

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Square Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Broad, Middle and Charles Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Weymouth N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02189

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 11/7/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

- ☐ 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:) _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

63

19

buildings

sites

structures

objects

63

19

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1: Jefferson School, NR 1981

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple
dwelling, Secondary Structure

GOVERNMENT: fire station

EDUCATION: school

SOCIAL: meeting hall, clubhouse

COMMERCE: specialty store

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
secondary structure

GOVERNMENT: fire station

EDUCATION: school

SOCIAL: meeting hall, clubhouse

COMMERCE: specialty store

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Early Republic: Federal

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Late Victorian: Italianate,
Second Empire
Queen Anne

Late 19th Century Revival: Beaux-Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite, Brick

walls Clapboard, Brick, Stone

Stucco

roof Asphalt, Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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Continuation SheetCentral Square Historic District,
Weymouth, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1

The town of Weymouth is located in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, approximately twelve miles southeast of Boston and forty miles northeast of Providence, R.I. Weymouth is bordered by Braintree and Holbrook to the west, Abington and Rockland to the south and Hingham to the east. To the north, Weymouth borders the Weymouth Fore River Weymouth Back River and Hingham Bay. The town retains its seventeenth century boundaries. Settlement in the town is well distributed, with four areas of concentration: Columbian Square in South Weymouth, Jackson Square in East Weymouth, Weymouth Landing near the western border of town and North Weymouth. As was historically the case, there is no dominant town center.

Located on a gently rolling glacial outwash plain, the landscape of Weymouth is characterized by drumlins, eskers, kame terraces and some swamplands. The northern section of town forms an irregular but accessible coastline between two river estuaries, the Weymouth Fore and Back Rivers. These rivers are linked to interior ponds and bogs by two other small rivers, Mill and Old Swamp Rivers.

Central Square is located in the east-central part of town, its focus being the intersection of Broad and Middle Streets. The Central Square Historic District includes properties along these two principal streets. The district covers an area of approximately 35 acres and contains a total of 55 principal buildings and 28 outbuildings. Of the 55 principal buildings, only 16 are noncontributing (3 due to alteration, 13 due to age). Of the 28 outbuildings, 25 are contributing and 3 are noncontributing (due to age). The noncontributing outbuildings are predominantly modern garages or sheds.

The district includes a variety of building types but is dominated by nineteenth century residences. There is one contributing commercial building, at the intersection of Broad and Middle Streets. Several institutional buildings, including a fire station, a Masonic Temple, a school and a boys club, are scattered within the district. Houses in the district are almost exclusively of wood-frame construction as are the commercial building (Benjamin F. Shaw Building) and Jefferson School. Two brick structures contribute to the district, the Davis Bates Clapp Memorial Building (boys club) and the Masonic Temple. Fire Station #2 and the house at 524 Broad Street are constructed of stone, while the house at 238 Middle Street has a stucco exterior. All of the buildings in the district remain occupied, most used for their original purpose. Lot sizes within the district average about one-half an acre and buildings exhibit a uniform setback from the street except for a few commercial buildings at the intersection of Broad and Middle Street which border the sidewalk.

Most of the residences in the district were built as single-family dwellings, although there are three examples of two-family houses. Contributing residences in the district range in date from ca. 1830 to ca. 1890. Although

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75% of the residences in the district are either vernacular or Greek Revival, a range of architectural styles is represented, including Italianate, Second Empire and Queen Anne. Houses in the district are generally wood-frame structures built by local carpenters and housewrights. The houses, for the most part, remain well-preserved, with few additions and limited use of synthetic siding.

Extant commercial and institutional buildings that contribute to the district were built between ca. 1865 and 1930. Among these are examples of architect-designed buildings in the Second Empire, Queen Anne and Beaux-Arts styles. This group remains in a well-preserved state and most are used for their original purpose.

The historic character of the district distinguishes it from its immediate surroundings. Beyond the district boundaries, streetscapes are dominated by buildings postdating 1950.

Alterations to the residential buildings in the district are minimal, typically consisting of single-story side or rear additions or replacement of windows or doors. A number of modern detached garages have also been constructed. Alteration to the commercial buildings is limited to storefront remodeling. An early fire station (Central Fire Station) is no longer a contributing feature in the district due to extensive alterations.

The earliest extant buildings in the district date from the early nineteenth century, when Weymouth was beginning to make a transition from an agrarian community with small milling interests to one in which the cottage shoe industry played a major role. The landscape was characterized by scattered houses of simple design, many with associated shoe shops (both attached and detached). Two houses in the district date from this early period of development. The house at 549 Broad Street (ca. 1830) is a vernacular Cape Cod cottage with a five-bay center-hall plan and minimal detailing; this is typical of early nineteenth century design. The Noah Tirrell House (191-193 Middle Street; ca. 1830; MHC #361) is another five-bay Cape but also exhibits features typically associated with the Federal style, including wide pilasters with molded capitals and molded window heads.

In the 1830s and 1840s, the Greek Revival style became increasingly popular in residential design. Twelve examples of Greek Revival design remain in the district. Some of the earliest Greek Revival-style houses utilized the basic five-bay, center-entry Cape Cod cottage and applied Greek Revival detailing. The Caleb P. Joy House (546 Broad Street; ca. 1845; MHC #350) is a good example of this with its entry surrounds of full sidelights, wide cornerboards and compound fascia. More typically, Greek Revival-style houses in the district are 1 1/2-story gable-front structures with side-hall entries. Examples of this type include the N.T. Joy House (153 Middle Street; ca. 1850;

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MHC #356), the Bates House (199 Middle Street; ca. 1855; MHC #362), and the Asa B. Pratt House (630 Broad Street; 1870; MHC #354). The N.T. Joy House is the most fully articulated of the Greek Revival-style houses with its full pedimented gable, broad compound fascia and pedimented window surrounds. The Bates House and Asa B. Pratt House are simplified versions with wide cornerboards, deep box cornices with prominent returns and broad fascias at side elevations. As the 1860s approached, Greek Revival detailing was commonly transferred to two-story buildings, like the Kimball/Easton House (162 Middle Street; ca. 1860; MHC #358). Here the five-bay center entry design is used, with wide panelled cornerboards and a deep box cornice with compound fascia.

Although the district contains representatives of several architectural styles from the second half of the nineteenth century, vernacular influences clearly dominated residential design within the district. Thirteen of the 21 houses built between 1860 and 1890 are of vernacular design. These houses are typically 1 1/2 story cottages with gables oriented toward the street and side-hall plans. Examples include the house at 582 Broad Street (ca. 1870) and 164 Middle Street (ca. 1880). Architectural detailing is commonly limited to molded window and door surrounds, narrow cornerboards and a prominent cornice with a wide fascia. The plan and detailing of these cottages was also used for two-story dwellings, like the house at 577 Broad Street (ca. 1870).

The Italianate style was popularized in the 1860s and continued to be used in the district into the late 1870s. Of the five examples of this style in the district, two can be considered high style while the others have a much more limited use of Italianate detailing. The most fully articulated example of the style is the Marshall C. Dizer House (623 Broad Street; ca. 1860; MHC #128), which is decorated with a deep bracketed cornice, projecting window hoods and bay windows. The Franklin D. Thayer House (206 Middle Street; 1877; MHC #363) also exhibits high style Italianate detailing in its two-story bay windows, dentilled cornices, ornamental porch with bracketed posts and arched window. Less elaborate examples of the Italianate style are the Shadrach S. Marden House (156 Middle Street; ca. 1860; MHC #357) and the Ezra F. Tirrell House (229 Middle Street; ca. 1860; MHC #365). The Shadrach S. Marden House has a bay window, deep box cornice with compound fascia and slightly projecting window heads at the second floor. The Ezra F. Tirrell House takes a basic Cape plan and attaches Italianate ornament, including wide cornerboards, a compound fascia and bracketed door hood.

Other late nineteenth century styles, such as Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Victorian and Queen Anne, had limited use in the district. There are two Second Empire-style houses in the district, the most noteworthy being the house at 238 Middle Street (ca. 1860; MHC #108). The Benjamin F. Shaw Building (560 Broad Street; ca. 1865; MHC #351), the only contributing

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commercial building in the district, was also designed in the Second Empire style. These buildings exhibit characteristic features of the style, including slate-covered mansard roofs, bracketed cornices and pedimented dormers.

The Queen Anne style is another that was used only minimally in the district. Only one residence and a school were designed in this style. The house at 150 Middle Street (ca. 1885; MHC #110) is ornamented with decorative shingles, cross gables, scalloped cresting and stained glass. The Jefferson School (200 Middle Street; 1889; MHC #119; NR 1981) is the only other example of Queen Anne design in the district. The school has a central cross-gabled pavillion, scalloped shingles decorating a pent eave, triangular dormers, corner porches with typical Queen Anne turned posts and a large octagonal clocktower.

At the end of the nineteenth century, residential construction in Central Square dropped off considerably as a result of advanced development in nearby Jackson Square. In the early twentieth century, several substantial institutional and municipal structures were built in the district, including the Davis Bates Clapp Memorial Building (209 Middle Street; 1903; MHC #323), the Masonic Temple (614 Broad Street; 1913; MHC #305) and Fire Station #2 (636 Broad Street; 1930; MHC #306), all of which were designed in a Classical Revival/Beaux-Arts style. The Davis Bates Clapp Memorial Building is the most highly articulated of the three, with its limestone detailing (quoins, keystones, entablatures), modillions at the cornice and monumental pedimented entry surrounds. The Masonic Temple and Fire Station are more stylized examples with less elaborate detailing. The Masonic Temple exhibits strict symmetry, limestone keystones and a prominent entablature above the main entry. The main block of the Fire Station is dominated by three large garage bays containing arched openings with fanlights and glazed engine doors; detailing also includes broad granite pilasters and dentils at the cornice.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property (moderate slope, good drainage, etc.), particularly the close proximity of southern and western portions of the district to wetlands, may indicate favorable locational criteria for native settlement and subsistence activities. In general, however, extensive historic period development of the area indicates a low to moderate potential for locating significant prehistoric survivals.

There is a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Further documentary research accompanied by archaeological survey and testing can determine whether or not seventeenth and eighteenth century resources survive within the district. The recovery of structural remains and other archaeological survivals from these periods is possible based on known prehistoric settlement in other areas of town. Most archaeological resources within the district likely date to the early and mid-nineteenth century as the Central Square area became a locus of settlement and industry. Structural remains of single and two-family homes may survive along with associated occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). The potential for recovery of these resource types is the highest in the locale where Broad and Middle Streets intersect, a locus of settlement from 1830 on. The potential for industrial resources is also high in the district. Historic archaeological resources from Weymouth's nineteenth century cottage shoe industry may survive associated with many residences, some still extant in the district. Small shoe manufacture shops known as ten footers were often attached to homes or detached to the rear of the house lot. Since most residences in the Central Square area were involved in shoe manufacture, a high potential exists for the recovery of structural remains of these shops. Several extant residences (e.g. Tirrell House, Middle Street) in the district survive with associated sheds, possible extant examples of these early shoe shops. Other extant residences (e.g. Pratt House, Middle Street) have shoe manufactories noted on house lots that no longer survive. Specialized trash pits associated with shoe manufacture may also survive. As the shoe industry expanded, larger factories also developed. Archaeological survivals may exist for three mid-nineteenth century shoe factories no longer extant on Middle Street near Broad Street. The potential for recovery of shoe factory-related resources in the Central Square District is particularly high since at its peak, all shoe factories were located within the bounds of the current district. Structural survivals may also exist from a store and slaughterhouse located near the intersection of Middle and Broad Streets.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1830-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wilson, Edward I.

Woodcock, S.S.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

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The Central Square Historic District in Weymouth, Massachusetts, possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials and workmanship, as well as association with the development of Central Square from a small residential enclave in an agrarian community to a significant center for shoe manufacturing. The district contains representatives of the residential, industrial and commercial expansion that characterized Central Square from the early nineteenth century through the 1930s. Buildings in the district comprise a well-preserved collection of houses, commercial buildings and public buildings that represent a variety of architectural styles. The Central Square Historic District is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The earliest organized settlements in Weymouth (formerly Wessagusset) occurred in 1622, 1623 and 1633. In 1635, Wessagusset was established as a town and the name changed to Weymouth in honor of the 21 families who had settled here from Weymouth, England. It is estimated that by 1640, Weymouth was home to 150 families (about 900 people). Settlement in the seventeenth century stretched over an area of approximately three miles, with the focus being the stretch of land between Great Hill and Mill Cove in the northern part of town, which became known as Old Spain. The economic base of these earliest residents was primarily agricultural, but was supplemented by fishing and grist and saw milling interests. At the end of the seventeenth century, there began a gradual shift toward interior settlement. This shift can be attributed, in part, to the construction of several mills in South Weymouth, including a sawmill and a fulling mill. Early in the eighteenth century it became apparent that the Mill River at the outlet of Whitmans Pond in East Weymouth provided an excellent source for milling. As a result, the greatest concentration of Colonial-period development was in East Weymouth. Another focal point for development in the Colonial period was in Weymouth Landing, near the Braintree border, where shipbuilding interests prompted settlement at the mouth of Smelt Brook. By 1752 Weymouth's population had increased to 1,200, rising to approximately 1,470 by 1776. As late as 1776, the economic base of Weymouth continued to rely on agriculture, dairying and fishing. Strongly gaining on this were the milling activities, primarily saw and grist mills.

By the early nineteenth century, a cottage shoemaking industry was on its way to becoming a significant contributor to Weymouth's economy. At the time, shoemakers worked along with their apprentices in small shops called "ten footers" which were commonly attached to their houses or stood at the rear of the house lot.

By 1830 the principal intersection at Central Square, Broad and Middle Streets was already a small focus of development, with a cluster of residences and shoe shops in the immediate area. Middle Street is one of the oldest streets

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in Weymouth, having been documented as part of the native trail system. A map of the area from 1830 shows Middle Street running from Commercial Street near Weymouth Heights southward to the New Bedford Turnpike (Main Street), as it does today. Middle Street was linked to Jackson Square via Broad Street, which at that time did not run west of Middle Street. In 1830, twenty-one houses lined Middle Street between Commercial and Spring Streets, with the greatest concentration at the intersection of Broad Street. One of these houses, the Noah Tirrell House (191-193 Middle Street; ca. 1830), is still extant. Tirrell was a shoe manufacturer whose adjacent factory was one of the earliest in town. The Noah Tirrell Shoe Factory (189 Middle Street; ca. 1830) is still extant but has been substantially altered.

By 1853, Broad Street had been extended westward to Weymouth Landing. The number of houses on Middle Street between Commercial and Spring Streets had increased to twenty-eight, with additional residential development extending in both directions on Broad Street. By 1853 the intersection of Middle and Broad Streets had already been established as a commercial focus with a store, slaughterhouse and shoe factory in the immediate vicinity. Most of the residents in the Central Square area were involved in the shoemaking industry. Four buildings in the district survive from the period between 1830 and 1853, including the Caleb P. Joy House (546 Broad Street; ca. 1845), the Waldo C. French House (590-592 Broad Street; ca. 1843), the N.T. Joy House (153 Middle Street; ca. 1850) and the Nathaniel T. Shaw House (574 Broad Street; ca. 1844). Caleb P. Joy worked in the shoe industry as a leather cutter, Waldo French was a boot finisher and Nathaniel Shaw was a stone cutter. It is unclear whether the house at 153 Middle Street was owned by Nathan T. Joy or Noah T. Joy, but both were employed in the shoe industry.

Between 1850 and 1870, development in the Central Square area continued to increase, particularly along Broad Street toward Jackson Square in East Weymouth; this was the period of greatest residential development in the area. Increased development along Broad Street can be attributed to the opening of at least four major shoe factories near the east end of Broad Street near Jackson Square. The prosperity in Jackson Square not only resulted in increased residential development in the Central Square area, but the shoe industry also underwent expansion with the construction of three factories related to the shoemaking industry on Middle Street near Broad Street. Although the factories are no longer extant, numerous residences from this period remain, including the Francis B. Pratt House (147 Middle Street; ca. 1857), the Joy House (166-168 Middle Street; ca. 1860), the Marshall C. Dizer House (623 Broad Street; ca. 1860), and the Ezra F. Tirrell House (229 Middle Street; ca. 1860). As late as 1876, a "shoe manufactory" stood at the rear of Francis Pratt's lot although he is listed in town directories as an Inspector of Customs. Two of the earliest occupants of the Joy House, Charles and Nathan Joy, were employed in the bootmaking business. Marshall Dizer was the owner of one of the largest shoe factories in Weymouth. Dizer built what

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was considered the "largest and most complete factory of his day." Ezra Tirrell worked as a boot stitcher. One of the earliest commercial buildings in the area, the Benjamin F. Shaw Building (560 Broad Street; ca. 1865), was built during this period and remains in a well-preserved state. For many years, a grocery store was operated on the first floor of this building.

The shoemaking industry continued to support residents of the Central Square area into the early twentieth century, but few new residences were built here after the 1870s. Most of the residential development of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was focused in Jackson Square where numerous house lots were laid out closer to the principal factories. Late nineteenth century houses in the district include the Asa B. Pratt House (626 Broad Street; 1870), the Edwin Clapp House (3 Charles Street; 1870), the Franklin D. Thayer House (206 Middle Street; 1877), and the C. Rice House (150 Middle Street; ca. 1885). Asa Pratt was a partner in the boot manufacturing firm Pratt & Bailey. Edwin Clapp was proprietor of J.H. Clapp & Company, makers of "fine calf and opera boots." Franklin Thayer worked in the shoemaking industry as a currier. Little is known of C. Rice.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, expanded institutional facilities were provided to Central Square residents. By 1888, two schools (one at the intersection of Broad and Chiard Streets and one on Middle Street just south of Broad Street) had been constructed. These were replaced by the Jefferson School (200 Middle Street; NR 1981) in 1889. A boys club, the Davis Bates Clapp Memorial Building (209 Middle Street), was erected in 1903. The town established a fire department in 1877 and built the Central Fire Station (Broad Street; 1877). Use of this station ceased when a larger station, Fire Station #2 (636 Broad Street), was built on the opposite side of the street in 1930. In 1884 a Masonic Hall was built on the north side of Broad Street. After it burned in 1912, it was replaced by the existing Masonic Temple (614 Broad Street; 1913).

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Weymouth are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area offer the potential for a greater understanding of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the Boston Bay locale. Sites in the area may also offer a better understanding of the relationships between important regional native core areas along the Neponset and Charles River estuaries to the west and north and the Plymouth area to the south.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized life in an early Massachusetts settlement during its transition from an agrarian community with small mill interests to an economy where shoe manufacturing played a major role. Historic archaeological resources may document seventeenth and eighteenth century resources for the Central Square locale for which no examples survive. Archaeological resources can also help document the district's period of rapid residential and industrial growth during the nineteenth century. While many residences are still extant from this period, numerous structures have been demolished. Since no contributing industrial resources survive within the district, historic and archaeological survivals can offer unique insights into the cottage shoe industry and the development from small ten-footer manufacture to large factory-type operations. Structural remains from each of these types likely survive. Occupational-related features and specialized trash areas can also offer detailed information on technologies used in shoe manufacture and a better understanding of individuals or groups of people involved in the shoe industry. Archaeological resources may also contribute to better understanding of the importance of the cottage and later expanded shoe industry as it related to local and regional market systems in the Massachusetts area.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Beard, Christine S., A Preservation Plan for the Town of Weymouth, MA (1988)
Inventory of Historic and Prehistoric Resources of Weymouth
Atlas of Norfolk County, MA (1876 & 1888)
Sanborn Insurance Atlases (1888, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910, 1917 & 1927)

Central Square Historic District

Norfolk, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property approximately 35 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 19 | 340020 | 4675740 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2 | 19 | 340120 | 4675760 |

| | | | |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 3 | 19 | 340140 | 4675600 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4 | 19 | 340460 | 4675560 |

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Christine S. Beard, Preservation Consultant with
Betsy Friedberg, MHC, National Register Directororganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 1992street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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UTM References (cont.)

| | <u>Zone</u> | <u>Easting</u> | <u>Northing</u> |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| E | 19 | 340440 | 4675420 |
| F | 19 | 340140 | 4675460 |
| G | 19 | 339980 | 4675240 |
| H | 19 | 339920 | 4675300 |
| I | 19 | 340020 | 4675520 |

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The Central Square Historic District includes properties along Broad and Middle Streets and one house on Charles Streets at the intersection of Middle Street. In nearly all locations, the boundaries follow current property lines of lots bordering these streets. Exact boundaries are delineated on an attached map.

Boundary Justification

The Central Square Historic District includes the core of the residential neighborhood, including its houses, institutional, civic, and commercial structures, most of which date from the second half of the nineteenth century or early twentieth century. North of the district, along Middle Street, are several mid-twentieth century buildings which separate the Central Square district from the Weymouth Civic District (NR pending) which includes the town hall and associated buildings. West of the Central Square Historic District, along Broad Street, property lots are typically larger and the streetscape is dominated by twentieth century commercial structures. South of the district, along Middle Street, is a stretch of single-family residences, most of which date from the mid-twentieth century. The same is true of the secondary streets at various locations surrounding the district (Charles, Center, Putnam, Maple and Laurel Streets, and Cain Avenue). East of the district, along Broad Street, the streetscape includes a mixture of mid-twentieth century structures (residential and commercial) and a number of late nineteenth century houses that have been significantly altered.

CENTRAL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEYMOUTH, MASS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

| Street Address | MAP # | MHC # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Type | Status |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|----------|---------------|------|------------|
| 546 Broad Street | 1 | 350 | Caleb P. Joy House | ca. 1845 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 549 Broad Street | 2 | | | ca. 1830 | Cape | B | C |
| 554 Broad Street | A | | | ca. 1960 | Astylistic | B | NC |
| 560 Broad Street | 3 | 351 | Benjamin F. Shaw Building | ca. 1865 | Second Empire | B | C |
| 561 Broad Street | B | | | ca. 1980 | Astylistic | B | NC |
| 574 Broad Street | 4 | 352 | Nathaniel T. Shaw House | ca. 1844 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 576 Broad Street | C | | House | ca. 1860 | Vernacular | B | NC(altered |
| | | | shed | | | B | NC |
| 577 Broad Street | 5 | | | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| 580 Broad Street | 6 | | | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| 582 Broad Street | 7 | | | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| 588 Broad Street | D | | House | ca. 1860 | Vernacular | B | NC(altered |
| | | | garage | | | B | NC |
| 587 Broad Street | 8 | | House | ca. 1860 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 590-592 Broad Street | 9 | 353 | Waldo C. French House | ca. 1843 | Cape | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 599 Broad Street | 10 | | House | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | shed | | | B | C |
| 600 Broad Street | E | | House | ca. 1960 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| | | | garage | | | B | NC |
| Broad Street opp. Cain Avenue | F | 367 | Central Fire Station | 1877 | Italianate | B | NC |
| 612 Broad Street | 11 | | House | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | shed | | | B | C |
| 614 Broad Street | 12 | 305 | Masonic Temple | 1913 | Beaux-Arts | B | C |
| 605 Broad Street | G | | | ca. 1965 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 617 Broad Street | H | | | ca. 1965 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 623 Broad Street | 13 | 128 | Marshall C. Dizer House | ca. 1860 | Italianate | B | C |
| | | | stable | | | B | C |
| | | | gazebo | | | B | C |
| 624 Broad Street | 14 | | House | ca. 1865 | Second Empire | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |

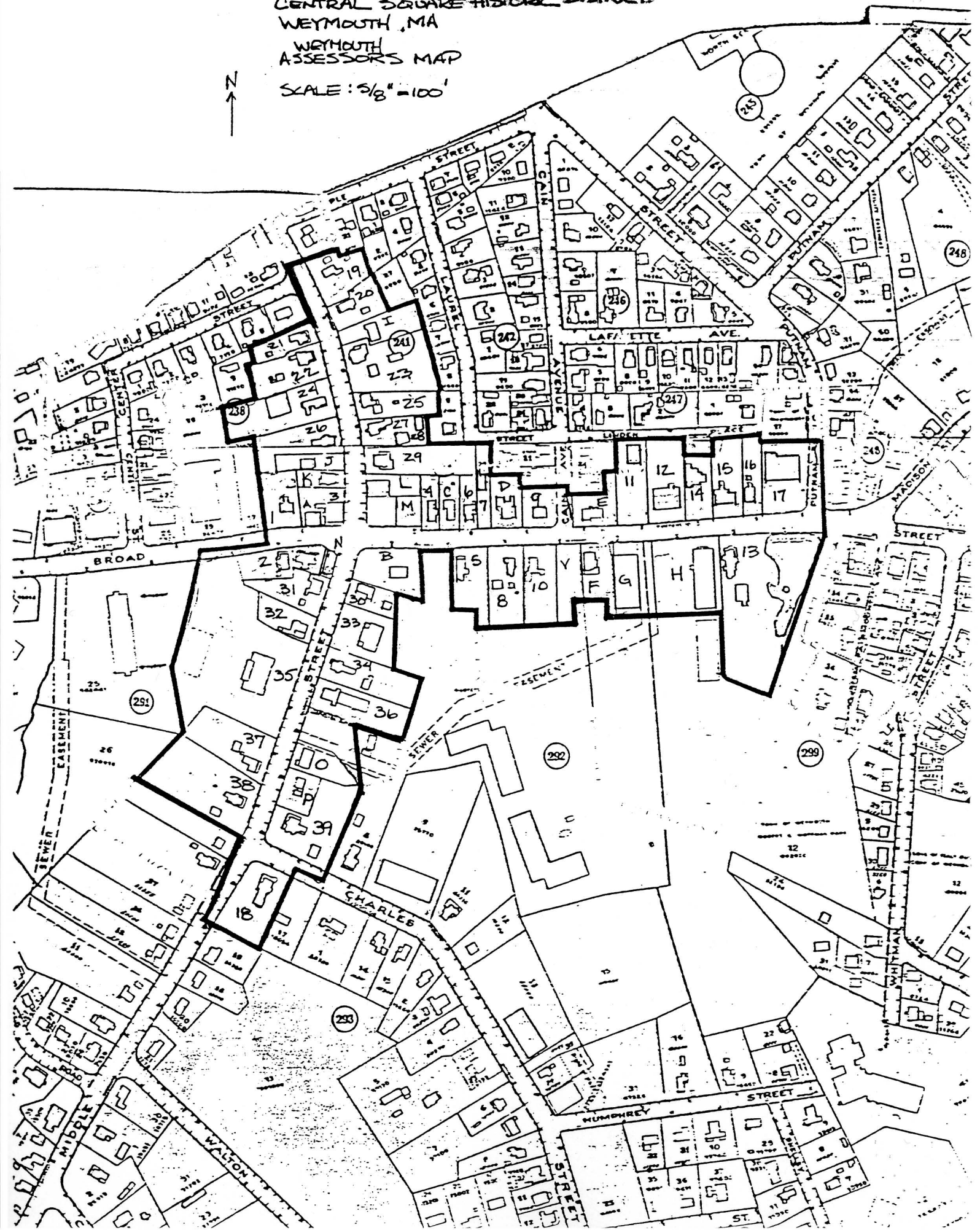
CENTRAL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEYMOUTH, MASS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

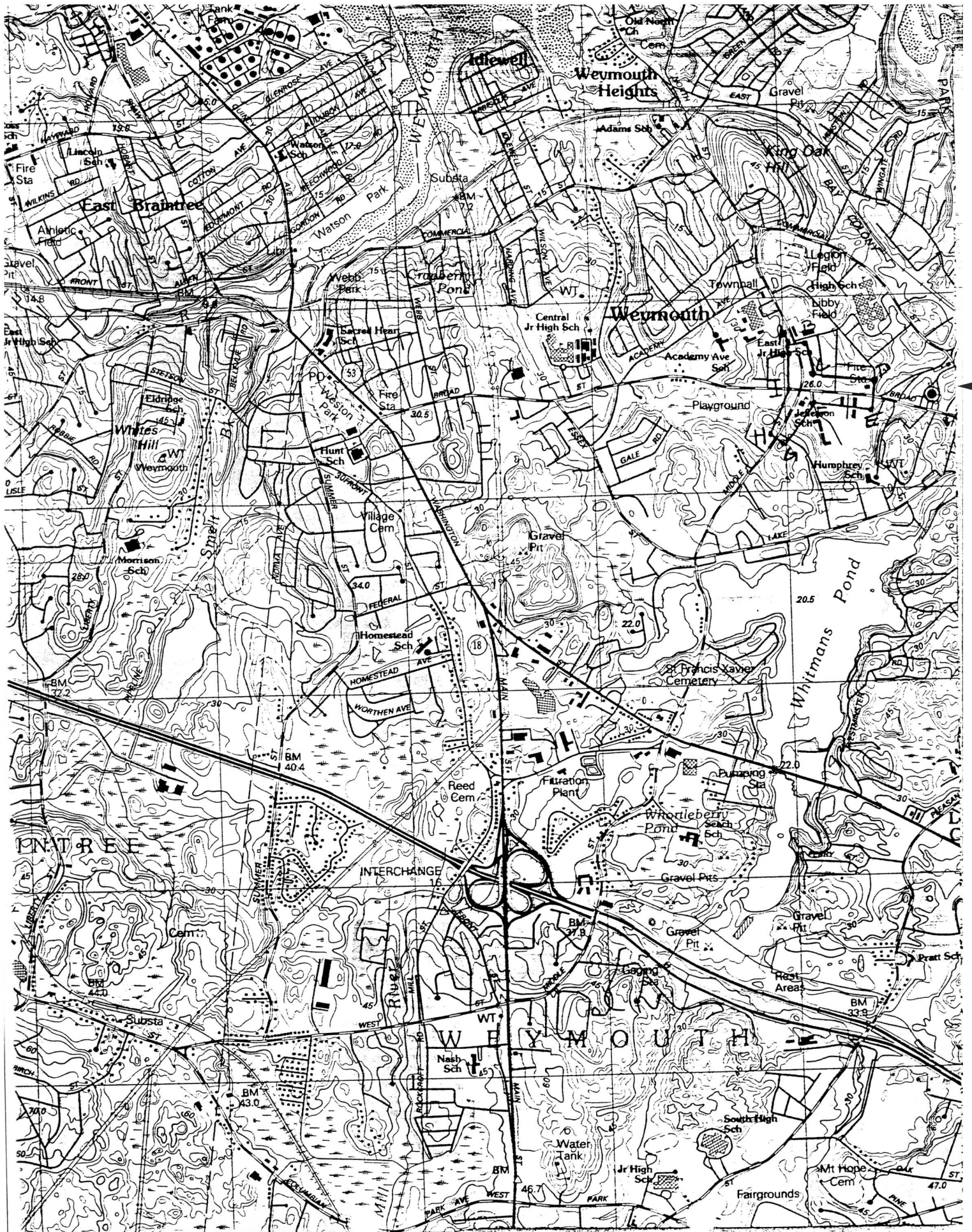
| Street Address | MAP # | MHC # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Type | Status |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|----------|---------------|------|-------------|
| 626 Broad Street | 15 | | | ca. 1840 | Cape | B | C |
| 630 Broad Street | 16 | 354 | Asa B. Pratt House | 1870 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | shed | | | B | C |
| 636 Broad Street | 17 | 306 | Fire Station #2 | 1930 | Beaux-Arts | B | C |
| 3 Charles Street | 18 | 366 | Edwin Clapp House | 1870 | Italianate | B | C |
| 132 Middle Street | 19 | | House | ca. 1860 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 140 Middle Street | 20 | 109 | House | ca. 1860 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 143 Middle Street | 21 | | House | ca. 1870 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 144 Middle Street | I | | | ca. 1960 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 147 Middle Street | 22 | 355 | Francis B. Pratt House | ca. 1857 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | barn | | | B | C |
| 150 Middle Street | 23 | 110 | House | ca. 1885 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 153 Middle Street | 24 | 356 | N.T. Joy House | ca. 1850 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | barn | | | B | C |
| 156 Middle Street | 25 | 357 | Shadrach S. Marden House | ca. 1860 | Italianate | B | C |
| | | | attached barn | | | B | C |
| 161 Middle Street | 26 | | House | ca. 1880 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | gazebo | | | B | C |
| 162 Middle Street | 27 | 358 | Kimball/Easton House | ca. 1860 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| 164 Middle Street | 28 | | | ca. 1880 | Vernacular | B | C |
| 169 Middle Street | J | | | ca. 1950 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 166-168 Middle Street | 29 | 359 | Joy House | ca. 1860 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| 171 Middle Street | K | | | ca. 1920 | Vernacular | B | NC(altered) |
| 172 Middle Street | L | | | ca. 1945 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 174 Middle Street | M | | | ca. 1940 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 189 Middle Street | N | 360 | Noah Tirrell Shoe Factory | ca. 1830 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 190 Middle Street | 30 | | House | ca. 1855 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| | | | barn | | | B | C |
| 191-193 Middle Street | 31 | 361 | Noah Tirrell House | ca. 1830 | Federal Cape | B | C |
| | | | shed | | | B | C |
| 199 Middle Street | 32 | 362 | Bates House | ca. 1855 | Greek Revival | B | C |

CENTRAL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEYMOUTH, MASS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

| Street Address | MAP # | MHC # | Historic Name | Date | Style | Type | Status |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------|--------|
| 200 Middle Street | 33 | 119 | Jefferson School | 1889 | Queen Anne | B | C |
| 206 Middle Street | 34 | 363 | Franklin D. Thayer House | 1877 | Italianate | B | C |
| | | | barn | | | B | C |
| 209 Middle Street | 35 | 323 | Davis Bates Clapp Memorial Building | 1903 | Beaux-Arts | B | C |
| 210 Middle Street | 36 | 364 | Tirrell House | ca. 1855 | Greek Revival | B | C |
| 224 Middle Street | 0 | | | ca. 1960 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 229 Middle Street | 37 | 365 | Ezra F. Tirrell House | ca. 1860 | Italianate Capee | B | C |
| | | | shed | | | B | C |
| | | | barn | | | B | C |
| 230 Middle Street | P | | | ca. 1960 | Vernacular | B | NC |
| 237 Middle Street | 38 | | House | ca. 1880 | Vernacular | B | C |
| | | | garage | | | B | C |
| 238 Middle Street | 39 | 108 | House | ca. 1860 | Second Empire | B | C |
| | | | carriage house | | | B | C |

CENTRAL SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WEYMOUTH, MA
WEYMOUTH
ASSESSORS MAP
SCALE: 5/8" = 100'







1. Davis Bates Clapp Bldg and 199 Middle St (L-R). View looking northwest at south and east elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



2. 191-193 and 189 Middle St (L-R). View looking northwest at south and east elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



3. 206 Middle St and Jefferson School (R-L). View looking northeast at south and west elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



4. Benjamin F. Shaw Bldg. View looking northwest at facades (east and south). (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



5. 172-174 Middle St. View looking southeast at facades (east). (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



6. 162 and 166 Middle St (L-R). View looking northeast at facades (west) and south elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



7. 150 and 140 Middle St (R-L). View looking northeast at facades (west) and south elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



8. 574, 576 and 580 Broad St View looking northwest at facades (south) and east elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



9. Masonic Temple. View looking northeast at facade (south). (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



10. Marshall C. Dizer House. View looking southwest at facade (north) and east elevation. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)



11. Fire Station #2 and 630 Broad St (R-L). View looking northwest at facades (south) and east elevations. (Photograph: Christine Beard, Spring 1990)