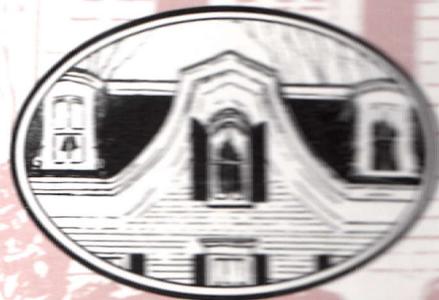




Walpole Historic House Tour

to benefit the
Walpole Public Library

along: Common Street &
Lewis Avenue

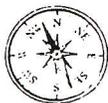


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'Walpole Historic House Tour'

Greetings:

Welcome to the 'Walpole Historic House Tour', a fascinating house tour of an important section of Walpole before the turn of the century. Along our tour you can appreciate and enjoy ten homes and two public buildings, packed with architectural delights, and historic trivia located in the Lewis Avenue and Common Street neighborhoods. Many of these homes date back to the mid-1800's and contain original fireplaces, floors, Victorian ornamentation and stained glass. Get a feel for life at the turn of the century in downtown Walpole; experience building trends during this period. Visit the first church and enjoy the town common. Through the afternoon you are invited back to the Walpole Public Library to listen to a series of speakers discussing topics such as historical interior decorating and heirloom gardening. Stop and visit the Silent Auction full of home gifts, art and garden products. All proceeds from the tour and silent auction will benefit the Walpole Public Library Endowment Fund.

Dot Bergen, Event Chairwoman

Special thanks go to all the volunteers, house hosts and families who presented their homes for viewing.

Silent Auction Number:

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House Tour Policies

Admittance to the houses on tour is not allowed before 12 noon or after 4pm.

You must present this guide book as your ticket into the houses, buildings and to ride the bus. If you should lose your book, you must return to the library. Each member of your party - including children – must be a ticket holder to gain admittance to the houses. Ticket price for children is the same as adults.

Please do not touch objects in the houses.

No photography is allowed, still or video.

No strollers or carriages are allowed in the houses and buildings.

Children must be accompanied and supervised at all times.

Special requests by homeowners should be respected.

We reserve the right to ask any visitors to leave the tour if necessary.

Bathroom facilities are located in the Library and in the United Church of Walpole.

2004 House Tour Committee

Jerry Romelczyk
Dot Bergen
Don Cornuet
Janyce Goba
Paul Cesary
Audree Dyson
George Ransom
Betsey Dyer
Edward Habermel

Guide Book Credits

Welcome message	<i>Dot Bergen</i>
Introductory text	<i>George Ransom</i>
House descriptions	<i>George Ransom</i>
Walking notes	<i>George Ransom</i>
Artwork	<i>Diane Scotti</i>
Design	<i>Jane Blair</i>
Photography	<i>Jerry Romelczyk</i>
Editing & Additional Writing	<i>Margaret Ransom</i>
Printing	<i>Printworks</i>
Website	<i>Warren Smith</i>

Artist

Diane Scotti

Videographer

George Ransom

Introduction

History

Walpole, a small town of slightly over 20,000 people, is located about eighteen miles southwest of Boston, twenty miles southeast of Worcester, and twenty-five miles north of Providence. The town is about 20 square miles and has a Board of Selectmen, a town administrator and representative town meeting form of government. The town has always been known as "The Friendly Town". Located in Norfolk county, the lands were originally inhabited by Native American tribes: Wampanoags, Nipmunks, Ponkapogs, and Narragansetts in an area around the Neponset River and Plimpton Pond areas. In Plimptonville there is a stone mortar in which the Native Americans ground corn, which was raised along the riverbanks. Disputes with the Native Americans evolved into the King Philip Wars (1690). In East Walpole a statue was erected to commemorate Brarachiah Lewis, who helped establish the peace in the area. The Lewis and Plimpton families established farms and developed local industry, along with becoming community religious leaders. The Lewis Castle (1896) and the Lewis farmhouse (c.1740) are well known sites in the area. The Native Americans held title to the land of East Walpole during the summer of 1685. On October 8, 1685 the entire tract of land was deeded to Nathaniel Paige of Boston. This land later became the Lewis farm. Early settlers from Dorchester and Dedham found their way to the Cedar Swamp via a crude bridal path. The area was known as the Walpole territory. A sawmill developed along the Neponset River and the community developed.

The "Sawmill Dividend" land was turned over from Dedham to individual landowners. By 1715 a fulling mill was operating in the center of town. Walpole officially became a town on December 10, 1724. Walpole derived its name from Sir Robert Walpole, who was the prime minister of England from approximately 1721-1742. He was identified as a friend to the American colonists when he refused to

levy heavy taxes. Documents identify many Boston leaders who wished to honor Sir Robert Walpole by naming a town in his honor. His portrait hangs in the Walpole historical building. Early founders of the town include names such as Fales, Hartshorn, Clapp, Fisher, Boyden, Allan, Turner, Morse, Payson, Blackburn, Lewis and Plimpton to identify a few. In August of 1824 General Lafayette used the stagecoach road on his way from Providence to Boston. He stayed at the Fuller Inn in South Walpole. The Walpole turnpike road, between Walpole Center and Wrentham, was opened in 1812. The Walpole Railroad Company united Walpole to Boston in 1849. This encouraged local industry and promoted travel in and out of the area.

Industry

In 1659, the Cedar Swamp led to the development of saw mills along the Neponset River in the center of town. Forges and mills were documented by early deeds in the area. Several recognizable companies developed in the center of town: the Union Factory (Walpole Tire and Rubber Company), the Multibesto Company, Fales Company, and Lewis Manufacturing (1794), which has been used for manufacturing carpet linings, cotton percolators, and cotton batting. In 1905, H. P. Kendall acquired the company and focused on cotton bats and related materials. The Lewis Company was called upon to furnish hospital supplies during the war, and later became the largest supplier of hospital supplies. It was known as Curity Products, but most recently it was known as the conglomerate Colgate Palmolive Company. Close by, L. F. Fales Company was thriving manufacturing machinery and Maniplot sewing machines. In addition, the Fales Company foundry manufactured gray iron castings employing between 175-200 people. In East Walpole, the Neponset River Paper Mill Company sold paper in the East Walpole area, and was sold to William Francis Bird in 1838. During that time the company grew from 20 employees to nearly 2,000, becoming an international company. Hollingsworth and Vose bought the Bird Mills in 1892 and continued to manufacture paper and rope products. The company continues on the same site today. Up the river,

Henry and Calvin Plimpton manufactured iron goods and developed a thriving business known as the Plimpton Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. The area was designated as Plimptonville. The Bird and Plimpton families were community, civic and religious leaders and made considerable contributions to the town. Bird Park is a 25-plus acre site in East Walpole, and the Plimptons donated land, which became the site of Walpole High School.

Architecture

“Architecture is the one art form from which everyone has direct experience and on which nearly everyone has an opinion.” (Field, 2003)

Architecture in America provides a record of our culture, documents distinct periods of our history, and identifies changes in our society. In American homes, our collective heritage is identified by periods of history: the worker’s cottage, farm house and barn, merchant’s place, a utopian planner’s vernacular housing, the corner drug store, the corporate office, the riverside mill, churches, public buildings, and houses of worship. The houses, churches and public buildings represent Italianate, Second Empire, Early Victorian, New England Colonial, and High Victorian styles popular from the 1890’s to 1910. Vernacular houses represent a unique and local adaptation of the basic housing forms. Walpole has its own castle (Lewis Castle, 1896), numerous monuments, unique public buildings, historic mill sites, factories, churches and hundreds of houses, many of which are one hundred years old.

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Houses

1. The United Church, 1782
2. "Lionhurst", Col. William Moore House,
1875, 45 Common Street
3. "Wentworth-Daggart House", 1798, 79
Common Street
4. "Clapp-Cobb House", c.1779, 103
Common Street
5. 119 Common Street, c.1890-1900
6. "Horace-Briggs House", 1874, 11 Lewis
Avenue
7. 19 Lewis Avenue, c.1876
8. 20 Lewis Avenue, c.1900
9. 32 Lewis Avenue, c.1890-1900
10. 40 Lewis Avenue, c.1897-1900
11. 64 Lewis Avenue, c.1900

Speaker Schedule:

1:00 *Jean Goff*
"Historical Home Decor"
of Babel's Paint & Decorating Store

2:00 *Margaret Rolf*
Heirloom Gardening

In the Library Common Room

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30 Common Street, The United Church, 1782

The church started in 1725, when settlers decided to engage Mr. Joseph Belcher, a Harvard graduate who would preach from May 17, 1728 until May 5, 1729. Mr Phillips Payson was elected minister. The first meeting house, completed in 1738, was located on the Common. A large cross has been placed on this site. In 1783 the town voted to tear down the meeting house and build a larger one. Many of the original timbers were used in the construction. Later that year, Rev. George Morey was hired and served as minister for 40 years. The church inherited an estate, which included a farm, the Brass Ball Tavern, and Jack, a Negro slave. The farm was sold in 1784 and the tavern was rented to Samuel Fuller. Jack was valued in the inventory of the estate for around \$65-75. He ran away at least once and a reward was offered.

On October 4, 1825 men and women withdrew and associated themselves with the Orthodox Congregational Society of South Walpole. The first Deacon was Henry Plimpton. A lot was provided on East Street (Gallo's Greenhouse) and a second church was erected about 1828. The most significant milestone in the church was the uniting of three churches in 1927 – Unitarian, Orthodox Congregational and the Methodist church. The original covenant of 1730 has been preserved in the church archives. The foundation and original timbers that support the roof today came from the Unitarian Church, as well as the front porch and Doric pillars. The stained glass windows came from the Methodist Church, as did the granite foundation upon which the present parsonage is built.

Walking Notes: the United Church (across the street)

The George Craig house (1882) at 40 Front Street was designed by J. W. Beal, the architect of the old Town Hall. The house was constructed in the year 1880 and is a typical example of the ornate Queen Anne style. The house has an imposing central gable with contrasting window sizes. Several massive chimneys with corbelled tops rise high above the roofline. Of particular interest is the use of decorative terra cotta panels which are set into the exterior walls below the windows.

JOHN D. MURPHY

REAL ESTATE



45 Common Street, "Lionhurst", Col. William Moore House, 1875

"Lionhurst", the home of Colonel William Moore was built in 1875 by Peter Boyden. The title was derived from events which took place 100 years earlier. A group of protesters dumped a pair of 2 ½ ton lions into the Boston Harbor waters around the same time as the Boston Tea Party events. When the Charlestown Naval Base commander was dredging the harbor years later, he kept striking an object they could not raise. The base commander contacted his friend Col. William Moore, who was in possession of heavy equipment to raise the objects. Col. Moore brought one home and named his Common Street estate "Lionhurst". After the death of Col. Moore, his daughter gave the lion to his nephew, who was a faculty member of Williston Academy in Amherst. He later donated it to the school. The house remained in the Moore family until the 1940s. Today it is the Keeling-Tracy Funeral Home.

This Italianate style mansion was erected by Robert Allen, who received a gold watch for his architectural services. Col. William Moore was a Crimean War veteran and was the owner of the Emerson Piano Company of Boston. The house has some minor alterations, but it remains an outstanding example of 1860's Italianate mansion, complete with a portico, multiple bay windows, brackets, and an impressive copula on the roof. The house contains 4425 square feet of living space and is currently being used as a funeral home. There are many original features and a three car detached garage.



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Walking Notes: Town Common

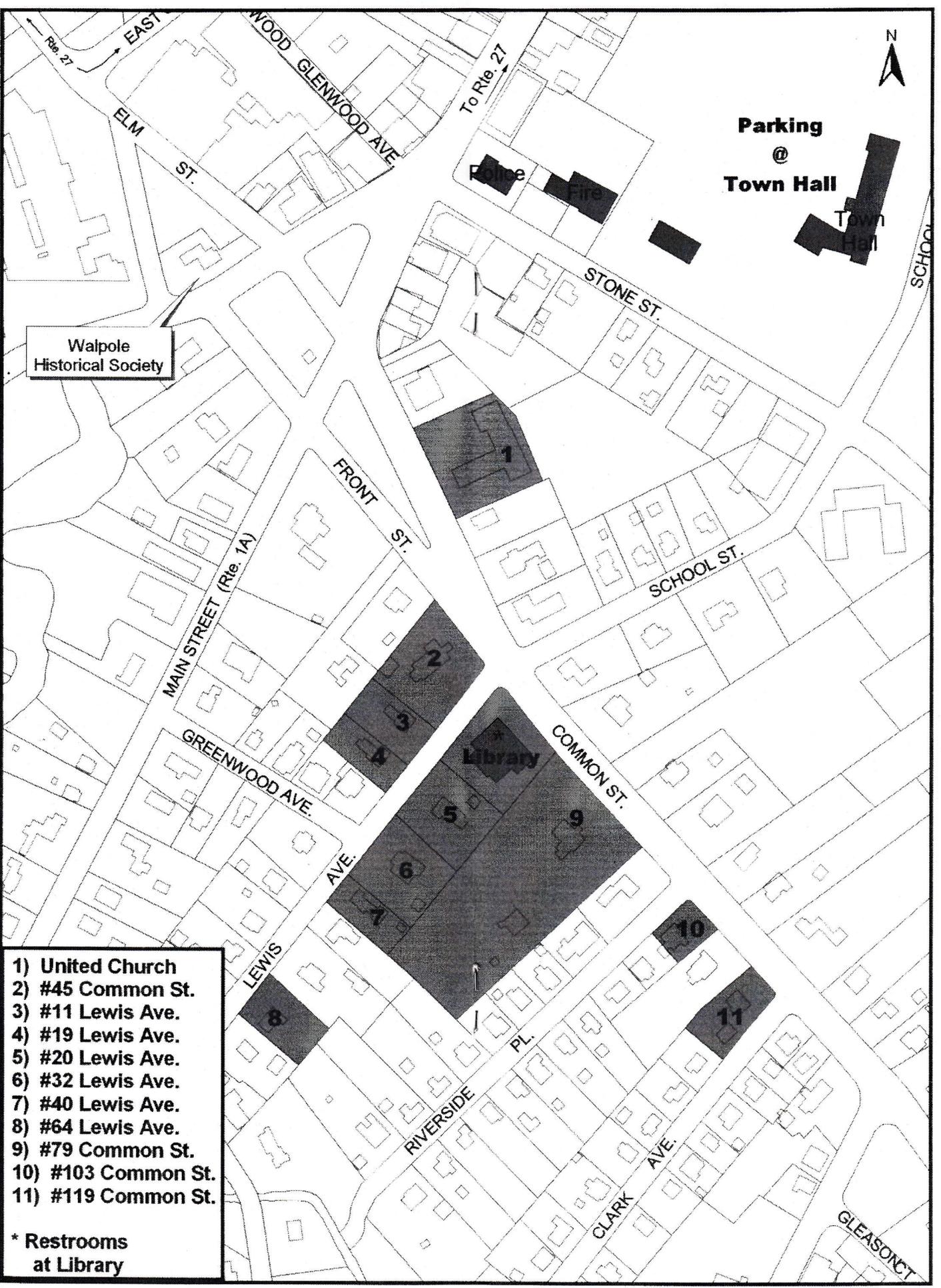
A unique characteristic of the New England village is the town green with a white steeped church. The town green was the center of social and economic life in these communities. In Walpole, there is: a town sign with the town seal; a French and Indian War Memorial donated by George Plimpton in 1901; a stone cross donated in 1936 by Isaac Newton Lewis designating the location of the 'Old Meeting House', Walpole's first house of God; memorial commemorative bricks; a bandstand donated in 1900 by Joseph Feeley; a recently dedicated and erected black marble/granite war memorial donated in 1997 by the VFW; a desert storm shield memorial; a WWII vintage war memorial; a Fire Fighters Memorial, donated in 1969 by the Walpole Fire Department; a stone fountain; a sign designating state high school championships; and a home for Santa Claus.



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Walpole
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- 2) #45 Common St.
- 3) #11 Lewis Ave.
- 4) #19 Lewis Ave.
- 5) #20 Lewis Ave.
- 6) #32 Lewis Ave.
- 7) #40 Lewis Ave.
- 8) #64 Lewis Ave.
- 9) #79 Common St.
- 10) #103 Common St.
- 11) #119 Common St.

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79 Common Street, 1798, "Wentworth-Daggart House"

The Wentworth-Daggart House is an imposing example of a classic Second Empire style of architecture. A most recognizable feature is the mansard roof named for a 17th century architect. This style became popular in the east coast of America from 1865-1885 specifically for use in public buildings. This Second Empire style was rejuvenated in France during the time of Napoleon III. The Wentworth-Daggart house presents a bell cast mansard roof with a round central gable identifying this house a fine sample of this style of design. The house has 4298 square feet of living space, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, and the original large 2-story barn on 2.65 acres of land.

Walking Notes: 79 Common Street (across the street)

64 Common Street, the Washington Glover house, most likely started out as a classic Greek Revival/ Vernacular cottage, since it is known that the house has been on the site since 1830. Circa 1888 the house took on a drastically different appearance as a large addition was made with Queen Anne inspired details which include scalloped shingles, dormers, a tower and porch with rounded spindles and screens.

J.N.

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103 Common Street, 1779

The Clapp-Cobb house, 1779, continues the interesting example of diverse architectural styles found around the Walpole town common. This residence is constructed in a traditional Greek Revival/Gothic Revival style. The narrow arched dormer windows are striking in contrast to the expansive space of the gable roof. The gable end windows are similar to their gothic influence. The side lights and transom around the red front door are Greek Revival in style. This house contains 2483 square feet of living space featuring 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, an open porch, a rear enclosed porch, 2 original fireplaces, and a one car attached garage. One of the most impressive features is floor to ceiling windows. The 1.75 story house sits on a .24-acre lot.

Walking Notes: 103 Common Street (across the street)

98 Common Street is a Victorian era (1860-1900) home. This period architecture represents an era of increasing industrialized building techniques and technologies. Mass-produced components include brick, cut stone, plate glass, cast iron and jig-sawed wood. In this era, indoor plumbing, central heat, gas light and refrigeration made housekeeping less onerous. The design formed a safety valve in the stylistic excesses of domestic architecture in residential dwellings of a larger scale, exuberant forms and elaborate details.



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119 Common Street, c. 1890-1900

This residence is another house which contributed to the historical character of the Walpole Common area. It is Italianate in style featuring brackets under the roof cornices, front dormers and front porch. There is a two-story barn on the property which for over 30 years functioned as the Walpole Country Day Nursery School operated by Mrs. Davidson. The house contains 2534 square feet of living space including 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, an open deck, enclosed porch, and sits on a .42-acre lot. In the winter, the back yard is transformed into a covered ice hockey rink.

Walking Notes: 119 Common Street (across the street)

Calvin Hartshorn built his farmhouse in 1827 on Common Street. Typical for the times, most large property owners farmed, raised chickens, cows, pigs and horses. In 1847 the front entrance and bay windows were updated. The property remained in the family until 1944. Sylvanus Hartshorn operated a variety store on the corner of Main Street and Common Street currently the site of Mimi's Variety Store. The original 2½-story building was converted during a modernization in 1927 into a single story red brick Colonial Revival storefront.

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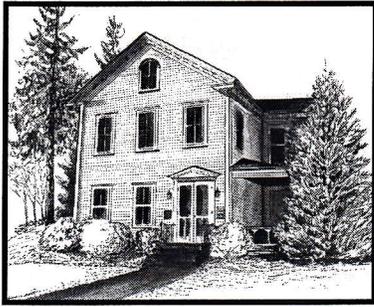


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11 Lewis Avenue, c.1876

This home is one of several owned temporarily by real estate speculator Horace Briggs after it was built in 1876. By 1886 it was the home of Mrs. B. French. In the 1920s, the residence seems to have been used as a boarding house, as evidenced by surnames of single men listed in the street index.

Although #11 and #19 are nearly identical, albeit in mirror image, there are some significant differences, such as the granite block foundation found in #11. Through the years, various owners have chosen to renovate the back rooms in the two houses with different functions and layouts. An intriguing rumor exists that the two were built for sisters, but this has not been substantiated. This home has 2741 square feet of living space with 4 bedrooms and 2 baths and sits on .40 of an acre. The present owners have removed the carpeting to reveal the original flooring. Among the interesting features are the newel post in the front hall and pocket doors between the parlor and the dining room. A second parlor has been restored as a library. Please notice the etched glass on the front doors.

Walking Notes: 11 Lewis Avenue

The houses on Lewis Avenue developed over an extended period of the late 1800s to the mid 1900s. Therefore the building types vary from Vernacular Victorian, classic High Style Victorian to Colonial and Cape Cod style houses. It is generally true that all houses and buildings pass through a succession of styles and alterations over the years. Alterations to houses or enlargements during the course of generations defy precise categorizations, yet it is fascinating to note the richness as history reveals their use. This house was believed at one time to have been owned by a member of the Spear family. Elmer Spear operated a market in the building that currently houses the Lewis Agency on the corner of Elm and West Streets. This market was one of the largest in the area during the early 1900s.

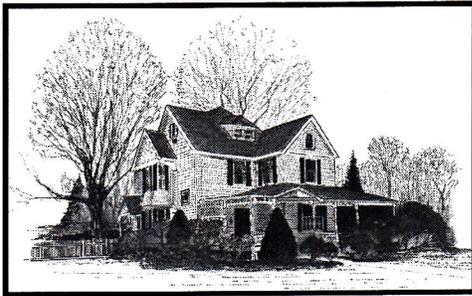


19 Lewis Avenue, 1876

This late Vernacular Victorian homestead was built on land owned by Deacon Willard Lewis on speculation and immediately sold to Warren Hartshorn and another speculator, Horace Briggs, who also owned 11 Lewis Avenue. For three decades, the house was used as a boarding house for single men and families working in the local downtown mills. The house became a single family home when the Turner family bought it in 1906 and lived there until 1944. The current owners are in the process of renovating and restoring as many 19th century features as possible, including removing five to six layers of flooring. Interesting original features include a center entrance hallway and original staircase, newel post and banisters and oak strip flooring downstairs. There are three original ceiling medallions, which were uncovered underneath a dropped ceiling. The kitchen was remodeled with simple features of a boarding house including soap stone countertops, a 1925 Glenwood gas stove, glass cabinet knobs, white tile and wood flooring. A side parlor was remodeled and is now used as a library. The house also features art works by local artist Kim Morin and prints by Barry Moser. The 2170 square foot two-story house has 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms and 1 ½ baths on a .24-acre lot.

Walking Notes: 19 Lewis Avenue

The back yard used to border the Walpole Hotel, which is reported to have been the first hotel in downtown. There were numerous hotels and taverns built in the early 1870s on Main Street (Route 1A). The Hotel, which faced what is now Kylemore's, could accommodate up to 50 guests. The hotel was taken down in 1893 after being destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt.



20 Lewis Avenue, c.1900

This c.1890 home has 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths and approximately 2800 square feet of living space on over a half-acre lot. The porch is both open and screened with period detailed woodwork. Upon entering, note the original rich dark detailed double doors with colored glass squares surrounding the clear glass panels, which were original to the house. There is an original pull doorbell. In the foyer and throughout the house, note the detailed woodwork. Pay particular attention to the stained glass window above the alcove and to the side of the wood banister. The formal living room is decorated in traditional furnishings. The woodwork and window casings are original as well as the wood floors. The wrap-around porch is visible through glass doors. There is a formal dining room with traditional furnishings complementing all the original detailed woodwork, which is intact. The kitchen was recently updated with all the amenities of a new house. There are views of the grounds throughout the house. Before leaving the house, note the original glass-paneled pocket doors.

Walking Notes: The Walpole Public Library

The Walpole Public Library was established in 1876. The current library on the corner of Common Street and Lewis Avenue was built in 1903 and dedicated on May 13. There was a major renovation in 1968. The great benefactor of libraries both here and abroad was Andrew Carnegie. He donated \$15,000 on the condition that the town will annually appropriate \$1,500 for library support. The land was donated by Charles Summer Bird. Francis W. Bird left \$3,000 for the library. Mrs. Bird also donated 1,000 volumes to the library. "The new building is of brick and a handsome structure of one broad story, with a substantial basement. Its dimensions are 70x42. The interior furnishings are of old English oak." (The Walpole Times, May 12, 1903) The first librarian was Miss Margaret Tyacke.



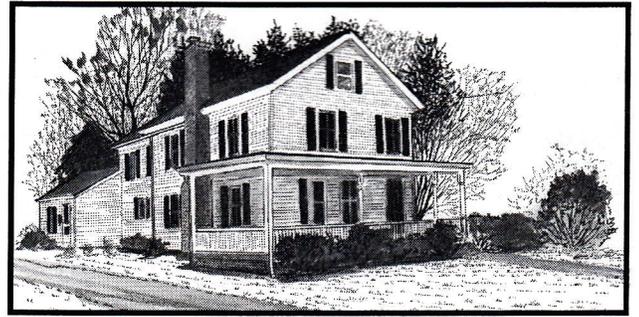
32 Lewis Avenue, c.1890-1900

Upon arriving at the house, note the circular drive accented in areas by the cobblestone bands. Double front doors contain panels of etched glass, with a fleur-de-lis motif, one was made to emulate the original window panel. The house is of typical Italianate design, with an elongated foyer which separates two large rooms on either side. In the foyer note the stairway straight ahead with the original banister containing an urn-style finial. On the ceiling is a ceiling medallion from which hangs an antiqued gold chandelier. The floor is a lovely marble with an inset rectangular design. On the right through a set of double doors can be found the round dining room containing two-over-two windows and a window sitting area squared off with original corbels. A large rectangular stained glass window in the sitting room is original as is the stained glass window to the right of the fireplace. The marble fireplace and the squared parquet floor with inlaid cherry also are original features. The masculine design and feel of the room supports the anecdote that this was called the "cigar room". On the left, double doors demarcate the rounded living room with the familiar two-over-two windows. The original parquet flooring is of concentric square design. The dental moldings are original. Newly installed plaster moldings mimic the original and show a damask scrolling design. The original rich wood mantle and mirror are surrounded with delicate Asian designs, resulting in an exotic move-

ment toward design within the Victorian era. The green floral tiles in the fireplace are original. The delicate feminine designs in the room identify this as the "ladies' gossip room". The house has 10-plus rooms and 3850 square feet of living space.

Walking Notes: 32 Lewis Avenue

Many of the larger homes in the area were originally built to accommodate live-in servants. There was a great formality to everyday life. The houses on the tour provide a great commentary on the social changes of the past century. They show how people have adapted space to suit their needs while respecting the character of the houses. Birthing rooms and formal parlors are not part of family life now. Computer rooms, TV/media rooms, home offices, and studios are seen in the year 2000. Preservation, restoration and adaptations of these homes present a unique character found only in historic houses.



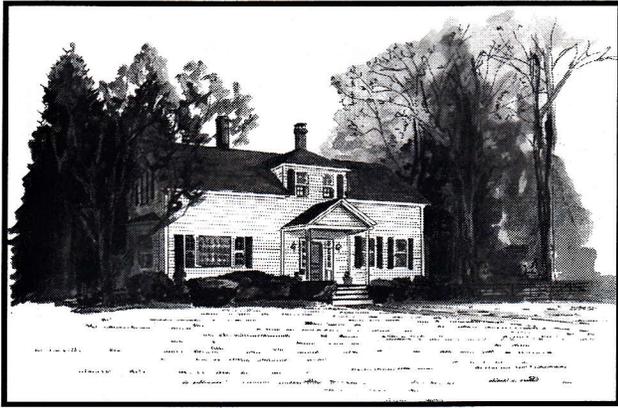
40 Lewis Avenue, c.1897

This house dates from at least 1897, although there was a building on the property as far back as the 1850s. The modest size of the house suggests that it may have predated some of the larger homes on the street. The house contains 1954 square feet, 4 bedrooms, and 1.5 baths on .32 of an acre. Construction features that identify this as an antique house include balloon framing, horsehair plaster and four-sided nails. There was originally a barn on the property whose outline can still be seen as a depression in the back yard. This house was the fourth house in Walpole to have running water, which was installed in 1921. The added porch contains a trap door in its floor that probably accommodated a coal chute.

Several sections of the house appear to have been added at various periods and the retrofitted plumbing was placed along the wall between the front and central sections of the house. The family room was once a two-car garage. The living room and dining room feature Victorian furniture passed down through the owner's family. The oak bookcase, now used as a china cabinet, best represents the age and style of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1990s. Outside, a small goldfish pool and Oriental garden are recent additions.

Walking Notes: 40 Lewis Avenue

The new century, the 1900s, promised the American family a new style of living. A rapidly expanding local and national industrial economic base provided job opportunities in every corner of the country as well as in the center of town. These were the years of the Ford motor car, chain stores, installment buying, massed produced movies and later, country clubs. This new life style brought with it nostalgia for pre-machine aged elements, which revived and refreshed handcrafter decorative art traditions in the homes. By the 1920s, Dutch Colonial styles were popular as evident in #67, 80, 86, and 98 Lewis Avenue. In addition, stucco style buildings such as #59, diagonally across the street, became popular.



64 Lewis Avenue, c.1900

Built in the late 1800s, this house was moved from its original location to make room for the current site of the Walpole Public Library. This beautiful home has many of its original features, such as the grand hardwood stairway located in the foyer of the front entrance, pine floors, built-in cabinets, decorative dental moldings, marble fireplace mantle, and a bay window overlooking the garden. This house is in the process of undergoing major renovations to expand the back kitchen area as well as the upper living quarters, but ill be part of the tour. It has 2261 square feet of living space, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, and a 2-car detached garage.

Walking Notes: 64 Lewis Avenue

Lewis Avenue is a fine example of twentieth century homes built between 1900-1940. The new life style of this age brought with it a nostalgia for the pre-machine age and a revived and refreshed handcrafted and decorative arts tradition. During this period, homes were equipped with central heat, gas or electric refrigeration, electric wiring, gas stoves, tiled kitchens, showered baths, and concrete cellar floors which became the norms for all new homes. Novel room arrangements put the kitchen of a home without servants in easy communication with both the front door and the children's play in the back yard. The interior of the house was also opened up to light and views of the gardens. As you cross the Neponset River, most of this portion of the street was developed during the period between the 1920s and 1940s. Standard Cape Cod and Gambrel styles became quite popular.

Biography – diane s. scotti

Artist diane s. scotti lives in Walpole, Massachusetts with her husband Tom "Scotti", owner of Walpole Printworks on Main Street. They have two children: Christopher, "Chris" an Eagle Scout and graduate of Wheaton College and Rebecca, "Becky", who lives in Boston while attending The School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

A lifelong art lover, diane is a product of a uniquely talented family of performance, culinary, carpentry, music, fiber and fine artists. Being a multi media artist herself, diane feels a spark of all of them in her. "I never know what I am going to do next. I hate the repetition and love the experience of always doing something new and unusual." With no formal training until her recent Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in Education with distinction from Mass. College of Art, diane acquired her art knowledge through years of workshops and self-taught exploration.

Diane has taught art for seventeen years and is a member of the State and National Art Educators Association. Being an art educator allows her the opportunity to explore every type of art experience available. She presently teaches art to grades K through 8 at St. John the Evangelist School in Canton, Massachusetts and gives private and group lessons in her Good Heart Studio.

An award winning artist, her studio is where she works and sells her GoodHeart Creations. Some of diane's most requested works are home illustrations, personalized welcome signs on slate and house scenes on Christmas ornaments. She especially enjoys commissions from clients who seek something out of the ordinary for themselves or as gifts.

The name GoodHeart is taken from her French maiden name Vadeboncoeur that translates to "go with good heart".

"My talent is God's gift to me, what I do with it is my gift to God."

*Best wishes
to the Walpole Public
Library Foundation's
walking home tour.*

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