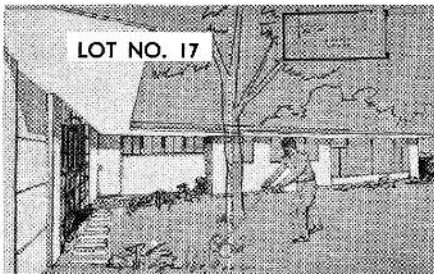


WESTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

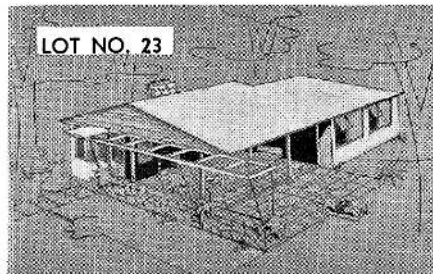
Fall 2026



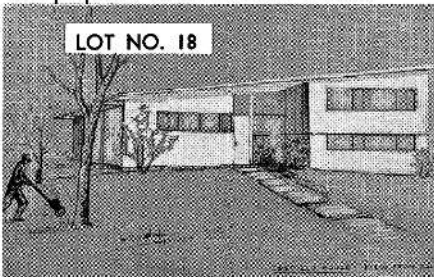
WHS ANNUAL MEETING AND LECTURE



THE proposed EMMENEGGER HOUSE



THE proposed LIN HOUSE



THE CASTILLO HOUSE in construction



THE DAIRIKI HOUSE

Image from a 1950s Kendal Common sales brochure. The Town of Weston has convened a study committee to consider establishing a local historic district at Kendal Common, a significant and relatively intact planned modern neighborhood. (Courtesy Weston Historical Society)

THE MODERN HOUSE IN WESTON:

AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE

BY DAVID FIXLER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

7:00 WHS ANNUAL MEETING

7:15 REFRESHMENTS

7:30 LECTURE

WESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
COMMUNITY ROOM

ALL ARE WELCOME
REFRESHMENTS

OCTOBER CEMETERY TOUR

On Sunday, October 25th, join Weston Historical Society President Pam Fox on a free walking tour of the two oldest cemeteries in Weston: Farmers Burying Ground and Central Cemetery, co-sponsored by WHS and the Golden Ball Tavern Museum. Pam will share stories about customs, gravestone artistry, and prominent people laid to rest in our town center.

The tour begins at the Golden Ball Tavern Museum at 2 p.m, rain or shine. Light refreshments will be served.

David Fixler is an internationally recognized leader in historic preservation, specializing in the sustainable renewal of mid-20th century houses and civic and institutional buildings. His talk will place the development of modernism in Weston within local, regional, and national contexts and examine its continuing impact. Over the past thirty years, interest in mid-century modern culture and architecture has grown, often reflecting nostalgia for an era of confidence in the future and enthusiasm for modern living. More recently, the modern house has also come to represent a cleaner, simpler, and more modest way of life. Weston occupies a significant place in the history of the modern house and retains an important collection of high-quality examples. The town recently completed a comprehensive survey of more than 100 modern structures.

David Fixler, FAIA, FAPT, is Principal of David Fixler Architecture Planning Preservation and a Lecturer in Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. His work includes rehabilitation of buildings by Modern Movement architects Alvar Aalto, Louis Kahn, and Eero Saarinen. He and his wife, Phyllis Halpern, live in Weston in a 1955 modern house designed by Henry Hoover.

WITH GRATEFUL THANKS

Declaration Day Corporate Sponsors

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Josiah Smith: Grimm Family, Wiedie/Hartt Family, MacKey Family, Mozayeni Family

Declaration Day Committee

Diana Chaplin and Artemis Willis, *co-chairs*. Alli Achtmeyer, Kristin Batejan, Avery Chaplin, Julia Chaplin, Em Dickson, Ted Dickson, Pam Fox, Heather Hilton, Alix Keating, Tricia Liu, Kate McGovern, Kathryn Miller, Rev. Jeffrey Barz-Snell, Elizabeth O'Connell, Tom Paine, Molly Varnau, and Gardi Willis.



WESTON CELEBRATES DECLARATION DAY

In early 2026, Diana Chaplin asked Pam Fox what the historical society would be doing on July 4. WHS had been marking the 250th anniversary for two years already (see westonhistory.org for an eight-part video series), and no events were planned for this quiet time in Weston. Pam told Diana that the only important historical event in 1776 was when Rev. Samuel Woodward, minister of First Parish Church, read the Declaration of Independence aloud after Sunday services on September 8.

Diana and cousin Artemis Willis took the lead in planning two events to celebrate "Declaration Day:" a cocktail party on September 8 to benefit WHS and a "Tavern Stroll" on September 13. With the assistance of WHS board members Molly Varnau, Kristin Batejan, and Pam Fox, plus an energetic committee, both events were carried out with flair. The Declaration was read on both occasions. The actual "Tavern Stroll" was rained out but the JST was a lively place all afternoon. WHS is deeply grateful to the many volunteers and donors who made these events such a success.

Members of the Dickson and Fiske families (l-r): Melissa Dickson, Carl Dickson, Artemis Willis, Diana Chaplin, Julia Chaplin, Em Dickson, Ted Dickson, and Tom Paine. All event photographs courtesy of Nicole Mordecai.



Above: Party goes check in at Town Hall. Below: Declaration Reading (l-r) Tricia Liu, Ann Wiedie, Tom Paine, and Artemis Willis.



At the JST on September 13, visitors enjoy Magic Lantern Shows; Pam Fox and Molly Varnau greet visitors; and WHS board members serve cider and cider donuts (l-r) Kitty Smith, Karen Kirk, and Jonathan Dowse.

WESTON STREET NAMES PART TWO

By Kaitlyn Cappillo and Pam Fox

In the summer of 2023, Kaitlyn Cappillo, a Wellesley resident and rising senior at Milton Academy, took on the challenge of researching Weston street names. Pam Fox added additional material. Part I (Spring 2026) is available on the society's website, westonhistory.org. Kaitlyn is now a junior at Amherst College. Questions? Comments? Email info@westonhistory.org.

Georgian Road. Henry George (1839–1897) was an American political economist and social philosopher who argued for a single tax on the rental value of land and the complete elimination of all other taxes. Fiske Warren, a Boston investor, businessman, and generous philanthropist, was an admirer of George. Warren was instrumental in funding the move of The Cambridge School from Boston to Weston, and George's name was given to the road into the new campus.

Glenfeld East. *Glenfeld* was the name of the 35-acre estate of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Field, whose house once stood at what is now 1 Whitehouse Lane. In the late 1890s, 30 acres were sold to the Shaw brothers of Maine, who tried to develop one of Weston's first subdivisions. To attract buyers, the brothers may have been counting on proximity to the new Commonwealth Avenue trolley line, which had been extended to Norumbega Park in nearby Auburndale in 1896. The Shaws's ambitious 1898 plan for Glenfeld shows 80 house lots varying in size from about 6,000 sq. ft. to an acre. Two Shingle-style houses, now at 6 Glenfeld East and 4 Cutter's Bluff (moved there from its original location) were the only ones built.

Glen House Way. The Glen House Hotel was established about 1875 by farmer Willard Jennings, who built a stylish Mansard house and began taking in summer boarders. It grew into a three-story 40-room hotel that prospered into the 1920s. Five



Willard Jennings's original two-story Mansard house grew into the 40-room Glen House Hotel. This photo probably dates to its heyday in the 1920s. (Courtesy of Weston Historica Society).

small guest houses were probably added in the 1910s. After a serious fire in 1931, the hotel wing and third floor were removed. Today the house remains at 245 Glen Road. No. 1 and 3 Glen House Way are on the site of two of the guest houses.

Golden Ball Road. The name *Golden Ball* comes from the Golden Ball Tavern at 662 Boston Post Rd, now an historic house museum. Isaac Jones operated the tavern "at the sign of the golden ball" from 1768 to 1793. His land included part of what is now Golden Ball Road. Five generations of Isaac's descendants lived at the tavern, farmed, and supplemented their income by selling off land. In the early 1930s, Golden Ball Road was bisected by the busy State Road By-Pass.

Gowell Lane. In 1873, carpenter and builder William N. Gowell purchased 10 acres of land and built the house that still remains at 25 Conant Rd. Gowell developed the property over the next decades and was probably the builder of 15, 25, and 33 Conant Road and 16 and 20 Gowell Lane. The Gowell family continued to own several properties into the 20th century.

Gun Club Lane. In the early 20th century, Weston Rod and Gun Club operated a skeet-shooting club on what is now Gun Club Lane.

Wondering why your street name was left out?

Information for the following categories of names has been omitted (some examples below):

Trees (Maple, Beech, Birch, Chestnut, Hickory)

Plant-related (Acorn, Bittersweet, Blossom, Columbine, Laurel)

Seasons, Months (Spring, Summer, Winter, April)

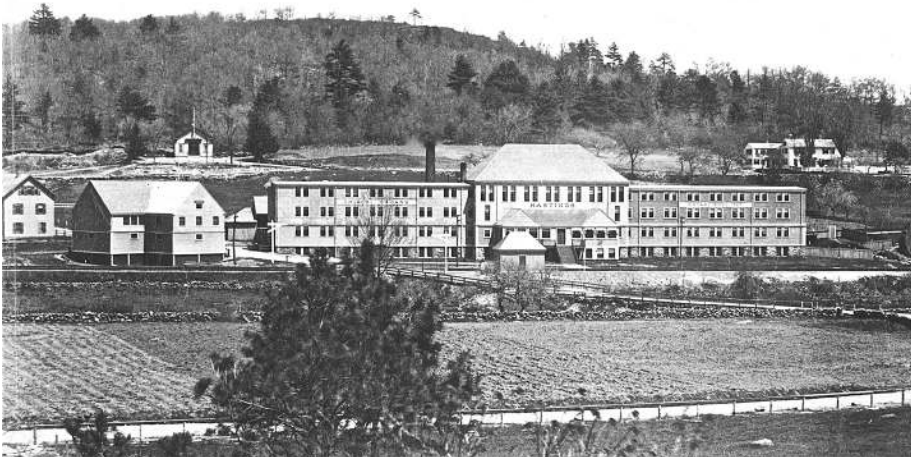
Geography, Geology (Boulder, Brook, Drumlin, Glen, River, Stony Brook)

Horse-related (Fox Chase, Bridle Path, Saddle Hill, Hitching Post)

Animal-related (Beaver, Robin, Possum, Deer Path, Pigeon Hill)

British-inspired (Chadwick, Claridge, Somerset).

Destinations: New England roads are often named for their destinations (Newton, Lexington, Wellesley, Concord, Sudbury).



The massive three-story Hook & Hastings organ factory building stood on Viles Street across from the present Hastings Road from 1889 to 1936. (Courtesy Weston Historical Society)

Hancock Road. See Kings Grant Road. John Hancock was the first and third governor of Massachusetts.

Hastings Road. This 1990s subdivision road was named for the Hastings family. The Hastings Homestead at 199 North Avenue was the birthplace of Francis Henry Hastings (1836–1916), who left the family farm at age 14 and worked in a Boston machine shop before joining organ makers E. and G.G. Hook in Roxbury. At age 30, Hastings became a co-partner in the company, renamed “E. and G. G. Hook & Hastings” in 1871. After the death of the Hook Brothers, he moved the business to family farmland in Weston.

Hawthorne Lane. Edward Russell Peirce (1864–1951), a Boston wool merchant, purchased an 85-acre property in Weston in 1909 and developed an estate he called *Hawthorne*. By the 1920s he owned 323 acres including 190 acres in Weston. The estate mansion at 99 Westcliff Road was known as Henderson House until Northeastern University sold the property in 2018.

Highland Meadows Lane. Highland Meadows was developed between 2005 and 2016 as an over-55 community of 69 condominium units.

Hillcrest Road. In the early 1970s, Anthony Melone subdivided his land at 225 Boston Post Road to create Hillcrest Road. His wife Jean picked the name *Hillcrest* because the road started at the crest of the hill.

Hobbs Brook Road. In 1729, Josiah Hobbs bought 122 acres of land along North Avenue with water rights to Hobbs Brook, which provided the necessary water for a tannery. Five generations of the family operated this extensive business and branched into related enterprises such as manufacturing shoes and boots. Houses at 87, 88, and 121 North Avenue were once owned by members of the Hobbs family.

Hubbard Road. In 1867, Charles Townsend Hubbard (1817–1887) purchased a 214-acre farm in the southeast corner of Weston for use as a summer retreat. Hubbard was the founder of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, makers of products from a coarse fiber called jute. In 1883, he built *Ridgehurst* at 80 Orchard Avenue, later home to his son Charles Wells Hubbard. In the 1920s, CWH and Eleanor Dean Pearse, daughter of estate owner Charles Dean, hired noted landscape architect Arthur

Shurcliff to develop Chiltern Hundreds, the largest subdivision in Weston up to that time. Hubbard Road is in the area marked “Future Extension of Chiltern Hundreds” on the original subdivision map.

Indian Hill Road. See King’s Grant Road.

Irving Road. Irving Road was developed by John Irving Connolly, whose company, Country Homes, Weston, Inc, constructed the houses between 1940 and 1952.

Jericho Road. The name Jericho has been given to sites in this area since colonial times. Brian Donahue, Professor Emeritus of American Environmental Studies at Brandeis, notes an early deed that mentions “Jericho Ridge,” and speculates that steep eskers that surrounded the wet meadowland in the area “reminded the early Watertown settlers of the walls of Jericho.” In 1955, Marian Farnsworth donated 40 acres to begin Jericho Town Forest, one of the town’s first conservation areas and now the largest, with more than 500 acres. Jericho Road circles through Jericho Village, rental housing completed in 1973 and reborn as Stonegate condominiums in 2004.

Jones Road. Laid out in 1923 on land belonging to Ralph Jones and his sister, Mary Caroline “Mae” Jones Warren, last of six generations of Joneses who owned and occupied the historic Golden Ball Tavern at 662 Boston Post Road. Ralph made his living as a farmer, and when he or his sister needed extra money, they periodically subdivided off lots.

Kendal Green Train Station, Kendal Common Road. In the early 1880s, General James Fowler Baldwin Marshall (1818–1891), inherited 30 acres at North Avenue and Church Street and retired to Weston. Marshall was a founder, trustee, and teacher at Hampton Institute in Virginia, a school for the education of black teachers. He called his estate Kendal Green and the name was later applied to the train station and post office. Marshall later explained: “Kendal Green [is] of pleasant sound and significance.” *Kendal* honored his grandfather, Rev.

Samuel Kendal of First Parish Church. The name also references Shakespeare in *King Henry IV*: “How couldst thou know those men in Kendal Green, when ‘twas so dark thou couldst not see thy hands.” Kendal Green was a durable green wool cloth.

Kettle Lane. One of the streets in the Highland Meadows development, Kettle Lane is named after Lorenzo N. Kettle, a Boston wool merchant whose Colonial Revival estate mansion at 770 Boston Post Road was built in 1892.

Kings Grant Road. The King’s Grant neighborhood was developed on what was once one of the largest farms in Weston. Lt. Nathan Fiske purchased the original 220 acres in 1673 for 10 pounds. There was no “King’s Grant” involved. The land was farmed until 1949. In 1954 it was sold to Techbuilt Inc., which built houses in the southwest part of the parcel. Techbuilt sold the remaining 200+ acres in 1958 to Weston Land Company Inc., which gradually subdivided it into more than 100 lots. Road names were inspired by Massachusetts colonial history: King’s Grant, Myles Standish, Bradford, Indian Hill, Plymouth, Hancock, and Bay State Roads, and Winthrop Circle.

Kingsbury Lane. Elijah Kingsbury (1751–1831) established a farm about 1780 on Loring and River Roads. His great-grandson Alden “Ollie” Kingsbury was a canoe builder whose shop is still located on family land along the Charles River.

Laxfield Road. Laxfield Road takes its name from the village of Laxfield in Suffolk, England, ancestral home of the Fiske family. George Fiske, member of this prominent Weston family, began building the brick mansion in 1901 but died before it was completed. His widow, Mary, finished it and lived there for many years. The property included 23 acres subdivided in the 1970s.

Linden Circle. In the 1950s, the Massachusetts Turnpike was constructed through Weston. Four houses in its path were



Laxfield was built in 1902 for George and Mary Fiske. The house still stands at 2 Laxfield Road. (Courtesy Weston Historical Society)

moved and another built on land owned by Julia and John Asberg. John was one of several market gardeners in Weston who grew flowers wholesale. According to homeowner Virginia Wright, Asberg wanted to name the new road *Floral Lane* or *Floral Circle*; however, the fire department was concerned that *Floral* sounded too much like *Laurel*. He decided on *Linden Circle* and gave each resident their own linden tree.

Livermore Lane. Livermore Lane is a circular road through a small subdivision developed in the early 2000s under the Massachusetts 40B statute, on land donated by the Dickson family. The Livermore name goes back generations in Weston. By 1757, Joseph Livermore had constructed the house still standing at 823 Boston Post Road, where he reportedly operated a malt house. In 1846, Daniel Livermore inherited a 33-acre farm at 734 Boston Post Road, later owned by the trustees of the Charles J. Paine estate from the 1920s to the early 2000s, when it was developed as Highland Meadows. This over-55 community of 69 units includes two units in the c. 1846 house built by Daniel Livermore (now 6 and 8 Fox Meadow Lane.)

Loring Road. One of Weston’s early estate owners, Josiah Quincy Loring (1819–1862) acquired about 100 acres in the Loring Road area in the 1850s. Although his house at 77 Loring Road was demolished in 1956, the entrance into the property is still marked by granite posts and a well-crafted stone wall. 168 Summer Street was once part of the Loring estate.

Love Lane. The story of the name *Love Lane* is best explained by a quote from Brenton H. Dickson III in his book *Random Recollections*:

Love Lane was sometimes known as Elm Street and there was always controversy as to which was the proper name, my father always favoring the former. From time to time an Elm Street sign would be put at the intersection and a few days later it could be found tucked above the water pipes in our cellar. At one time we had three of these signs that my father had ripped off. Many years later the town was troubled with Love Lane signs being stolen by young people, which is very understandable, and one night the police caught some boys in the act. The lawyer representing the miscreants telephoned me to see how strongly I felt about the transgression. Well, – if a prominent citizen like my father did that sort of thing, what could I say?

Marshall Way. (see Kendal Green Station).

Martin Road. In 1922, Mary H. Martin proposed a “Plan of Kendal Green Springs Tract” for her land, consisting of 18 lots on Conant Road, Martin Road, and a street later christened Partridge Hill Road. The plan was not filed until 1931, when the property was purchased and development commenced.

Merriam Street. The name *Merriam Street* was chosen in the early 1880s. A committee had suggested *Silver Street*, but *Merriam Street* was chosen instead. The road passed through Herbert Merriam's Cherry Brook Farm. Herbert was the son of Charles Merriam (1803–1865), a popular and enterprising merchant. Charles ran a store in Weston and later moved it to Boston and became quite wealthy. He made two major gifts to the town: \$1000 in 1859 for a trust fund to purchase books for the new town library, and \$1000 in 1865 to establish The Merriam Fund for the Silent Poor of Weston.

Myles Standish Road. See King's Grant Road. Myles Standish played an influential role in Plymouth Colony, now a part of Massachusetts.

Nash Lane. In the early 20th century, lawyer Frederick Hapgood Nash (1874–1946), senior partner at Choate, Hall & Stewart, bought William DeYoung Field's 1897 house at what is now 19 Nash Lane. The outbuildings were subdivided off after his death.

Nobscot Road. *Nobscot Hill* in Framingham and Sudbury was named after the Nipmuc name *Penobscot*, which means *Place of the Falling Rock*. The name was shortened to *Nobscot*.

Nolte Circle. One of the streets in the Highland Meadows development, Nolte Circle is named for businessman George Henry Nolte (1864–1954), who bought the property at the southwest corner of Love Lane and Highland Street in 1897 as a gentleman's farm. He built 16 Love Lane for his caretaker. The family spent summers in a rustic bungalow, the chimney of which still stands on conservation land given by the family.

Norumbega Road. Norumbega, or Nurembega, was the name of a legendary settlement shown on many 16th century maps of the East Coast of the U.S. and Canada. Eben Norton Horsford built Norumbega Tower in 1889 on what he believed was the site of "Fort Norumbega," a Norse settlement dating from 1000 AD. The name was also given to Norumbega Park, which opened across the Charles River in Newton in 1897.

Oak Street. A 1926 report on the naming of Weston streets suggested that *Oak Street* should be renamed *Cliff Road*, "of which it is properly a part." This change was not adopted.

Paine Place is named for General Charles Jackson Paine (1833–1916), whose 750+-acre estate was the largest in Weston. Paine's complex of barns still stands at 64 Highland Street, near where his mansion once stood.

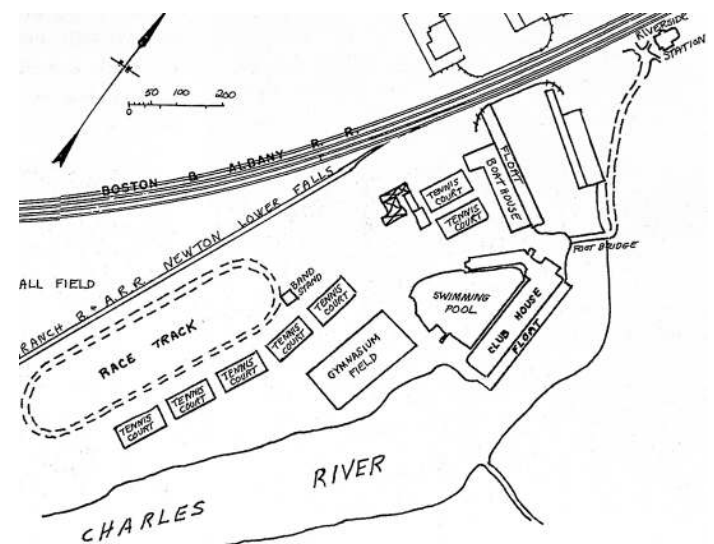
Peakes Lane. Charles Peakes was a Boston businessman who, with his wife Mabel, built the house at 255 Merriam Street in 1901. Peakes Lane was created when the property was subdivided in the early 2020s. Charles was a co-trustee of the Weston Land Association, which developed the Silver Hill neighborhood beginning in 1905.

Plymouth Road. See King's Grant Road.

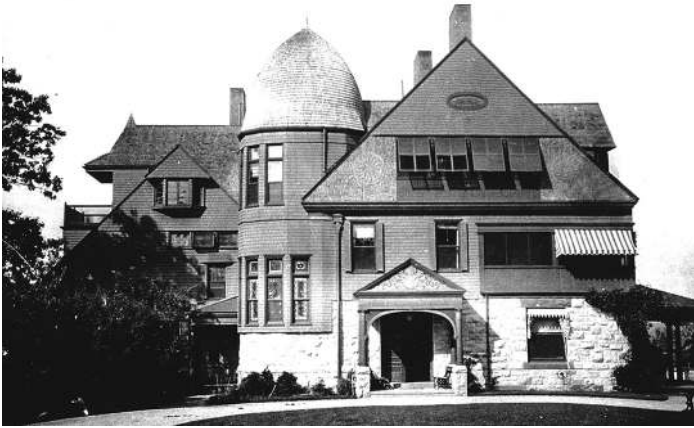
Raynor Road. *Raynor Road* was first seen in deeds in 1980, with Helen and Ellen Raynor listed as grantors.

Recreation Road and Riverside Road. The now-vacant park land between Recreation Road and the Charles River was once the location of Riverside Recreation Grounds, which was developed beginning in 1896 by Weston estate owner Charles Wells Hubbard as a recreational facility with tennis courts, ball fields, a boathouse, track, and one of the largest swimming pools in New England. In 1914 he gave "The Rec" to the Metropolitan District Commission as part of the public recreation system. It operated until 1958. Remaining buildings burned down in 1959. Today the area, reduced to 10 acres, is known as *Riverside Park*.

Ridgehurst Circle. *Ridgehurst Circle* is in the Highland Meadows development, where street names were inspired by Weston history. *Ridgehurst* was the name of the late 19th-century Hubbard mansion at 80 Orchard Avenue.



Riverside Recreation Grounds was established in 1896 by Charles Wells Hubbard "to foster Outdoor Sport" by providing "Youth of the Metropolitan District with a Splendid Reservation on the Banks on the Charles..." The swimming pool was one of the largest in New England. The site plan above was redrawn from a 1914 plan at the Registry of Deeds. (Courtesy Weston Historical Society)



Earliest known photo of Ridgehurst (1883), built by Charles Townsend Hubbard and later home of his son Charles Wells Hubbard. It still stands at 80 Orchard Avenue. (Courtesy Weston Historical Society)

Ridgeway Road. *Ridgeways* was the name of the 1893 house that still stands at 99 Oxbow Road, built for Frederick Blake Holder and wife Agnes.

Ripley Lane. Civil War veteran Francis B. “Frank” Ripley and his family operated a dairy farm here beginning in the 1870s.

Sanderson Lane. The Sanderson family owned land in the Love Lane area for several generations. During the Revolutionary War, farmer Jonas Sanderson’s three-story house at the southwest corner of Love Lane and Highland Street (destroyed by fire in 1897) was the location of a military signal beacon. In the mid-1850s, Jonas’s grandson George constructed the house at 26 Love Lane, later much enlarged. George, E.E., and W.B. Sanderson are listed in directories as florists and fruit farmers and were probably the builders of five greenhouses behind No. 26, parts of which remained into the 20th century. The present subdivision dates from the 1990s.

School Street was the location of Weston’s first high school building, built in 1878. It was later used by lower grades, then demolished in the early 1930s to make way for Weston’s third high school, now Brook School Building C. Beginning in 1891, Weston adopted a policy of centralized schools; and by 1894 four of the six district schools had closed. All subsequent schools were built on this street until the 1960s.

Sears Road. Horace Scudder Sears (1855–1923), son of First Parish Minister Rev. Dr. Edmund Hamilton Sears, was a partner in a textile manufacturing company and became Weston’s greatest benefactor. He was a force behind the building of First Parish Church, the first Weston Public Library building, the Town Common, and the Town Hall, where Sears Auditorium was made possible through his generosity. He was a founder of First Parish Friendly Society, and entertainments often took place at his estate “Haleiwa” on Boston Post Road. In his will he left numerous trust funds, to care for town trees, for example. Sears Road is

located on land formerly part of his estate.

Shaylor Lane. Egbert J. Shaylor was a wealthy gentleman and ardent horticulturalist with a national reputation as a peony expert. The construction of the Mass Pike severed the connection between the South Avenue entrance into his estate and his Shingle style mansion and secondary house still standing at 50 and 60 Corwood Rd.

Silver Hill Road. The origin of the name *Silver Hill Road* is debated. Did Captain Kidd bury a chest of silver at the top of the hill? Is it named for the silver birches? The road was laid out in 1905 by the Weston Land Association, an unincorporated joint stock association formed to develop the area.

Skating Pond Road. In 1910 Boston banker and Weston estate owner Robert Winsor (1858–1930) created the skating pond out of swampland. The following year, more muck was removed to make it deep enough for swimming. The log shelter, which still stands next to the pond, has a fireplace.

South Avenue (Route 30). *South Avenue* was originally *South County Road*. In 1926, a committee to study Weston street names suggested reviving the names *North County* and *South County Roads* since “These were the names they bore on the old map of 1794 and so they were known for probably much more than a hundred years. To return to them is to restore continuity with the past to which the fathers of the Town belonged.” This change was never made.

Tamarack Road. Estate owner Francis Blake’s *Keewaydin* mansion was located at what is now 44 Tamarack Road. The house was demolished and the property subdivided in the 1960s, but traces remain: massive stone terraces behind the house, stone entrance posts on Park Road, and a manmade pond encircled by Tamarack Road. Blake, a true Renaissance man, pursued many interests including arboriculture. He nailed identifying labels on trees on his property and kept a yearly record of their growth. The tamarack tree, also known as the American larch, is the only native deciduous conifer in Massachusetts.

Town House Road was laid out as part of the 1911 Town Improvement Plan by noted landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff. It frames his new Town Common, formerly swampland, and leads to the new Town Hall, known as the “Town House.”

Upham Way. The 1926 report on the naming of Weston streets suggested changing the name of *Ash Street* to *Upham Road*, noting that Uphams had been living on the road for more than 130 years and “Upham is one of the old names in Weston and should be remembered.” *Ash Street* was not renamed. *Upham Way* was chosen as the name for a street in a mid-1990s subdivision off Winter Street.

Viles Street. The Viles family settled in Weston in the early

19th century at the corner of Conant Road and Viles Street, in a house that burned in 1908. Number 254 Conant Road (c.1847) was built for farmer Jesse Sumner Viles and his wife Lany Ann, whose daughter Elizabeth “Lizzie” was a beloved elementary school teacher. Son Henry Lewis Viles, builder of 300 Conant Road (1895) developed an extensive dairy business. His son J. Sumner Viles became Weston’s Chief of Police. The house is still owned by his descendants.

Warren Avenue; Warren Lane, Warren Place. Percy Warren (1865–1917) was president and manager of Weston Water Company and his brother Harry (1876–1958) worked for the Weston Electric Company and its later owner, Edison Electric Illuminated Company, both located at 71–73 Warren Avenue. Both were public-spirited men instrumental in introducing new services to the town. Percy’s 1905 house at 71–73 Warren Ave was later sold to the town, and superintendents of the water department were traditionally required to live there. As Weston’s first superintendent of streets, Percy was instrumental in improving them for the automobile age. Public opinion played a large role in the naming of the roads in the newly developing area. In 1905, the *Waltham Daily Free Press Tribune* published a suggested name *Water Street*, soon rejected by the public and replaced with the name *Warren* for all three streets in the neighborhood.

Washburn Circle. Olney W. and Margery Washburn lived at 345 Conant Road, around the corner from Washburn Circle.

Webster Road. *Webster Road* takes its name from Frank G. Webster, senior partner in the Boston banking firm Kidder Peabody & Co. In 1898 he built a rustic summer cabin, sometimes referred to as a hunting lodge, at what is now 19 Gypsy Trail. His wife Mary owned 77 acres on the hill in partnership with Hannah Coburn Jackson. They began selling the land in 1909, and present houses were built either before World War I or in another building cycle in the mid-1920s. Webster’s former cabin was enlarged and remodeled in 1913.

Whitehouse Lane. The brick Colonial Revival house at 1 Whitehouse Lane was constructed in 1922 for George and Rosamund Sturgis from designs by noted architect C. Howard Walker. It was purchased in 1978 by Ruth and David Whitehouse, who subdivided the property about two decades later.

Whitney Tavern Road. The Whitney Tavern at 171 North Avenue, corner Whitney Tavern Road, is thought to have been built c. 1707–08. The former tavern retains its saltbox shape.

Winsor Way. Numbers 1 and 10 Winsor Way were constructed about 1889–90 by Robert Winsor (1858 – 1930) to resettle his mother and siblings in Weston after the death of his father. Winsor rose to senior partner at the Boston banking firm Kidder Peabody & Co and amassed an estate of some 472 acres, the second largest in Weston. His mansion at 63 Winsor Way

was demolished about 1948.

Winthrop Circle. See King’s Grant Road. John Winthrop was a leading figure in the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Young Road. In the 1880s, Boston businessman Benjamin L. Young and his wife, Charlotte, developed a “country place” on 50 acres formerly belonging to Charlotte’s father, Charles Townsend Hubbard. Their Shingle style mansion at 20 Young Road was built about 1885 and demolished in 2015. No. 44 Young Road was the carriage house and No. 21 was built in 1912 for their son B. Loring Young, a state legislator and Weston selectman for more than 30 years.

It’s That Time Again!

Please remember to pay your WHS membership dues, which are due each fall. Thank you for your support.

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Membership dues: Individual \$35, Family \$50, Sponsor \$100, Patron \$250, Life Membership \$500, WHS Fellow \$1000. Tax deductible contributions and bequests to the Endowment Fund are welcome.

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