

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

AUG 21 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Waltham Multiple Resource Area

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number VARIOUS (SEE DATA SHEET)

N/A not for publication

city, town WALTHAM

N/A vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code 025county MIDDLESEXcode 021zip code 02154

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☒ district
☒ site
☒ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
182	42 buildings
3	0 sites
24	23 structures
0	0 objects
209	65 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Valerie A. TaenageDate 8/21/89

State Historic Pres. Officer/ Executive Director of Mass. Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) cover acceptedfor

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 9-28-89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGSCOMMERCE / TRADE: FINANCIAL INSTIT., PROF.,
BUSINESSINDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURE(*see continuation sheet)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGSCOMMERCE/TRADE: FINANCIAL INSTIT., PROF.,
BUSINESSINDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURE(*see continuation sheet)**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

GEORGIAN/FEDERAL : GREEK REVIVALITALIANATE: QUEEN ANNE : COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation MULTIPLEwalls MULTIPLEroof MULTIPLEother MULTIPLE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

WALTHAM MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA**Description****Boundaries**

Boundaries for the Waltham Multiple Resource Area are the incorporated city limits of Waltham, Massachusetts, which encompass an area of ca. 12.5 square miles. Waltham serves as the commercial/industrial core for the largely suburban surrounding towns, and is directly bounded by Lexington (north), Belmont (east), Watertown (south), Newton (south), Weston (west) and Lincoln (west). Located in eastern Middlesex County in one of the oldest settled areas of the state, Waltham is ca. 10 miles from Boston on its primary western axis.

Topography

Waltham is situated at the western end of the Boston Basin and incorporates a portion of the Charles River within its southern sector. The Charles River has always been the community's principal natural resource but two of its tributaries, Beaver Brook and Stony Brook, were both substantial enough to power small-scale saw and grist mills in the 17th and 18th centuries. Beaver Brook maintains its old east-west course through the eastern half of Waltham today, but Stony Brook and its tributary Hobbs Brook were dammed in 1887 and 1897 respectively to form a major water supply for the City of Cambridge. The artificially created Hobbs Brook Basin now dominates the northwestern part of Waltham. Beaver Brook is augmented by Clematis and Chester Brooks, both of which originate in the interior highlands of Waltham. Their valleys provided early transportation routes through town, most notably the way to Lexington (now Lexington Street) along the course of Chester Brook.

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HISTORIC FUNCTION

GOVERNMENT: CITY HALL

RELIGION: CHURCHES

RECREATION & CULTURE: MUSIC FACILITY

FUNERARY: CEMETERY

INDUSTRY: WATERWORKS

EDUCATION: SCHOOL / LIBRARY

AGRICULTURE: PROCESSING

TRANSPORTATION: BRIDGE

DEFENSE: ARMORY

CURRENT FUNCTION

GOVERNMENT: CITY HALL

RELIGION: CHURCHES

RECREATION & CULTURE: MUSIC FACILITY

FUNERARY: CEMETERY

INDUSTRY: WATERWORKS

EDUCATION: SCHOOL / LIBRARY

TRANSPORTATION: BRIDGE

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The southern third of Waltham -- located below Main Street and known historically as "Waltham Plain" or "Sandy Plain" -- is relatively infertile lowland rising only slightly above the level of the Charles River. The character of this area is dominated by the river and the dense mix of industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential uses it has spawned. In contrast, the northern two-thirds of Waltham remain largely open despite intensive suburbanization begun in the mid-20th century. Known as the Waltham Highlands, it is good agricultural land occupying the leading edge of the fells Upland district. Several major hills dominate the west-central portion of Waltham, with Prospect Hill at 478 feet the highest among them. The land covered by these hills has had negligible value for agricultural, industrial, or residential uses.

Political Boundaries

The city of Waltham originated as the Middle Precinct of Watertown, incorporated in 1636; the eight-mile line of the Watertown grant survives as Waltham's northern boundary with Lexington. Weston, originally known as the West Precinct, was set off from Watertown in 1692 with Stony Brook as the boundary. At that time, Waltham assumed the name of West Precinct. The eastern boundary with Watertown was established in 1738 when Waltham was established as a separate town. Lincoln was set off on the northwest side in 1754 with the boundary following the configuration of the original 1638 Watertown division quadrants.

There have been several minor adjustments and two major changes to the political boundaries of Waltham since its incorporation. The first major change occurred in 1849, when Waltham purchased 600 acres south of the Charles river from Newton. Acquisition of the "South Side" expanded Waltham's industrial opportunities and hastened Newton's transformation to the "Garden City." The second major change was the ceding of the "Waverly Oaks" area east of Beaver Brook to Belmont when that town was set off from Cambridge in 1859. Minor adjustments occurred with Lexington in 1895, and with Belmont in 1939.

Historic Overview

Waltham is an important secondary city with an illustrious industrial heritage located within the Greater Boston area. It presents a sharp contrast to surrounding communities, which are almost entirely residential suburbs with their roots in agricultural pursuits. Waltham, too, began as an agricultural community but by the early 19th century, innovative large-scale industries had begun to develop along the Charles River. As a result, the city's South Side

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presents a densely urban image characterized by a tight grid street pattern and closely sited single and multi-family houses. Industries and residences range along Crescent Street, which follows the course of the river, while Moody Street cuts through as a commercial spine. In contrast, the northern two-thirds of the city remained largely agricultural throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Even now, despite inroads made by post-World War II suburban expansion, extensive open space remains in the form of park land, state hospitals, and educational institutions.

Community Development Patterns

Contact Period: 1500-1630

Prior to its settlement by Europeans in the early 17th century, Waltham was well known to native Americans as an important regional corridor of trails linking the Mystic and Concord Valleys. The most prominent trail was the "Connecticut Path" following the east-west route of the Charles River. The environmental diversity of the area, along with access to the coast and fish runs, also made it attractive for settlement. Strong site potential is suspected along Beaver Brook, Hardy's Pond, and at Calvary Cemetery.

Settlement Period - Waltham Before Incorporation: 1630-1738

European settlement began in the mid-1630s as families moved west from Watertown along the Charles River, and north toward Lexington along Chester Brook. When Watertown was divided into three military precincts in 1691, Waltham became known as the Middle Precinct. In 1713, Weston was set off as a separate town, and Waltham assumed its previous designation as the Western Precinct. As early as 1636, Watertown was noted as the most populous town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, with over 100 families (about 700 people). Nevertheless, Nathan Warren, an important late 19th century local historian (see form #119), noted that by period's end, "the growth of Waltham as an outlying part of Watertown was slow and without annals of note."

Earliest settlement occurred in the eastern and northern portions of present-day Waltham because the fertile lands and small-scale streams there were conducive to the support of a limited agricultural economy. A fulling mill was established on Beaver Brook in 1662 while grist mills were erected on Stony and Chester Brooks in 1679 and 1692 respectively. Division lines were plotted in these area, with the "Eight Mile line" surviving as the present boundary with Lexington.

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Settlement took the form of individual farmsteads developed on the East Anglian enclosed field system. This unusually dispersed pattern delayed development of a typical town center combining civic, religious, and economic functions until well after period's end. A reflection of this is seen in the far flung siting of key community functions. Grove Hill cemetery was established on the Sudbury Road at the Watertown line in 1703 (southeast corner); the First Meetinghouse was erected at Lyman and Beaver Streets in 1723 (central section); and the Sudbury Road developed as a transportation corridor supporting important economic activities (southern third). Another indication is the division of the town into three school squadrons or districts in the early 18th century despite the sparse population. The First Squadron included the portion of the town east of the church at Lyman and Beaver Streets and north of Beaver Brook. The Second encompassed the area west of the church and north of Beaver Street, and the Third included all the land south of Beaver Street, including the Plains from the Watertown line to Stony Brook.

Native trails, upgraded throughout the period, served as the town's primary transportation routes. The most important of these extended east-west through the Waltham Plain along the route of present Main and Weston Streets (Route 20). Known to native Americans as the Connecticut Path, the colonists christened it the Sudbury Road or Great Country Road. It provided the primary link between the Boston/Cambridge colonial center and western settlements. A second highway extending north from the Charles River to Lexington and Concord developed along the routes of Lyman, Beaver, and Lexington Streets. Trapelo Road probably extended as far west as Lexington Street as an alternative route to Concord.

Waltham - Agrarian Community: 1738-1813

This period opens with Waltham's incorporation as a separate town, distinct from the mother community of Watertown. Despite this auspicious beginning, however, growth and change came only in gradual increments, as little occurred to stimulate new settlement. The number of inhabitants at the time of incorporation was probably about fifty, by 1765 the population reached a total of 663 persons, with 107 families housed in ninety dwellings. Near the end of the period, in 1810, the total number of residents had only reached 1,004.

Settlement remained dispersed without the focus of a town center. The only thing approaching this status was a cluster of homes, taverns, and shops, including a blacksmith's shop, near Main and Linden Streets. The Stephen Mead House, 411 Main Street (ca. 1795, #69), is a surviving remnant. Isolated

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farmsteads like the William Wellington House, 785 Trapelo Road (1779; #165), developed along the established roadways in the northern part of town. Agriculture remained as the economic mainstay with many farms producing surplus crops to send to Boston. Industrial development included the town's first papermill of 1760 located on the Charles River at Farwell Street. Three others were added between 1788 and 1801, quietly ushering in the town's industrial future and the dominance of its southern third.

Several new roads were added to the existing transportation network. Early in the period, Church Street was installed as a southern route to the meetinghouse, while Forest Street appeared to the north. Prospect Hill Road and West Street were also laid out in the 18th century. The completion of a bridge over the Charles at Newton Street in 1761, the first bridge erected over Waltham's segment of the river, may have attracted some settlers from Newton and points further south and west. Finally, the Sudbury Road continued to grow in importance as the Boston Post Road (present Main Street/Route 20). This route became one of the busiest thoroughfares to New York and the interior settlements of the colony as reflected in the erection of several period taverns.

By the late 18th century, three wealthy Bostonians, attracted by Waltham's proximity and strong transportation connections, developed lavish summer estates of major architectural pretension. Still extant are the Vale, Lyman Street (1793; NR and NHL 12/30/70) designed for Theodore Lyman by Samuel McIntyre, and Gore Place, Gore Street (1806; NR and NHL 12/30/70) designed for Christopher and Rebecca Gore by J.G. LeGrand.

Early Industrial Center 1813-1854

Waltham underwent a profound physical transformation during this period as it changed from a sleepy agrarian town to a bustling center fueled by innovative textile industries. Indicative is the rise in residents from 1,004 in 1810 to 1,677 in 1820, to 2,273 in 1830. Between 1840 and 1850 the population nearly doubled. Illustrative are the town maps of 1836 and 1854.

For the first time, settlement began to concentrate on the South Side as many took up residence near the Charles River and its growing textile industries. Some of the earliest housing in this area was sponsored by the town's major industry, the Boston Manufacturing Company (BMC) (NHL - 12/22/77; NR - 4/18/79). Most of these vernacular woodframe duplexes and rowhouses were erected on or just off River Street, which was laid out in 1818 between the cotton mill and its bleachery/dye works recently established down the river.

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During the decade of the 1840s, several events served to strengthen the growing position of the South Side. Rail transportation arrived in Waltham with the Fitchburg Railroad in 1843. Originally planned for high ground a third of a mile from the river and north of Main Street, the BMC influenced the railroad to run right past the mills at the river. It thereby strengthened the industrial character of development immediately adjacent to the civic center that was beginning to rise. In 1851, the Watertown Branch Railroad was added, connecting Watertown Square with the Fitchburg Railroad at present Waltham Center. Growth of the South Side was also spurred by completion of the Moody Street Bridge in 1847 leading to Newton and other points south and west.

Recognizing the growth and strategic importance of the South Side, the town fathers purchased 600 acres of land south of the river from Newton. The transaction took place in 1849 at a cost of \$1,000. At the time of its annexation, the South Side consisted of only 170 people and thirtyfive buildings.

The area immediately north of the BMC, centered on Main, Church, and Lexington Streets, was also changing rapidly during this period. In 1831, the First Parish Church was moved south from its 18th century location at Lyman and Beaver Streets to the corner of Church and School Streets. A common bounded by Main, Common, School, and Lexington Streets was set out in 1836 to provide open space in front of the church. By 1854, this important historic landscape had been reduced to the triangular-shaped parcel that remains today, framed by the rebuilt church (1932) and several period houses (Area G).

The area was largely undeveloped when the church and common appeared in the 1830s, but by the following decade, a grid pattern of residential streets had appeared. Continued industrial prosperity, the completion of the Fitchburg Railroad (1843), and a large influx of Irish immigrants triggered the building boom. Despite the extensive use of modern siding treatments in these areas, unspoiled examples of vernacular Greek Revival-style architecture can be found in the connected cottages built by Richard Holbrook, 29-31 Heard Street (ca.1844; #66), the Josiah Beard House, 70 School Street (ca.1884; #94). Several elaborate temple-front dwellings were also erected, including the William Gibbs House, 14 Liberty Street (ca. 1847; #97), and the unusual Prospect House, 11 Hammond Street (ca.1839; #125), built near the corner of Main Street as a tavern/hotel.

Lyman Street (Area D), laid out in 1826 as a route to the church when it still stood on its original location, also began to develop during this period. This busy thoroughfare is still bordered by several old stone walls and mature trees, providing an impressive introduction to The Vale, which is located near

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its northern terminus. Representative houses of the 1840s include the Greek Revival-style home of blacksmith Lewis Emerson, 21 Lyman Street (1847; D78), as well as the Italianate-style houses of sheriff Eben W. Fiske, 46-48 Lyman Street (1848; D84) and lawyer Josiah Rutter, 54 Lyman Street (ca. 1848; D85).

Farmhouses continued to be built in the northwestern and northeastern parts of town. Several were built on or near the sites of earlier houses. Examples include the Thomas Barnes House, 342-44 Warren Street (ca. 1837; #61), and the Jonas Clark House, 399 Lexington Street (ca. 1825; #148; Area F). Both dwellings retain a high percentage of their original rural settings. In this part of town, the major transportation improvement was extension of Trapelo Road to the Lincoln town line.

Accelerated Industrial Expansion: 1854-1884

This period of thirty years was one of rapid expansion for Waltham in all areas, including population, industrial base, commercial activities, housing stock, and growth of road networks. The population rose quickly to 9,065 in 1870, and then to nearly 12,000 by 1880. Immigrants attracted by Waltham's strong industrial base accounted for much of this growth. Census data reveals that by 1865 approximately 21% of Waltham residents claimed Ireland as their birthplace; the Irish continued to account for most of Waltham's foreign-born population throughout the 19th century.

The vigorous growth of the South Side continued during this period in response to industrial expansion along the Charles River. Most important was establishment of the Waltham Watch Company at Crescent and Prospect Streets in 1854. It quickly became the town's leading industry, and like the BMC before it, played a major role in development of the immediate area. A related enterprise, the Waltham Improvement Company, was formed in March 1854 to provide housing for employees who were restricted to Protestants and the native born for several decades. The result was a grid street pattern with several hundred houselots developed over 160 acres of flat pasture and woodland between Moody Street and the arc of Crescent Street to the west. The streets were planted with shade trees and equipped with gas lights. Until the 1880s, restrictive covenants excluded the foreign-born along with "noisy, nauseous and offensive trade." During the early 1860s, two square parks were laid out across from the watch factory on either side of Cherry Street. Known as Robbins and Crescent Parks, these green spaces were designed to serve as a dust-buffer zone for the watch factory as well as public ornaments.

During the period a dense neighborhood of single and multi-family homes in a variety of styles developed. Many were substantial, especially those along

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Crescent Street and the river which often housed company executives and department foremen. Despite extensive use of artificial siding and replacement windows, numerous well-preserved examples remain. Among them are the Italianate-style Robert Murray House, 85 Crescent Street (ca. 1859; #27), the Italianate-style Gilbert Colburn Double House, 110-112 Crescent Street (ca. 1870; #29), the neighboring Stick Style Charles Baker Houses, 119-121 and 107 Adams Street (1881-1883 and ca. 1880; #38, 40), and the Queen Anne-style Charles Byam House, 337 Crescent Street (1883-86; #31). The verandah-encircled Queen Anne-style house at 120 Crescent Street (c.1881-1886; #30) was the home of businessman and Waltham mayor (1885-1889), Henry N. Fisher.

Neighborhoods for the foreign-born and non-Protestant developed at the lower, eastern end of the river. River Street, previously developed by the BMC, was popular as was the upper end of Newton Street. In the latter area, street names like Liverpool Lane, Muldoon's Court, and McBride's Court indicate the high percentage of Irish residents. This area became an Irish enclave primarily after the 1872 demise of the Newton Chemical Company whose land was sold for houselots after the buildings were taken down. An unusual survivor in this area is the brick Potter/O'Brian House, 206 Newton Street (ca. 1849-1854; #54), which appears to have been built as a boardinghouse for the Chemical Company immediately to the south.

Elsewhere, the residential neighborhood around the First Parish Church continued to grow and expand outward. The establishment of St. Mary's Parish in 1835, and construction of the present brick church at 135 School Street (1858; Area I), indicates a strong Catholic population here as well. Another working-class neighborhood with a foreign-born population was developing on Charles and Felton Streets just north of the river and west of the town center. A group of well-preserved, wood-frame double houses (Area H; ca. 1865) remain at 128-144 Charles Street.

Generally, more elaborate houses were constructed at the east and west ends of Main Street, and along Lexington and Church Streets to Piety Corner, where a Swedenborgian Church had been established in 1860 (Areas E and F). Lyman Street (Area D) also continued to develop with well-detailed period houses. Outlying areas to the north and west remained largely rural with continued established farmsteads producing fruit and vegetables for the Boston market.

The town center began to achieve something of its present appearance during this period, with well-detailed commercial and institutional buildings centered on Main Street and a large common. The common was laid out in 1854 on former BMC land; its present size was confirmed at period's end with

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Waltham's incorporation as a city. Dominating the central Main Street skyline at this time was the stately spire of the First Congregational Church, 730 Main Street (1870; #105). It joined the already established First Parish and St. Mary's Churches located a short distance to the north on Church Street.

Several stylish masonry commercial blocks also appeared in the area as the small, wood-frame shops that once stood on Main Street were gradually replaced (Area A). The earliest of these is the Italianate-style Central Block, 627 Main Street (1856), which originally served as a hotel. Others were the Victorian Gothic-style Whitford Block, 663 Main Street (1877), and the Queen Anne-style Music Hall, 15 Elm Street (1880).

Moody Street (Area B) also began to slowly develop as secondary retail district for the South Side, serving workers from the adjacent Watch neighborhood. Its first commercial block appeared in 1869 and was known as Hall's Corner. Other two-to three-story wood-frame blocks followed in the 1870s and 1880s. The first masonry block was the 1879 Connelly Block. Small-scale commercial development may also have occurred on River Street.

The major transportation improvement of the period was the introduction of streetcar lines. The earliest of these, established in 1868, served a purely industrial function by expanding the radius within which Watch Company employees could live and still travel easily to and from work. This horsecar line followed a circuitous route to West Newton that ran down east Main Street and across the river on Moody Street. It then turned west onto Crescent Street to avoid the growing commercial center and to travel directly past the Watch Company doors. The route then continued south on lower Moody Street into West Newton, where additional housing had been developed for employees.

The South Side became more accessible during this period with new bridges at Prospect and Farwell Streets. In 1877 a new three-arch stone bridge, provided by Hiram Blaisdell of Concord, was built spanning the Charles River at Newton Street (#900).

In 1881, the Fitchburg and Watertown Branch Railroads were supplemented by the Central Massachusetts Railroad. It was roughly laid out over the route originally planned for the Fitchburg line along the higher ground of Main Street. This line had less effect on Waltham's development than its predecessors, though it did help create a moderate barrier to northward development from Main Street in the Highlands neighborhood. Still extant on Linden Street is a Central Massachusetts Railroad iron lattice truss bridge erected in 1894 (#901).

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Watch City: 1884-1940

This was a period of change for Waltham, opening with its incorporation as a city, and witnessing its peak and decline as an industrial center. In 1880, Waltham's population stood just below 12,000, the requisite number for establishment as a city. By 1915 it had swelled to 30,047, with the greatest increase occurring in the 1890s. The Irish remained the city's largest ethnic group, augmented with substantial French Canadian and Sicilian influences by the turn of the century. After 1910, population growth slowed and actually declined in the 1930s to a total of 40,020 in 1940.

Early in this period, residential expansion filled the South Side and the central Main Street area, largely with two-to three-story wood-frame multi-family housing. The Colonial Revival style apartment house at 202-204 Charles Street (ca. 1913; #113) is a good example of this type, as is The Oxford, 4 Adams Street (1897; #26). Smaller scale examples are the Aaron Martin Houses, 188-190, and 192-194 Adams Street (1890s; #36). In the 1910s and 1920s, development spread out to east Main Street, which became absorbed as part of the grid of Watertown and Belmont Streets, to the Highlands (Prospect Hill area) and to the Island (Woerd Avenue area). Pockets of development also appeared around Trapelo Road and around Hardy Pond. The 1927 city atlas showed more subdivisions in the planning stage, some of which still have not been realized. This later development demonstrates the influence of the automobile, increasingly popular after 1915, on Waltham settlement patterns. Subdivisions to the north were carved out of farmland; those between Beaver and River Streets largely resulted from reworking of private estate lands.

At the turn of the century, however, it was street railways that provided transportation for the masses, and linked Waltham with neighboring towns. Lines operated from Watertown along Main Street, from Lexington along Lexington Street, and from Newton along Moody and High Streets. A trolley from Belmont to Lexington Street followed Trapelo Road from Waverly Oaks. The increased auto usage mentioned above led to abandonment of the trolley system in the early 1910s and to the upgrading of major roadways soon after. Trapelo Road was widened as a major east-west thoroughfare as was Main Street, which was also integrated into the state highway system as Route 20. Route 117 west to Weston on Stowe and West Main Streets, and Route 60 east to Belmont on Linden and Waverly Oak Roads, terminated at their intersection with Route 20.

In general during this period, industrial growth continued in the established zone around the river, although some spread to the vicinity of the Fitchburg line at Lexington Street and at Beaver Street. Growth consisted of both
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construction of new factories and expansions of existing plants like the BMC (1873, 1880, 1890, 1901-1911) and Waltham Watch (1888, 1903, 1913).

Major commercial growth continued at Central Square (Area A) and upper Moody Street (Area B) with small-scale neighborhood shopping areas developing elsewhere. It took the form of multi-story masonry blocks until late in the period when one-story blocks came into fashion.

Major public and private institutional growth occurred during this period as well. Construction of municipal buildings began with Waltham's incorporation as a city. These included the Romanesque Revival Lexington Street Fire Station, 25 Lexington Street (1887; Area A), the adjacent Police Station, 23 Lexington Street (1890; Area A), and Fire Department Headquarters, 583 Moody Street (1890; #43), as well as the Waltham High School, 55 School Street (1902; #93) and the Royal Robbins School, 58 Chestnut Street (1901; #45). The most important civic building of the period was the Georgian Revival-style City Hall, 610 Main Street (1924-26; Area A) adjacent to the Common. The Common itself was graced with several statues.

The large number of churches constructed or remodeled during this period reflects both population growth and diversity. Nineteenth century examples include Beth Eden Baptist Church, 82 Maple Street (1888-1891; #44), serving the South Side and Christ Episcopal, 750 Main Street (1897-1898; #107), in Waltham Center. St. Charles Borromeo, Hall and Cushing Streets (1915-1922; #48), was built on the South Side in the 20th century while in the center, the First Congregational Church, 730 Main Street (1870-71/ 1925; #105) was remodeled in 1925, and the old First Parish Church, 87 School Street (#100) was rebuilt in 1932-1933 following a major fire.

Finally, large parts of northern Waltham were reserved as open space during this period. On the Weston line, Stony Brook and Hobbs Brook were dammed in 1887 and 1897 to create Hobbs Brook Basin. This major water supply for the City of Cambridge dominates northern Waltham west of Route 128 (I-95). To the east, establishment of several institutions during this period has also preserved a great deal of open space. From east to west on Trapelo Road, these include the Metropolitan District Commission's Beaverbrook Reservation, the Fernald State School (1887), Metropolitan State Hospital (1930), and Middlesex County Hospital (early 20th century). Bentley College on Forest Street extends the open space further. Brandeis University serves the same function in southeast Waltham. It was founded in 1948 by the Jewish community, and named in honor of Louis Brandeis, the first Jewish Supreme Court justice.

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Architecture

The architecture section following is organized by building type. Residential structures are discussed first and are the most numerous component within the nomination. Non-residential structures, including municipal, commercial, and industrial buildings, are then discussed.

Residential Buildings

Waltham's housing stock dates primarily from 1870-1930. Development of residential neighborhoods did not begin until as late as the 1840s. Up until that time, Waltham's territory was dotted with farmsteads and was devoid of a village center. The residential development of the areas east and west of the present Common and north of Main Street was triggered, in part, by the completion of the Fitchburg Railway in 1843 and the expansion of the mills. (A small node of Boston Manufacturing Company housing developed as early as ca. 1815-1820 along Carter Street.) Lyman Street, set out in 1826, evolved as an enclave of comfortable, well-crafted homes between ca. 1835-1910 (Area D). In 1854, the crescent-shaped area west of Moody Street and south of the Charles River was platted with a regular street grid by the American Waltham Watch Company-related Waltham Improvement Association. Targeted for skilled Watch Factory workers, many of the houses along Crescent Street and the Charles River were quite substantial Italianate, Mansard and Queen Anne-style residences. Multi-family housing on the interior streets served less elite employees. Double houses, many with a two-bay, end wall gable/side entrance form, may have originated here in Waltham. East of Moody Street, the area around the Newton Chemical Company developed as a neighborhood of modest workers' wood-frame vernacular houses between ca. 1840-1890. Starting in the 1860s, a node of affluent housing sprang up around Piety Corner--a development linked to the growth of the area's Swedenborgian church and school (Area F). The completion of the Massachusetts Central Railroad in 1881 sparked limited suburban development in the Highlands area west of Bacon Street. Although the Bleachery neighborhood in the vicinity of Willow and River Streets had begun to develop as early as the 1870s with a ca. 1890s George Strout-designed enclave of Queen Anne houses at Lafayette and Main Streets, most notably the Robert Stark House, 176 Main Street (c.1890, #58), it was not until after 1920 that the eastern portion of Waltham was filled with solid Tudor, Mission, Bungalow and Georgian Revival-style middle class houses. Residential development in the western sections of the town was curtailed, during the late 1880s/1890s by the creation of the Cambridge Reservoir. Trapelo Road and vicinity remained rural until as late as 1950 with subsequent suburban house development.

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Waltham's housing stock is fairly evenly divided between modest workers' housing located within a one-mile radius of the Common, and comfortable suburban residences located in virtually every section of the city. The workers' housing is generally conservative in plan and detailing, but reflects construction for skilled factory workers in terms of simple, straightforward form and elements. Modern siding has frequently covered clapboards and shingles and windows have often been replaced. Brick and stucco, with a few noteworthy exceptions, were rarely used prior to ca. 1920. As in other Boston suburbs, Tudor, Bungalow and Colonial Revival-style details predominate between 1900-1948. Early-mid 20th century masonry apartment buildings are rare as Waltham's City Center and South Side had been intensely developed by the time apartment buildings rose in popularity ca. 1900. While a few houses of architect design are known, the great majority of the houses built at the end of the 19th century were the work of local speculators and builders. Waltham architects active ca. 1880-1910, including Henry Hartwell (Hartwell, Richardson and Driver) and George E. Strout, are represented by individual houses rather than entire developments (with the possible exception of a half dozen Queen Anne-style Strout-designed houses at Lafayette Streets and Main Street). Henry W. Hartwell is credited with the design of the Curley House, 98 Lyman Street (1886, #D91). Henry W. Hartwell, for many years a Waltham resident, is probably most closely identified with architectural design in the city, having designed numerous residences, commercial blocks, and other buildings.

The Central Square Historic District (Area A) provides a unique opportunity to view buildings that constitute a retrospective of Henry W. Hartwell's architectural career. Examples of his designs at Central Square range from the red pressed-brick Italianate-style Central Block (1856, 627 Main Street), through the Romanesque Revival-style Parmenter Block (1887, 95-107 Moody Street) to the Georgian Revival-style Buttrick Building (1903, 582-583 Main Street).

During the first half of the 20th century, the nationally known firm of Ryan and Luscomb was based in Waltham. This firm was composed entirely of women, most notably Florence Luscomb, the noted suffragette. Further research is needed to identify examples of her work.

First Period (1640-1730)

Late 19th century photographs of First Period Waltham houses suggest that these dwellings were of typical Massachusetts Bay Colony construction with heavy timber framing, central chimney plans, and clapboard exteriors. The oldest surviving structure (residential or otherwise) in Waltham is

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The late Federal brick J. Olcott House, 35-37 Central Street (c.1837; #65), evidently represents the work of Daniel Olcott, bricklayer. This boxy double house, with its center hall plan, planar surfaces, and low hip roof, ranks among the first houses erected on Central Street, originally known as Middle Street.

Waltham contains several substantial examples of Federal Period "brick-enders," including the Phineas Lawrence House (1804, NR 1987), the paired chimneyed Benjamin Wellington House, 56 Whittier Avenue (ca. 1810, #163) and the 1826 John Sanderson House, 562 Lexington Street (#160), center passage main block with brick rear wall.

The outstanding wood-frame Federal house in the city is The Vale (NR/NHL: 12/30/70), designed by Samuel McIntyre in 1793. Scattered throughout the portion of the city north of the Charles River are generally plain two-story, clapboard-clad, five bay by two bay Federal farmhouses including the Jonas Clark House, 399 Lexington Street (1825, #F148, Area F), and the David Townsend House, 11 School Street (ca. 1831, #D79, Area D, moved to this lot from Lyman Street, ca. 1900-1911). Solid and extremely plain examples of the early 19th century connected farm house include the Sanderson-Clark House, 75 Lincoln Street (1831, #152), and the Thomas Barnes House, 342-344 Warren Street (1837, #61). Both houses feature eaves that project from the side, rather than the more typical rear walls.

Greek Revival Style (1820-1870)

The Greek Revival style is well represented in Waltham and tends to be concentrated in the residential areas bordering Central Square. These houses range from modest 1 1/2-story cottages to elaborate 2 1/2-story temple form houses. All of the city's Greek Revival-style housing is constructed of wood, with the exception of granite block foundations. Many examples feature the newly popular sidehall plan and gable end orientation, which mimicked the Greek temple form. Houses built on the new plan include the Josiah Beard House, 70 School Street (1844, #94), the James Swasey House, 30 Common Street (1846, #104), and the Lewis Emerson House, 21 Lyman Street (1847, #D78, Area D). The Beard and Swasey houses both feature columned porches. Less common is the old-fashioned, five-bay, center-entrance, Greek Revival-style house. Solid, well-crafted examples of this type of two-story dwelling include the Marshall Smith House, 26 Liberty Street (1846-1847, #96), with its Doric columned porch and the Amos Stearns House, 1079 Trapelo Road (1845, #164, see below). The most elaborate Greek Revival-style houses, exhibiting monumental columned temple main facades, are rare in eastern Massachusetts

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incorporated within the Hagar House, 51 Sanders Lane (ca. 1716, #135). Currently treated as a rear "ell" of a large mid-19th century home, this structure consists of three rooms and an attic with substantial hewn oak timbers and walls filled with brick nogging.

Georgian Period (1725-1785)

The Georgian Period is relatively well-represented in Waltham. In general these venerable survivors are substantial in scale and form, and simple in execution; all are wood frame. The Samuel Harrington House, 475 South Street (ca. 1750, #118) has a solid, straightforward center passage, gable-roofed main block with additions dating to 1790 and 1862. The Ephraim Hammond House, 265 Beaver Street (#169) is the only Waltham example of a side hall-plan Georgian house. Built ca. 1775, this house has a three-bay main facade featuring window surrounds with narrow, delicate moldings. Its second floor windows are headed into the cornice. This house's interior was restored during the 1920s, after its ownership had passed from the Cornelia Otis Warren estate to the Massachusetts Council of Girl Scouts.

Particularly noteworthy is the William Wellington House, 785 Trapelo Road (ca. 1779, #165) with its ample, boxy, hip-roofed form and well-executed enframements and interior panelling. Extremely plain Georgian farmhouses include the Fuller-Bemis House, 41-43 Cherry Street (ca. 1776, #39) with its center passage plan, symmetrical five-bay main facade, and broad end-wall gables, and the Nathan Sanderson I House, 107 Lincoln Street (ca. 1783, #153). This dwelling originated as a 1 1/2-story cottage. Its second floor dates to ca. 1834. The Jonathan Hammond House, 311 Beaver Street (ca. 1785; #170), provides a glimpse of a commodious late 18th century gentleman farmer's homestead. The Hagar-Meade House, 411 Main Street (1795; #69), with its well-detailed pedimented center entry, is an important survivor in the downtown area.

Federal Period (1785-1830)

Brick is generally not a material employed in pre-1920 Waltham housing, and yet several interesting masonry houses survive from this earlier period. They include an elaborate English Country House at the Vale, 600 Beaver Street (ca. 1800; #177) to an elaborate English Country House, Gore Place (NR/NHL: 12/30/70), designed by J.G. LeGrand/Rebecca Gore in 1805-1806. The substantial, chastely rendered brick Elijah Fiske Farm House, 457 Lincoln Street (ca. 1801; #155), with its elegant fanlights surmounting front and side entrances, and low hip roof, once presided over extensive farmlands in the Lakeview section of Waltham.

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cities and towns. Waltham is fortunate to possess a fine collection of these temple front Greek Revival-style houses. Particularly memorable is the William Gibbs House, 14 Liberty Street (ca. 1845-1847, #97). Perched on a low rise, its main facade is dominated by a two-story fluted Corinthian columned portico. Other good examples of the temple front house type are the Lyman Reed House, 436 Main Street (ca. 1844-1845, #E72 Area E) and the Benjamin Clough House, 42-44 Prospect Street (ca. 1855, #115).

An example of a five-bay center-entry Greek Revival-style cottage is the John Emerson House, 40 Lyman Street (1834-1838, #D83, Area D).

The Amos Stearns House, 1079 Trapelo Road (#164), and the Nahum Hardy House, 724 Lexington Street (#162), were both probably built in 1845. These substantial houses evidently represent the work of the same builder. Both houses exhibit extremely unusual, dentil-like round wooden pegs at the base of the porch entablatures and on the fascia boards. In addition, the Amos Stearns House is the only house in Waltham with rock faced granite slab porch posts--evidently an original feature.

Italianate Style (1845-1870)

Numerous Italianate-style houses survive in the mid-19th century neighborhoods bordering on Central Square. By and large these houses possess traditional vernacular house plans rather than innovative irregular plans. For example, the towered, Italianate villa is virtually unknown in Waltham. The three-bay by one-bay, center hall plan Italianate style house is more common in Waltham. Good examples of this house type include the Warren White House, 192 Warren Street (1850-54, #60) and the Joseph Andrews House, 258 Linden Street (1851, #172). Also worth noting as an example of this Italianate house type is the Robert Murray House at 85 Crescent Street (c. 1859, #27). This house features a projecting center pavilion with pedimented Georgian entrance which was removed from a house on Massachusetts' South Shore and installed here during the 1920's.

The Lyman Street Historic District (Area D) provides representative examples of this style including the three-bay main facade, center passage, hip-roofed Warren Emerson House at 15 Lyman Street (1873, #D76) and the irregular plan Josiah Rutter House, 54-56 Lyman Street (c. 1848, #D85). The latter house displays an elaborate well carved entrance enframingent. Other well executed wood-frame Italianate style houses in Waltham include two in the vicinity of Piety Corner (Area F): The Perez Smith House, 46 Lincoln Street (1851, #151) and the Benjamin Worcester House, 28 Worcester Lane (1853, #F134). The George Chamberlain House, 418 Main Street (1850-54; #F70, Area F), is a large house

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of considerable architectural pretension trimmed with wide flushboard pilasters and plaster acanthus leaf ornamentation above the main entrance.

The conservative form and fenestration of the Leonard Stanley House, 23-25 Taylor Street (#50), alludes to a five-bay by two-bay gable-roofed Federal farmhouse (with later additions) but its arched attic windows and return eaves are unmistakably Italianate. Middlesex deeds point to a construction date of ca. 1856 for the Stanley House. Also located to the east of Moody Street is the Potter O'Brien House, 206 Newton Street (ca. 1849-1854, #54). This house is the only brick Italianate house in the city and may have been built to serve as a boarding house for Newton Chemical Company workers.

Second Empire Style (1860-1880)

Although popular for only a brief period, the Second Empire or Mansard style was considered a very modern building form in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In general, this style is not well represented in Waltham, perhaps underlining the conservatism of factory owners and farmers alike. This style was utilized for several houses in such affluent enclaves as Piety Corner (Area F) and Lyman Streets (Area D). Apparently mansard-roofed buildings erected for the Waltham New Church School during the 1860s (see #F139 and #F140), paved the way for mansard Piety Corner-area houses built the same year for members of the Clark family, such as the Calvin Clark House, 340 Lexington Street (1864, #F142). The substantial Nathan Hobart House, 362 Lexington Street (1864, #F143), represents a high-style interpretation with attractive pedimented and segmental-headed window enframements. The William G. Childs House, 528 Lexington Street (1873, G158), incorporates an Italianate entrance and window enframements. Lyman Street's Second Empire-style houses include a sidehall-plan house with two-bay main facade and polychromatic slate roof (1871, #D75).

Other Late 19th Century Architectural Styles

During the 1870s, relatively exotic architectural modes such as the Carpenter Gothic, and Stick styles found expression in the form and/or elements of a handful of Waltham residences. The Carpenter Gothic style was employed in the design of New England houses with some frequency during the 1840s but was little utilized after 1870. Waltham's two Carpenter Gothic houses, both in the Piety Corner Historic District (Area F), are quite late, however. The John Gilbert-built Abbey Rutter House, 345 Bacon Street (ca. 1877, #F131), possesses an asymmetrical plan reminiscent of Queen Anne-style houses, but its bargeboards with open, Gothicized tracery strike a distinctly Carpenter Gothic note. The George Frank Frost House, 326 Bacon Street (ca. 1860s, #F130),

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displays Carpenter Gothic form--most notably its paired, steeply-pitched gables.

The Stick Style in Waltham is generally confined to houses that exhibit cross bracing on porches and gables (e.g., 119-121 and 107 Adams Street, ca. 1881-1883 and 1887, respectively, #38 and #40). The "purest" example of the Stick Style in Waltham is the M.H. Young House (ca. 1884-1886, #D86) at 62 Lyman Street. This house combines the Stick Style's distinctive tall, narrow structural components with cross bracing at this house's four steeply pitched gables (five counting the porch's gable).

Suburban Housing

The great majority of Waltham's residences were built during this period. House construction activity continued on available lots to the north, east, and west of Central Square and on the South Side until well into the early 20th century. During the 1880s/1890s, suburban development was relegated to only a few outlying developments, including the Highlands. Single-family and two-family houses formed the bulk of the new construction. These houses are characterized by open plans in which room size and placement were defined more by use than by proximity to the heating sources. Changes in building technology such as central heating, indoor plumbing, and gas and electric service spelled the end for the traditional century-old vernacular house plans. Stylistically, these changes were first evident in the asymmetrical and often rambling plans of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. After 1900, there was a return to more formal, symmetrical styles (Colonial and Georgian Revival). Simple boxy house forms predominated through the 1920s for single- and multiple-family dwellings alike. After 1915, most of these houses featured shingles, clapboarded stucco, or half-timbered surface treatments.

Queen Anne Style (1875-1900)

Exuberantly detailed, asymmetrical Queen Anne-style houses of considerable size were built in virtually every section of the city. Most of these were located along or near major thoroughfares such as Main/Weston Streets and Crescent Street, with several good examples at Piety Corner (Area F). A number of these houses are "pure" in the sense that they are characterized by a large number of features associated with this style, such as combined clapboard/shingle sheathing, encircling turned-post verandas, plaster ornamentation, circular towers, and stained glass windows. Several rambling, well-detailed Queen Anne-style houses are associated with Waltham architect George E. Strout. The Robert E. Stark House, 176 Main Street (ca. 1889-1890, #58), with its distinctive circular, loggia-topped, conically capped tower, is

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featured in an early 1890s advertisement for Strout's firm. Strout was probably responsible for the Nelson F. Libby House, 147-149 Weston Street (ca. 1891, #121), with its encircling veranda, multi-gabled, roof and trademark corner tower. The F.W. Wetherbee House, 357 Crescent Street (ca. 1892, #32), is an unusually grand example of Queen Anne-style housing. Like the F.W. Wetherbee House, the C.C. Byam House, 337 Crescent Street (1883-1886, #31), represents the well-crafted Queen Anne-style house of a department foreman at "the watch." Also of interest is the towered Queen Anne-style residence of well-to-do Waltham dentist Newell D. Johnson, 428 Lexington Street (1894, #150). The Wellington-Castner House, 685 Trapelo Road (1902, #166), represents a Queen Anne-style farmhouse (with early 20th century barn) rooted in a traditional, compact, sidehall plan with minimal surface decoration. The Dunbar-Stearns House, 209 Linden Street (1846, 1893 #174), exemplifies a Greek Revival-style house that was moved on its lot and completely renovated via the widening of the main block and addition of the conically capped tower and ornate porch (the latter reintroduces this house's original Greek Revival fluted columns). The variety of shingle patterns, including some with unusual flamelike shapes, is this house's most dramatic feature.

Less easy to categorize stylistically is "Lord's Castle, 211 Hammond Street (1886-1896, #127)". Constructed of Perth Amboy buff brick with a circular fieldstone tower distinguished by castellation, this eccentric house incorporates Flemish gables and a chateausque hip roof.

Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles (1890-1920)

Few "pure" examples of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles are located within the Multiple Resource Area. The H.H. Richardson-designed Robert Treat Paine House is the premier example of the Shingle style in Waltham (1883-1886; NR-1975). Otherwise the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles are usually blended with the Queen Anne style. Full-blown examples of houses that mix the elements of these styles are located in almost every neighborhood and include the Brigham House, 235 Main Street (ca. 1893, #59), with its weathered wood shingles, sweeping rooflines, and Georgian Revival-style window treatments; the Charles A. Whitney House, 306 Lexington Street (1902, #F137, Area F), with its fieldstone foundation, wood shingles, varied window treatments, and broad, multi-gambrel gables; and the Charles P. Nutting House, 446 Main Street (ca. 1900, #E73, Area E), with its rubble stone porch walls and complex multi-gambrel roof configuration. The Piety Corner Historic District (Area F) is particularly rich in residences that exhibit Colonial Revival elements, most notably the Murray Clement House, 336 Lexington Street (1902, #F141), and the William B. Childs House, 536 Lexington Street (1904-1907,
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#G159). Exceptional examples of speculator-built Colonial Revival houses include two well-detailed houses in the Lyman Street Historic District (Area D): 30 Lyman Street and 32 Lyman Street (ca. 1900-1911 #D80, #D81).

Twentieth Century Styles (1900-1940)

During these decades, both farmers and industrialists continued to liquidate landholdings for suburban house construction. Single-family uses, once the town's predominant residential form, competed with multi-family forms, most notably the two-family house. Notably absent was extensive apartment house construction during this period. Houses retained the conservative plans and detailing of the Colonial Revival style. The influence of the Craftsman style can be noted in such features as stucco finishes, deep eaves with exposed rafters, half timbering, and decorative leaded windows. A very few houses display Mission Revival styling. In addition, a rare Boston area Luytens-like Jacobethan-style house with half timbering and Flemish gables was built to house Warren estate horticulturist Henry Stewart, at 294 Linden Street (ca. 1900-1911, #71).

The saltbox Flagg House, 65 Fairmont Avenue (ca. 1930, #120), a reproduction of the ca. 1685 "Home Sweet Home House" of East Hampton, Long Island, brings the story of Waltham residential architecture full circle from the 17th century.

Industrial Workers' Housing

Waltham's collection of 19th century industrial workers' cottages ranks among the most comprehensive in the United States in terms of form, style, and materials. These houses range from the modestly scaled, double, late Federal houses of Lawton Place (ca. 1815-1820, Area L) to the Gilbrae Inn, a ca. 1830s BMC double workers house transformed into a mansard workers boardinghouse ca. 1870 (#63). Although most of Waltham's factory housing has been altered in terms of fabric, the basic form in many cases remains intact. The Lawton Place houses represent the earliest corporation houses in America. These structures served as the prototype for factory worker housing built during the first phase of workers' house construction in Lowell. Despite extensive alterations, these houses deserve to be included on the National Register of Historic Places on the strength of their historical significance. Workers' row housing made an early appearance in Waltham via the BMC's Long Block (ca. 1816, no longer extant) on Carter Street. The long, multi-unit block at 380-410 River Street (early 1870s, #62) is a descendant of "The Long Block." Also noteworthy are the identically rendered wood shingle-clad double and single family workers' houses at 130-132, 134, 142, 150 Charles Street (1864,

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Area H). Built for laborers Edward Campbell (130, 132) and Peter Noonan (134), these houses place function above style, with surface ornamentation limited to wide fascia boards at the eaves. Surviving in the Bleachery area in nearly intact condition are two late 1860s brick mansard double houses, (153-155 River Street, #55), apparently built for upper level workers by the BMC.

The South Side contains substantial housing for skilled watch factory workers including the double Italianate wood frame house at 110-112 Crescent Street (ca. 1870, #29) and an Italianate/Stick style house at 107 Adams Street (ca. 1880, #40), which may have served as a restaurant for watch company employees. Although altered in terms of fabric, the large watch factory boardinghouse for women known as the Adams House is still extant at 9 Adams Street.

Multi-Family Housing

The story of multi-family housing begins with the construction of the BMC's "Long Block." This wood-frame structure was composed of a long 1 1/2-story midsection flanked by 2 1/2-story residences. Built in 1816, the "Long Block" was torn down.

Later examples of BMC-built "Long Blocks" include workers' housing at 380-410 River Street (ca. 1870, #62) and on the north side of Lawton Place (1889, #904). Although altered via modern synthetic siding, these houses retain integrity of form and elements (including bracketed doorhoods and lunette attic windows).

The South Side was the location of the first widespread use of multi-family housing. "The watch" neighborhood west of Moody Street is particularly rich in the commodious, well-crafted double houses originally owned by skilled watch factory workers. Built during the early 1870s, the Gilbert Coleman House at 110-112 Crescent Street (#29), with its paired entrances and bold scroll brackets, is a well-preserved example of Italianate multi-family housing. The Italianate/Stick style house at 119-121 Adams Street (ca. 1881-1883, #38) represents a double house type that may have originated in Waltham. It is characterized by a broad street-facing gable that exhibits two-story octagonal bays. Entrances are located on the side walls and open onto porches with stick side bracing. Retaining original clapboard sheathing, #188-190 and #192-194 Adams Street (ca. 1890, #36) represent a pair of two-family houses that combine the boxy foursquare form of the Colonial Revival with Queen Anne-style porch and window treatments. Interestingly, three-decker housing, which is so characteristic of many Boston neighborhoods, is a relatively rare

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building type in Waltham. In terms of craftsmanship, design, detailing, and condition, The Oxford, 4 Adams Street (1897, #26), is the best example of a double three-decker in the city.

Nonresidential Buildings

Although few pre-1850s examples of nonresidential buildings survive, Waltham possesses the full range of mid 19th-to-mid 20th century industrial, commercial, municipal, and ecclesiastical buildings. Industrial buildings generally post-date the Civil War with early 19th century BMC structures incorporated into a late 19th century factory building. The former American Waltham Watch Company (Area C) is particularly noteworthy as a well-executed late 19th/early 20th century industrial complex. Located in older industrial areas north and south of the Charles River are the ca. 1870s-1880s watch company-related enterprises (see #34, #53, #114). Although the number of Waltham's mid-late 19th century commercial blocks has been greatly reduced in recent years, concentrations of these buildings survive at Central Square and along upper Moody Street (Areas A and B). Municipal buildings generally date to the two decades following Waltham's incorporation as a city (1884) with the notable exception of the City Hall, which was built in 1924-1926 (#A1). Religious structures represent a wide variety of mid 19th-20th century styles and materials.

Industrial

The earliest "industrial" structure in the city is the cordwainer's shop at 380 Lexington Street, Piety Corner. It is situated on the Sanderson-Bemis House (1819-1829, #145) property and is said to have been built in the 18th century, although the interior framing appears to date to the 19th century.

The Boston Manufacturing Company's original mills were the first brick textile mills in the United States, though the basic form, with a double-gabled clerestory monitor roof, had evolved in wood and stone in Rhode Island over the previous quarter century. The second of the Waltham mills (1816) became the model for all the mills built by Boston-based textile corporations for the next forty years and more. The first four floors of these important buildings survive, unconcealed (NHL: 12/22/77 - entire complex NR: 4/18/79). The most important industrial survival from the late 19th century is the remarkably intact former American Waltham Watch Company complex at 185-241 Crescent Street (rebuilt after 1879, Area C). This mammoth Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style masonry complex stretches some 1,000 feet along the Charles River and contains 3,300 windows and five acres of flooring. Its buildings are constructed entirely of brick and stand four stories in height

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with a full basement below grade. Its picturesque towers, turrets, and hip roofs form a truly unique and memorable scene along the Charles River.

Numerous other utilitarian brick industrial structures were built in the last decades of the 19th century and first decades of the 20th century. These were both outgrowths of the Watch Factory and accommodations for new technologies and new products, most prominently bicycles and automobiles. Mostly intact late-19th century industrial buildings of note include: American Watch Tool Company, 169 Elm Street (1877, with later additions #53); U.S. Watch Company/Howard Clock Building, 256 Charles Street (ca. 1868, 1901, #114) with its pyramidal capped central clock tower and narrow wings); as well as the O'Hara Waltham Dial Company, 74 Rumford Avenue (1897, #34). Public works-related buildings encompass ca. 1854 segments of the Waltham Gas Light Company, 2 Cooper Street (Area J), and the diminutive Hobbs Brook Basin Gate House of the Cambridge Reservoir (1897), #902). The Waltham Gas and Electric Company substation on Pine Street (1909, #51), presents the appearance of a truncated Italian Renaissance palazzo with rusticated poured concrete walls and openings surmounted by wedge-shaped lintels.

Commercial

Reflecting the town's industrial/residential development patterns, Waltham's commercial structures are located along Main Street, adjacent to the Common/BMC (Area A) and on Moody Street (Area B) between the river and Maple Street. Most were built in the late-19th to early-20th century and are all constructed of brick, exhibiting elements of the Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival styles.

Historically, taverns were the earliest form of commercial buildings in Waltham, with several of these way stations situated along the Great Road (Main Street) as early as the late 17th century. Miraculously, the temple-front Prospect House, 11 Hammond Street (1839, #125), has survived as one of the few Greek Revival-style hotels still extant in an eastern Massachusetts city or town. The Prospect House is the last of several mid-19th century temple-front commercial buildings that were located along Main Street; these included the Waltham Bank (site of the Bay Banks Building at 637 Main Street) and the Central House (Waltham Public Library Site).

Today, the Central Square Historic District (Area A) encompasses the remaining mid-19th to early-20th century commercial blocks. The commercial buildings bordering the common present a record of Henry W. Hartwell's distinguished architectural career from the Italianate-style Central Block (1856) through the Queen Anne-style Music Hall (1880) to the yellow brick, Georgian

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Revival-style Buttrick Building (1902). In addition to Henry H. Hartwell, important Boston-based architects associated with the Central Square Historic District commercial buildings include Arthur H. Vinal's Romanesque/Classical Revival-style Lawrence Block, 67-685 Main Street (1900), and George F. Meacham's Victorian Gothic-style Whitford Block, 663 Main Street (1877). The Collins Block at 633 Main Street (1903) was designed by local architect George E. Strout.

Moody Street contains a half dozen or so important commercial blocks (interspersed with nondescript 20th century infill structures). Moody Street, north of Maple Street, developed as a secondary commercial center between ca. 1885-1910. Its development was linked with the prosperity of the Watch Factory and the accelerated late 19th century growth of the South Side. A concentration of buildings adjacent to the river has been defined as the Moody Street Historic District (Area B). The A.O.U.W. Building (1887) is the most ambitious structure in terms of scale and design. Located at 282-290 Moody Street, this Romanesque Revival-style building's principal facades feature arcaded bays. It is surmounted by a rooftop auditorium. Other architecturally significant buildings in the district include the Romanesque Revival-style Lincoln Building, 283 Moody Street (1890) and the Georgian Revival-style commercial building at 266-274 Moody Street (1900). The Grover Cronin Department Store Building, 223 Moody Street, is made up of four late 19th century commercial blocks dating from ca. 1879, with distinctive Art Deco facade treatments to ca. late 1930s. Individually nominated buildings south of the district are the Harrington Block, 376-390 Moody Street (ca. 1884-1885, #49), and the Stark Building, 416-424 Moody Street (ca. 1891, #45).

Municipal

In the two decades following Waltham's incorporation as a city in 1884, fire stations, a central police station, and several schools were constructed. Nearly identical Panel Brick/Romanesque Revival fire stations were erected at 25 Lexington Street (Area A) and 533 Moody Street (#43) in 1887 and 1890, respectively. These fire stations represent the work of Waltham architect Samuel Patch.

Hartwell and Richardson designed the Romanesque Revival-style police station at 23 Lexington Street, with its steeply pitched chateausque roof, in 1890 (Area A). Another Hartwell-designed building was The State Armory, Curtis and Sharon Streets (1908, #116), a fortresslike structure that blends Georgian Revival and Medieval elements. The oldest surviving Waltham school building is the Greek Revival-style cottage-scale, Daniel French School, 38-40 Common Street (ca. 1847, enlarged ca. 1860, #103). The Pond End School dates to the

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mid 19th century and was moved to its present site at 2 Worcester Lane, Piety Corner, in 1914 (Area F). It is possible that William Hobbs borrowed from the form and elements of the Pond End School for his house at 16 Lyman Street (1850-1854, #D77). Later, architecturally important Waltham schools include the Georgian Revival-style Robbins School, 58 Chestnut Street (1901, #45), the Waltham High School, 55 School Street (1902, 1935, #93), and the Art Deco-style Ezra Fitch School, 10 Ash Street (1932, #37). The Wires Building, 14 Church Street, (1931, Area A), is an interesting Art Deco-style masonry structure that houses the city's central fire alarm system. In addition, the Eastern Middlesex County Court House at 38 Linden Street (1938-1940, #175) is a competent example of the Art Deco style, retaining its original entrance lamps and interior mosaic tilework.

The centerpiece of the Central Square Historic District (Area A) is the cupola-crowned, limestone-faced Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley-designed City Hall, 614 Main Street (1927, #A1). The Waltham City Hall is fine example of Georgian Revival municipal architecture.

Religious

Waltham's ecclesiastical structures are located at Central Square, South Side, and Piety Corner. They exemplify a wide variety of styles and date from the mid-19th to early 20th-century. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 35 School Street, built in the First Romanesque Revival style in 1859-1876, is the oldest church building still extant in the city. Together with its stylish mansard rectory, carriage house, and ornamental cast-iron fence enclosed grounds, it provides an unspoiled glimpse of Victorian Waltham (135 School Street, Area I). The English Country Gothic style was chosen for the New Jerusalem Church, 379 Lexington Street, at Piety Corner (Area F) in 1860. Constructed of local fieldstone, it originally contained a school as well as a church. Several mansard structures related to a Swedenborgian School are located on the east side of Lexington Street, at Piety Corner (#F139, #F140). The Romanesque Revival style is represented by the wood-frame First Congregational Church, 730 Main (ca. 1870-1871, #105) (with later Georgian Revival treatments), and the Beth Eden Baptist Church on the South Side (ca. 1887, #44). Beth Eden Baptist Church was constructed of brick with granite trim--its bell tower with four-sided clock was financed by the City of Waltham. An architecturally distinguished Waltham Center landmark is the Peabody and Stearns-designed Christ Episcopal Church, which is constructed of rubblestone from the Robert Treat Paine estate. Built in 1898, it is located at 750 Main Street (#107). Dominating its South Side neighborhood is the impressive Renaissance/Classical Revival-style St. Charles Borromeo Church (1915, 1930, #48).

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Archaeological Description

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Waltham are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be important. Current knowledge from known sites in neighboring towns indicates possible settlement in the area from the Paleo Indian Period through the Contact Period. Prehistoric sites in Waltham may provide valuable information on prehistoric occupation for these periods in the lower Charles drainage area, which in other towns are presently better understood.

Historic archaeological remains in Waltham have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized life in an important secondary city in the Greater Boston area. Archaeological remains may provide data pertaining to Waltham's early seventeenth and eighteenth century agricultural settlement and its change to large-scale industry in the nineteenth century. Few examples exist from Waltham's early period of settlement, making any archaeological survivals important.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

MANUFACTURE
RELIGION
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

ca. 1630-1738
1738-1813
1813-1854
1854-1884 1884-1940
Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Dates

1713
1879
1849

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

Significance

The Waltham Multiple Resource Area represents the evolution of a secondary eastern Massachusetts city's historical development over the course of three centuries. Waltham's development characteristics and the historical themes associated with the city are expressed in numerous historic resources. Representing the early 18th century through the mid-20th century, the city's resources range from a ca. 1703 burial ground and modest vernacular farmhouses to high-style mansions; from industrial workers' cottages to multi-unit houses; from brick factory buildings to masonry commercial blocks. The major themes and periods of significance identified for Waltham trace its evolution from a rural, sparsely populated farming community in the 18th and early 19th centuries to the rise of industrialism and subsequent accelerated house construction that commenced in the early 19th century. The physical record of this development remains embodied in the 89 individual structures and 11 historic districts accompanying this nomination--a total of 274 properties. As a whole, the Waltham Multiple Resource Area retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and meets Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Settlement Period: 1634-1738

Waltham was originally settled as a westward extension of Watertown, Massachusetts. The first grant of land within the limits of Waltham was that of five hundred acres to John Oldham. This grant was in the southwestern part of the present town, and included Mount Feake and the Roberts Station area. In 1638, Edward Garfield, possibly the first English settler in Waltham, built a home on a 40-acre lot, later part of the estate of Christopher Gore on the present Watertown line. Apparently the earliest thoroughfare in Waltham was

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the Sudbury Path, known to Native Americans as the Connecticut Path, which linked Cambridge and Watertown with settlements to the west. Later known as the Great Road and the Boston Post Road, this is today's Main Street and Weston Street. Until recently, it was a major highway from the west into Boston (Route 20) and is still a major roadway. The land west of Beaver Brook, referred to in some instances as "wastelands," was used for many years as a summer grazing land for cattle. The course of settlement was not towards the level lands of the plains surrounding the Charles River, but followed only the hills skirting the northern part of town. The first settlers were almost exclusively farmers and evidently preferred the more fertile land of the hills rather than the sandy soil of the plain. These settlers were moving in the direction of the general trend of migration from the original settlement at Mount Auburn in Cambridge. This northerly segment of Waltham encompasses the present-day Pond End and Trapelo sections of the city and still reflects something of its early rural character. Piety Corner (Area F), originally known as Hosier's Corner, traces its beginnings as a neighborhood to Jonathan Sanderson's construction of a house at the corner of Lexington and Lincoln Streets in 1689. Allen Flagg settled at the corner of Lexington and Bacon Streets at about the same time. Jonathan Smith was probably the first to settle at Pond End. He built a house on College Farm Road in 1696. Fiskes, Shermans, Smith, Whitneys, and Pierces all settled on or near Lincoln Street ca. 1700.

The economy of Waltham during this period was almost entirely subsistence agriculture, with seasonal fish harvest and probably a little hunting. As early as 1662, a fulling mill, for processing woolens, was set up on Beaver Brook. In 1679, a corn mill was established in the western part of the settlement at Stony Brook. These small-scale industries supported the agricultural economy. The first bridge over Beaver Brook on Main Street, near the site of the present overpass, was completed in 1673.

In 1691 Watertown was divided into three precincts: Eastern, Middle, and Western, more or less representing the present municipalities of Watertown, Waltham, and Weston, respectively. Military necessity prompted this division as a more convenient policy of assembling the able-bodied men. In 1703 the first burying ground within Waltham's boundaries was set out on a 4-acre lot on the South Side of the Great Road (Main Street) in the "hither" or "little" plain. This lot with later additions is the present Grove Hill Cemetery (#800). It was the only one in the town until Mount Feake was laid out in 1857 (#801). In 1713, Weston was set off and incorporated as a town, and the territorial division of Waltham became thenceforth known as the Western Precinct. By 1723, the first meetinghouse within Waltham's boundaries had been established after thirty years of bitter disagreement between

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parishioners of the East and West precincts over its location. This church was moved from Newton and reerected at the junction of the present Lyman and Beaver Streets. The first schoolhouse was erected ca. 1733 near the Bacon Street/Lexington Street intersection. Its site is currently near the Piety Corner Club, which originally served as the Italianate-style Pond End School that was moved to this site in 1914 (#F133).

Waltham: Agrarian Community 1738-1813

Waltham was set off from Watertown on January 15, 1738. It was incorporated as a town on April 19th of that year. The name Waltham was probably derived from Waltham Abbey, a town near London and place of origin for several early Waltham settlers. The number of inhabitants at the time of incorporation was probably about fifty. It was not until ca. 1820 that Waltham began to develop a town center recognizable as an architectural entity. The single church continued to stand in isolation at Beaver and Lyman Streets throughout this period. Two or three taverns were located at the eastern and western ends of the Great Road (Main Street) during the 18th and early 19th centuries. By the close of this period, the Great Road had become the most important highway leading west from Boston and was much traveled by stages bound for New York. Farmhouses were scattered throughout the town. Today a handful of these venerable houses have survived and include the Samuel Harrington House, 475 South Street (ca. 1750, #118) and the Fuller-Bemis House, 41-43 Cherry Street (ca. 1776, #39).

During this period, the social, political, and financial strength of the town lay in its northern section. The late 19th century Waltham historian Nathan Warren notes that "the farmers of Trapelo Road, Pond End, and Piety Corner came over to the town meetings in the church and managed public affairs both by intellectual and numerical force." The relatively substantial and stylish William Wellington House, 785 Trapelo Road (1779, #165) provides a glimpse of a prosperous Trapelonian farmer's domain during the late 18th century. In addition to the Wellingtons; the Brights, Smiths, Livermores, Lawrences, Stearns, Viles, Clarks, Childs, Sandersons, and Fiskes were among the leading families of the period. In 1761 the first bridge across the Charles River in Waltham was completed at Newton Street (set out in 1755). All of the land south of the river still belonged to the neighboring community of Newton at that time.

The details are not clear as to the role that Waltham citizens played in the first act of the Revolution at Lexington, April 19, 1775. Apparently the town was represented by a company of 12 officers and 109 privates. In other words, more than one-half of the male population above sixteen years participated in military action that day.

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After the Revolution, the town began to industrialize. Like Newton at the next falls, Waltham entered the industrial age with paper mills, as early as 1760 and three more added between 1780 and 1801. John Boies, a papermaker, erected a paper mill on the Charles River at a new dam in 1788. Christopher Gore built a dam and a paper mill at the site of the Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works during the early 1790s. The Upham Mill was built in 1801 on Stony Brook, near its confluence with the Charles.

At the same time, Waltham became something of a fashionable summer retreat for well-to-do Bostonians. As early as 1786, Christopher Gore, a distinguished Boston lawyer and later diplomat, Governor, and United States Senator, bought the old Garfield and Phillips estates. Gore Place (NR & NHL - 12/30/70) was designed in the manner of an English country house by J. G. LeGrand and Rebecca Gore, completed in 1806. Theodore Lyman's The Vale (NR & NHL - 12/30/70) on Beaver Street was designed by Samuel McIntyre of Salem and completed in 1793.

By the early 1800s, a village-like cluster of structures had been erected on Main Street at Beaver Brook. The Hagar-Mead House, 411 Main Street (ca. 1795, #69), is a remnant of this residential/commercial node, which amongst other things included a tavern and blacksmith shop.

Waltham; Early Industrial Center 1813 - 1854

This was Waltham's great and innovative era of textile production. Waltham's earliest large-scale textile mill operation was established in 1810 when the Waltham Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company purchased the Gore mill site and began operations. It was noteworthy not only for its early construction date, preceding both the Boston Manufacturing Company in Waltham and the great textile mills at Lowell, but also for its commitment to model workers' conditions. Samuel Ripley, writing in 1815 described the company thus: "There is perhaps no institution of the kind in our country under better regulations... free from the disorder and immorality which in general are found to exist..." This good character was attributed to the boarding of workers among families of good character. The proprietors also supported a school for the instruction of children employed in the factory. Despite its prominence, the Waltham Cotton and Woolen Company was soon eclipsed by an innovative and efficient new operation.

In 1813 the Boston Manufacturing Company (BMC), organized by Frances C. Lowell, Nathan Appleton, Patrick J. Jackson and others, assumed Boie's mill privilege and in the following year began manufacturing the first machine-woven cloth in the United States. The "Waltham system of manufacture"

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introduced by the BMC here included the revolutionary power loom and the raw cotton to finished cloth process and led to the first major phase in the industrialization of New England. Lowell, which followed the BMC model, is perhaps the best known experiment. The earliest portion of the BMC was designated as an NHL on 12/22/77. The entire complex was listed in the National Register on 4/18/79).

By 1817 the BMC's cotton mill was producing thirty miles of cotton cloth per day. In 1819 Patrick Tracy Jackson and Associates acquired the Waltham Cotton and Wool Factory Company (1810) for the erection of a bleachery and dye works. In that year River Street was laid out between the cotton mill and the bleachery/dye works. The Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works, the first complete bleachery in the world, began operations in 1820. In addition to creating the bleachery, the BMC was responsible for starting the Newton Chemical Company south of the river to produce chemicals for the textile finishing processes, principally utilizing sulphuric acid. Also, the BMC pioneered in the manufacture of extra wide sheeting, for which a new mill was built in 1852. By this time the Bleachery established by the company was doing \$1.3 million worth of business annually, making it the largest single manufacturer in town. It had also taken on a life of its own, acquiring a business that extended throughout New England and to other parts of the country as well.

The BMC not only made Waltham a major manufacturing center, but also shaped other facets of the town's character as well. Wood-frame worker's duplex and rowhouses were constructed on Elm Street as well as a store. More importantly, Rumford Hall, which served as the lyceum library and as the town hall, was built on the site of the present city hall in 1826. In the early 1840s the BMC influenced the Fitchburg Railroad to change their planned route through Waltham from one north of Main Street to one adjacent to the river and their mill, thus confirming industrial prosperity.

Drawn by the magnet of the mills, the First Parish Church was moved south on Church Street to the corner of School Street in 1831. Five years later a common was set out in front of the church. The following decade, the surrounding area was subdivided and began to develop with both modest and high-style Greek Revival and Italianate style houses.

By the mid 1840s, Waltham's town fathers began to turn their attention southward across the Charles River. In 1847 the Moody Street Bridge was erected across the Charles River. In 1849, the Town of Waltham purchased from the Town of Newton 600 acres on the south side of the Charles River for \$1000. During the early 1850s the South Side development of a working class residential district was spurred by the completion of the Watertown Branch Line of the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad (1851), the construction of the

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Waltham Gas Light Company plant at 2 Cooper Street (ca. 1854, #52), and above all, by the establishment of the Boston Watch company.

Waltham: Accelerated Industrial Expansion: 1854-1884

During this period, the manufacture of watches eclipsed the early textile industry as the town's economic mainstay. The strength of the new enterprise, coupled with greater industrial diversification, produced a period of great prosperity and growth for Waltham.

In 1854, the Waltham Watch Co., called the American Watch Co. in 1859 and The American Waltham Watch Company in 1885, was established at Crescent Street and the Charles River near the Prospect Street Bridge. Unlike the earlier enterprises in Waltham, this one was steam powered. Late 19th-century Waltham politician and historian Nathan Warren notes that "the inception of watch-making by perfected machinery, in a manufacturing company organized under Mr. A.L. Dennison, has more than other enterprises advanced the progress of Waltham, given it a character as a manufacturing center and extended its name for its fine products over the civilized world."

Like the BMC, the Waltham Watch Co. played a major role in the development of its immediate area. "The Watch"-related Waltham Improvement Co. (WIC) was incorporated in March, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000. Shortly after its incorporation, the WIC laid out a grid street pattern along with several hundred house lots covering 160 acres. This land had been part of the South Side's Bemis-Fuller farm and is now bounded by Moody and Crescent Streets.

The roots of Waltham's first watch factory lay in Aaron L. Dennison's study of interchangeable watch parts during the 1840s. Dennison is credited with establishing the first company in the world capable of manufacturing a complete watch under one roof and of successfully introducing the factory system of machine-produced interchangeable parts to the manufacture of watches. Initially dials, jewels, and other parts had to be imported from Europe, but by the late 1870s and 1880s, the company had spawned a number of competitors, tool makers, and manufacturers of various parts. By 1865, after initial organizational difficulties, the company employed over 600 people and had an annual product value of just over one million dollars. Financial difficulties during the late 1850s resulted in Mr. Dennison's departure from the Waltham Watch Co. During the Civil War, the watch factory (called the American Watch Co. beginning in 1862) prospered via the sale of reasonably priced watches to Union soldiers.

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During the late 19th century, the watch company's treasurer and general manager, Royal E. Robbins, tried to meet the housing requirements of his expanding work force by offering his employees reasonably priced house lots and low cost loans. Nathan Warren noted in The History Of Middlesex County (1890), that these houses "were planned in a variety of styles and of varying sizes so as to accommodate the operatives with larger and smaller families. In many cases, money was advanced to employees who desired to build houses for themselves. The streets were adorned with young shade trees." Until 1888, deed covenants excluded foreign born as well as "noisy, nauseous & offensive trade", in keeping with Watch Co. policy which hired only Protestant and native born for several decades.

In 1888, the virtues of the American Waltham Watch Company (so named after 1885) were extolled in John Swinton's invaluable sociological study, A Model Factory in a Model City. "The Watch" became known worldwide for its safe, hygienic, and aesthetically pleasing work environment. "The Watch" remains a remarkably intact late 19th/early 20th century industrial complex. The Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival style buildings of this factory extend nearly 1,000 feet along the Charles River. Together with its spinoff companies, the former American Watch Co. plant chronicles the earliest phase of watch and watch tool manufacturing in America. These spinoff companies include the American Watch Tool Company (later Howard Clock Products), 256 Charles Street (ca. 1885, #114) and the O'Hara Waltham Dial Company, 74 Rumford Ave. (1897, #34). Others were the Waltham Watch Tool Company, the Waltham Machine Works, Waltham Screw, Waltham Dial, and Waltham Emery Wheel Company.

Although dominated by watchmaking and related enterprises throughout the second half of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, Waltham's industrial base was not without diversification. One of the largest alternate industries was the Newton Chemical Company, so called because it had been established before the 1849 acquisition of the South Side. Occupying a large site west of Newton Street at the end of Oak Street, this company prospered until its closure in 1872. At that time its buildings were taken down and the land was subdivided for residential development.

Another industry carried over and expanded from the preceeding period was chalk crayon manufacturing. Francis Field was reputed to have invented chalk crayons about 1835 for use in making dental molds. By the 1850s, three Waltham firms were using Field's process. The most successful was that later associated with Zena's Parmenter. About 1852 a factory was built to make use of gas tar, the waste of gas houses, and a variety of oil-based derivates were produced. The first commercial kerosene was made here about 1855 by Luther and William Atwood, but the stench from the "tar factory" forced the plant to move

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to Maine. One of New England's premier manufacturer's of copper weather vanes was also established during this period.

Waltham's industrial growth led to population increases, which in turn led to expanded commercial and institutional services. The latter were concentrated on Main Street in the vicinity of the present town common, laid out on former BMC land in 1854-1886. A Roman Catholic Church built in 1859 (#162) and a Congregational Church built in 1870 (#105) joined the existing First Parish Church. In the meantime, multi-story masonry commercial blocks began to replace Main Street's small-scale wood-frame shops.

Watch City: 1884-1940

This period opens with Waltham's incorporation as a city on June 2, 1884, shortly after it had achieved the requisite 12,000 population. The twin engines of the city's economic and population growth at this time were the BMC and the Waltham Watch Company. Despite The BMC's continued expansion, the latter had become ascendant and along with its numerous related industries, gave Waltham the moniker "Watch City." By the turn of the century, when Waltham Watch was near its height, it employed 2,500 workers, producing 1,250 movements a day, with sales at \$35 million per year. In 1910 when the company made the final expansion of its industrial plant, it employed 4,200. The world market as well as the domestic one was dominated by its products.

Several other notable industries existed in turn-of-the century Waltham. Bicycle manufacture was introduced to Waltham in 1894 with construction of the Waltham Manufacturing Company which produced the "Orient" bicycle. The following year, several of the founders split off to form the American Waltham Manufacturing Company on Parmenter Street. Their product, the "Comet" bicycle, never achieved the popularity of the "Orient." At this time there was a wooden bicycle track along the Charles River, said to be one of the fastest in the country. The dirt track of the Waltham Bicycle Park, east of Brandeis University, was also a favorite though short-lived spot. Charles Metz, one of the WMC incorporators, also experimented with motor-driven cycles, and in 1909 established the Metz Company. Until 1926, the company produced a variety of automobiles. Precision instruments and machine tools and parts remained important local industries. New England Mica began manufacturing mica products about 1916, later developing a synthetic material of similar characteristics. Charles Howell & Son built a plant for the manufacture of fresh water pearl buttons from oyster shells in 1911.

After a prosperous wartime period, both the BMC and Waltham Watch fell on hard times. The cotton mills, then producing silk and rayon, were liquidated in

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1919. The Watch Company went into receivership in 1923, but was reorganized under F.C. Dumaine, and stumbled along under a series of subsequent managements until 1954. Nevertheless, in 1924 the watch industry as a whole was still strong, employing over half the city's workers. At that time there were 94 manufacturing plants in Waltham.

The major new development in industrial Waltham was the arrival of the Raytheon Company. It took over the Howell Button Factory on River Street in 1933 to manufacture vacuum rectifier tubes which enabled radios to be operated on AC household current for the first time. Raytheon went on to take over the Davis & Farnum foundry, the Metz assembly plant, on the other side of Seyon Street, and the entire Bleachery. In addition, Raytheon also rented space in the BMC and the Waltham Watch factories.

Following Waltham's incorporation as a city in 1884, an ambitious municipal building program was launched. Fire and police stations were among the first buildings constructed. Extant examples are the Moody Street Fire Station (1890-1892; #43) and the adjacent Lexington Street Fire and Police Stations (1887, 1890; Area A). Another relatively early municipal building was the old Waltham High School, 55 School Street (1902; #93).

A city hall, although badly needed, was not built until 1924-1926 even though fund raising had been discussed as early as 1872. From 1850 until that time, town meetings had been held in the cramped meeting room of Rumford Hall, built by the BMC in 1826 on the site of the present city hall. (Area A) The Francis Buttrick Library, 741 Main Street (1915; #106), was constructed to house the 1865 association through the generosity of the city's largest real estate holder.

During this period Waltham became a regional center, serving the commercial and cultural interests of neighboring communities as well as its own. Extant indications of this role are the handsome multi-story masonry commercial blocks that define central Main Street (Area A) and upper Moody Street (Area B). Downtown Waltham's attraction was enhanced by three major theaters; on Moody Street, another opposite the common on Elm Street, and the third by a major dance hall across the river opposite the Watch Factory. All of these have unfortunately been demolished.

Finally, in the northern section, farmsteads were beginning to be carved up for subdivisions, but large tracts, especially on Trapelo Road, were preserved at Beaverbrook Reservation, the Fernald State School (1887), Metropolitan State Hospital (1930), and Middlesex County Hospital (early 20th century). On the Weston town line, Hobbs Brook Basin was created as a water supply for the City of Cambridge in 1887-1897.

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Over time, historic preservation in Waltham, in the the broadest sense of the term, has been almost exclusively the domain of the Waltham Historical Society. From the early 20th century to the present, local historians such as Nathan Warren, Charles Nelson, George Stearns, Edward L. Sanderson, Roger Glancy, Marjorie Childs, Elizabeth Castner, Barbara Muir, and Michael Fosom have, in the process of writing about the city's history, documented architecturally and/or historically significant structures. The Waltham Historical Society, Waltham Public Library, and Charles River Museum are important local repositories for Waltham-related historical materials. Through the efforts of private organizations, Gore Place and The Vale have been preserved as house museums--the former was rescued during the late 1930s while the latter was preserved ca. 1951. In recent years the Waltham Historical Commission has been formed to encourage historic preservation in the city. Both the Waltham Historical Society and Historical Commission have operated successful historic plaque programs. The loss of important Central Square commercial blocks in the last decade underlines the need for preservation awareness in Waltham. Massachusetts Historical Commission/Waltham Historical Commission Historic Building Surveys conducted by Hoel Grushken, Michael Fosom, Peter Bernson, Ed Gordon, and Nancy Seasholes have identified hundreds of architecturally significant and/or historically significant structures in virtually every section of the town. Therefore, this nomination builds on the previous years of effort to document Waltham's history and the buildings that embody it.

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Archaeological Statement

Despite intensive urban development, the city of Waltham still retains a high potential for significant prehistoric archaeological sites. At present, only three sites have been recorded within the city's boundaries, and only one of these has a culturally and temporally diagnostic component (Middle Woodland stemmed and Greene-like points recovered near Clematis Brook). In the more densely built areas of the city, the potential for significant sites is lower and surviving sites are likely to occur in mixed or disturbed contexts. Site potential is considerably higher in two areas, in the northern portion of the city along Clematis Brook and Beaver Brook, and in the southern portion of the city along the Charles River and its adjacent wetlands.

Because of its high density development and urban character, Waltham has a moderate to low overall potential for significant historical archaeological sites. However, as with prehistoric sites, a high potential does exist for significant survivals in certain areas. Occupational and early industrial sites may survive in undeveloped areas in the northern portion of town, particularly in the vicinity of Beaver, Stony, and Chester Brooks. Seventeenth century agrarian settlement occurred in this locale as well as industrial development including a fulling mill on Beaver Brook in 1662 with grist mills on Stony and Chester Brooks in 1679 and 1692 respectively. Later industrial development and residential expansion occurred during the nineteenth to twentieth centuries in the southern portion of town along the Charles River, where sites of that period may also survive. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Waltham's development changed from an agrarian to industrial base, focusing on textiles. As transportation methods improved, residential expansion also increased in this area. Many sites preceeding this period were probably destroyed by that development. However, where impacts have been minimal, seventeenth and eighteenth century sites may survive along with later nineteenth century survivals. Significant archaeological components are also likely to survive around the Boston Manufacturing Company, Waltham Watch Company, and other major industrial complexes as well as their related worker housing.

Massachusetts Historical Commission

11. Form Prepared By : Edward Gordon, Preservation Consultant & Candace Jenkins, Pres. Consul
 name/title Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, Mass. Historical Commission
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 8, 1989
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

Substantive Review

Keeper

151

9/28/89

1. American Waltham Watch Company
Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

2. American Watch Tool Company

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

3. Andrews, Joseph, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

4. Baker, Charles, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

5. Baker, Charles, Property

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

6. Banks, E. Sybbill, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

Substantive Review

7. Barnes, Thomas, House

OUT/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Eligible Beth Sarge

9/28/89

Attest

8. Beard, Josiah, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

9. Beth Eden Baptist Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Sarge

9/28/89

Attest

10. Boston Manufacturing Company Housing

(380--410 River St.)

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvyn Byers

9/28/89

Attest

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State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Boston Manufacturing Company Housing
(153--165 River St.) Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
12. Brigham House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
13. Building at 202--204 Charles Street Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
14. Buttrick, Francis, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
- Sub 15. Buttrick, Francis, Library Substantive Review for Keeper Beth X. Savage 9/28/89
Attest _____
16. Byam, Charles, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
17. Central Square Historic District Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
18. Charles Street Workers' Housing
Historic District Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____
- Sub 19. Christ Episcopal Church Substantive Review for Keeper Beth X. Savage 9/28/89
Attest _____
20. Clough, Benjamin F., House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Helene Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

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State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

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Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| 21. Colburn, Gilbert, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 22. Company F State Armory | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 23. Dow, Lenoir, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| <u>See</u> 24. Dunbar--Stearns House | Substantive Review | for Keeper <u>Beth L. Savage 3/9/90</u> | Attest _____ |
| 25. East Main Street Historic District | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 26. Eastern Middlesex County District Court | Second
Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| <u>See</u> 27. First Congregational Church | Substantive Review | for Keeper <u>Beth L. Savage 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| <u>See</u> 28. First Parish Church | Substantive Review | for Keeper <u>Beth L. Savage 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 29. Fisher, Henry N., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |
| 30. Fiske, Elijah, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 9/28/89</u> | Attest _____ |

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Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 31. | Fitch, Ezra, School | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 32. | Flagg, Frederick, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 33. | French, Daniel, School | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 34. | Fuller--Bemis House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Paul L. Savage</i></u> | <u>3/9/90</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 35. | Gale--Banks House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u><i>Paul L. Savage</i></u> | <u>3/9/90</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 36. | Gibbs, William, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 37. | Gilbrae Inn | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 38. | Grove Hill Cemetery | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 39. | Hagar--Smith--Livermore--Sanderson
House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |
| 40. | Hager--Mead House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u><i>Helores Byers</i></u> | <u>9/28/89</u> |
| | | | Attest _____ | |

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41. Hall, Henry C., House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

42. Hammond, Ephraim, House

Substantive Review

Keeper Beth A. Savage 9/16/89

Attest _____

43. Hammond, Jonathan, House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

44. Hardy, Nahum, House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

45. Harrington Block

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

46. Harrington, Samuel, House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

47. Hill, Rev. Thomas, House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

48. Hobbs Brook Basin Gate House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

49. Holbrook, Richard, Houses

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

50. Johnson, Edwin C., House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Melrose Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

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51. Johnson, Newell D., House

National Register

Keeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

52. Lawton Place Historic District

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

53. Libby, Nelson F., House

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

54. Linden Street Bridge Substantive Review

Keeper Beth J. Savage 9/28/89

Attest _____

55. Lord's Castle

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

56. Lyman Street Historic District

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

57. Martin, Aaron, Houses

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

58. Martin, Aaron, House
(786 Moody St.)Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

59. Moody Street Fire Station

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper A. Lores Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

60. Moody Street Historic District

Entered in the
National RegisterKeeper Beth J. Savage 3/9/90

Attest _____

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61. Mount Feaks Cemetery Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

5016 62. Mt. Prospect School for Boys
Substantive Review *for* Keeper Beth L. Savage 3/9/90

Attest _____

63. Murray, Robert, House Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

5016 64. Newton Street Bridge Substantive Review *for* Keeper Beth L. Savage 9/28/89

Attest _____

65. North Lexington Street Historic District
Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

66. O'Hara Waltham Dial Company
Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

67. Olcott, John E., House Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

68. Oxford, The Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

69. Peck, John M., House Entered in the
National Register *for* Keeper Melrose Byrum 9/28/89

Attest _____

5016 70. Piety Corner Historic District
Substantive Review *for* Keeper Beth L. Savage 3/9/90

Attest _____

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Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 71. Potter--O'Brien House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 72. Prospect House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 73. Robbins, Royal E., School | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 74. Sanderson, John, House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 75. Sanderson, Nathan, I, House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 76. Sanderson, Nathan, II, House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 77. Sanderson--Clark Farmhouse | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 78. Smith, Marshall, House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 79. Smith, Perez, House | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |
| 80. St. Charles Borromeo Church | Entered in the
National Register | ✓ Keeper <u>Melrose Bynum</u> 9/28/89 | Attest _____ |

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Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Sub

81. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Substantive Review

Keeper Betty L. Sauer 9/28/89
Attest _____

82. Stanley, Leonard W., House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

83. Stark Building
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

84. Stark, Robert M., House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

85. Stearns, Amos, House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

86. Stewart, Henry, House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

87. Swasey, James, House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

88. Tyler, Frank J., House
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

89. United States Watch Company
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

90. Waltham Gas Light Company
Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Shelore Byers 9/28/89
Attest _____

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91. Waltham Gas and Electric Company
Generating Plant Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

92. Waltham High School Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

93. Waltham Water Works Shop Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

94. Warren, Nathan, House Substantive Review

for Keeper Beth G. Savage 3/9/90

Attest _____

95. Wellington, Benjamin, House
Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

96. Wellington, William, House
Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

97. Wellington--Castner House
Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

98. Wetherbee House
Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

99. White, Warren, House
Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

100. Whitney--Farrington--Cook House

for Keeper Shelous Byers 9/28/89

Attest _____

Continuation of
Form 10-900-a