

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 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 LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 5-167 and 24-154 UNION STREET N/A not for publication
city, town ROCKLAND N/A vicinity
state MASSACHUSETTS code 025 county PLYMOUTH code 023 zip code 02370

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal
Category of Property: [X] building(s), [] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 36, Noncontributing 21 buildings, sites, structures, objects. Total 36.
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Valerie A. Taenage, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MASS. HISTORICAL COMMISSION, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
Date: 2/8/89
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:
[X] entered in the National Register. [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register. [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: Beth A. Savage, Date of Action: 4-7-89

6. Function or Use Lower Union Street, Historic District, Rockland Mass.	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ SINGLE DWELLING	DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
COMMERCE/WAGON EXPRESS OFFICE	DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE
DOMESTIC/BOARDING HOUSE	DOMESTIC/HOTEL
EDUCATION/LIBRARY	

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
FEDERALIS, GREEK REVIVAL, ITALIANTE SECOND	MOST PROMINENT IN DISTRICT
EMPIRE, VICTORIAN GOTHIC, CAPE COD COTTAGE,	foundation <u>GRANITE</u>
QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL REVIVAL, BUNGALOW	walls <u>WOOD (clapboard & shingles)</u>
	roof <u>roof</u>
	other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Lower Union Street Historic District, located in the central portion of the town of Rockland, encompasses all buildings which line Union Street between Market and Water Streets with the exception of 166 Union Street. The District is residential in character and is located just south of the town's commercial center. The area surrounding the district is also residential but contains modest houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; it is possible that these might comprise a second district. Occupying an area of approximately 15 acres, the District consists of 36 contributing buildings and 21 non-contributing buildings (including added sheds or garages and 3 modern buildings). The District is characterized by well-preserved nineteenth and early twentieth century residential structures which represent a variety of architectural styles, including Federalist, Greek Revival, Cape Cod Cottages, Italianate, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, and Bungalow styles. Although a number of the houses within the District have been sided with aluminum, the integrity of the District has not been compromised.

The oldest surviving representatives of the area's history, and the only examples of the Federalist style in the District, are the David Lane House (64 Union Street - 1816) and the Deacon Reed House (132 Union Street - ca. 1818). The primary elevation of the David Lane House remains substantially unaltered, with the exception of the Victorian porch, and retains many elements of its original design, including its symmetrical fenestration, wide frieze and end wall chimneys. The Deacon Reed House survives as an excellent example of Federalist design, with its elliptical fanlight, multi-paned sidelights and brick end walls (south wall now covered with aluminum siding).

The Greek Revival style was widely used within the District, primarily for those buildings constructed around the middle of the nineteenth century. Between 1830 and 1879, 12 Greek Revival style houses were constructed within the District, the most notable examples being the David Hunt, Jr. House (103 Union Street - 1832), Lane House (5 Union Street - 1840), Edwin Starr Tirrell House (36 Union Street - 1855), Shaw House (58 Union Street - 1965), and 80 Union Street (1874). The David Hunt, Jr. House is a handsome example of a side-hall plan house in the Greek Revival style. Rising two stories to a

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Rockland, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

pedimented gable containing a lunette window, the building retains its multi-paned sidelights and louvered lunette (more commonly a Federalist motif) at the main entry. The Lane House is a 2 1/2 story building which is wrapped on two sides by a single-story verandah and possesses asymmetrical fenestration. Its wide boxed cornice with shallow returns and multi-paned sidelights and transom at the main entry are characteristic of Greek Revival design. The Edwin Starr Tirrell House possesses an L-shaped floor plan, formed by an attached barn. Rising 1-1/2 stories, the building's high gable is trimmed with a wide boxed cornice and oriented toward the street. Doric columns support a recessed porch in the southeast corner of the building. The Shaw House stands 2 1/2 stories upon a rock-face granite foundation and possesses an added porch with Georgian details. The symmetrical facade is framed by corner pilasters and a wide frieze. The house at 80 Union Street follows a typical Greek Revival side-hall plan. Its main entry with sidelights, pedimented gable, and wide cornerboards are also characteristic Greek Revival features.

The mid-nineteenth century also saw the construction of several Cape Cod Cottages in the area, five of which stand within the District. Of these, the Zenas Jenkins House (90 Union Street - ca. 1830) and the Burrell House (51 Union Street - 1842) are fine examples of that style. Both houses follow a similar design, rising 1 1/2 stories, possessing a central entry flanked by four windows, and featuring end-wall chimneys. The Zenas Jenkins House is ornamented with several Greek Revival details including its main entry with sidelights, boxed cornice at the gables, and corner pilasters. Although the Burrell House has been sheathed with vinyl siding, it retains its original massing and fenestration which characterize the Cape.

Only one building in the District, the Zenas Lane House (31 Union Street - 1855) is representative of the Italianate style. The Zenas Lane House is an excellent example of that style, with its bracketed cornices, pedimented window heads with panelled muntins, and elliptical dormers. A granite stoop provides access to the main entry, which retains its original double doors.

Two excellent examples of Second Empire residential design exist in the district: the Richmond & Sarah Lane House (21 Union Street - 1874) and the A.W. Perry Estate (115 Union Street - ca. 1879). Both are single-story buildings with a second story contained beneath a mansard roof. The Richmond & Sarah Lane House is particularly notable for its arched windows and dormers, bell-shaped pavilion, and bracketed entry hood above the original double doors. The A.W. Perry Estate is distinguished by its bell-cast mansard with fish-scale slates, numerous dormers with pilasters, and adjoining carriage house (which has recently been converted to apartments). The Hotel Thomas (167 Union Street - 1874), the most significant commercial building represented in the district, is also a fine example of the Second Empire

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Lower Union Street,
Rockland, Massachusetts

style. Its mansard roof with numerous dormers, bracketed porch posts, and projecting window heads is indicative of that style.

The most heavily ornamented building in the district is the Victorian Gothic Torrey House (135 Union Street - 1876); its decorative bargeboards, arched dormers, bracketed cornices, and bay windows are characteristic of that style.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the District provide three fine examples of the Queen Anne style, the E. Payson Torrey House (100 Union Street - ca. 1848), Stoddard House (65 Union Street - 1903), and Fred Austin Shaw House (86 Union Street - ca. 1906), all of which remain substantially intact. Among these, the E. Payson Torrey House is particularly noteworthy. Although clapboards now replace the wood shingles which originally covered the first story, the house retains the fish-scale shingles at the second story and snowflake pattern in the gable, in addition to hexagonal roof slates. The main entry retains its original double doors with stained glass panels and is sheltered by a small porch with bracketed posts and a quatrefoil motif in the gable.

The last residence built within the District was the H.G. Perry House (154 Union Street - ca. 1910). Designed in the Bungalow style, the house rests on a rubble foundation and rises to a gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and decorative bargeboards. The building possesses numerous noteworthy elements, including its recessed second-story porch with fluted columns, large triangular dormer with oculus, numerous balusters, and Palladian bay window.

Continued

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Rockland, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile). Known site concentrations are found to the east along coastal drainages and to the west along the Shumatuscacant River/Taunton River drainage. Well-drained soils and the district's close proximity (2000') to Studley's Pond and French Stream/Cushing Brook wetlands indicate locational characteristics which may be favorable for native settlement and subsistence. These factors, in addition to known site densities, indicate a low to moderate potential for locating prehistoric sites; however, 19th century urban development in the district area and its probable impact on earlier sites points towards a low potential for significant site survival.

A high potential exists for significant historical archaeological sites dating to the 19th century within the district. No evidence currently exists for earlier sites in the area. Industrial survivals represented by the remains of at least four 19th-century mills, all shoe factories, are present in the Union Street area. The Jenkins Lane factory was established by 1834 at the foot of Union Street where it intersects Market. Later mills were also present, including C. W. Torrey's factory near the intersection of Union and Vernon, W. E. Putnam & Co. near the intersection of Union and East Water Street, and the Torrey and Gurney Mill behind 110 Union Street. Structural survivals of mill buildings may be present as well as trash deposits associated with the various manufacturing processes used.

Standing residential structures present within the district, may be associated with remains of outbuildings and/or occupational features (trash pits, privies, wells). Structures dating from 1816 through nearly every subsequent decade to the earliest 20th century are present.

8. Statement of Significance LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, ROCKLAND, MASSACHUSETTS

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1816-1910

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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.

The Lower Union Street Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, as well as significant associations with the development of the town of Rockland in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The District possesses a unique concentration of well-preserved, architecturally distinguished buildings constructed between 1816 and 1910, most of which were owned by prominent citizens of Rockland. The Lower Union Street Historic District is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Rockland, formerly that part of Abington known as East Abington, was incorporated as a town in 1874, by which time it had been established as a shoe manufacturing community. Manufacturing resources were available to the area from the outset with usable water power in the dam at Studley's Pond (near the town center). As early as 1837, nearly 1,500 people were employed in local factories. In that year, a total of 670,295 pairs of boots and shoes valued at \$944,715 were manufactured. By 1848, nine small shoe factories were operating in East Abington; this number increased to 22 by 1869. At the time Rockland was incorporated (1874), the area had a population of about 4000 people and approximately 20 shoe manufacturers conducting business within town borders, most of which were located in the Lower Union Street area. The largest of these manufacturers, Jenkins Lane, had a factory at the foot of Union Street where it intersects Market Street (and forms the southern boundary of the District). C.W. Torrey's factory stood near the intersection of Union and Vernon Streets; W.E. Putnam & Company were located at the intersection of Union Street and East Water Street (the northern boundary of the District); and Torrey & Gurney (later E.P. Torrey & Company) occupied a factory behind 110 Union Street. By 1880 Rockland boasted 26 local factories.

Rail service helped to spur commercial and residential growth in the area as well. In 1868 the Hanover Branch Railroad began providing service between North Abington and Hanover Four Corners passing through Rockland (East

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References lower union street Historic District, Rockland, MA

- Rockland's Architectural Heritage, Booklet 1 (Rockland Historical Commission, 1986).
- Rockland Centennial (The Rockland Booklet Committee, 1974).
- Stone, Orra L. History of Massachusetts Industries. (Boston-Chicago: the S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1884).
- Hurd, D. Hamilton. History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Company, 1884).
- Campbell, Martha G., "The Research Reporter", The Rockland Standard, 1965-1981 (on file at Rockland Memorial Library).
- Historic Resource Survey, (Rockland Historical Commission).

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 23 Acres

UTM References

A

1	9	3	4	1	6	4	5	4	6	6	6	3	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

1	9	3	4	1	6	4	5	4	6	6	5	2	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

1	9	3	4	1	6	7	5	4	6	6	4	9	1	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Scale 1:25000

USGS QUADRANGLE: Whitman, MA
Weymouth, MA

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Southern boundary is established by a contemporary shopping plaza on the south side of Market Street. The northern boundary roughly separates the commercial buildings from this residential neighborhood. Beyond the east and west boundaries, the buildings do not follow the same pattern of development as those along Union Street.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By CHRISTINE SCOTT BEARD, PRESERVATION CONSULTANT W/

name/title BETSY FRIEDBERG, NATIONAL REGISTRY DIRECTOR, MASS. HISTORICAL COMMISSION

organization MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION date NOV. 1988

street & number 80 BOYLSTON ST. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town BOSTON, state MASS. zip code 02116

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Abington at that time). In 1887 the Hanover Branch was purchased by Old Colony Railroad which provided service from Rockland to Boston with the line running along Water Street and crossing Union Street, the town's main thoroughfare, just north of the District.

In addition to playing a major role in shoe production, the town of Rockland is credited for a number of innovations which helped revolutionize the shoe industry. One of Rockland's skilled mechanics was responsible for the important improvements which made the previously crude McKay sewing machine a practical success. Rockland ingenuity was also responsible for perfecting the channeling machine and stitching machine for welted work. The tack cutting machine, another Rockland invention, was vital to shoemaking allied industry, reducing the cost of tacks by over 50%. Rockland manufacturers were also the first to transport shoes to the south states, finding particularly active markets in Louisiana near New Orleans. One of Rockland's pioneer manufacturers, Abner Curtis, found a steady market in Cuba where his special lasts and patterns were well adapted to the needs of the islanders.

The development of the Lower Union Street Historic District is closely tied to the history of the town's shoe industry, with most of the nineteenth and early twentieth century home owners in the District being associated with shoemaking. The Lane family, a prominent family in Rockland for many years, was responsible for the construction of seven houses in the District. Jenkins Lane, a pioneer in Rockland's shoemaking industry, opened a factory at the foot of Union Street (where it intersects Market Street) in 1834. Across from the factory, Lane constructed his house at 5 Union Street (Photograph 1) in 1840; prior to that time (as early as 1790) Charles and Rachel Lane lived on the site. In addition to being a leading manufacturer of shoes, Jenkins Lane was the president of the Abington Savings Bank, director of the Abington National Bank and treasurer of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company; he was also a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1846. In 1855 Jenkins Lane's two sons, Zenas and Richmond, joined him in business, with the company being known as J. Lane & Sons until 1879. In subsequent years, the company was run by Zenas and Everett Lane under the name Z.M & E. Lane and by 1884 employed approximately 225 operatives. In 1855, Zenas Lane built the Italianate style house at 31 Union Street (Photograph 2). Zenas Lane was also involved in speculative housing development in Rockland, being responsible for the Albion Street development and others. Richmond Lane and his wife Sarah Poole constructed a house on the adjoining lot at 21 Union Street (Photograph 3) in ca. 1874 and resided there until 1893. In 1880, Richmond Lane established his own shoe manufacturing business under the name Lane & Chipman and thereafter formed a partnership with a A.H. Pratt. The house at 21 Union Street was later owned by George W. Torrey, another of Rockland's leading shoe manufacturers. 71 Union Street (Photograph 4) was constructed in ca. 1848 by shoemaker Marshall Lane. Originally a 1 1/2 story house, the

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building was raised to 2 1/2 stories in 1901 when it was purchased by jewelers W.A.G. Smith. 83 Union Street (Photograph 5) was built ca. 1849 for shoemaker David Lane and his wife Mary. The Federalist style house at 64 Union Street (Photograph 11) was also owned by a Lane. Built in 1816 for David Lane, the son of Charles Lane, the house was later occupied by Isaiah Jenkins and his brother-in-law Jonathan Cushing, during which time it was the home of East Abington's first library. Boston leader dealer (and son of Jenkins Lane) Alonzo Lane had his home at 24 Union Street (Photograph 13). Prior to 1877, when the existing structure was built, the site was used for a school house (built ca. 1829) with a second school being added in 1831; both schools had been sold by 1872 and moved to other sections of Rockland. Alonzo Lane built a house on the site between 1850-1855; this building was sold and moved to another site in 1877 when he constructed the existing house.

The Lane family is one of several major shoe manufacturers who lived within the District boundaries. The Victorian Gothic style house at 135 Union Street (Photograph 6) was built in 1876 for one of Rockland's major shoe manufacturers, Charles W. Torrey. Torrey began manufacturing shoes in 1858 with T.P. Young. In 1860 he constructed a factory on the east end of the lot at 135 Union Street. At the height of operations, his company employed 200 skilled operatives and produced 50 dozen boots and shoes a day. After his retirement in 1889, Torrey was involved in real estate development for about 10 years. He was also director and a founder of the First National Bank of Rockland and a long-time trustee of the Rockland Savings Bank. 36 Union Street (Photograph 11) was constructed in 1855 for Edwin Starr Tirrell. Tirrell started a shoe manufacturing business in the same year with Lemuel Jenkins under the name Jenkins & Tirrell. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Tirrell became foreman of the stitching room at the J. Lane & Sons Shoe Factory. After serving in the war from 1864 to 1865, he returned to Rockland and began manufacturing shoes again, this time with N.S. Jenkins (probably Nathan Jenkins). In 1870 he took over the operation of the J. Lane & Sons Factory. Later he joined shoe manufacturers E.P. Torrey & Company. Shoemaker Nathan Jenkins constructed the house at 61 Union Street (Photograph 3) in 1848; he remained its owner as late as 1879. It is one of several houses in the District which were owned by the Jenkins family, most of whom were active in Rockland's shoe manufacturing industry. Joseph French built the house at 148 Union Street (Photograph 8) in 1837. Constructed as a 1 1/2 story Cape, this building was raised to 2 1/2 stories in 1864. French was employed at the Jenkins Lane Shoe Factory as a shoe cutter. He later established a shoe company with his son, James E. French; their factory was located on West Water Street opposite Grove Street. The house at 91 Union Street (Photograph 5) was constructed in 1857 for shoemaker David Franklin Hunt, a descendent of Thomas Hunt. Thomas Hunt was one of the earliest shoemaker's in Rockland, starting in the 1790s. Members of the Hunt family also owned houses at 83 and 103 Union Street. Constructed in 1832 for David Hunt, Jr. and his wife Clarissa Reed,

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Lower Union St., Historic District
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the house at 103 Union Street (Photograph 5) was occupied by Mr. Hunt for nearly 70 years.

The shoemaking industry spurred the establishment of several allied industries within the town. Shoemakers relied on several companies for paper boxes to package their goods. Frank E. Nesmith, the inventor of paper boxes, operated a four-story factory on Church Street where he employed 40 workers and produced 5,000 boxes a day by 1884. Nesmith occupied the house at 58 Union Street (constructed in 1865 - Photograph 12) from about 1880 to 1903.

Several of the town's prominent citizens constructed houses within the District boundaries. The house at 132 Union Street (Photograph 8) was built by Ebenezer Reed, one of the original members and a deacon at the Rockland Congregational Church. He was a cattle drover and trader by profession and he lived at 132 Union Street until about 1850 when he built the house at 122 Union Street (Photograph 10). Alonzo W. Perry was responsible for construction of the Second Empire style house at 115 Union Street (Photograph 5). Perry owned and operated a shoe factory in Rockland from 1868 to 1872 but is most well known as one of Boston's largest real estate developers. He was a great supporter of the Rockland community, aiding in the construction of the library and maintenance of the Y.M.C.A.. He also founded the French Home for Women which was the forerunner of congregate housing in Rockland. E. Payson Torrey, who owned the house at 110 Union Street (Photograph 10) around 1874, was a well-known real estate developer in Rockland. He built many of the houses in Rockland on streets he had laid out and named for his children (Howard, Christine, William and George); Payson Avenue was named for himself. In 1874, Torrey purchased and subdivided the lot at 110 Union Street, constructing two cottages between 90 and 110 Union Street. When Payson Avenue was laid out in 1896, one of the houses was moved. The remaining house stands today at 100 Union Street (Photograph 9).

The most significant commercial building within the District is the Hotel Thomas at 167 Union Street (Photograph 7). This Second Empire style building was constructed in 1874 for Hiram Randall's Wagon Express office. In 1896 it was purchased by B.F. Richardson, proprietor of several boarding houses in Rockland, and converted to a boarding house.

In addition to having important historical associations with the town of Rockland, the Lower Union Street Historical District attains architectural significance for its rare concentration of well-preserved, architecturally distinguished buildings. The District possesses excellent examples of various styles including Federalist (132 Union Street - Photograph 8), Cape Cod Cottage (90 Union Street - Photograph 10), Greek Revival (80 Union Street - Photograph 11), Italianate (31 Union Street - Photograph 2), Second Empire (21 Union Street - Photograph 2), Victorian Gothic (135 Union Street -

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Photograph 6), Queen Anne (100 Union Street - Photograph 9), Colonial Revival
(48 Union Street - Photograph 12), and Bungalow (154 Union Street - Photograph
8).

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Rockland are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Amateur and professional research in this portion of Massachusetts has been biased toward more coastal locations. As a result, interior coastal areas like Rockland are probably underreported. Sites in this area could provide valuable data toward a better understanding of interior coastal settlement and subsistence systems. Sites might provide much-needed information regarding native American settlement along the interior or headwaters of the Taunton River drainage. Similar information might also be gained for coastal drainages that begin in this area and drain easterly to Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized Rockland's greatest period of development during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Survey and excavation may help determine whether or not survivals of shoe manufacturing mills exist that contributed to Rockland's development as a shoe manufacturing town. Industrial sites such as these also offer the potential for study of technologies and manufacturing techniques used in the shoemaking process, the analysis of products produced in the mills (shoe styles, types, composition, etc.) and information pertaining to working conditions for mill workers. Careful sampling and analysis of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with standing structures in the district could provide extremely detailed information on several of Rockland's influential citizens during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Most houses constructed in the district were built by individuals involved in the shoemaking process, often mill owners, or by the town's otherwise prominent citizens. Thus, opportunities exist to study the lives of many of Rockland's more influential citizens as well as the town's more affluent class as a whole.

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Rockland, MA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of Union Street and Market Street, the boundary runs west along the southern lot line of the property at 24 Union Street, then turning north along the rear lot line of those houses on the west side of Union Street numbered 24 through 154 to the northern lot line of 154 Union Street, then turning east and crossing over to the east side of Union Street, then turning north and continuing to the northern lot line of 167 Union Street. * The boundary continues east along the northern lot line of 167 Union Street to its rear lot line, then turning south and running along the rear lot lines of those properties numbered 5-167 Union Street, to Market Street, then turning west and continuing to the point of beginning.

The southern boundary is established by a contemporary shopping plaza on the south side of Market Street. The northern boundary roughly separates the commercial buildings from this residential neighborhood. Beyond the east and west boundaries, the buildings do not follow the same pattern of development as those along Union Street.

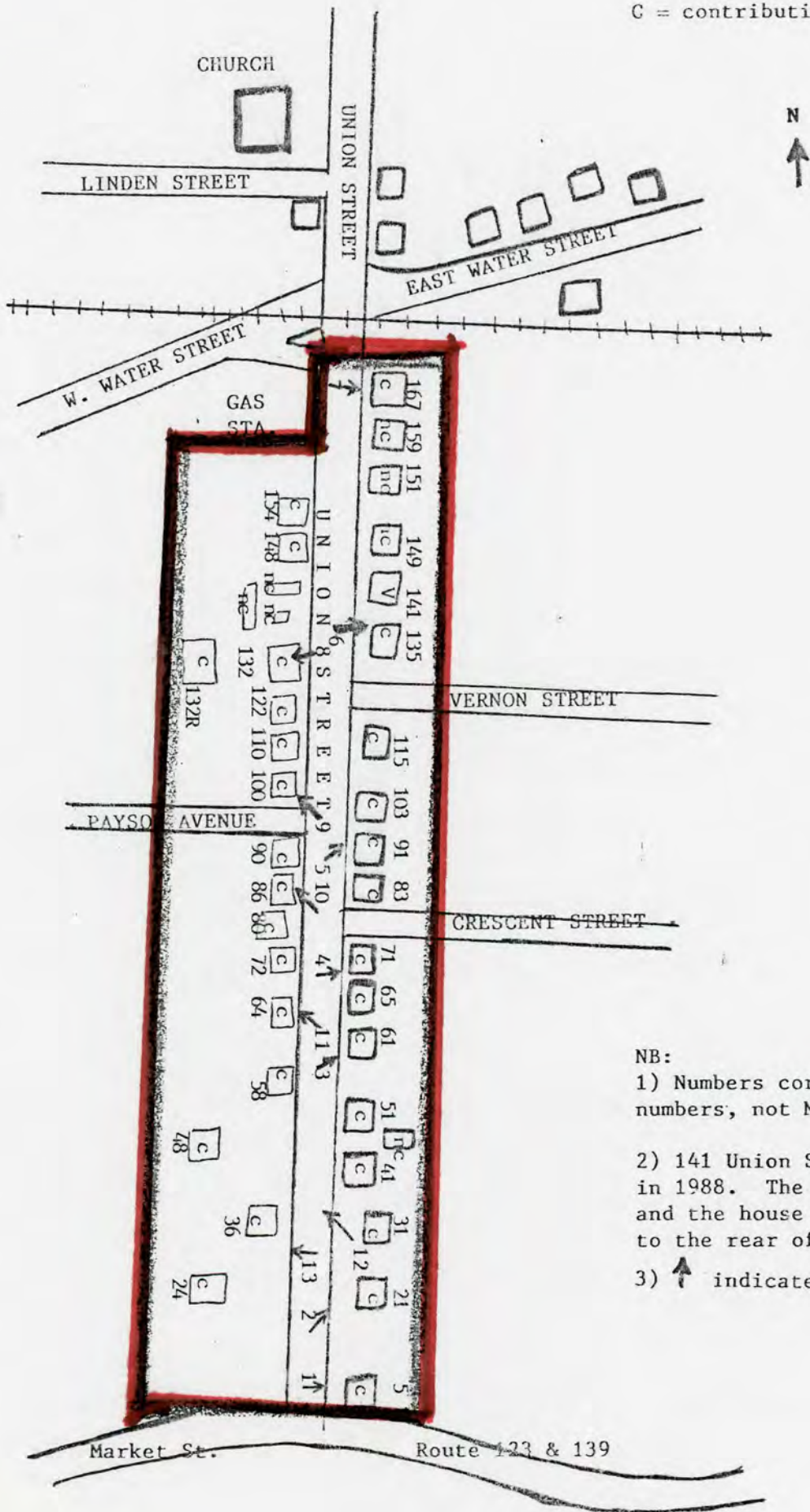
*(N.B. 166 Union Street, a modern gas station, is excluded)

LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Sketch Map:

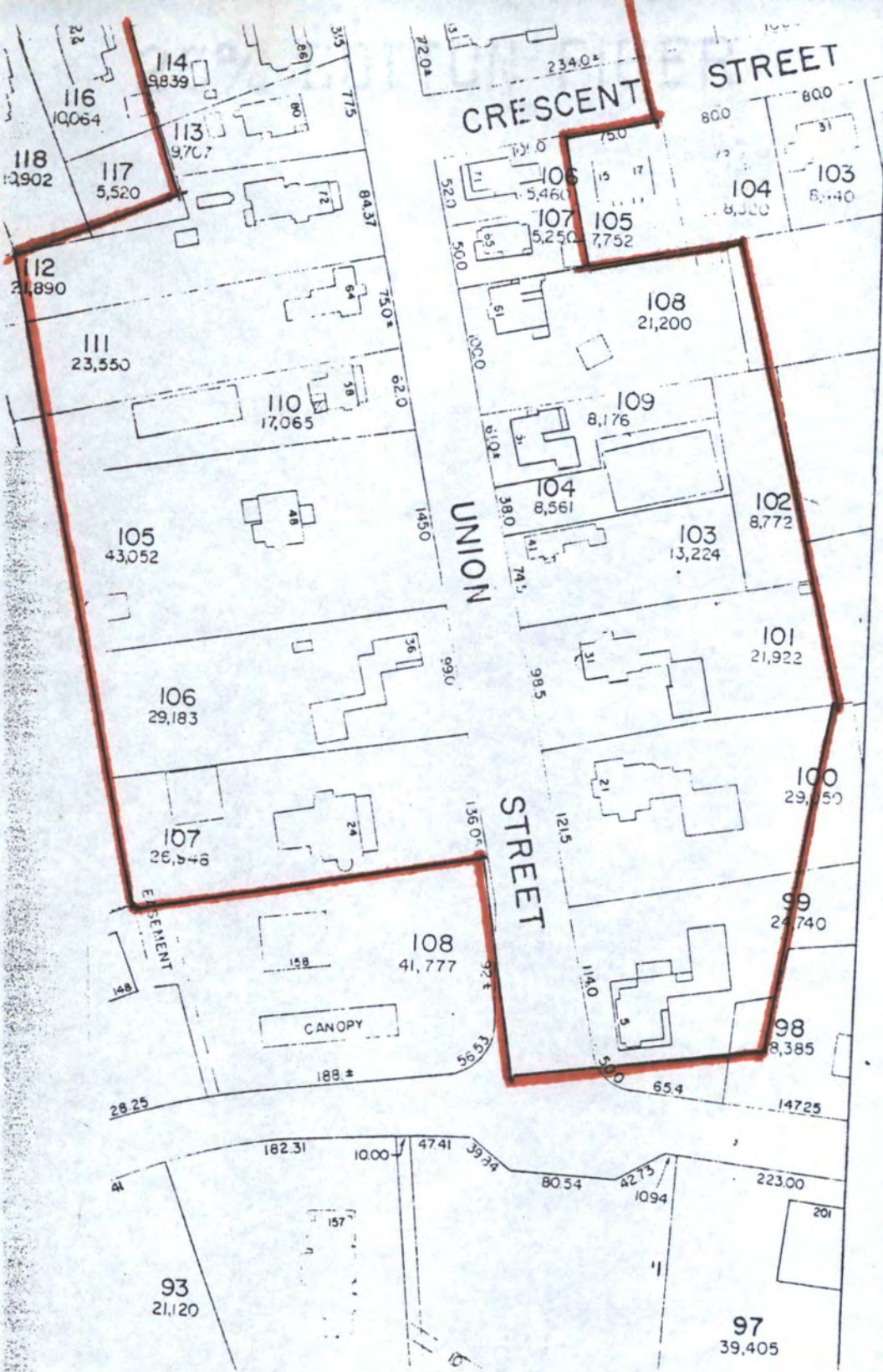
NC= noncontributing

C = contributing



NB:

- 1) Numbers correspond to street numbers, not MHC inventory numbers.
- 2) 141 Union Street was moved in 1988. The lot is now vacant and the house is presently located to the rear of 132 Union St.(132R)
- 3) ↑ indicates photo direction



LOWER UNION ST NRT DISTRICT
 ROCKLAND
 ASSESSORS MAPS 45 & 51

FOUR STAR BOND

SOUTH WORTHED USA

225
25,021

82
139,000

165
5,639
41.38
12000
166
15,038

84
7,052

85
4,049

224
3,959

83
25,475

64
598

63
1,004

162
14,331

132

132

UNION STREET

86
10,820

87
10,150

88
20,212

1740

89
17,050

90
17,600

91
11,680

92
5,916

93
13,541

228
1,479

STREET

VERNON

157
10,005

159
15,786

23
4,697

158
10,055

15257

115
7,906

114
2,839

116
10,064

113
2,707

118
13,902

117
5,520

112
4,890

111
23,550

110
17,065

105
43,052

97
19,449

96
9,024

98
2,203

95
26,080

100
18,450

101
10,100

102
9,520

CRESCENT

STREET

106
5,460

107
5,250

105
7,752

104
8,520

103
8,440

108
21,200

109
8,176

104
8,561

103
13,224

102
8,772

UNIC

See Sheet No. 46

LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
District Data Sheet

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Status</u>
5 Union Street	99	B	Lane House	1840	Greek Revival	C
21 Union Street	100	B	Richmond & Sarah Lane House	ca. 1874	Second Empire	C
24 Union Street carriage house	107	B	Alonzo Lane House	1877	Colonial Revival/Italianate	C
31 Union Street	101	B	Zenas Lane House	1855	Italianate	C
36 Union Street shed	106	B	Edwin Starr Tirell House	1855	Greek Revival	C NC
41 Union Street	103	B	Frost House	1843	Greek Revival Cape	C
43-49 Union Street		B	Arbo Machine Company	ca. 1960-1970		NC
48 Union Street garage	105	B B	Howes House	ca. 1896	Colonial Revival	C C
51 Union Street	109	B	Burrell House	1842	Cape	C
58 Union Street carriage house	110	B B	Shaw House	1865	Greek Revival	C C
61 Union Street garage shed	108	B B B	Jenkins House	1848	Cape	C C NC

LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (cont'd)
District Data Sheet

64 Union Street shed		B B	David Lane House	1816	Federalist	C NC
65 Union Street garage	107	B B	Stoddard House	1903	Queen Anne	C C
71 Union Street	106	B	Marshall Lane House	ca. 1848	Greek Revival	C
72 Union Street garage shed	112	B B B	Harvell House	ca. 1879	Italianate	C C NC
80 Union Street shed	113	B B	80 Union Street	1874	Greek Revival	C NC
83 Union Street garage shed	100	B B B	David & Mary Lane House	ca. 1849	Greek Revival	C NC NC
86 Union Street garage shed	114	B B B	Fred Austin Shaw House	ca. 1906	Queen Anne	C NC NC
90 Union Street shed	115	B B	Zenas Jenkins House	ca. 1830	Greek Revival Cape	C NC
91 Union Street	99	B	Hunt House	1857	Greek Revival	C
100 Union Street	158	B	E. Payson Torrey House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	C
103 Union Street	98	B	David Hunt, Jr. House	1832	Greek Revival	C

LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (cont'd)
District Data Sheet

110 Union Street shed	159	B B	Torrey Building	ca. 1848	Greek Revival	C NC
115 Union Street	97	B	A.W. Perry House	ca. 1879	Second Empire	C
122 Union Street	160	B	Reed House	ca. 1850; ca. 1890	Cape; Queen Anne Finishes	C
132 Union Street	161	B	Deacon Reed House	ca. 1818	Federalist	C
132R Union Street	87	B	MOVED in 1988 from 141 Union St.	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/Early Victorian	C
135 Union Street	88	B	Torrey House	1876	Victorian Gothic	C
140 Union Street (trailer) trailer trailer			South Shore Trailer Sales	ca. 1970		NC NC NC
141 Union Street *VACANT			141 Union Street VACANT (see 132R Union St)	1860	Greek Revival/Early Victorian	C
148 Union Street garage	163	B B	French House	1837; 1864	Cape; Greek Revival	C C
149 Union Street		B	149 Union Street	ca. 1860; ca. 1975		NC
151-153 Union Street		B	151-153 Union Street	ca. 1920; ca. 1970		NC
154 Union Street shed	164	B	H.G. Perry House	ca. 1910	Bungalow	C NC
159 Union Street		B	159 Union Street	ca. 1915; ca. 1975		NC
167 Union Street shed shed	84	B	Hotel Thomas	1874	Second Empire	C NC NC

TOTAL: 36 Contributing
21 Noncontributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

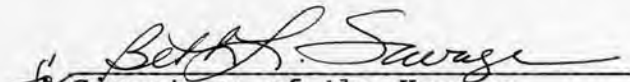
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000219 Date Listed: 04/07/89

Lower Union Street Historic District Plymouth MA
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

4-7-89
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3: Classification--Category of Property

The property is classified appropriately as a district, not as buildings.

This information was confirmed with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lower Union Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 2/21/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/07/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/23/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000219

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/7/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This primarily residential district is significant for associations with Rockland's industrial development, particularly shoe manufacturing, and for its collection of distinguished and well preserved buildings constructed from 1816 to 1910.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 4/7/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, MA

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking east at 5 Union Street

Photo: 1 of 13

① Lower Union St Hist. Dist,
Rockland, MA

② Christine Scott Beard

③ ACT for MA
45 School St
Boston, MA

④ 2/87

⑤ Looking East at 5 Union St.

⑥ (1 of 13)



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northeast at 21 and 31 Union Street

Photo: 2 of 13

- ① Lower Union St. Historic Dist.
Rockland, MA
- ② Christine Scott Beard
- ③ ACT for MA
45 School St.
Boston, MA
- ④ 2/87
- ⑤ Looking Northeast at
21 + 31 Union St.
- ⑥ (2 of 13)



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northeast at 61, 65, 71 and 83
Union Street

Photo: 3 of 13

① Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

② Christine Scott Beard

③ ACT for Mass.
45 School St.
Boston, MA

④ 2/87

⑤ Looking northeast at
61, 65, 71 & 83 Union St.

⑥ 3 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northeast at 71 and 83 Union Street

Photo: 4 of 13

① Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

② Christine Scott Beard

③ ACT for MASS
45 School St.
Boston, MA

④ 2/87

⑤ Looking Northeast at
71 ÷ 83 Union St.

⑥ 4 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northeast at 91 and 103 Union Street

Photo: 5 of 13

1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MASS
45 School St
Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking northeast at
91 & 103 Union St.

6) 5 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northeast at 135, 141, 151-157 and
159 Union Street

Photo: 6 of 13

1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MA

45 School St.

Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking Northeast at
135, 141, 151-157 & 159

Union St

6) 6 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, MA

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking east at 167 Union Street

Photo: 7 of 13

- 1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA
- 2) Christine Scott Beard
- 3) ACT for MA
45 School St.
Boston, MA
- 4) 2/87
- 5) Looking East at 167 Union
St.
- 6) 7 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northwest at 132, 148 and 154 Union Street

Photo: 8 of 13

1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MASS
45 School St.
Boston, MA

4) 2187

5) Looking northwest at
132, 148 and 154 Union St.

6) 8 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

February, 1987

View: Looking west at 100 Union Street

Photo: 9 of 13

- ① Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA
- ② Christine Scott Beard
- ③ ACT for MA
- ④ 45 School St.
Boston, MA
- ⑤ 2/87
- ⑥ Looking West at
100 Union St
- ⑦ 9 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, MA

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northwest at 86 and 90 Union Street

Photo: 10 of 13

Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MA
45 School St.
Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking Northwest at
86 and 90 Union St.

6) 10 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northwest at 58, 64 and 72 Union Street

Photo: 11 of 13

1) Lower Union St Hist Dist,
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MA

45 School St

Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking northwest at
58, 64 & 72 Union St.

6) 11 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking northwest at 36 and 48 Union Street

Photo: 12 of 13

1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for Mass
45 School St.
Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking northwest at
36 + 48 Union St.

6) 12 of 13



LOWER UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rockland, Massachusetts

Photographer: Christine Scott Beard
February, 1987
ACT for Massachusetts
45 School Street
Boston, MA

View: Looking west at 24 Union Street

Photo: 13 of 13

1) Lower Union St. Hist. Dist.
Rockland, MA

2) Christine Scott Beard

3) ACT for MA
45 School St
Boston, MA

4) 2/87

5) Looking west at 24 Union St

6) 13 of 13

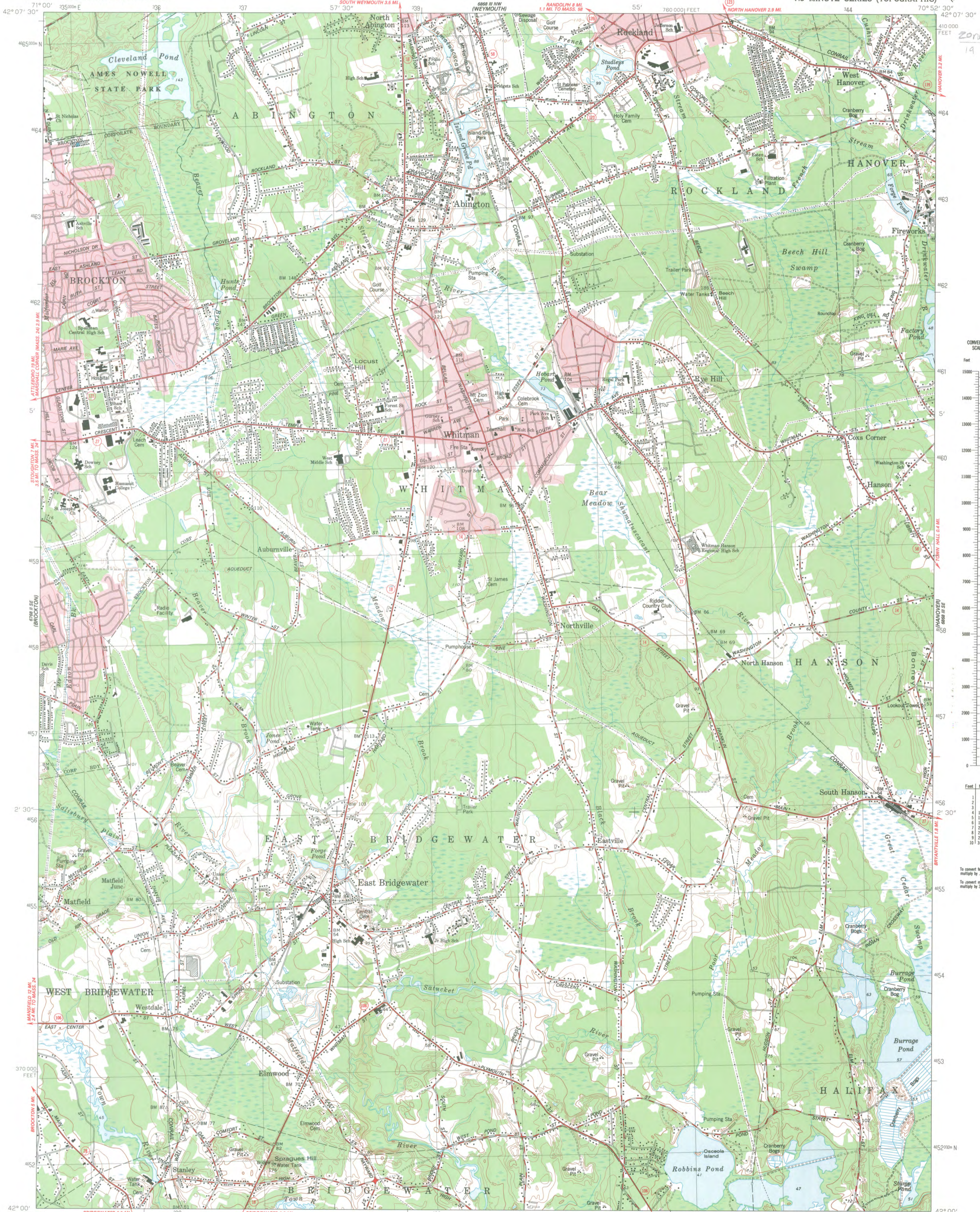
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WHITMAN QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—PLYMOUTH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

ZONE 19

SPR 1975
(BLUE FILES)



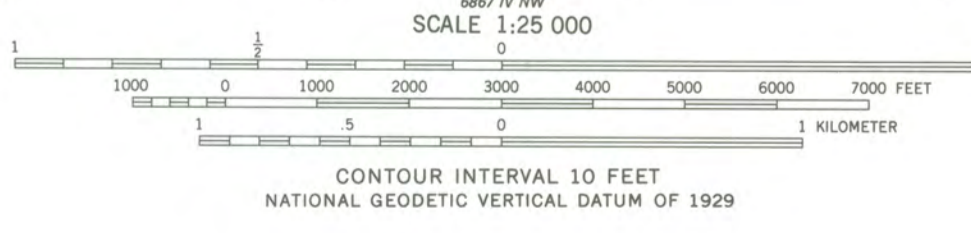
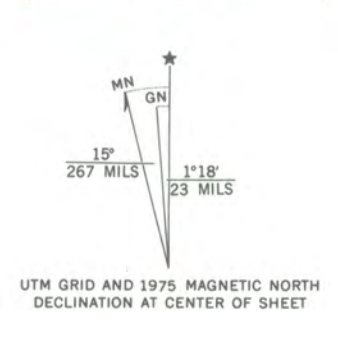
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4665220



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To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

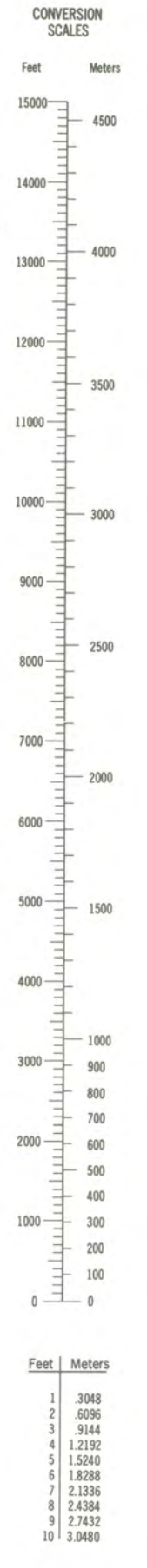
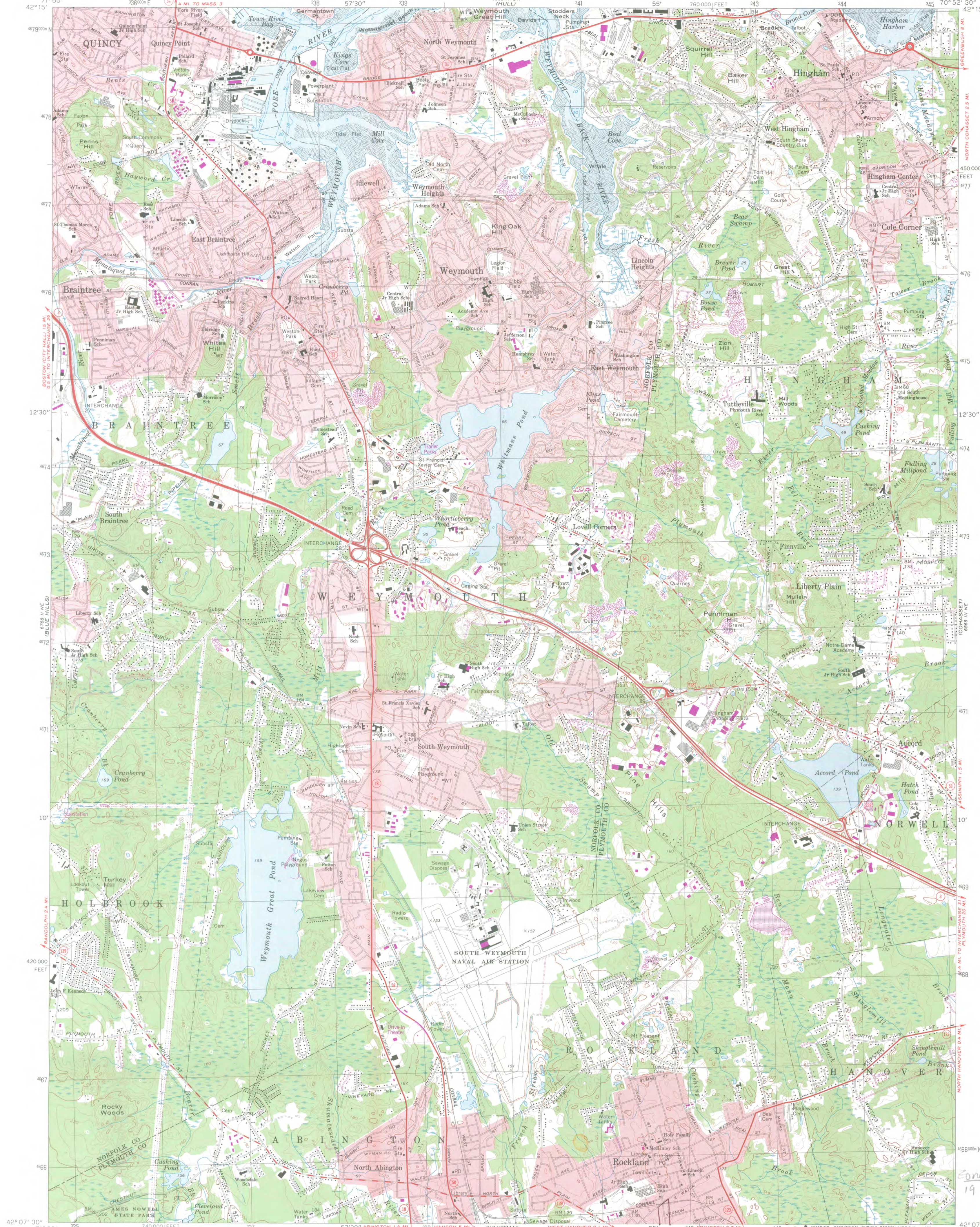
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planimetric surveys 1935-1936.
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

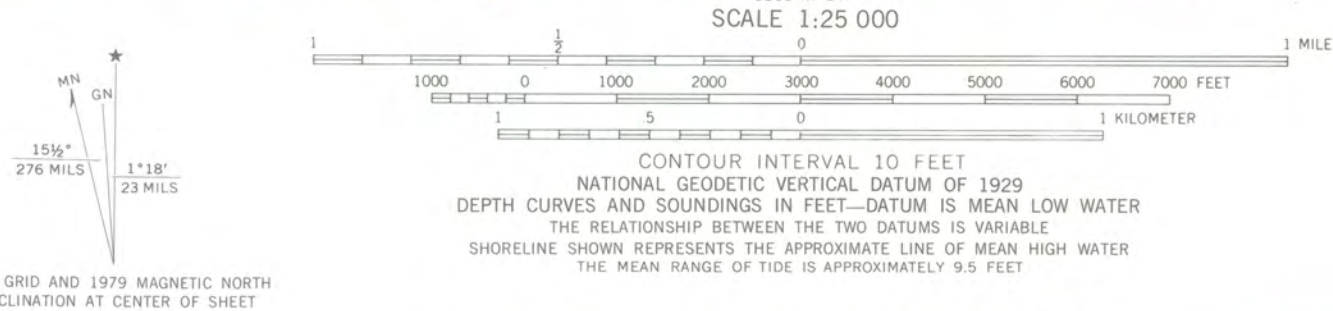


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WHITMAN, MASS.
N4200-7052.5/7.5
1977
AMS 6868 III SW—SERIES V814



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Topography by planimetric surveys 1936. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 246 (1971)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

Zone Easting Northing
19 311645 4666300

Lower Union Street Historic District
5-167 & 24-154 Union St.
Rockland, MA

WEYMOUTH, MASS.
N4207.5—W7052.5/7.5
1971
PHOTOREVISED 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
Lower Union Street Historic District
5-167 & 24-154 Union Street
Rockland, MA
2 of 2 U.S.G.S. maps



February 2, 1989

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

The Rockland High School, Rockland, MA
The Rockland Trust Company, Rockland, MA
Lower Union Street, Historic District, Rockland, MA
The Phoenix Building, Rockland, MA
The Rockland Memorial Library, Rockland, MA
The Pond Hill School, Wellfleet, MA

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

BF/di