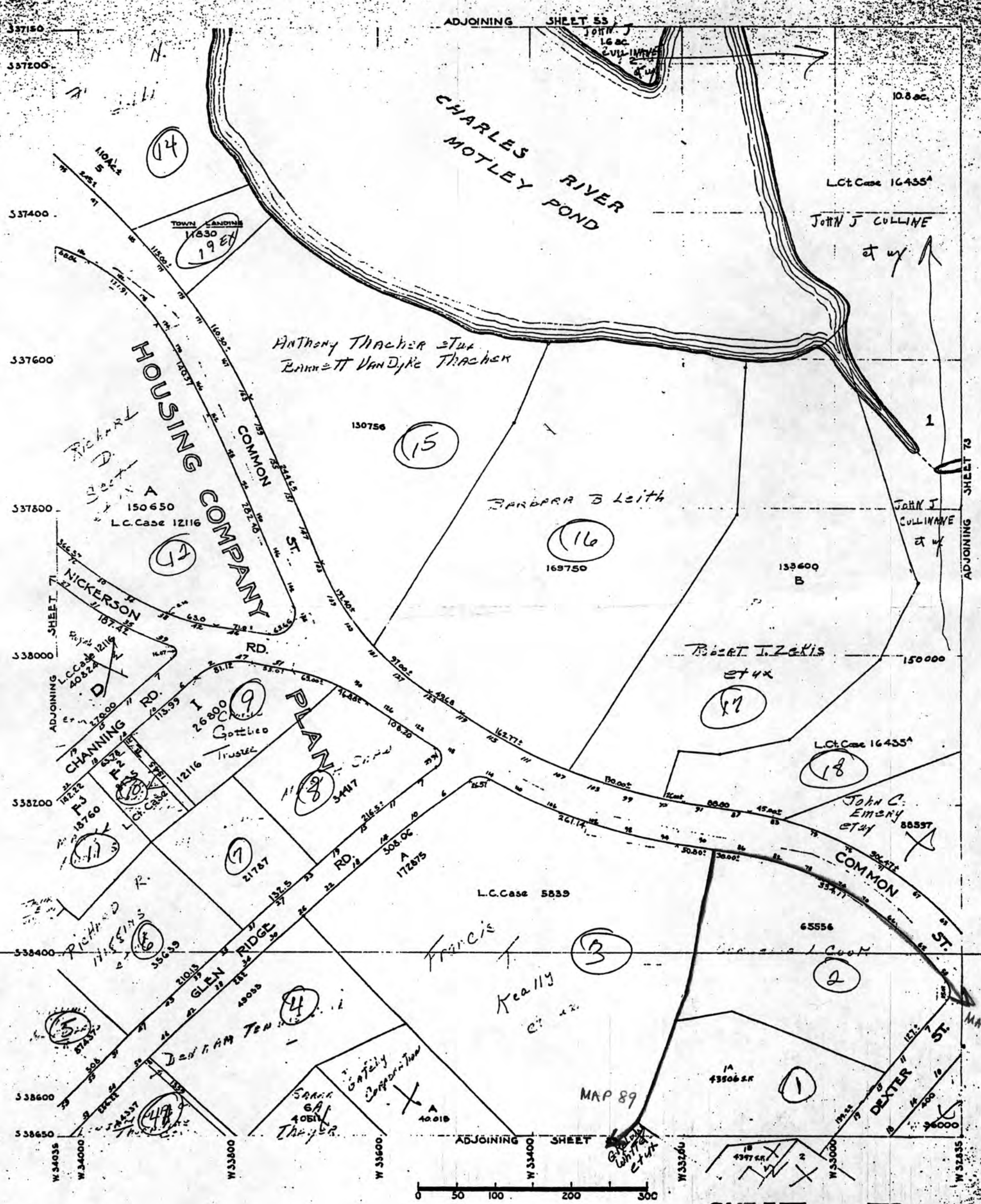
MAP KEY

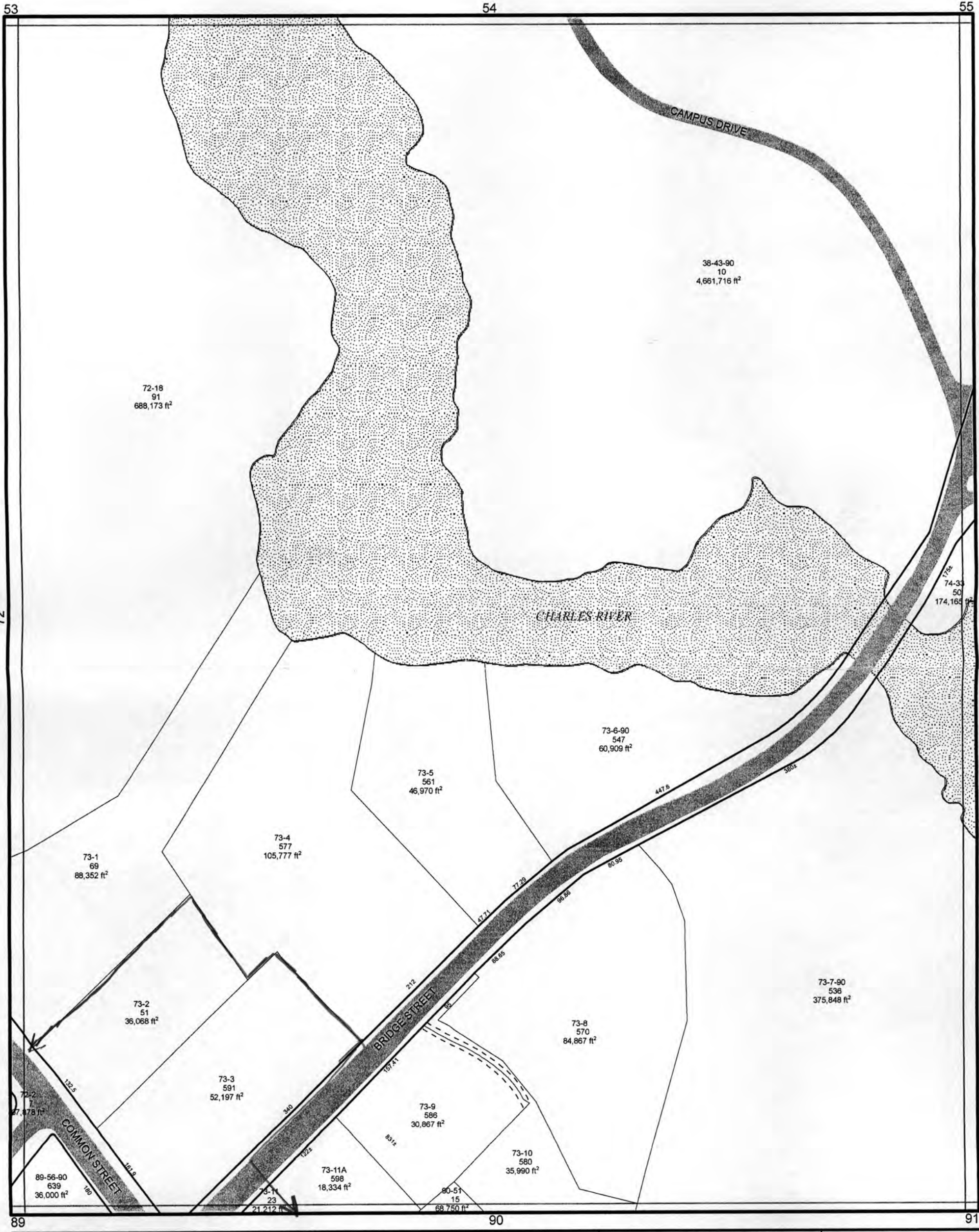
DEDHAM VILLAGE HD

DEDHAM (NORFOLK), MA



numbers refer to Dedham Assessor's Maps





Legend

- Property Boundary FY 2005
- - - Easement Boundary

111-58-90 Map - Block - Lot

52 Street Address Number

12,527 ft² Area In Square Feet

This map is prepared by Applied Geographics Inc. in association with Dedham DPW - Engineering Division.

Published: July 2005

This map series was produced for assessment purposes only.

TOWN OF DEDHAM MASSACHUSETTS

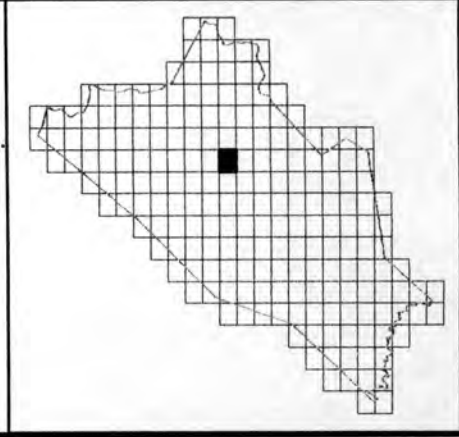
This map does not have a standard scale.

MAP 90

Dedham GIS

THE TOWN OF DEDHAM

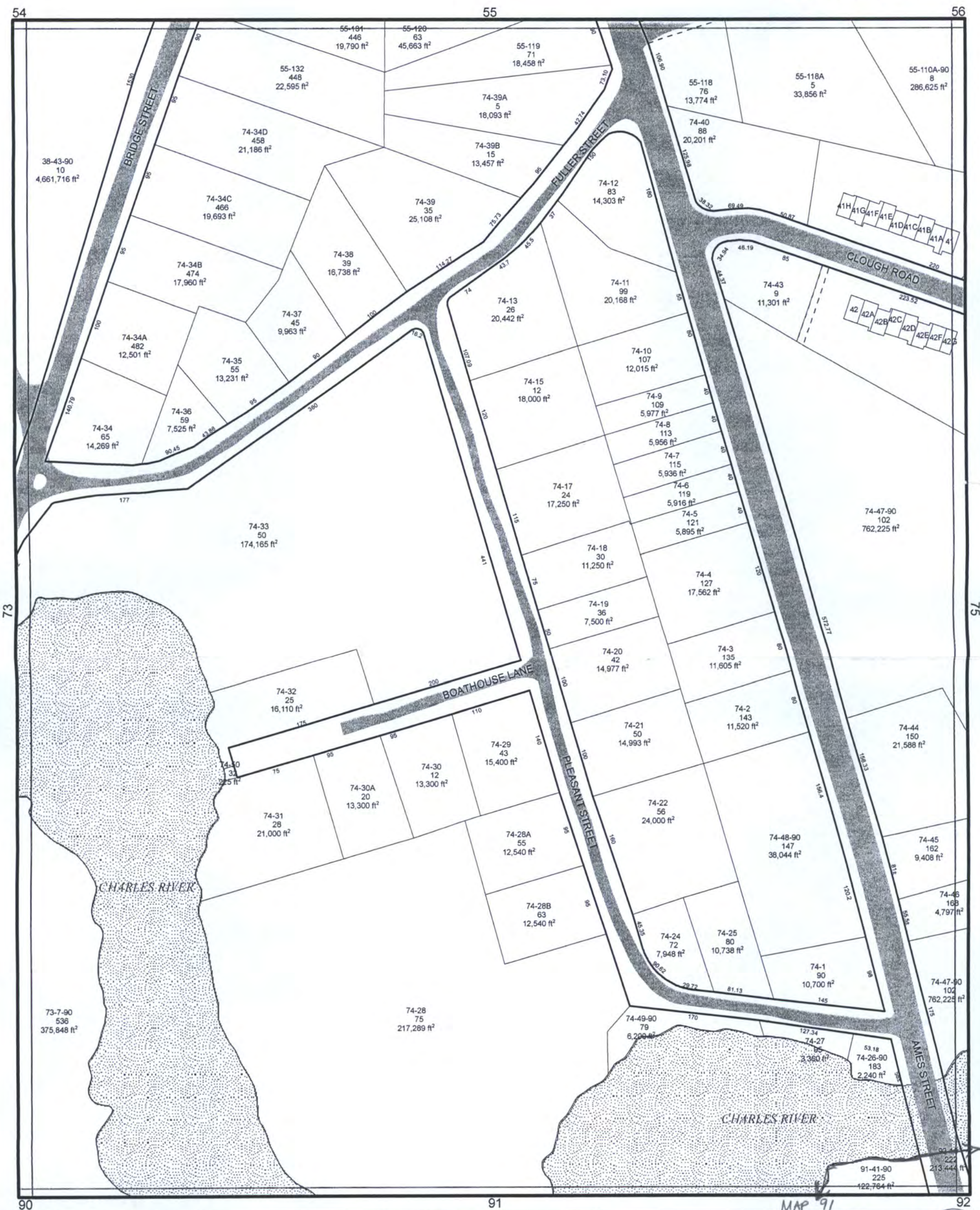
INCORPORATED 1835



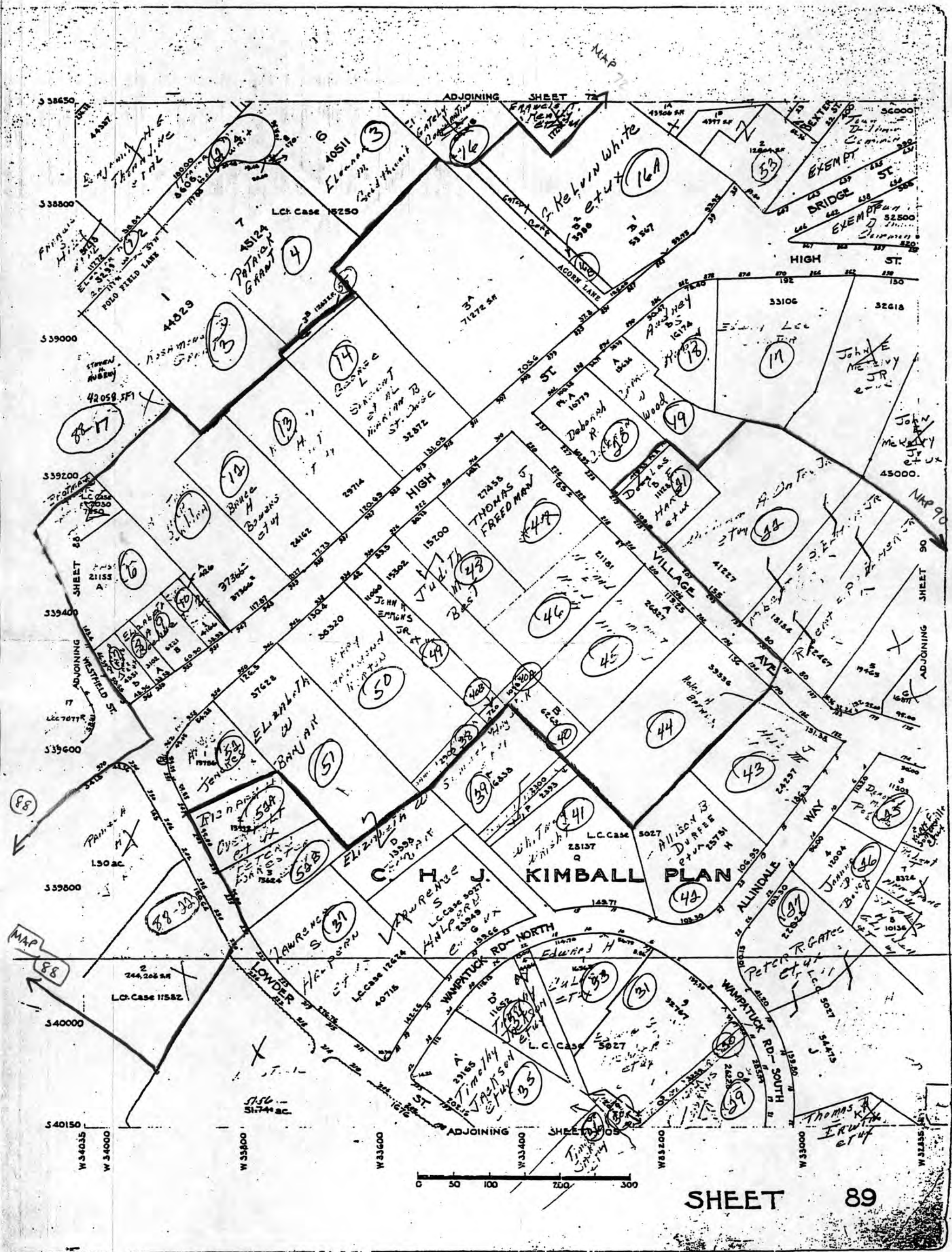
Board of Assessors

Map No.:

73

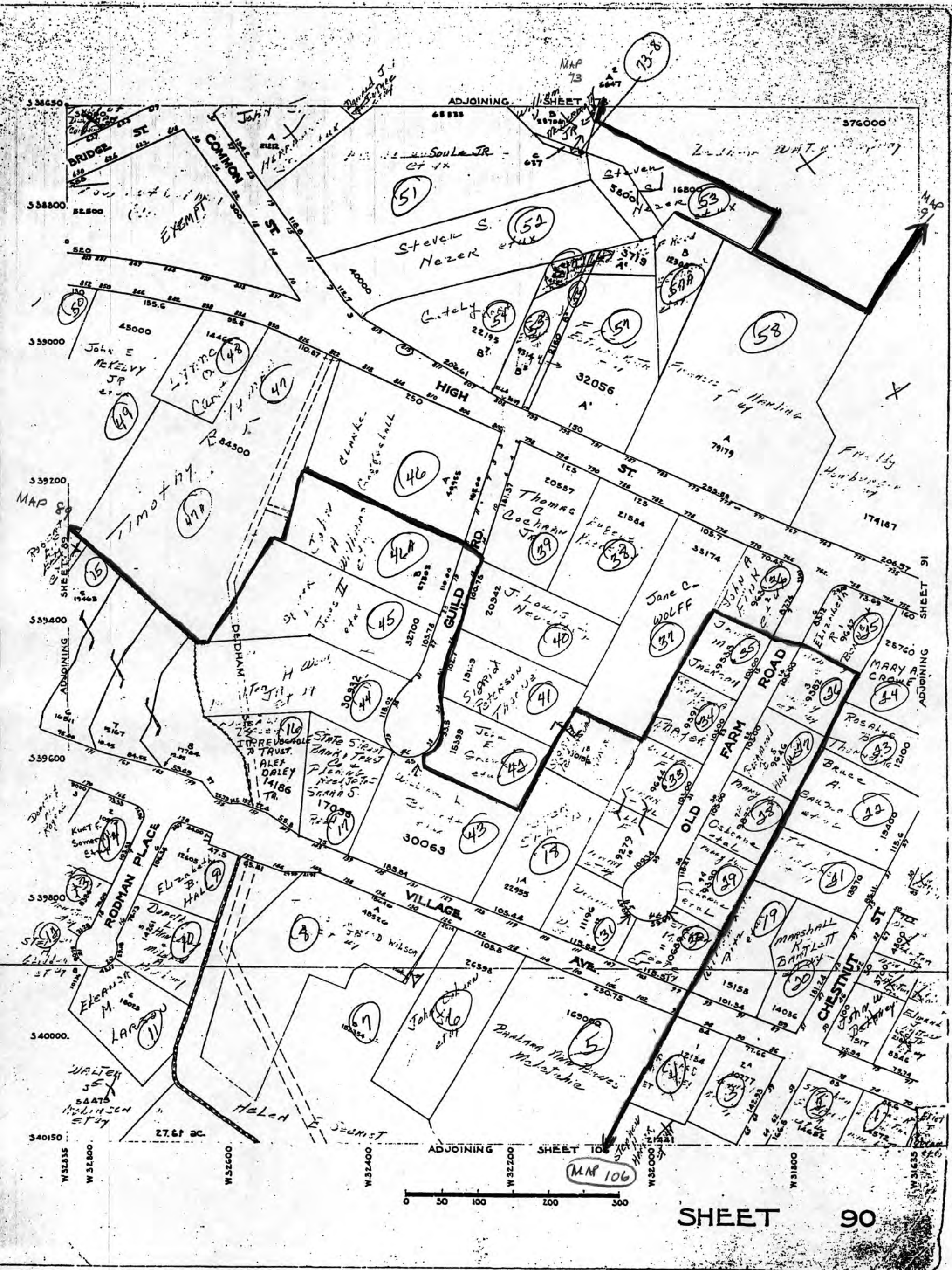


74



SHEET 89

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MAP 74

ADJOINING SHEET 74

CHARLES RIVER

MAP 92

41 EX

MAP 90

60

34

35

36

43 EX

37

42 EX

44 EX

48 EX

45 EX

43 EX

MARY A. CROW

CHESNUT ST

HIGH ST

BULLARD STREET

AMES ST

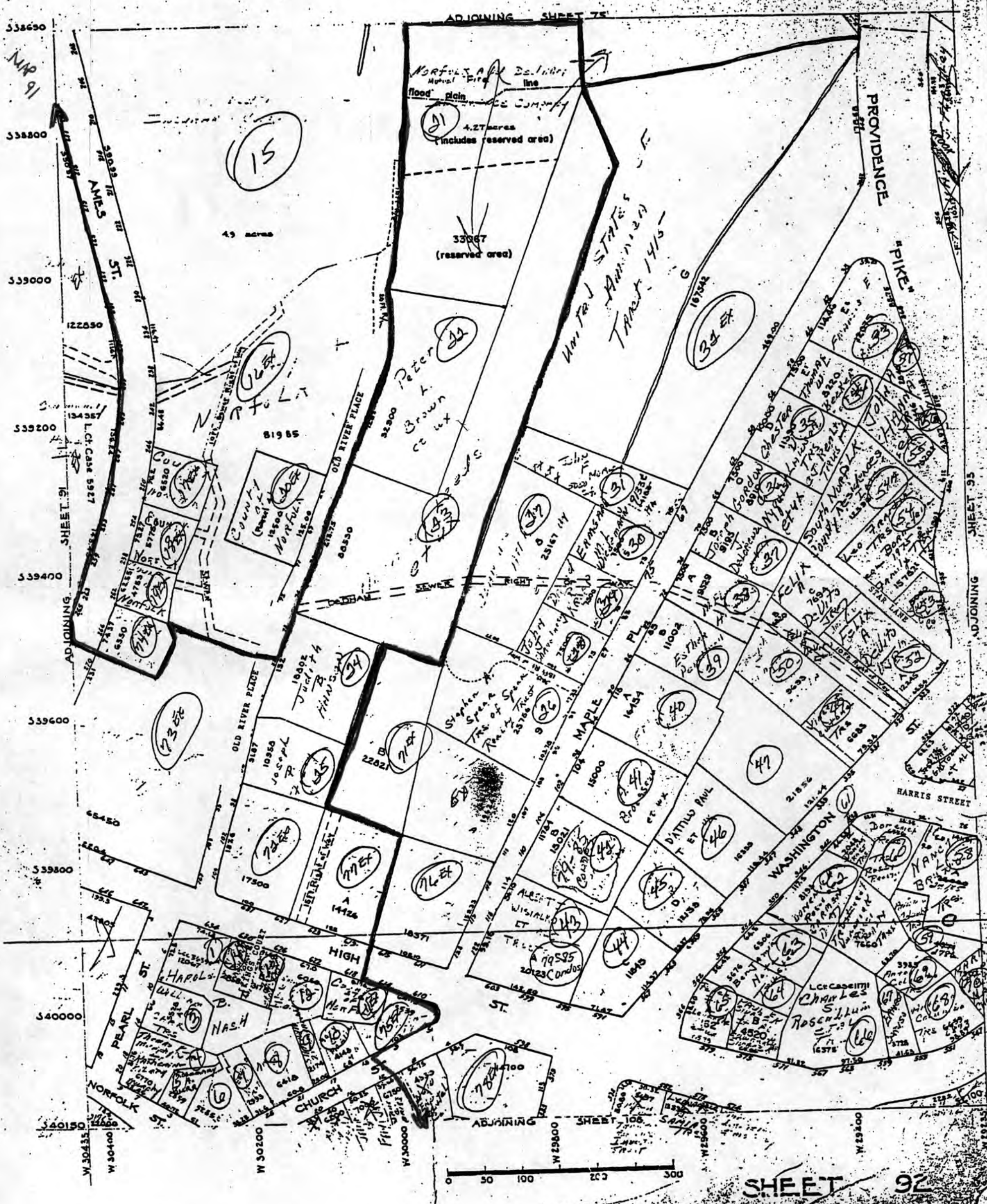
COURT ST

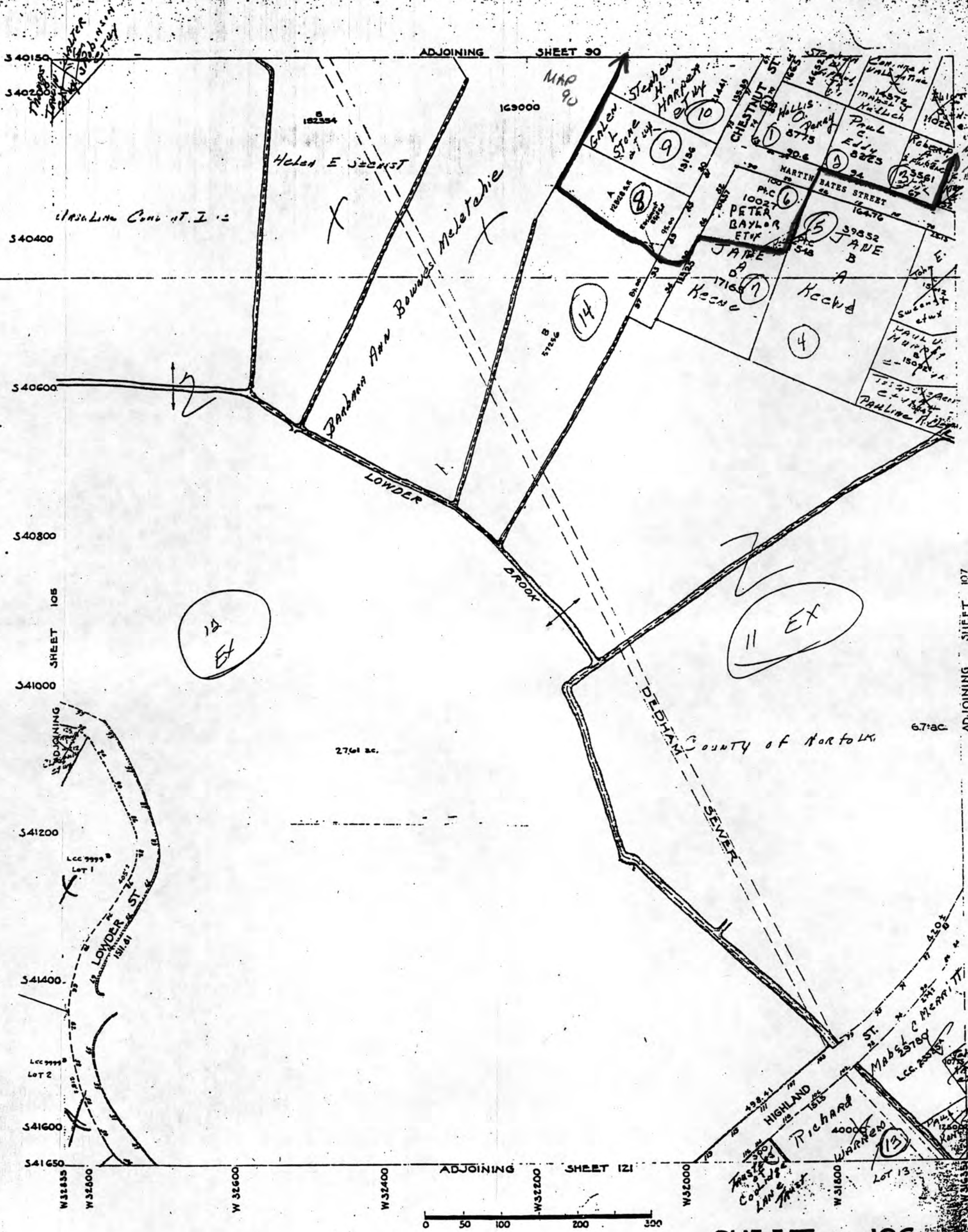
NORFOLK ST

VILLAGE AVE

0 50 100 200 300

SHEET 91





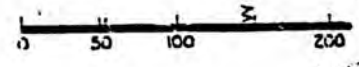
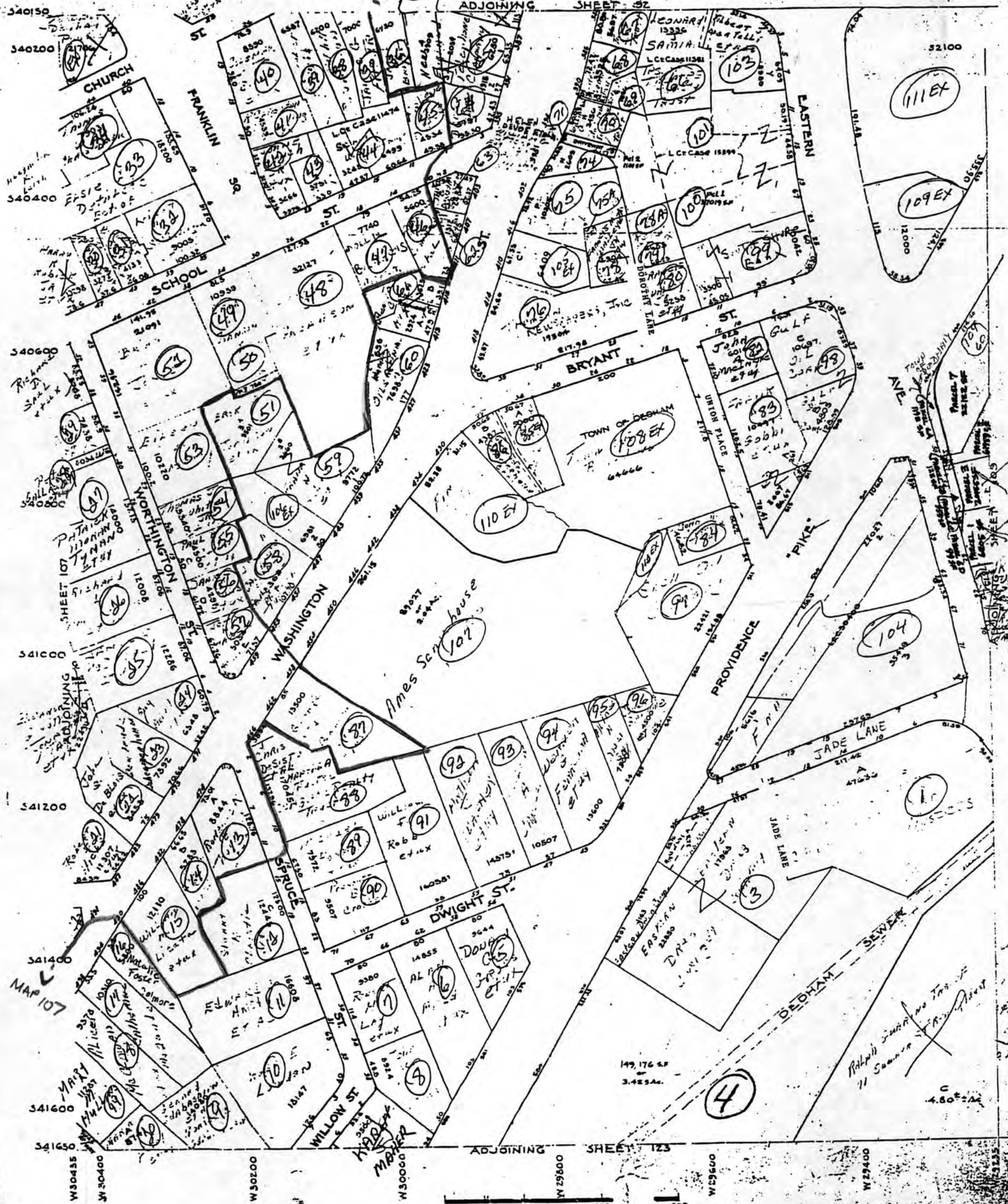
SHEET 106



MAP 92

ADJOINING

SHEET 92



SHEET 108



Legend

- Property Boundary FY 2005
- - - Easement Boundary

111-58-90 Map - Block - Lot

52 Street Address Number

12,527 ft² Area In Square Feet

This map is prepared by Applied Geographics Inc. in association with Dedham DPW - Engineering Division.

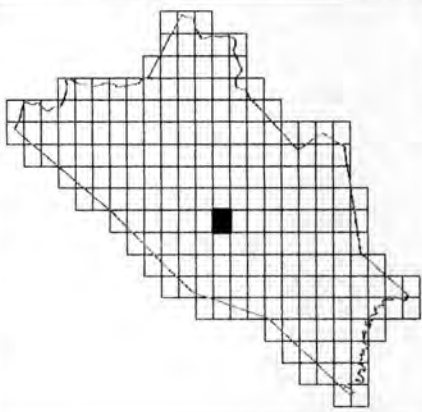
Published: July 2005

This map series was produced for assessment purposes only.

TOWN OF DEDHAM MASSACHUSETTS

This map does not have a standard scale.





Board of Assessors

Map No.:

122



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

July 12, 2006

Dr. John Roberts
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Dedham Village HD, Dedham (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 property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Four letters of objection have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Marie-Louise Kehoe, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Stanton Lyman, Dedham Historical Commission
Andrea Gilmore, consultant
Chair, Dedham Planning Board

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MAY 22 2006
MASS. HIST. COMM

May 19, 2006

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

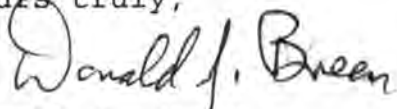
TO: State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Sirs:

I am the owner of the property located at 57 Chestnut St.,
Dedham, Massachusetts, and I am hereby voting AGAINST THIS
PROPERTY BEING LISTED, AND AGAINST THE PROPOSED Dedham
Village Historic District BEING LISTED IN THE National
Register of Historic Places.

This letter has been notarized.

Yours truly,



Donald J. Breen

Norfolk, SS

Personally appeared before me
on May 19, 2006


Nancy R. Rockwell
Notary Public

DDHMNR06

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MAY 26 2006

MASS. HIST. COMM

John S. DeBlois
Carol L. DeBlois
759 High Street
Dedham, Massachusetts

May 25, 2006

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Attention: Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: **759 High Street, Dedham, Massachusetts**

Dear Ms. Simon:

Please be advised that my wife and I are the legal owners of the property referred to above. Pursuant to your letter of May 16, 2006, we have been made aware of the fact that our property is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This letter is to inform you that we do not wish the property to be listed and formally object to the same.

Please govern yourself accordingly.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

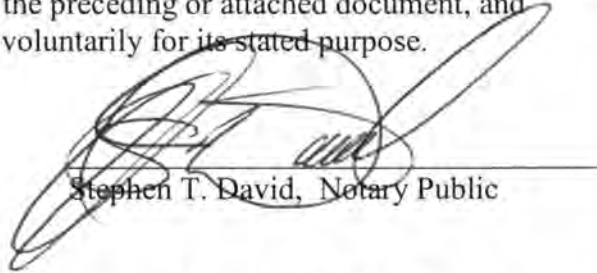

John S. DeBlois


Carol L. DeBlois

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Norfolk, ss

On this 25th day of May, 2006, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared John S. DeBlois and Carol L. DeBlois, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification which were Massachusetts driver's licenses, to be the persons whose names are signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that they signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.



Stephen T. David, Notary Public



STEPHEN T. DAVID
Notary Public
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires
April 6, 2012



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May 30, 2006

Via Regular Mail

Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Proposed Expansion of Historic District

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Jim Ray, the owner of the property at 80 Chestnut Street, Dedham, MA 02026, do hereby object to my property being included in the proposed new / expanded historic district.

Sincerely,

Jim Ray

cc: File



Sworn and subscribed before me

On this 30 day of MAY, 2006

Notary Public: Gerard F. Jaehning

My Commission Expires On: Sept 19, 2008

Patricia M. Rizza

15 Worthington Street

Dedham, MA 02026

patrizza@rcn.com

781/329-5455

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June 1, 2006

JUN 02 2006

MASS. HIST. COMM

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

re: Lot 108/56 15 Worthington Street
Dedham Village National Register District

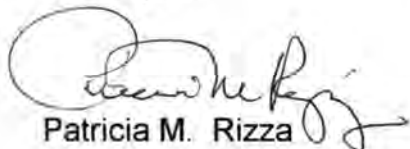
Dear Sirs:

As co-owner of the above property, I wish to state my objection to being included in the above named Dedham Village National Register District, Dedham, Massachusetts.

Please **DO NOT** include my property in the proposed historic district.

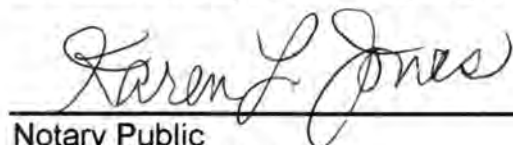
Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

Thank you.


Patricia M. Rizza

June 1, 2006

The above named Patricia M. Rizza personally appeared before me on June 1, 2006 and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his/her free act and deed, before me,



Notary Public

My commission expires

11/22/07

Ben Rizza

15 Worthington Street
5455

Dedham, MA 02026

brizza@rcn.com

781/329-

June 1, 2006

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MASS. HIST. COMM

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

re: Lot 108/56 15 Worthington Street
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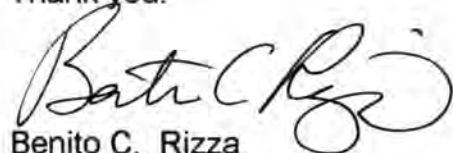
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Please **DO NOT** include my property in the proposed historic district.

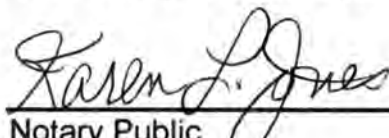
Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

Thank you.


Benito C. Rizza

June 1, 2006

The above named Benito C. Rizza personally appeared before me on June 1, 2006 and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his/her free act and deed, before me,



Notary Public
My commission expires
11/22/07