

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 Scott's Woods Historic District

other names/site number Hillside Street

2. Location

Hillside Street between Randolph Avenue
street & number and MDC Blue Hills Reservation

N/A not for publication

city or town Milton

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Norfolk code 021 zip code 02186

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 9/30/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date 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:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National
Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

Date of Action

Deborah Beyer

11/5/92

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	
62	24	buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
64	24	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family, secondary structure
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
INDUSTRY: food production
RECREATION: bowling alley

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family; secondary structure
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: New England Colonial; Georgian;
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal; Mid 19th Century;
Greek Revival;
LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

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DESCRIPTION

The Scott's Woods Historic District is a semirural, residential area in the southern section of the Town of Milton, Massachusetts, an affluent suburb located just south of Boston between the Neponset River and the Blue Hills. It is a linear district, ranging along both sides of Hillside Street, from Randolph Avenue in the northeast to the Blue Hills Reservation in the southwest. Two abutting properties on Forest Street, at its intersection with Hillside Street, are also included.

The name Scott's Woods is derived from the Scott family, who it is believed, first settled this area of Milton in the early 18th century. The 122.64 acre district, lying at the base of the Blue Hill Range (ca. 400 feet to 635 feet elevation), is of moderately hilly terrain. Two brooks that arise in the Blue Hills, Cook's Brook and a small tributary of Pine Tree Brook, cross the district from southeast to northwest. Wooded lots combine with several open, dry fields to provide the buildings with a semirural setting. Hillside Street, protected as a designated Town Scenic Road, is lined with late 19th and early 20th century stone walls made from local fieldstone.

A similar landscape abuts the district on the northwest and southeast. Several roads, including Forest and Harland Streets, Parkwood Drive and Ford Ranch Road, feed off Hillside Street to the northwest and southeast and support post-World War II, Colonial Revival style, single-family housing, developed on former agricultural land. To the southwest Hillside Street continues through the forests of the Blue Hills Reservation, a State-owned conservation and recreation area under the supervision of the Metropolitan District Commission. On the northeast Randolph Avenue, State Route 28 that runs through Milton on a north-south axis, serves to further define the Scott's Woods district by separating it from other nearby residential areas.

The district contains 88 resources (86 buildings and 2 structures) of which 73% contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district. The single-family dwellings, predominantly sited at the front of one to four acre lots along Hillside Street, are modest in scale and ornament. Standing one and one-half to two and one-half stories high, the houses are built primarily of wood, sheathed in clapboard and wood shingle, and are in generally good condition. Architecturally, they reflect various interpretations of the classical idiom over a two hundred-year period (1713 to 1932), including Colonial, Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. The district also includes one First Period house moved from Dorchester to Milton in 1909. Approximately 45% of the contributing

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properties still include barns. These outbuildings are wood-framed buildings, sheathed in clapboard and wood shingle, with both front and side gable roofs. They are traditionally located to the rear and side of the dwellings.

The alterations to the district over time have been primarily in land use and increased density through subdivision of former agricultural land. The transition from an area of small farms to a residential neighborhood began during the early 1900s and was completed after World War II. Few buildings constructed during the period of significance have been demolished or altered significantly since 1932. Of the 24 noncontributing primary buildings, many are mid- to late-20th century single-family houses of compatible scale, setback and materials. Alterations to four historic buildings (2 dwellings and 2 barns) that have rendered them noncontributing include post-1940 room additions that obscure the original main block and modern picture and bay window additions that alter the 19th century facade. A fifth building, a ca. 1930 garage, in deteriorating condition, is also considered noncontributing.

Descriptions of individual contributing buildings follow in chronological order.

The Bernard Capen House (MAP #127; MHC #C-82; Photographs #1,2,3; Attachment #A), sheathed in clapboard and wood shingle, was built in ca. 1658 as a two and one-half story, four-bay facade, end-chimney dwelling. It reached its present off center-chimney plan in the mid-18th century with the addition of a two-bay flanking section. Surviving First Period features include a steeply pitched roof of principal and common rafter construction, a framed overhang in the northwestern gable, and on the interior of the original hall and hall chamber, the massive exposed oak framing, finished with beaded chamfering of the cyma profile, as well as the large fireplace of the hall. Later 18th and early 19th century additions include a rear leanto to which several one-story ells extend at right angles and a Greek Revival entrance porch. Pegged window frames that now hold six-over-six sash windows are of 18th century construction. The dwelling was carefully dismantled with each element catalogued and numbered, moved from its original site on Washington Street in Dorchester, and reconstructed according to measured drawings on a comparable rural site in Milton in 1909. Also on the property is a contributing ca. 1930, side gable, single-car garage, sheathed in wood shingle.

The two Colonial dwellings, the Samuel Tucker House (MAP #103; MHC #C-81; Photograph #4) and the French-Bronsdon House (MAP #113; MHC #C-86), are the district's oldest surviving original dwellings. The Samuel Tucker House, ca. 1713-1760, is a two and one-half story, five-bay facade, clapboard dwelling.

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Twelve-over-twelve sash windows in pegged window frames with molded hoods are symmetrically organized around a center entrance. The interior is organized around a center chimney that pierces the side-gable roof at the ridge. In the eastern section of the building early 18th century beaded chamfering decorates the transverse summer beam of the hall and the summer beam, girt, posts and plates of the hall chamber. The dwelling evolved from this original 1713 section to the present form with the addition by ca. 1760 of the western section. The pedimented entrance porch is an early 20th century addition. In 1955 a one-story addition was constructed on the western elevation. The contributing ca. 1930, side-gable, two-car garage was built of cobblestone by a neighboring farmer named Alvah Snow. The original barn was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. The French-Bronsdon House, ca. 1720-1770, is one and one-half story, three-bay facade, clapboard dwelling, organized around an off-center chimney that pierces the side-gable roof before the ridge. No significant alterations have been documented for the dwelling. The 19th century, side-gable barn, sheathed in vertical wood boards, however, is a noncontributing resource due to the removal of a section of the southwestern corner for the construction of a deck, upon the barn's conversion to a dwelling in 1988.

Positioned at the intersection of Hillside Street with Randolph Avenue, the Stephen Miller House (MAP #101; MHC #C-91; Photograph #5) serves as an introduction to the Scott's Woods Historic District. The two and one-half story, clapboard dwelling, ca. 1770, is a center-hall, double-pile house. The five-bay, center-entrance facade retains Georgian detailing: projecting molded window hoods over pegged window frames holding later six-over-six sash windows; pedimented dormers; a five-light transom over the door; and a pedimented entablature with fluted pilasters surrounding the main entrance. Double center, interior chimneys pierce the side-gable roof at the ridge. After 1950 a one-story projection was added to the northeastern elevation at the front, which, however, does not significantly compromise the integrity of the original main block, and a side-gable, two car garage to the southwestern elevation at the rear. The barns were lost in the early 1970s subdivision of the farm.

Two dwellings, the Bezer Thayer House (MAP #114; MHC #C-85; Photograph #6) and the Artemus Kennedy House (MAP #111; MHC #C-87; Photograph #7), located at the intersection of Hillside Street with Forest and Harland Streets, respectively, retain their original Federal form and detail. The Bezer Thayer House, ca. 1798, is a two-story, double-pile, center-hall, clapboard dwelling with post-1950 rear ell. Double center, interior chimneys rise above the

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low-pitched ridge hip roof. The six-over-six sash windows of the five-bay facade are organized symmetrically around a center entrance with three-quarter sidelights. The full-length Greek Revival porch, supported by Doric Columns, was added ca. 1840 and extended around from the front to the northeastern elevation. This latter section was removed in the early 20th century. Two outbuildings stand on the property: a contributing one and one-half story, front gable, 19th century barn with cupola and semicircular keystoned framed opening in the gable; and a noncontributing one and one-half story, front gable, wood sheathed greenhouse/store, built in 1989. The barn, sheathed in clapboard and wood shingles, shelters horses and provides storage space for agricultural supplies. The late 19th and early 20th century greenhouses of the Thayers were removed after 1960. The Artemus Kennedy House, ca. 1820, is a two-story, single-pile, center-hall dwelling with rear ell. The six-over-six sash windows of the clapboard, five-bay facade are organized symmetrically around a classic Federal entrance with one-half sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with tracery. The entrance porch is a ca. 1910 Colonial Revival addition. Single chimneys rise from the center of the brick end walls above the low-pitch ridge hip roof. A third, off-center chimney is exterior evidence of the brick fireplace, surrounded by a raised brick floor, in the cellar, the original site of the Kennedy commercial bakery. To the north of the house and fronting on Hillside Street are the contributing one and one-half story, front gable barn and open carriage shed, both sheathed in clapboard and dating to the 19th century. The barn is used to board horses. Due to a shift in the lot line in the early 1980s, the barn and carriage house are now at a different address than the house. There are no evident exterior remains of the former Kennedy Bakery Building.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, the side-hall, front-gable Greek Revival house was introduced into the Scott's Woods District. The Samuel Cook House (MAP #105; MHC #C-92; Photograph #8), of 1840, is a two and one-half story, two-bay facade, clapboard dwelling with rear ell that sits atop a small knoll surrounded by an open field. Greek Revival details include corner pilasters, a simple pedimented entrance with full-length sidelights, pedimented lintels above the first floor windows, and a wide band of trim below the cornice of the main roof, which is treated with partial gable returns. Two-over-one sash windows date to ca. 1890. Post-1950 alterations include an enlarged window on the southwestern elevation and a one-story wrap-around porch which do not significantly compromise the Greek Revival details and form. Contributing outbuildings include: a one and one-half story, front gable, clapboard barn with cupola; a one and one-half story, side

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gable, clapboard barn; a one-story, clapboard carriage shed and a clapboard chicken coop, all dating from the 19th century; and a ca. 1920, pyramidal roof, two car garage, the second of two cobblestone garages constructed within the district by a neighboring farmer named Alvah Snow.

Two one and one-half story, clapboard Greek Revival dwellings, the Kennedy-Johnson House (MAP #119; MHC #C-98; Photograph #9) and the George Hunt House (MAP #129; MHC #C-414) occupy key sites on the opposite sides of Hillside Street at its intersection with Forest Street. The three-bay facade of the Kennedy-Johnson House with rear ell, ca. 1840-1860, is fully articulated with corner pilasters, a wide band of trim beneath the cornice of the roof which is treated with partial gable returns, and a main entrance, lined with transom and sidelights and recessed behind a pedimented enframing. The windows are six-over-six sash. The small, semi-circular window in the gable points to the earliest of the range dates. A gable dormer was added ca. 1900 to the rear of the northeastern side. Period detail on the George Hunt House, 1844, includes partial gable returns, six-over-six sash windows and a wide band of trim beneath the cornice of the roof. The main entrance of the three-bay wide band of trim beneath the cornice of the roof. The main entrance of the three-bay facade is emphasized by a transom light and fluted pilasters. Alterations include a two story addition to the rear (ca. 1965), shed dormers (ca. 1934/1984) and a large window on the southwestern elevation near the entrance (ca. 1934). These alterations, however, do not significantly compromise the original main block and its impact on Hillside Street. Both properties have a contributing ca. 1930, front gable, one and one-half story, two car (Kennedy-Johnson) or single car (Hunt) garage, sheathed in clapboard.

A number of simple vernacular Colonial farmhouses were also built along Hillside Street during the first half of the 19th century, reflecting the conservatism of their rural setting. The Nathaniel F. Safford House (MAP #106; MHC #C-90), ca. 1800; the Samuel Holmes House (MAP #126; MHC #C-93), ca. 1830; and the Sylvanus Simmons House (MAP #134; MHC #C-94), ca. 1846, are one and one-half story, five-bay facade, clapboard dwellings, with center chimney plan. Six-over-six sash windows are symmetrically organized around center entrances, which reflect Greek Revival influences in the transom of the Holmes House and Doric pilasters of the Simmons House. Alterations to the Safford House include the ca. 1920 additions of a rear ell, two gable dormers on the facade and a glassed-in sunporch on the northeastern elevation. Two gable dormers were also added to the facade of the Holmes House in ca. 1910. Also on this property are a contributing 19th century, one and one-half, front

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gambrel roof barn, sheathed in clapboard, and a ca. 1930, front gable, single car garage, which is noncontributing because of its deteriorated condition. In ca. 1890 the Simmons House received the addition of two gable dormers on the facade, a shallow portico at the main entrance and a rear ell. In 1956 a one-story sunporch was added to the southwestern elevation. Two outbuildings are located on this property: a contributing 19th century, one and one-half, side gable barn, sheathed in wood; and a noncontributing front gable, clapboard, two car garage, built in 1945.

Three additional vernacular farmhouses are the Joseph Caswell House (MAP #132; MHC #C-146), ca. 1780, the Artemus Cook House (MAP #122; MHC #C-102), ca. 1830, and the Jason Thayer House (MAP #117; MHC #C-96), of 1809. The Caswell House is a one and one-half story, five-bay facade dwelling. Double center, interior chimneys rise above a side gambrel roof. Federal influence is found in the sidelight frames at the center entrance. Alterations, ca. 1900, include the raising of the rear roof to two stories and the replacement of the original sash of two-over-one. In 1968 the sidelights were replaced with single panes of glass. The house has undergone rehabilitation in 1990 with the replacement of the 1968 vinyl siding with clapboards. The 19th century barn has been significantly altered with the insertion of several modern windows and skylights and is therefore noncontributing. The Cook House is also a one and one-half story, five-bay facade, clapboard dwelling, with Federal influence found in the simple pilasters flanking the center entrance. Alterations include the ca. 1900 addition of three gable dormers on the facade and the ca. 1950 addition of an exterior chimney to the northeastern elevation to replace one of the double center, interior chimneys of the side-gable roof. In 1977 an ell was added to the rear of the southwestern elevation to connect the dwelling to the barn. The 19th century, contributing barn is a one and one-half story, side-gable, clapboard building. Despite these alterations, the contribution that the Cook House and barn make to the district has not been significantly compromised. The clapboard, one and one-half story Jason Thayer House is thought to have been the gable end of a larger 18th or early 19th century dwelling that reached its present form by 1900. The ca. 1900 center entrance of the five-bay facade with six-over-six sash windows is flanked with three-quarter sidelights. A one-story wing was added to the southwestern elevation after 1950. In ca. 1930 a contributing front gable, clapboard, two car garage was constructed on the property.

Small vernacular farmhouses continued to be built along Hillside Street from ca. 1840 to the end of the 19th century. While never fully articulated

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period houses, Victorian influences can be found in their form or front facade detail. The McIntyre House (MAP #121; MHC #C-100; Photograph #10), ca. 1840-1850, and the Thayer House (MAP #115; MHC #C-413), ca. 1850, are one and one-half story dwellings with added rear ells. Six-over-six sash windows are organized around a center entrance with sidelights. A one-story porch runs the full length of each five-bay facade. Gothic Revival influence is found in the steeply-pitched roofs of the side gables and dormer windows. The gable windows of the Thayer House also have pointed-arch detail applied above them. The McIntyre House was sheathed in wood shingles and attached to its contributing 19th century barn in its 1916 remodeling as a gatekeeper's cottage for the Gallagher Estate. Probably at this time the rear ell and shed dormer were added. The barn rises two and one-half stories above a stone foundation to a side-gable roof with center cupola. Greek Revival details are seen in the enframed gables and the frieze-band windows. The clapboard Thayer House was moved from one section of the Thayer Farm to a second section along Forest Street in ca. 1900, at which time the rear ell was probably added. Also on the property is a noncontributing front gable garage, built in 1962.

The George Russell I House (MAP #125; MHC #C-107; Photograph #11) and the George Russell II House (MAP #124; MHC #C-419) were constructed in 1871 on adjacent lots. They are of similar design: one and one-half story, clapboard L-shape dwellings with Mansard roofs. The window sashes are six-over-six and four-over-four on the former house and two-over-two on the latter. In 1977 a rear ell was removed from the Russell II House. Located on each property are contributing 19th century, one and one-half story, side gable barns, sheathed in clapboard. The Russell II Barn today shelters a horse.

The William Boden House (MAP #123; MHC #C-103), ca. 1870, and the Hunt-Chaddock House (MAP #102; MHC #C-402), 1888, are front-gable, two and one-half story Victorian Eclectic dwellings with three-bay facades. A bracketed doorhood overhangs the main entrance of the essentially unaltered, clapboard Boden House with six-over-six sash windows. The ca. 1930 addition of a side wing to the southwestern elevation and of asphalt siding to the two floors of the Hunt-Chaddock House have not compromised the Queen Anne detailing of the staggered wood shingling and simple vergeboard in the gables and of the entrance porch with turned posts and frieze. Windows are two-over-one sash. "1888 - J. Stuart" has been carved into one of the attic beams. No further information has been founded on the builder of this house. Both properties have contributing 19th century, one and one-half story, clapboard barns, with a side gable (Boden Barn) or front gable (Hunt-Chaddock Barn) roof.

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There are three additional contributing front-gable barns, constructed during the 19th century, located on properties with noncontributing dwellings: the one and one-half story, clapboard Copeland Barn (MAP #104; MHC #C-405) with eight-light transom over the center entrance; the McIntyre Barn (MAP #130; MHC #C-415), moved across the street in ca. 1950 to land once part of the McIntyre Farm and now the site of the Campbell House, a 1950 noncontributing, but compatible dwelling in the district; and the wood shingle Cook-Ford Barn (MAP #108; MHC #C-411) with cupola, presently used to board horses. Also on this latter property is a contributing 19th century, front-gable stable/shed, sheathed in wood shingle and board and batten.

During the early 20th century, there was a transition from the construction of vernacular farmhouses to the more substantial country houses, designed in the Colonial Revival style to complement the rural landscape. The Safford-Ames House (MAP #107; MHC #C-410; Photograph #12) was among the first of the country houses to be built in ca. 1912. It is a one and one-half to two and one-half story, clapboard dwelling, whose five-bay facade is defined by cross-gable sections on either side of a center entrance, enclosed by a porch. A rear ell was removed during the 1930s and converted into a neighboring house, not within the district. Behind the house is a contributing ca. 1930, front gable, single car garage, sheathed in clapboard. Located across the street is the two-story Nathaniel M. Safford, Jr. House (MAP #112; MHC #C-95) with similar cross-gable sections that define the three-bay facade with pedimented center-entrance porch, flanked by sidelights. The stucco and wood shingle sheathing and the multiple-grouped windows are English Revival influences. A large kitchen wing extends to the side. During the 1930s a rear ell was added and the garage was removed from the rear of the kitchen wing to a separate, side gable, two car garage, sheathed in wood shingle. This house was designed and constructed by Arthur H. Tucker, a prominent local builder, as was the Thurber House (MAP #116; MHC #C-418), of 1932, the last of the country houses to be built. The position of the brick, unaltered Thurber House on its lot was influenced by the view of the Blue Hills. While most of the dwellings on Hillside Street face the road, the three-bay southwestern facade with center entrance of this house faces the Blue Hills, while the northeastern facade fronts the driveway and is connected to the garage by a modest porte-cochere. The contributing, 1932, two car garage has a front gable roof and is sheathed in clapboard.

The Hugh Gallagher House (MAP #120; MHC #C-99), was built in 1915 as the main house of "Notlim Farm," one of the largest of the early 20th century country

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estates in Scott's Woods. The five-bay facade is symmetrically organized around a center entrance with an elliptical fanlight and columned entrance porch. Also constructed in 1915 is the contributing side-gable, brick, multi-car garage. The Frederick Chase House (MAP #118; MHC #C-97), ca. 1912, located on adjoining property, was once part of "Notlim Farm," having been built for Gallagher's daughter. The one and one-half story, clapboard house is composed of two front gambrel sections joined by a center section with main entrance. Originally, the entrance was located on the southwestern elevation and reached by the Gallagher driveway. Upon Gallagher's death in 1931, the entrance and driveway were changed to the present location on the southeastern elevation. At this time the contributing front gable, multi-car garage, sheathed in clapboard, was probably constructed. Located on the property is an unique building for Milton: a private bowling alley. Built in ca. 1920, the one story, wood shingle, T-shaped building is composed of two parts: the bowling alley and a small sitting room with a cobblestone fireplace and chimney.

The Grabfield House (MAP #128; MHC #C-106), of 1930, was designed by a local architect, Frank Trevor Hogg, who was influenced by the country houses of Scotland, the ancestral home of both Mrs. Grabfield and himself. The two and one-half story, T-shaped house is sheathed in stucco with crow-step gables on the side elevations. Attached to the house by a modest porte-cochere is a contributing 1930, side gable, two car garage, sheathed in stucco. The only alteration to the house was the addition in the ca. 1960s of window shutters.

Finally, three modest Colonial Revival houses were constructed along Hillside Street before 1932. In 1909 the Jeremiah Tucker House (MAP #109; MHC #C-88) was rebuilt after the original late 18th century dwelling was destroyed by fire, incorporating the original foundation and chimney stack, the only remains of the previous building. The clapboard, five-bay facade with center entrance rises one and one-half stories to a side gambrel roof. During the 1960s one-story wings were added to each side, which do not significantly compromise the integrity of the main block. The Forbes-Bourne House (MAP #131; MHC #C-101) was designed in ca. 1925 by George Shepard, a prominent local architect, and built on the foundations of the former Scott's Woods schoolhouse. In the 1930s additions were made to the southeastern and rear elevations. The ca. 1963 aluminum siding does not compromise the four-bay facade with center entrance porch. Located to the side of the house is a contributing ca. 1925 pyramidal hip roof, two car garage. The Page House (MAP #133; MHC #C-417) was built in 1927 atop a small hill facing south towards the Blue Hills. The wood shingle dwelling rises two and one-half stories to a side gable roof. The side porch was added in 1945.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. Eight sites are recorded in the general area. One site, the Massachusetts Hornfels Braintree Slate Quarry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property include locational criterion (low to moderate slope, good to excessive soil drainage, close proximity to water) favorable for native settlement and subsistence activities in several areas including the Pine Tree Brook locale, the Cooks Brook locale and the southwestern end of the district where post post-World War II subdivision and development has not occurred. Property owners in the latter area also report finding prehistoric artifacts on their property. Given the above information, the size of the district (122 acres) and the availability of open land, a high probability exists for locating significant prehistoric survivals.

There is a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Although most of the structures for the district period of significance still remain, structural remains may survive from 18th and 19th century small farms undocumented in the district in the Hillside Street locale. Documented structural survivals of barn houses in the district are known at the present Stephen Miller site on Hillside Street where the Samuel Miller Jr. House was destroyed by fire in 1770 and at the Thurber House at the corner of Hillside and Harland Streets also the site of the earlier Thayer Family House. Structural remains may also survive from several commercial buildings no longer extant in the district. A commercial bakery was operated in the basement of the Artemus Kennedy House, ca. 1820 on Hillside Avenue. An additional bakery building, no longer extant, was reported east of the house. A second early 19th century bakery, the Nathaniel Tucker Bakery, destroyed by fire in 1887, is reported at the Stephen Miller Homestead also on Hillside Avenue. Structural remains also likely survive from the ca. 1870s, Copeland family cider mill on Hillside Street and the White/Wild Tavern originally located near the intersection of Hillside and Randolph Avenue. Structural remains may also survive from outbuildings including barns, carriage houses, sheds associated with the many 18th and 19th century residences still extant along the Hillside Street corridor as well as those structures which no longer survive. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are also probably present with existing structures and those no longer extant.

(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.)

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)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1713-1932

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hogg, Frank Trevor; Shepard, George;

Snow, Alvah; Tucker, Arthur H.

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 122.64 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	329000	4677340
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	19	329040	4677320

3	19	328890	4677180
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	19	328900	4677120

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Edith G. Clifford, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 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 various

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scott's Woods Historic District in Milton, Massachusetts is a semirural, residential area that contains a significant concentration of 18th, 19th and early 20th century dwellings and barns that reflect the Town's agricultural and architectural history from 1713 to 1932, the district's period of significance. Until the early 20th century, Milton was a rural town with many small dairy and produce farms. A number of these farms were concentrated along Hillside Street, a settlement pattern that began in the early 18th century, with the annexation of the area to Milton in 1712 and initial settlement in 1713, and continued through the 1940s. Hillside Street has always been the principal road through Scott's Woods, developed over native trails through the Blue Hills Range, a documented winter campground for the Neponset Indians. The district includes the farmhouses and barns of the 18th and 19th centuries as well as a number of early 20th century country houses that signal the transition of the district from a rural, agricultural area to the present semirural, residential neighborhood. The country houses were designed by local architects and builders until 1932 to complement the rural landscape. Thereafter the houses that were constructed in the area were standard Colonial Revival suburban dwellings that lacked this association with the landscape. The nomination also includes the Bernard Capen House, ca. 1658, cited as a significant First Period house by Abbot Lowell Cummings in The Framed Houses of Massachusetts, 1625-1725. In 1909 the house was moved from Dorchester to save it from demolition and reconstructed on a comparable rural site according to a restoration plan. The nominated district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and fulfills Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration B and E of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

Plantation/First Period (1620-1675/1700)

Milton was settled as part of the Township of Dorchester, as early as 1634. In 1662, upon the petition of its two hundred and fifty inhabitants, the settlement, known as Unquityquisset, was incorporated as the Town of Milton. Over the next forty years, Milton grew into a well-established agricultural community, extending from the headwaters of the Neponset River at the foot of Milton Hill, the primary focus of settlement, in the north to the Blue Hills Range in the south. The road system was developed over the trails of the Neponset Tribe of the Massachusetts Indians, who had inhabited the area during the Contact period (1500-1620). The epidemics of this period decimated the tribe to the extent that by the mid-17th century only a remnant remained, located primarily on a reservation in Canton. The area that came to be called

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Scott's Woods was an unsettled wilderness of open field and woodlands, lying geographically within the Town of Braintree along Milton's southern border.

Colonial Period (1700-1775)

The Colonial period saw the development of Milton as a relatively large and prosperous town of one thousand inhabitants. While there were important industrial developments along the Neponset River, the Town remained primarily agricultural. During this period Scott's Woods was annexed and has remained ever since a distinct section of Milton.

In 1771 Manasseh Tucker (1654-1743), John Wadsworth (1674-1734), and Samuel Miller (d. 1744), prominent men of Milton's pioneering families, organized to buy, as an investment a three thousand acre tract of land on Milton's southern border called the Blue Hill Lands. Although owned by Boston, the land was part of the Town of Braintree. That town objected to the purchase and referred the matter to the General Court. In 1712 the Court awarded Milton and Braintree each fifteen hundred acres. The focus of settlement in Milton came to be called Scott's Woods, after, according to oral history, a family named the Scotts lived in the area in the early 18th century.

The sons of Manasseh Tucker and Samuel Miller initiated the settlement of Scott's Woods with the establishment of their dairy and produce farms. According to the Town Reports Samuel Tucker's house had been built by April 1713 when Hillside Street was laid out. This house is the eastern section of the Samuel Tucker House (MAP #103; MHC #C-81; Photograph #4), ca. 1713-1760, which evolved over the three generations that it remained in the Tucker Family. Samuel Miller, Jr. built his house several years later on the site of the present Stephen Miller House. The siting of the two houses at the front of large tracts of land along the road set the pattern for the development of Hillside Street. Sections of both of these properties were part of the last farms in the Scott's Woods Historic District, providing grazing pastures for dairy herds through the 1940s.

In 1713, to make Scott's Woods accessible for settlement, Hillside Street, so-named because it ran by the side of the Blue Hills, was formally laid out from the brook south of Samuel Tucker's house (today's Cook's Brook) by the site of the Miller House and then north to Pleasant Street. In 1734 it was extended further southwest to the Stoughton (now Canton) border. In 1805 with the construction of the Blue Hill Turnpike (now Randolph Avenue) over its northern section from the Miller House to Pleasant Street, Hillside Street achieved its present form. East Way, shown on the Assessor's Map as Brook

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Lane (today an undeveloped, overgrown path) was developed in the early 1700s to connect the first stage of Hillside Street to Braintree. Near this intersection, on or near the site of the present Copeland Barn, the White/Wild Tavern was built during the 1700s to provide food and lodging for travellers. Forest Street was laid out during the mid-1700s to connect the second stage of Hillside Street with Braintree. Harland Street, running between Hillside Street and Canton Avenue, was not developed until the mid-19th century, over a former footpath to a grist and saw mill.

By the end of the Colonial period, one of Milton's three schools was located within the district, early evidence of the significance of the Scott's Woods area to the Town. The first schoolhouse was located opposite the intersection of Harland Street with Hillside Street. In 1862 it was moved across the street and converted into the dwelling of Luther Ford, today a significantly altered, noncontributing building in the district. The second and last schoolhouse was closed in 1922. The Forbes-Bourne House was built on its foundations in ca. 1925.

Between 1720 and 1770 the French family settled in Scott's Woods and constructed the French-Bronsdon House (MAP #113; MHC #C-86), ca. 1720-1770. The house is primarily associated with the Bronsdon family, prosperous farmers, who owned the approximately fifty-acre homestead from ca. 1815 to the early 20th century, as well as large tracts of land abutting the district along Harland Street.

While the center hall, Georgian plan was introduced in Milton by 1740 on Milton Hill, it did not reach the outskirts of the Town until the end of the Colonial period. The Stephen Miller House (MAP #101; MHC #C-91; Photograph #5) was built ca. 1770 after fire destroyed the Samuel Miller, Jr. House in 1770. The Stephen Miller House with its Georgian detail is a substantial dwelling for its time and place, indicating that the Miller family had become successful farmers. In fact when Samuel Miller, Jr. died in 1761, he was one of the wealthiest men in Milton with extensive real estate holdings that he both farmed and leased. His son, Stephen Miller (1727-1817), followed the practices of his father, including serving as Milton's Representative to the General Court and as one of the Town's Selectmen. However, on the eve of the Revolution he took the side of the Loyalists and was forced to leave Milton for Canada. The property continued in agricultural use and by the late 19th century had become part of "Home Farm," the 300-acre dairy farm of Henry Russell that extended from Hillside Street to Canton Avenue on which the main house was located. The Stephen Miller House was rented to local farmers until

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the early 1970s when sections of "Home Farm" were developed. Only three houses from this subdivision, 23, 35, and 47 Hillside Street, intrude upon the district and the Miller House on over an acre of land continues to occupy a significant position at the corner of Hillside Street and Randolph Avenue, serving as an introduction to the Scott's Woods District.

The Samuel Tucker, French-Bronsdon and Stephen Miller Houses are significant not only for their documentation of the early settlement patterns of Scott's Woods, but as part of a small group of well-preserved center-chimney and center-hall dwellings from the Colonial period in Milton. The Samuel Tucker House is also significant for its late First Period interior features.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Scott's Woods continued to be settled by independent farmers during this period. The bakery business was introduced in Milton with a concentration of the activity in the Scott's Woods area, presumably encouraged by the availability of grain and dairy products from the neighborhood's farms. Joining the Tuckers and Bronsdons were the Thayers and Kennedys, who established significant homesteads along Hillside Street. Today, the Bezer Thayer House (MAP #114; MHC #C-85; Photograph #6), ca. 1798, and 19th century barn and the Artemus Kennedy House (MAP #111, MHC #C-87; Photograph #7) and 19th century Kennedy Barn (MAP #110; MHC #C-412), located at the intersection of Forest and Harland Streets, respectively, provide an important central focus for the district.

Bezer Thayer (1768-1812) arrived in Scott's Woods from Braintree by 1798 and established an approximately fifty-acre farm ranging along both sides of Hillside Street. The Jason Thayer House (MAP #117; MHC #C-96), ca. 1809, and the Thayer House (MAP #115; MHC #C-413), ca. 1850, are primarily significant as secondary dwellings on the Thayer farm. A fourth Thayer dwelling existed at one time on the site of the present Thurber House at the corner of Hillside and Harland Streets. Although gradually reduced in size, the farm remained in Thayer family possession until 1963. In 1879 Henry Thayer (1827-1922), established a floriculture business on the farm, raising flowers and plants along side vegetables, corn and pigs. Today, the Thayer homestead continues to be the site of a nursery and the barn is used to shelter horses and store agricultural supplies.

In ca. 1820 Artemus Kennedy, a baker from Westford, bought approximately 55 acres of land in Scott's Woods district for a dairy farm and set up baking

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operations in the cellar of his newly-built house. Written sources also state that he had a bakery building to the east of his house where he employed many workmen. However, the brick fireplace and raised brick floor in the cellar of the house are the only remains of the bakery, which continued in operation until at least mid-19th century. The house and dairy farm remained in the Kennedy family possession until the death of William Kennedy in 1907. Dairy operations continued until 1910 under the name of Chestnut Grove Farm.

The Bezer Thayer and Artemus Kennedy Houses, the only two Federal dwellings within the district, are part of a small group of well-preserved Federal dwellings in Milton. The Kennedy House is one of Milton's only three brick-end houses dating to this period.

The Tucker family was also involved in the bakery business. Samuel Tucker III (d. 1843) operated a bakery on the site of the present Hunt-Chaddock House, at that time part of the Tucker homestead. Samuel's brother, Nathaniel Tucker (d. 1832), established a bakery next door on the Stephen Miller homestead, which he bought at the end of the 18th century.

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

By 1840 the forty-acre Samuel Tucker Farm had been bought and divided by Charles Hunt and his brother-in-law, Samuel Cook. Hunt received the Samuel Tucker House and Cook built a new house next door. The Samuel Cook House (MAP #105; MHC C-92; Photograph #8), located on a knoll, an elevated position thought most proper for a Greek Revival dwelling, introduced the side-hall plan to Scott's Woods. The property eventually was passed down to Hunt's grandson, Edward Ford, who worked it as a dairy farm through the 1940s. Ford also came into possession of the homestead of his father, Luther Ford. While the significantly altered Scott's Woods Schoolhouse/Luther Ford House, ca. 1770/1852, is a noncontributing resource in the district, the 19th century Cook-Ford Barn (MAP #108; MHC #C-411) is contributory. Because of the wooded nature of the area, Ford also drove his milk cows down to graze in the salt marshes along the Neponset River, possibly following the custom of his forebearers. After Ford's death in the early 1950s, the farm was subdivided in the rear with single-family residences that abut the district today along Ford Ranch Road, named after Edward Ford. However, the Samuel Cook House with two barns, chicken coop and carriage shed remain today surrounded by 1.89 acres of open field fronting on Hillside Street and is significant as a largely intact 19th century farmstead. During the 1920s and 1930s a cobblestone garage was added to both the Samuel Tucker and Samuel Cook

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properties. Built from local fieldstone by Alvah Snow, a neighboring farmer who lived just outside the district, the garages are distinctive when compared to the majority of the wood-sheathed garages. No further buildings built by Snow have been documented either within the district or elsewhere in Milton.

Charles Hunt owned and worked the Samuel Tucker Farm until his death in 1896 at which time it passed to his daughter, Lycena Hunt Chaddock. When the former Tucker bakery building was destroyed by fire in 1887, the present Hunt-Chaddock House (MAP #102; MHC #C-402) was constructed as a secondary family dwelling in 1888 by J. Stuart. Little information is known about Stuart. In 1911 the Tucker farm was sold to Almond Gushee, a milk dealer. He sold the Tucker House and about two acres of land to Frank Trevor Hogg, a local architect, while he lived in the Hunt-Chaddock House until 1972, leasing the back fifteen acres to Edward Ford as grazing land. Today the former twenty-acre Samuel Tucker farm is again under the ownership of one family with the back fifteen acres that abut the district let unused as open field.

In 1844 George Hunt, Charles' brother, bought six and one-half acres of land for farming at the corner of Hillside and Forest Streets. The George Hunt House (MAP #129; MHC #C-414), 1844, and the Kennedy-Johnson House (MAP #119; MHC #C-98; Photograph #9), ca. 1840-1860, a secondary dwelling for the Artemus Kennedy family, are classic carpenter Greek Revival houses, located across the street from each other, occupying key positions at the intersection of Hillside Street with Forest Street. The Kennedy-Johnson House with its recessed, pedimented entrance is the best detailed and preserved of the three side-hall houses in the district, and of its type in Milton.

During this period Charles Copeland, a farmer, settled on the property at the corner of Hillside Street and Randolph Avenue, opposite the Stephen Miller House, initially occupying the former White/Wild Tavern (no longer extant). By the 1870s the Copeland family began bottling cider at a cider mill (no longer extant) on Hillside Street. The Copeland bottling business continues to this day on property abutting the district on Randolph Avenue, although the product has changed from cider to Pepsi-Cola. On Hillside Street, while the present Copeland House, built in 1963, is a noncontributory, although complementary, resource in the district, the 19th century Copeland Barn (MAP #104; MHC #C-405) contributes to the rural presence of the road.

During the late 18th and first half of the 19th century, six additional farmhouses were built along Hillside Street. Four of these houses, the Joseph

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Caswell House (MAP #132; MHC #C-416), ca. 1780; the Artemus Cook House (MAP #122; MHC #C-102), ca. 1830; the Samuel Holmes House (MAP #126; MHC #C-93), ca. 1830; and the Sylvanus Simmons House (MAP #134; MHC #C-94), ca. 1846, along with the contributing 19th century barns on the latter three properties, are significant as the homesteads of modest, independent farmers. The Simmons dwelling was built on the site of the 18th century house of Sally Hunt Sampson, aunt of Charles and Thomas Hunt. In 1845 Polly Sampson Simmons inherited the dwelling and sixteen acres of land from her mother. Her husband, Sylvanus Simmons, a carpenter by training, built the present house. At the end of the 19th century eight acres were taken by eminent domain by the State for inclusion in the newly-created Blue Hills Reservation. Today, the Simmons as well as the Caswell and Holmes Houses continue to be located on large tracts of land, the largest in the district, ranging from six to fourteen acres, with approximately their late 19th century boundaries. The Caswell boundaries may date to the original homestead, with the exception of the acre of land carved out at the front of the property in 1927 for the Page House (MAP #133; MHC #C-417). The other two houses, the Nathaniel F. Safford House (MAP #106; MHC #C-90), ca. 1800, and the McIntyre House (MAP #121; MHC #C-100; Photograph #10), ca. 1840-1850, were built as tenant farmhouses by wealthy landowners, who lived outside of the Scott's Woods area.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Scott's Woods continued as a farming area until the end of this period when the gentrification of local farmsteads began. The William Boden House (MAP #123; MHC #C-103), ca. 1870; the previously-mentioned Hunt-Chaddock House (MAP #102; MHC #C-402), 1888; and the George Russell I (MAP #125; MHC #C-107; Photograph #10) and the George Russell II House (MAP #124; MHC #C-419), 1871, and their contributing barns are significant as late 19th century modest vernacular homesteads. Boden was a butter dealer. The Russell houses were built as tenant farmhouses and part of very small group of houses with Mansard roofs in Milton.

A major new farm was established in 1872 by Peter McIntyre on 127 acres that he leased from a wealthy Boston landowner. The cow farm incorporated the previously mentioned McIntyre House and barn, as the main house, the Kennedy-Johnson House as a secondary dwelling and a second McIntyre Barn (MAP #130; MHC #C-415), today located across the street on the Campbell property that was at one time part of the McIntyre farm. McIntyre was primarily a cattle dealer, in the business of buying and selling milk cows. He drove his

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herds to and from the Brighton market by way of Harland Street and Canton Avenue. He retired in 1907 and by 1915 the farm had been converted into a country estate, as discussed below.

During this period Walter Cook, a milk and ice dealer, gave his name to Cook's Brook, that continues to flow by his former house, the previously-mentioned Nathaniel F. Safford House, which he leased from the Safford family. During the late 19th century there were several ice businesses in Milton. Cook initiated the business in Scott's Woods, locating his ice houses (no longer extant) at Cook's Brook and Hillside Pond, located just outside the district in the Blue Hills Reservation. In 1885 Cook's three thousand tons of "mountain ice" were in great demand in Milton and Dorchester. The Farrington family, who owned the previously-mentioned Caswell House from 1896 to 1968 also made use of the fresh water streams of the Blue Hills for their bottled Blue Hills Spring Water Company. The wells and pump house are located outside the district at the foot of Chickataubut Hill on Randolph Avenue.

Finally, the Forbes family, a prominent Milton Hill family since the days of the China trade in the early 19th century, became one of the most extensive landowners in the Scott's Woods area at the end of this period and continued to be so throughout the Early Modern Period. In ca. 1910 Wald Forbes bought the Artemus Kennedy homestead. His family held the property until the mid-1980s, gradually subdividing the agricultural land in the rear of the house, abutting the district, in the years since World War II. Next door, he bought and rebuilt the Jeremiah Tucker House (MAP #109; MHC #C-88), in 1909 after the fire. In ca. 1915 Forbes purchased the French-Bronsdon homestead on which he established his country estate in a newly-built house outside of the district. In the mid-1960s his family subdivided most of the land surrounding the main house along a new road, Parkwood Drive. In the mid-1980s it sold the French-Bronsdon House and several adjoining lots along Hillside Street. Only three houses (162 and 174 Hillside Street and 7 Parkwood Drive) from the subdivisions of the French-Bronsdon homestead intrude upon the district, and all are compatible in style, setback and materials to the district's historic dwellings.

In 1908 Edith Forbes Webster, Waldo's sister, and her family established a dominant presence at the southwestern end of the district, which continues to this day. In that year she bought the Samuel Holmes property, whose southwestern boundary abutted a large tract of land that she had inherited from her grandfather. Webster also bought the George Russell I House on the northeastern boundary of the Holmes property and rented it for many years to

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the caretaker of her brother's estate. In 1908 her son, Kenneth G.T. Webster, bought the Sylvanus Simmons House across the street from the Holmes House. In 1909 he saved the Bernard Capen House from demolition by moving it from Dorchester to the rear of the Holmes property. The Holmes, Capen and Simmons Houses as well as the undeveloped tract of land abutting the Holmes property remain in the possession of Webster's descendants today.

The Bernard Capen House (MAP #127; MHC #C-82; Photographs #1, 2, 3; and Attachment #A) ca. 1658, is cited as an outstanding surviving example of a First Period house by Abbott Lowell Cummings in his 1979 book, The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725. Specifically, he mentions three of its present features. The principal and common rafter construction is characteristic of East Anglian building practices. Cummings suggests that both the Capen and Pierce (still located in Dorchester) Houses were built by the same carpenter, possibly John Whipple, who came from one of the eastern counties of England. Cummings traces the common use of gable overhangs decorated with pendant brackets in the later 17th century to the mid-century Capen and Pierce Houses. Surviving the Capen House, although without the brackets, is the framed overhang in the northwestern gable. Finally, in his discussion of the embellishment of the interior frames, he states that the Capen House is one of three houses which display the rare cyma profile chamfer on its exposed interior posts and beams. The Capen House is the oldest house in Milton. While not original to the Milton site, it was built at a time when Milton was still part of Dorchester. Of the three pre-1700 houses in Milton, the Capen House is the best preserved. It continues to stand on a rural site, little changed from 1909. It thus fulfills National Register Criteria Consideration B and E.

Early Modern Period (1915-1932)

The transition from an agricultural to residential neighborhood continued during this period. A number of Colonial Revival country houses were designed to complement the rural landscape, although not part of working farms. Members of several prominent Milton business and professional families moved to the area along side the Fords, Russells and Thayers, who continued to maintain dairy and produce farms.

The most notable country estate to be established within the district was "Notlim Farm" (Milton spelled backwards) owned by Hugh Gallagher (1855-1931). Gallagher was President of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company, a Dorchester/Milton firm of world reputation. The Colonial Revival main house,

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the Hugh Gallagher House (MAP #120; MHC #C-99), 1915, as well as the three former farmhouses: the McIntyre House, renovated as the caretaker's cottage and connected by an ell to the barn; and the Kennedy-Johnson and Jason Thayer Houses, used as residences for chauffeurs and other estate employees. Also part of the estate was the Frederick Chase House (MAP #118; MHC #C-97), built ca. 1912 for Gallagher's daughter upon her marriage. Located on this property today is the private bowling alley, an unique building in Milton, built by Gallagher in ca. 1920 for the enjoyment of his family and friends. Upon Gallagher's death in 1931, the estate was broken up into separate parcels and continues so today. However, visually the former McIntyre farm/Gallagher estate remains intact in the absence of further residential development and is a dominant presence in the center of the district at the intersection of Forest and Hillside Streets.

Nathaniel M. Safford, Sr., a prominent Milton Hill lawyer, inherited from his father a large tract of land on Hillside Street around the previously mentioned Nathaniel F. Safford House and built several houses on his land in the early 20th century. Contributing to the district are the Safford-Ames House (MAP #107; MHC #C-410; Photograph #12), ca. 1912, initially built for members of the Safford family as one of the first of the country houses, and the Nathaniel M. Safford, Jr. House (MAP #112; MHC #C-95), built in 1918 for Safford's son by Arthur H. Tucker.

Arthur H. Tucker (1865-1931) was one of Milton's most prominent early 20th century builders, and president of the firm that was begun by his father in the mid-19th century. He was a direct descendant of the previously-mentioned Manasseh Tucker, who initiated the annexation of Scott's Woods to Milton. Tucker was active in town affairs serving as Selectman and Library Trustee. While the full body of Tucker's residential work in Milton has not been documented, the houses that have been identified were built primarily in the Colonial Revival style with simple details. More representative of his work than the English Revival Safford, Jr. House is the Colonial Revival Thurber House (MAP #116, MHC C-#148) the last of the country houses to be built in the district and completed in 1932, just after Tucker's death. Typical of many of the country houses built in the Blue Hills area of Milton in the early 20th century is the design of the Thurber House with two primary facades, one facing the Blue Hills and one facing the driveway. James Thurber was an engineer, the son of William Thurber, who preceded Gallagher as President of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company.

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Two years earlier, Frank Trevor Hogg, who had bought the Samuel Tucker House, was commissioned by Dr. Philip Grabfield, a prominent medical doctor who taught at Harvard Medical School, to design his new house. The Grabfield House (MAP #128; MHC #C-106), 1930, with its stucco sheathing and crow-step gables was influenced by the Scottish country houses of both Hogg's and Mrs. Grabfield's ancestral home. Hogg, who lived in Milton from 1926 to 1943, designed the Grabfield House at the beginning of his architectural career. No further information on Hogg or houses designed by him has been found.

Finally, when the Scott's Woods school was closed in 1922, Henry Forbes, Waldo's cousin, bought the land which abutted his estate on its northwestern boundary. He commissioned George Shepard to build the Forbes-Bourne House (MAP #131; MHC #C-101), ca. 1925 on the foundations of the old schoolhouse. George Shepard, a partner in the Boston architectural firm, Shepard and Stearns, lived in Milton from ca. 1903 to his death in the 1950s. He contributed a number of important buildings to Milton and his best work includes more elaborate Colonial Revival designs than that of the modest Forbes-Bourne House, which is still in the possession of the Forbes family today. Shepard's residences include the Geoffrey Whitney estate house, named Winter Valley, (1921) and the Francis Coolidge summer house (ca. 1918). His institutional buildings include The Milton Club (1913), Ware Hall - Milton Academy (1917), Colicott Public Elementary School (1929) and the Milton Women's Club (1930). In 1917 he designed the Administration Building of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company located in Dorchester.

Since 1932, and particularly after World War II, some of the agricultural land in the Scott's Woods area has been developed with standard, suburban Colonial Revival houses. While compatible to the pre-1932 houses in style, materials and setback, they nevertheless lack the feeling and relation to the land that the farm and country houses have. Despite this development, the semirural landscape along Hillside Street has remained intact. As a distinct section of Milton, the Scott's Woods Historic District continues to represent and present a significant aspect of Milton's agricultural and architectural history.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Milton are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area can contribute to a better understanding of the settlement and subsistence system relationships between sites located on major riverine drainages like the Neponset River, major ponds such as Ponkapoag Pond and interior upland tributary streams of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 8, 9 Page 12, 1

these areas which includes the district locale. Sites in this area can also help better understand the local significance of regionally important sites like the Massachusetts Hornfels Braintree Slate Quarry located near the district and on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to help document the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized the Scott's Woods area of Milton as it changed from a rural agricultural area to a semirural residential neighborhood. Structural remains in the district can help document the location of buildings within the district while no longer survive including several commercial enterprises rare in the district today. Detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with existing and no longer extant structures can provide valuable insights into the inhabitants of the districts farmstands, residences and businesses. Analysis of occupational related features and potential remains at the Russell Houses and possibly others may contribute towards a better understanding of the relationship between tenant farmers and owners and the differences between tenant farmers and resident/owner farmers. The Russell houses and probably others in the area were built as tenant farmhouses.

(end)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. Historic and Archaeological Resources of the Boston Area. Boston: Office of the Secretary of State, January 1982.

Milton News Newspaper (Milton Public Library)

Milton Record Newspaper (Milton Public Library)

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton (Norfolk County)
MassachusettsSection number 9, 10 Page 2, 1Papers of Kenneth G. T. Webster: Moving of the Capen House (Private
Collection in Capen House)Teele, Albert K. The History of Milton, Massachusetts: 1640-1887.
Boston: Rockwell and Churchill Press, 1887.

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Town Atlases: 1876, 1896, 1907 and 1917 (Milton Town Hall)

Town Directories (Milton Public Library)

Town Reports, 1662-1729 (Milton Public Library)

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References cont.,

5)	19	328380	4676520	12)	19	327900	4676240
6)	19	328440	4676400	13)	19	328000	4676360
7)	19	328360	4676320	14)	19	327940	4676500
8)	19	328260	4676340	15)	19	328160	4676640
9)	19	327860	4676000	16)	19	328200	4676600
10)	19	327660	4676120	17)	19	328600	4677000
11)	19	327840	4676300	18)	19	328580	4677100

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Scott's Woods Historic District is outlined on the attached assessor's maps (6 sheets). The district extends approximately 1.1 miles along Hillside Street from its intersection with Randolph Avenue to the Blue Hills Reservation border. Included are two properties on Forest Street at its intersection with Hillside Street. The boundary generally follows the rear lot lines of the properties, except for lot 2A on Map N/11 which excludes the portion of the lot which has been commercially developed.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton (Norfolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Scott's Woods Historic District were drawn to include the concentration of significant 18th, 19th and early 20th century dwellings and barns that reflect the Town of Milton's agricultural and architectural history. The boundaries were drawn to exclude the post-World War II residential and commercial development on the northwest and southeast.

(end)

SCOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
101	C-91	Stephen Miller House	11 Hillside Street	ca. 1770	C	Georgian	B
A			23 Hillside Street	1974	NC	Colonial Revival	B
B			35 Hillside Street	1980	NC	Post-War Suburban	B
C			47 Hillside Street	1976	NC	Post-War Suburban	B
102	C-402	Hunt-Chaddock House	79 Hillside Street	1888	C	Victorian Eclectic	B
		Barn		1888	C	Vernacular	B
103	C-81	Samuel Tucker House	93 Hillside Street	ca. 1713- 1760	C	Colonial	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	C	Vernacular	B
D		Copeland House	58 Hillside Street	1963	NC	Colonial Revival	B
104	C-405	Copeland Barn	58 Hillside Street/ 1131 Randolph Avenue	19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
E			100 Hillside Street	1947	NC	Colonial Revival	B
F			120 Hillside Street	1950	NC	Colonial Revival	B
105	C-92	Samuel Cook House	107 Hillside Street	1840	C	Greek Revival	B
		Barn		19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Barn		19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Carriage Shed		19th c.	C	No Style	B
		Chicken Coop		19th c.	C	No Style	ST
		Garage		ca. 1920	C	Vernacular	B
106	C-90	Nathaniel F. Safford House	145 Hillside Street	ca. 1800	C	Colonial	B
107	C-410	Safford-Ames House	159 Hillside Street	ca. 1912	C	Colonial Revival	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	C	No Style	B

SCOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
G	C-409	Safford-Olmsted House	161 Hillside Street	1890	NC	Altered	B
		Garage		1941	NC	Significantly No Style	B
108	C-411	Cook-Ford Barn	189 Hillside Street	Late 19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Scott's Woods Schoolhouse-		ca. 1770/	NC	Altered	B
		Luther Ford House		1852			
		Stable/shed		19th c.	C		B
H			203 Hillside Street	1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
109	C-88	Jeremiah Tucker House	217 Hillside Street	1909	C	Colonial Revival	B
110	C-412	Kennedy Barn	633 Harland Street	19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Carriage Shed		19th c.	C	No Style	B
		House		1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
111	C-87	Artemus Kennedy House	237 Hillside Street	ca. 1820	C	Federal	B
112	C-95	Nathaniel M. Safford, Jr. Hs.	148 Hillside Street	1918	C	Colonial Revival	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	C	No Style	B
I			170 Hillside Street	1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
J			174 Hillside Street	1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
113	C-86	French-Bronsdon House	188 Hillside Street	ca. 1720-	C	Colonial	B
		Barn		1770			
				19th c.	NC	Altered	B
K			7 Parkwood Drive	1960s	NC	Colonial Revival	B
114	C-85	Bezer Thayer House	270 Hillside Street	ca. 1798	C	Federal	B
		Barn		19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Greenhouse/Store		1989	NC	No Style	B

SCOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
115	C-413	Thayer House Garage	24 Forest Street	ca. 1850 1962	C NC	Victorian Eclectic No Style	B B
116	C-418	Thurber House Garage	267 Hillside Street	1932 1932	C C	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B B
117	C-96	Jason Thayer House Garage	285 Hillside Street	ca. 1809 ca. 1930	C C	Colonial No Style	B B
118	C-97	Frederick Chase House Garage Bowling Alley Building	287 Hillside Street	ca. 1912 ca. 1930 ca. 1920	C C C	Colonial Revival No Style Vernacular	B B B
119	C-98	Kennedy-Johnson House Garage	291 Hillside Street	ca. 1840- 1860 ca. 1930	C C	Greek Revival No Style	B B
120	C-99	Hugh Gallagher House Garage	303 Hillside Street	1915 1915	C C	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B B
121	C-100	McIntyre House Barn	309 Hillside Street	ca. 1840- 1850 19th c.	C C	Victorian Eclectic Vernacular	B B
L			325 Hillside Street	1969	NC	Post-War Suburban	B
M			355 Hillside Street	1956	NC	Post-War Suburban	B
122	C-102	Artemus Cook House Barn	347 Hillside Street	ca. 1830 ca. 1830	C C	Colonial Vernacular	B B
N			1 Stonehill Lane	1990	NC	Colonial Revival	B
123	C-103	William Boden House Barn	375 Hillside Street	ca. 1870 19th c.	C C	Victorian Eclectic Vernacular	B B

SCOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
124	C-419	George Russell II House	395 Hillside Street	1871	C	Vernacular/Second Empire	B
		Barn		Late 19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
125	C-107	George Russell I House	397 Hillside Street	1871	C	Vernacular/Second Empire	B
		Barn		Late 19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
126	C-93	Samuel Holmes House	417 Hillside Street	ca. 1830	C	Colonial	B
		Barn		19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	NC	Deteriorated	B
127	C-82	Bernard Capen House	427 Hillside Street	ca. 1658	C	First Period	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	C	No Style	B
128	C-106	Grabfield House	27 Forest Street	1930	C	Colonial Revival	B
		Garage		1930	C	Colonial Revival	B
129	C-414	George Hunt House	292 Hillside Street	1844	C	Greek Revival	B
		Garage		ca. 1930	C	No Style	B
130	C-415	McIntyre Barn	308 Hillside Street	Late 19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		James F. Campbell House		1950	NC	Colonial Revival	B
131	C-101	Forbes-Bourne House	322 Hillside Street	ca. 1925	C	Colonial Revival	B
		Garage		ca. 1925	C	No Style	B
132	C-416	Joseph Caswell House	372 Hillside Street	ca. 1780	C	Colonial	B
		Barn		19th c.	NC	Altered	B
133	C-417	Page House	402 Hillside Street	1927	C	Colonial Revival	B
134	C-94	Sylvanus Simmons House	428 Hillside Street	ca. 1846	C	Colonial	B
		Barn		19th c.	C	Vernacular	B
		Garage		1945	NC	No Style	B

SCOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

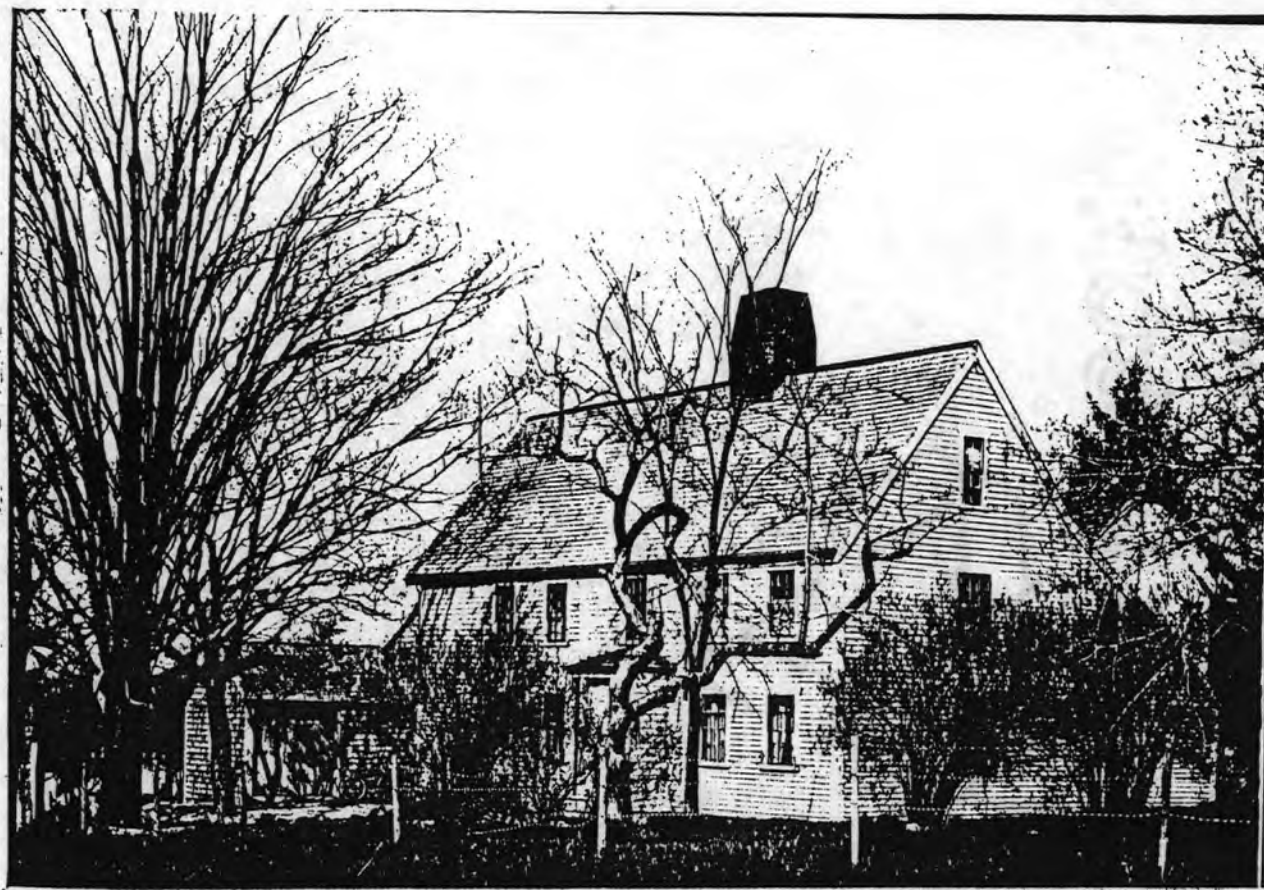
MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RESOURCE
135	C-901	System of Stone Walls	Hillside Street	19th c./ Early 20th c.	C	N/A	ST

TOTAL RESOURCES: 64 Contributing; 24 Noncontributing

62 Contributing Buildings 24 Noncontributing Buildings
2 Contributing Structures

THE BERNARD CALLEN
HOUSE
1658

Now standing at 427 Hillside
St. Moved in 1909 from Dor-
chester. Photo shows house
at its original location at
Washington St., Dorchester,
near Codman Square.



(From the Archives of the Milton
Historical Society)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Scott's Woods Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/05/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/20/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/05/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/19/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92001528

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11/5/92 DATE **Entered in the
National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



Bernard Capen House
427 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts. Photographer
April 1990

Town Hall (Negs.)

#1 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Front elevation



Bernard Capen Howe
427 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
April 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

2 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Southeastern elevation



Bernard Capen House
427 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
April 1990
Twin Hall (Negs.)

3 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
northwestern elevation



Samuel Tucker House
93 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
Apr. 1 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

#4 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
front elevation



Stephen Miller Howe
11 Hillside St.
M.Hen. MA

Nancy Roberts, Photograph
April 1990
Tan Hall, (Negs.)

#5 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Front elevation



Bezer Thayer and Barn
270 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
April 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

#6 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Sent elevation



Artemus Kennedy House
237 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
April 1990

Town Hall (negs.)

#7 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
2/4: Front and northwestern elevations



Samuel Cook House and Outbuildings
105 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer

April 1990

Town Hall (Negs.)

#9 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Southern view of former farm complex



Kennedy-Johnson House
291 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
April 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

9 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
3/4 view: Front and northeastern elevations



McIntyre Howe and Barn
309 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Rebas, Photographer
April 1990
Town Hall (negs.)

#10 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Front elevation



George Russell I House and Barn
297 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts Photographer
Apr. 1 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

#11 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
3/4 view: Front and southwestern elevation



Safford- Ames House
159 Hillside St.
Milton, MA

Nancy Roberts, Photographer
Apr. 1 1990
Town Hall (Negs.)

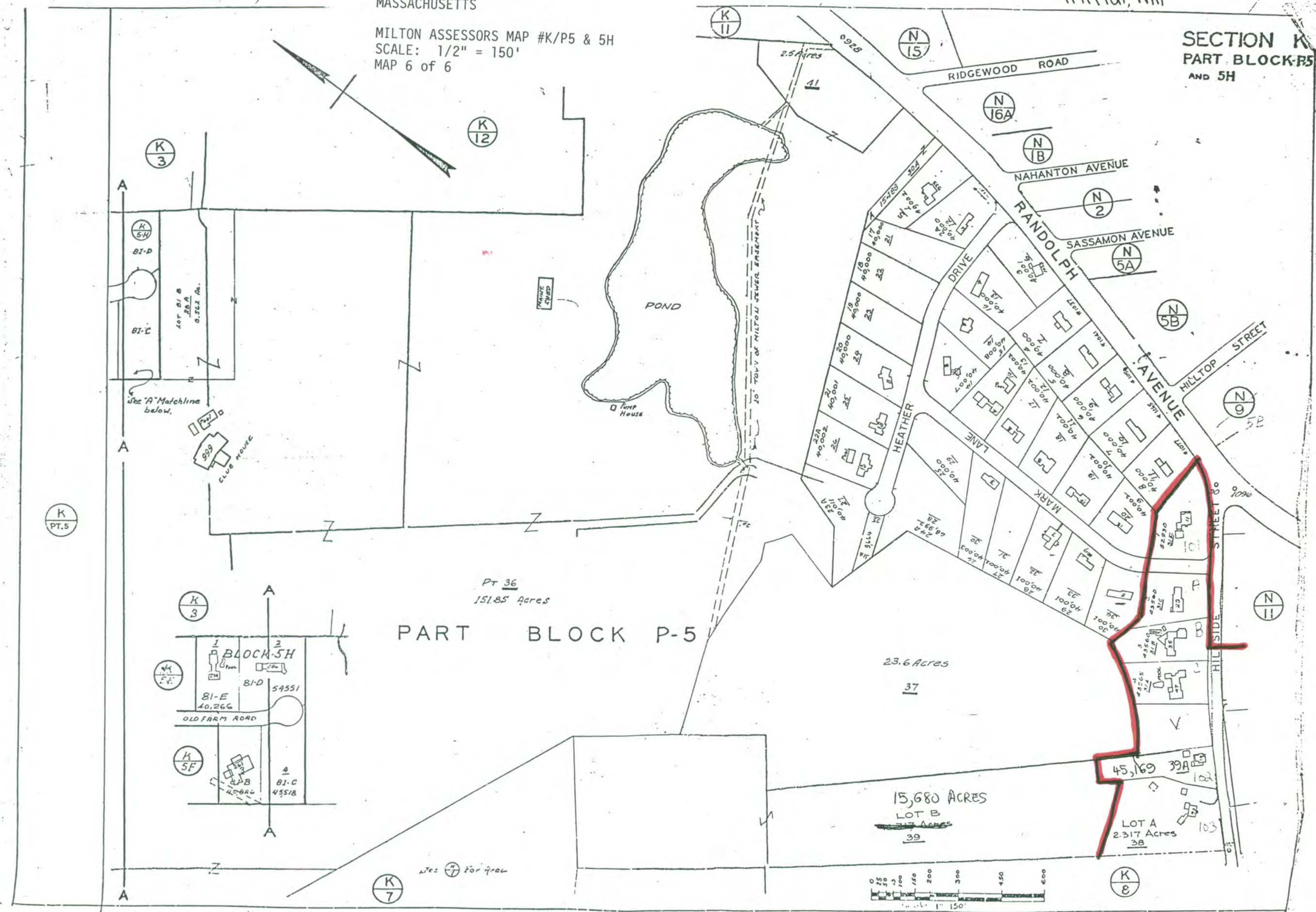
#12 of 12 photographs (Scott's Woods Historic District)
Front elevation

SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

MILTON ASSESSORS MAP #K/P5 & 5H
SCALE: 1/2" = 150'
MAP 6 of 6

Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton, MA

SECTION K
PART BLOCK P-5
AND 5H



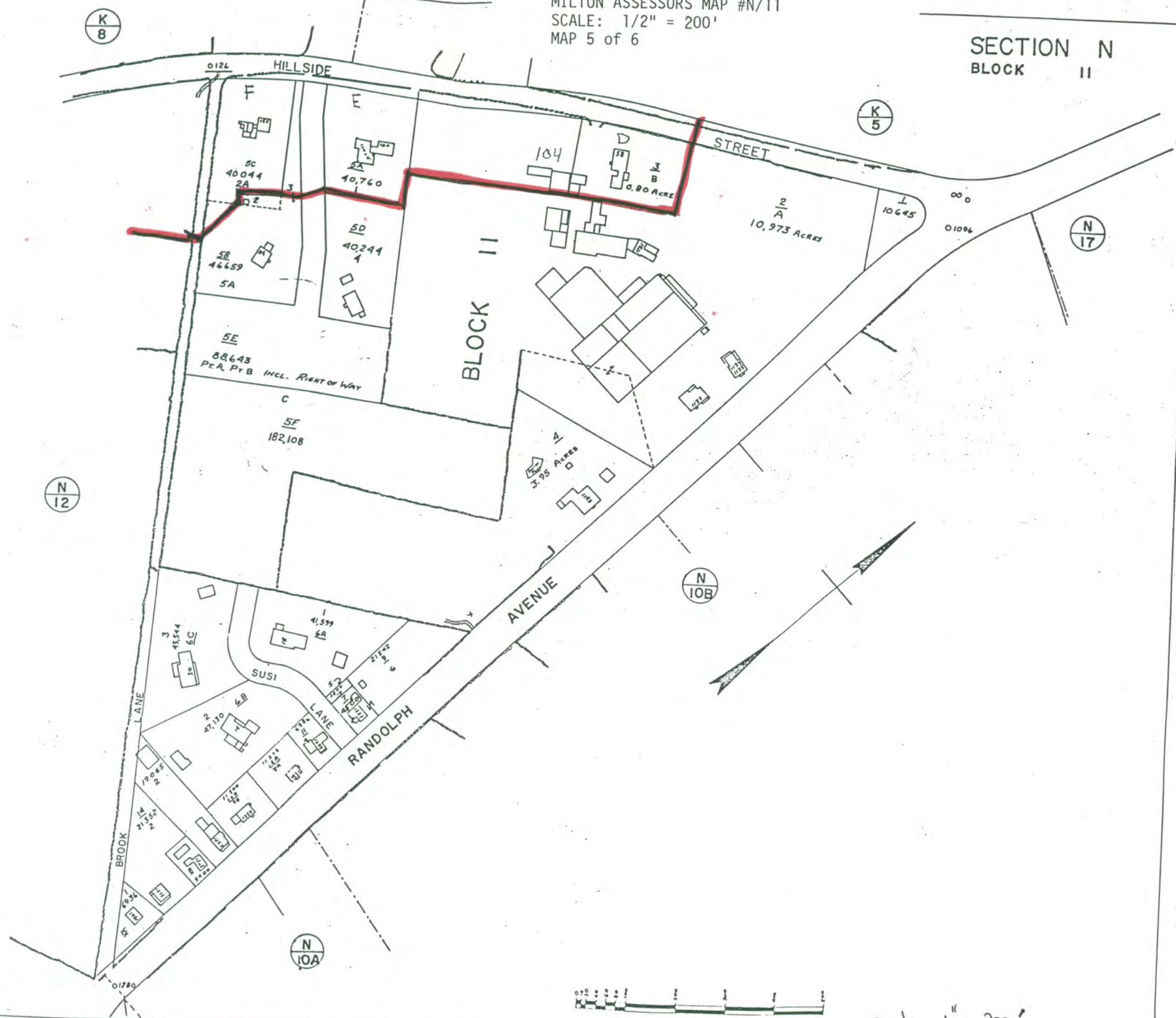
scale: 1/2" = 150'

SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

MILTON ASSESSORS MAP #N/11
SCALE: 1/2" = 200'
MAP 5 of 6

Scott's Woods Historic District
Milton, MA

SECTION N
BLOCK II



scale = 1" = 200'

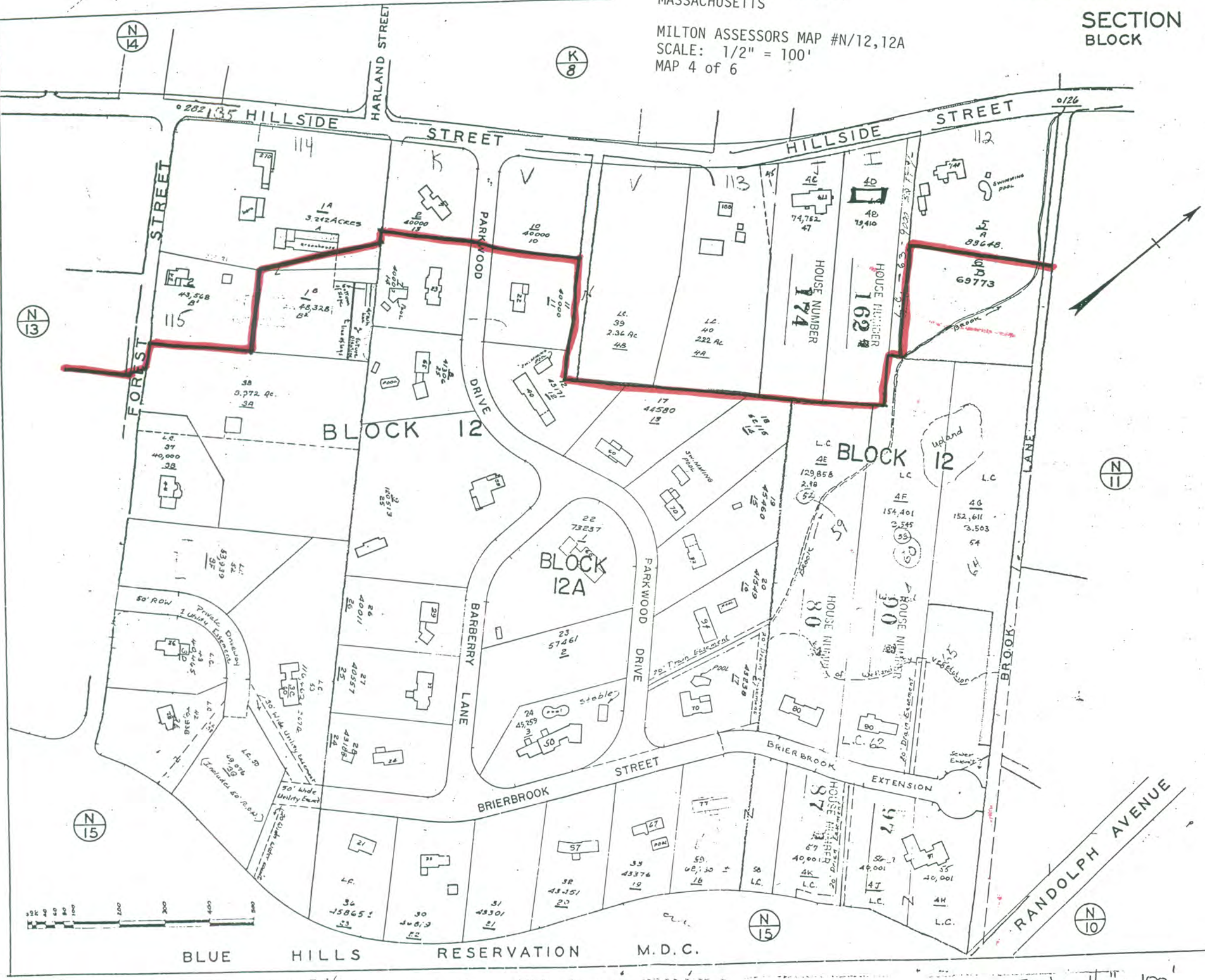
SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Milton, MA

MILTON ASSESSORS MAP #N/12,12A
SCALE: 1/2" = 100'
MAP 4 of 6

SECTION
BLOCK

N
12
12A



Scale 1/2" = 100'

SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

MILTON ASSESSORS MAP #K/8
SCALE: 1/2" = 100'
MAP 3 of 6

Milton, MA

SECTION K
BLOCK 8

(K/7)
For Area See

(K/7)

(N/14)

(K/5)

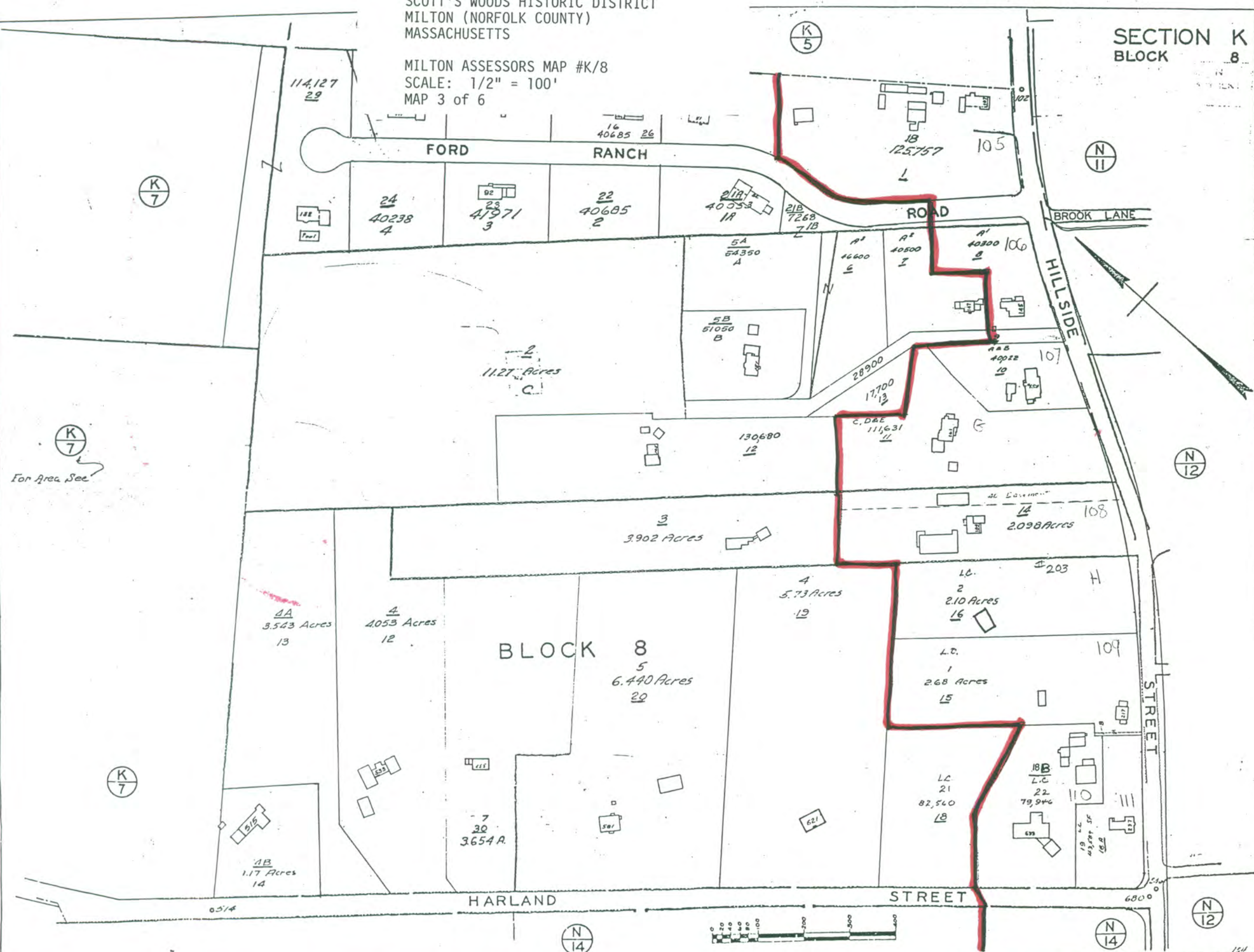
(N/11)

(N/12)

(N/12)

(N/14)

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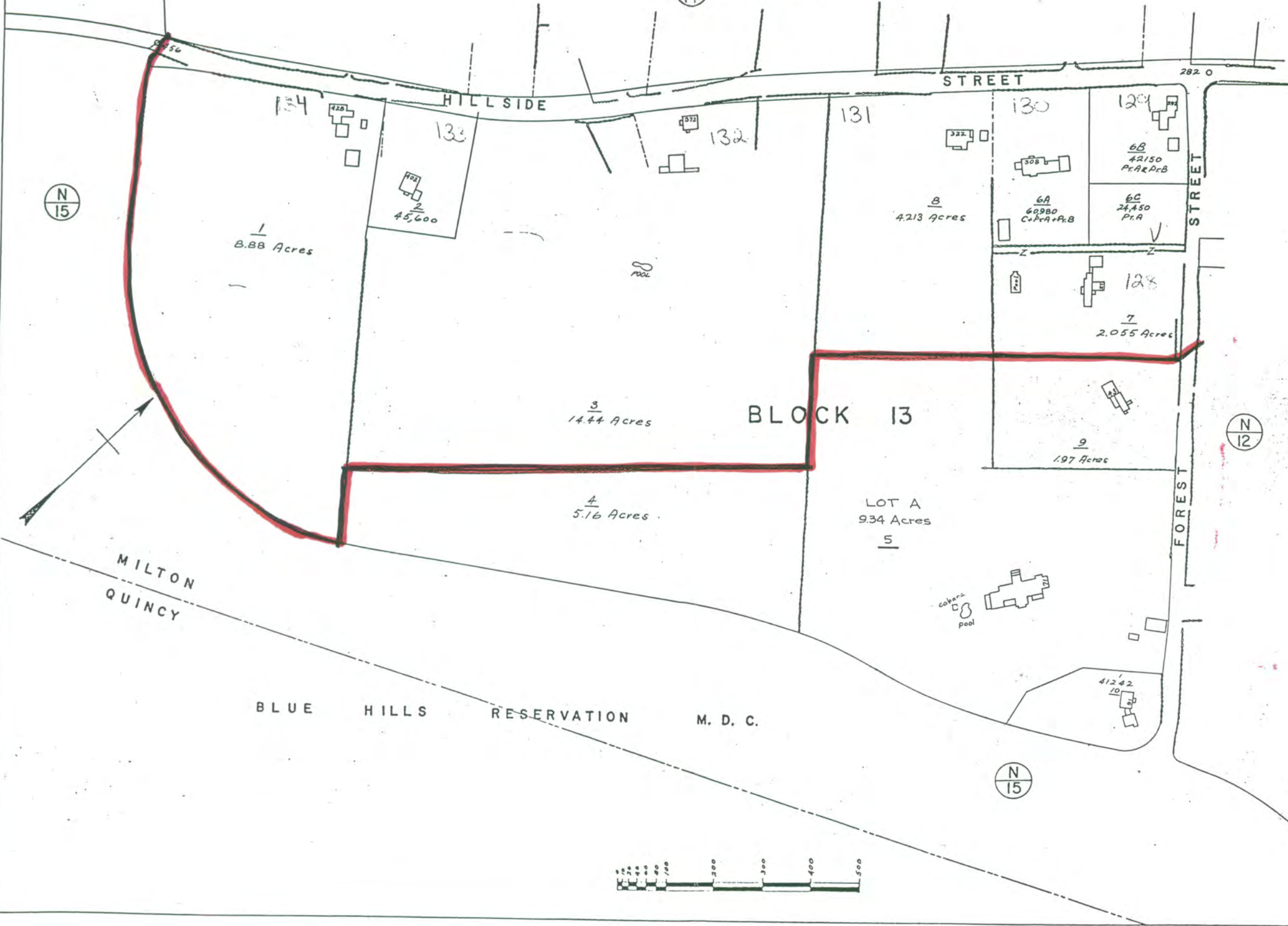


SCOTT'S WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
MILTON (NORFOLK COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS

Milton, MA 02186

MILTON ASSESSORS MAP #N/13
SCALE: 1/2" = 100'
MAP 2 of 6

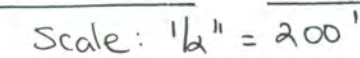
SECTION
BLOCK N
13

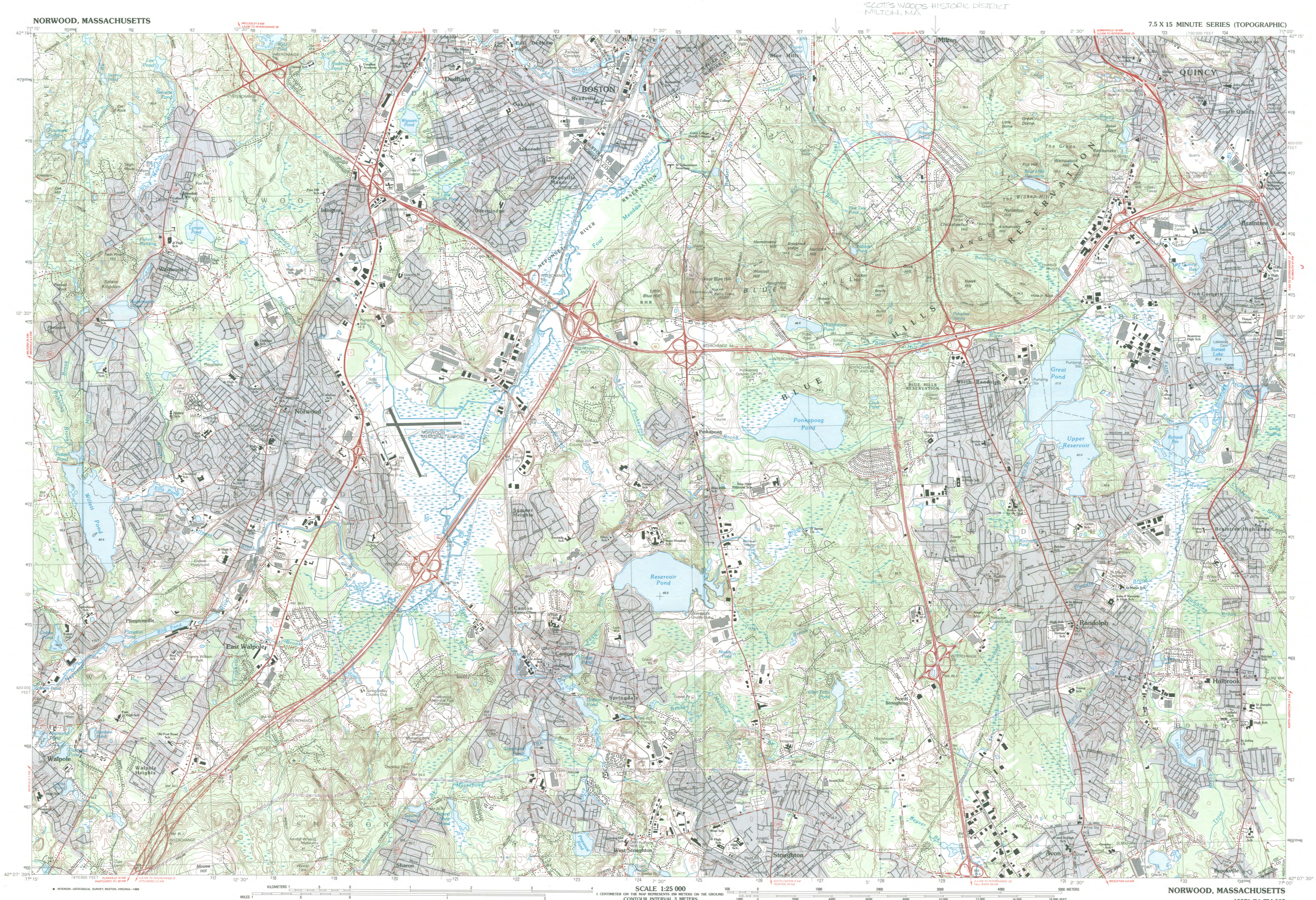


Scale: 1/2" = 100'

XOTTS WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Milton, MA

SECTION N
BLOCK 14





Norwood

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1985

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985

Supersedes Norwood and Blue Hills 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970 and 1971

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system; mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS																											
<table><tr><th>Meters</th><th>Feet</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3.2808</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>6.5617</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>9.8425</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>13.1234</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>16.4042</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>19.6850</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>25.9134</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>32.8084</td></tr></table>	Meters	Feet	1	3.2808	2	6.5617	3	9.8425	4	13.1234	5	16.4042	6	19.6850	8	25.9134	10	32.8084	UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1985 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate	<table><tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr></table> 1 Framingham 2 Boston South 3 Hull 4 Medfield 5 Weymouth 6 Franklin 7 Brockton 8 Whitman	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Meters	Feet																												
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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	Secondary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	Unimproved road, trail	Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State	Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	Bridge: drawbridge	Footbridge; overpass; underpass	Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	House; barn; church; school; large structure	Boundary	National, with monument	State	County, parish	Civil township, precinct, district	Incorporated city, village, town	National or State reservation; small park	Land grant with monument; forest section corner	U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	Range, township; section line: location approximate	Fence or field line	Power transmission line, located tower	Dam; dam with lock	Cemetery; grave	Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	Windmill; water well; spring	Mine shaft; prospect; adit or mine	Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	Personal lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	Scrub; mangrove	Orchard; vineyard
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A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



September 29, 1992

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Scott's Woods Historic District, Milton (Norfolk County), Massachusetts, 02186

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Ester Jepson, Chairperson, Milton Historical Commission
Edith Clifford, Preservation Consultant
Chairman, Milton Board of Selectmen
Milton Public Library