

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received APR 26 1982
date entered JUN 1 1982

1. Name

historic Adams-Nervine Asylum

and/or common same, also Adams Arboretum condominiums

2. Location

street & number 990-1020 Centre Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Boston

N/A vicinity of

congressional district ninth

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Suffolk

code 025

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

N/A in process
being considered

Status

☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence (condo)
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property See Continuation Sheet No. 1

name **MULTIPLE**

street & number

city, town

N/A vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

street & number Pemberton Square

city, town Boston

state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Assets of the
title Commonwealth of Massachusetts

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date December 1977

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston

state Massachusetts

7. Description

Adams-Nervine Asylum, 990—1020 Centre St., Jamaica Plain

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Adams Nervine Asylum is composed of three major structures and four ancillary buildings, all dating from the late 19th century, sited on a generously landscaped estate in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood of Boston. The major structures are set within broad lawns shielded from Centre Street by a row of tall evergreens. Short granite posts mark the entrances and gravel paved driveways in the 1,800 foot frontage. The service structures are generally placed behind the major buildings, on the easterly portion of the grounds which slope down to and afford views of the Arnold Arboretum (NHL). Shrubbery is clustered between the buildings, and mature trees provide considerable shade.

The oldest structure is the J. Gardiner Weld House, (#1) built c. 1875, in the French Mansard style. It is a two-and-a-half-story, three bay wide by three bay deep wood frame house with clapboard sheathing set on a masonry foundation. There is a distinctive five-story mansarded octagonal tower on the southwestern elevation. The northwestern entrance facade is symmetrically arranged about a central projecting bay with an elaborate columnar and segmentally pedimented portico. The segmental pediment theme is repeated above, in the cornice and at the mansard level. Floor levels are emphasized by decorative stringcourses and modillioned and bracketed cornices. In keeping with the French Mansard style, ornament is elaborate, academic, and architectonically placed to articulate openings, corners, and other shifts of plane. It contrasts with the clapboard skin of the two major floors and the slate covering of the mansard levels. Windows on each level differ in shape, but all have typical elongated proportions with double hung sash and boldly carved enframements.

The offset five-story turret placed in the left bay on the southwestern facade repeats the basic design elements of the main block. The turret's verticality is counterbalanced by the open veranda that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The veranda is distinguished by its elaborate wood carving of posts and fretwork railing. The northeastern elevation, a modest echo of the northwestern entry facade, is distinguished by an elaborately carved overhanging door hood. The major fire escape system for the Weld House is located here.

A four-story clapboard sheathed frame addition set at the northeastern corner doubled the size of the house in 1899. Bracketed cornices and stringcourses match those of the main block. Although of no particular stylistic derivation, the addition complements detailing of the Weld House.

The carriage house (#1A) accompanying the Weld House is a fine example of patternbook architecture. Essentially a single-story rectangle with a patterned slate mansard roof, the clapboarded massing is broken by a cross gable entry projection, dormers, and a steep roofed cupola.

The 1880 Queen Anne style Adams House (#2) is a commodious two-story structure. The basic T-plan is deemphasized by the various porches, verandas, large roof dormers and other spatial projections. The main floor is set on a high basement and both levels are faced with polychromatic rough-hewn stonework with brick voussoirs emphasizing corners and window openings. Broad steps lead to the stone, Romanesque detailed porch that covers the recessed entry. The second floor is sheathed with clapboard; its stick style articulation continues in the steep ridged and gabled slate covered roofs of the structure. Fish scale shingling on the gable ends plus the sunburst carvings in dormer pediments, screens, ornate brick chimneys, and bracketed cornices are familiar elements of the Queen Anne stylistic vocabulary. Despite the irregularity of massing and roof profiles, the fenestration pattern of the facade consistently provides paired windows with double hung sash of a variety of proportions.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Adams Arboretum Item number 4 Page 1

Adams House, 1000 Centre Street

Unit 1 Ramona Hilgenkamp
Unit 2 Barbara Rissman
Unit 3 Stephen Berger
Unit 4 Ann P. Kelly

2 Cushing Street
Lexington, Mass 02173

Unit 5 Eva Teichner
Unit 6 Deforest Martin
Unit 7 Adams Arboretum Trust
Unit 8 Michael L. Henry
Unit 9 Susan R. Searle

Eugene W. Friedrich, Trustee

850 Charles Allen Drive, NE
Atlanta, GA

Unit 10 Restoration & Development Trust
Unit 11 Susan Collins Shriner
Unit 12 Andrea Schulman
Unit 13 Barnes Newberry
Unit 14 Alan Bernholtz

Kendra W. Kaplan, Trustee

c/o Schindler
Habad St., Keta Daled
Block 19, Apt 30-Old City
Jerusalem, Israel

Unit 15 Ann Karelitz

Weld House, 990 Centre Street

Unit 1 Jordan Backler
Unit 2 Carole White

c/o Carole White Assoc.
1766 Centre Street
West Roxbury, Mass 02132
Kendra W. Kaplan, Tr.

Unit 3 Restoration & Development Trust
Unit 4 James Summers
Unit 5 Fred Rubin
Unit 6 Adams Arboretum Trust
Unit 7 Rodney C. Ferguson
Unit 8 Adams Arboretum Trust
Unit 9 Christopher Cumming

Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

Carriage House, 992 Centre Street

Unit 1 Daniel Vara
Unit 2 Adams Arboretum Trust
Unit 3 Restoration & Development Trust

Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.
Kendra W. Kaplan, Tr.

Shop, 994 Centre Street

Unit 1 Daniel Vara Restoration & Development Trust
Unit 2 Adams Arboretum Trust
Unit 3

Kendra W. Kaplan, Tr.

Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

EXP. 12/31/84

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Continuation sheet Adams Arboretum

Item number 4

Page 2

Craft House, 996 Centre Street

Unit 1 Lawrence Walters

Unit 2 Karen Anderson

Unit 3 Restoration & Development Trust Kendra W. Kaplan, Tr.

Davis House, 998 Centre Street

Unit 1

Davis House, 998 Centre Street

Unit 1 Hugh Coffman

Unit 2 Adams Arboretum Trust Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

Unit 3 Adams Arboretum Trust Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

Director House, 1020 Centre Street

Unit 1 Michael Tye

Unit 2 Richard Healey

Unit 3 Jerome Rogoff

Unit 4 Vincent Debaun

Unit 5 Peter Horvath

Nurses House, 1010 Centre Street

Unit 1 Adams Arboretum Trust Eugene W. Friedrich, Tr.

Unit 2 Neil Judell

Unit 3 Ghassan Dahhan

Unit 4 Gail C. Ross

Unit 5 Miles Yoshioka

Unit 6 Restoration & Development Trust Kendra W. Kaplan, Tr.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Description

Item number 7

Page 2

Elaborate single-story open frame porches counterbalance each other on the sides of the Adams House. Each is distinguished by a lattice filled lower apron and a chinoiserie balustrade with cut and turned posts and brackets. The northeasterly veranda echoes the shape of the projecting three-story octagonal bay of the main house and extends to the ancillary Davis crafts or activity house (#3) a two-story frame hipped roof structure. The balustrade above the veranda wraps around the rear of the Adams building, which displays similar but less elaborate details than its other three elevations. The southwesterly porch with its octagonal projection also links to the two-and-a-half-story, cross gable plan, Nurses cottage (#2A).

Behind the Weld Mansion is a small greenhouse (#3A), now in disrepair. The boiler and laundry facility (#3B) is a simple three bay by four bay frame single-story plus mansard level structure, located behind the Adams House. The elevations are sheathed with clapboard. The slate roof, penetrated by dormers, is set above a simple modillion cornice. Side stairs with a simple wooden railing lead to its front entry.

At the southern most end of the property is the Director's House (#4), a Colonial Revival structure, c. 1895, by an unknown architect. Set on a knoll, the house is oriented southerly and is approached by a short flight of steps. The two-story frame structure displays characteristic Colonial Revival symmetry and proportions. Full height swell front bays flank the central entry portico with slender doric columns and a graceful balustrade. A Palladian window on the second story and a pedimented roof dormer further accentuate the central axis, which is then counterbalanced by the deck on top of the roof with its paired chimneys and delicate balustrade. Later additions have modified the neo-classical symmetry of the other elevations.

The 1891 Men's Residence was designed by Harris M. Stevenson, a Boston architect who began practice in 1870 after training with Nathaniel Bradlee. This structure later was destroyed by fire.

8. Significance

also see Continuation Sheet No. 3

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☒ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☒ social/
☐ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☐ 1900–	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1875, 1880, 1895

Builder/Architect

J. Pickering Putnam

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Adams Nervine Asylum possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and it is significant for its architecture, landscaping, and social history. It is Boston's single remaining rural estate which consists of outstanding later Victorian wood frame structures in their original setting. The social significance of the property lies chiefly in its development as a medical treatment center that embodied humanitarian and progressive ideals and methods. The property thus meets criteria A & C of the National Register.

The property was located on highlands at the edge of the Bussey Farmstead, known as Woodland Hills. The farm, now the Arnold Arboretum, was given to Harvard University in 1872 for the establishment of a tree garden. (National Historic Landmark). The horticultural improvement did not begin to take its present shape until 1882, when a long-term agreement, projected by Frederick Law Olmsted as part of his Boston Park System Plan, occurred stipulating that Harvard develop and maintain the Arboretum and that the City of Boston hold title to the land.

The Asylum was incorporated in 1877 and opened in 1880. The purchase of the Jamaica Plain estate of J. Gardiner Weld, a commercial merchant who died c. 1876 prior to inhabiting his new mansion, was made possible by Seth Adams, who made his fortune at his sugar refinery in South Boston. The Adams brothers (Seth and Isaac) previously had manufactured printing presses and machinery. Seth Adams at his death bequeathed \$600,000 for establishment of a curative institution for the benefit of indigent, debilitated, nervous people, inhabitants of the State who are not insane.

The Trustees purchased the Weld estate and neighboring Lewis and Glover property for conversion to the Asylum in 1879, and initiated the architectural competition to design the necessary additional buildings. The planning of the Asylum was to incorporate the theories of Thomas Kirkbride, a contemporary Philadelphia psychiatrist, who developed the "moral treatment" system for patients with nervous disorders. Kirkbride advocated small (not more than 250 patients) hospitals to be regarded as hostels for patients temporarily removed from their communities; the hospitals were to reflect aspects of normal community living, i.e., home-style atmosphere, non-isolation, dignity of patients. Such theories are early representations of current halfway house and patients' rights philosophies.

The Asylum also reflected another aspect of 19th century medical theory, that is, the "villa style" or "village plan" institution that first emerged at the Kankakee (Ill.) State Hospital and locally appeared in Brookline at the Channing Sanatorium. The Kankakee plan incorporated small residences with a central, restaurant-style dining room, shops and vocational buildings and a green, sidewalks and driveways in imitation of a small village. Both the Kirkbride and Kankakee progressive theories stressed the importance of patient individuality and freedom of movement and required the physical plant to permit the same. The most important aspects of both theories are to be found at the Asylum and in the Adams House itself. The Adams House, built in 1880, served the female patients; it was not until 1895 that a House for Men was completed. Men never numbered more than 25% of the total patient population of about 40. This structure burned subsequently.

9. Major Bibliographical References Also see Continuation Sheet #4

American Architect & Building News, Vol. 187, 1879. J. Pickering Putnam design illustrated, short note in "Notes on Illustrations".

Campbell & Seiler, unpublished and untitled paper, Harvard Graduate School of Design-- Arch. 1-3b, Prof. E. Sekler, December 19, 1972.

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property — 8.64 —

Quadrangle name — Newton & Boston South

Quadrangle scale — 1:25,000 —

UMT References

A

1	9	3	2	4	8	3	0	4	6	8	5	4	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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E

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G

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Please refer to the attached map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

by Judith McDonough

Boston Landmarks Commission

name/title Candace Jenkins, Registration Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date March 1981

street & number 294 Washington Street

telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston

state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national

☒ state

___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Potemski W. Weslowski

title Executive Director, Mass. Historical Commission

date

4/21/82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

entered in the
National Register

date

6/1/82

for *Delores Byers*
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3 Significance

Item number 8

Page 2

The Weld House (#1) is an exuberant representation of the French Mansard style, while the Adams House (#2) portrays the Queen Anne Revival style, and the last of the major structures, the Director's House (#4) illustrates the final 19th century architectural fashion, the Colonial Revival. The dependent structures (#1A, 3, 3A, 3B) are placed in standard spatial and functional relationships to their central buildings. These structures chronologically reflect the transitions in architectural fashion, and each appear at the onset or peak of its particular style's prominence.

The Weld Mansion, (#1) c. 1875, reflects the picturesque country house ideals popularized in the 1840's by Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing professed that buildings and their grounds are extensions of each other and that estates should promote hospitality, moral virtue, and domesticity. While asymmetrical plans and irregular rooflines were hallmarks of the picturesque in architecture, numerous stylistic interpretations were employed and usually were derivations of earlier European modes. In this instance, the French Mansard, or French Second Empire style, was at its height of popularity and a logical choice for a gentlemen's estate in Jamaica Plain.

Weld's architect acknowledged the magnificent views of the surrounding countryside by providing a high turret for the mansion. The unknown architect delivered a facile version of the French Mansard style villa: a rectangular primary block with openings arranged symmetrically about an emphasized central bay, often as here in semi-pavilion form; a mansard roof with dormers; the offset turret; and extensive architectonic ornament. Interior revisions were made in 1879 when the house became the administrative offices, and its rear was expanded substantially in 1899.

The accompanying carriage house (#1A) is a fine example of an estate service building; its cross gable plan with a mansard roof of a complex profile and steep cupola reflects its probable builder's guide book origin.

More information is known about the design of the Adams House (#2). The winner of the design competition sponsored by the Trustees was J. Pickering Putnam (1847-c. 1905) a Boston architect, who had an active residential practice in Back Bay having designed both Hadden Hall and Hotel Charlesgate. The other entrants were William G. Preston and the firm of Cabot and Chandler. Despite Seth Adams' stipulation that the structure "be plain, substantial and simple and great attention shall be paid to convenience, comfort, good-sized rooms and good air," two of the three designs, including that of the winner, were hardly plain. Putnam, a Harvard graduate, trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and Berlin's Royal Academy of Architecture, effectively disguised the monumental scale of the structure, built in 1880 and used for the women's residence, with customary Queen Anne style elements of porches, dormers, ornamental screens, asymmetrical fenestration pattern, constantly changing surface materials and irregular massing and roof profiles. Its restlessness contrasts with the formality of the Weld Mansion, but both represent important phases of the picturesque.

The Director's House (#4), by an unknown designer, displays the neo-classical symmetry and proportions of the Colonial Revival style, and contrasts with the picturesque forms of the Weld Mansion and Adams House. Although later additions have modified the design of all but the main (southern) facade, the building, set on a knoll, adds to the grouping of varied late 19th century architectural styles, complete with its original country environment.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet 4

Item number 9. Bibliography Page 4

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Herndon, Richard. Boston of Today, Boston 1892.

King's Handbook, 1883.

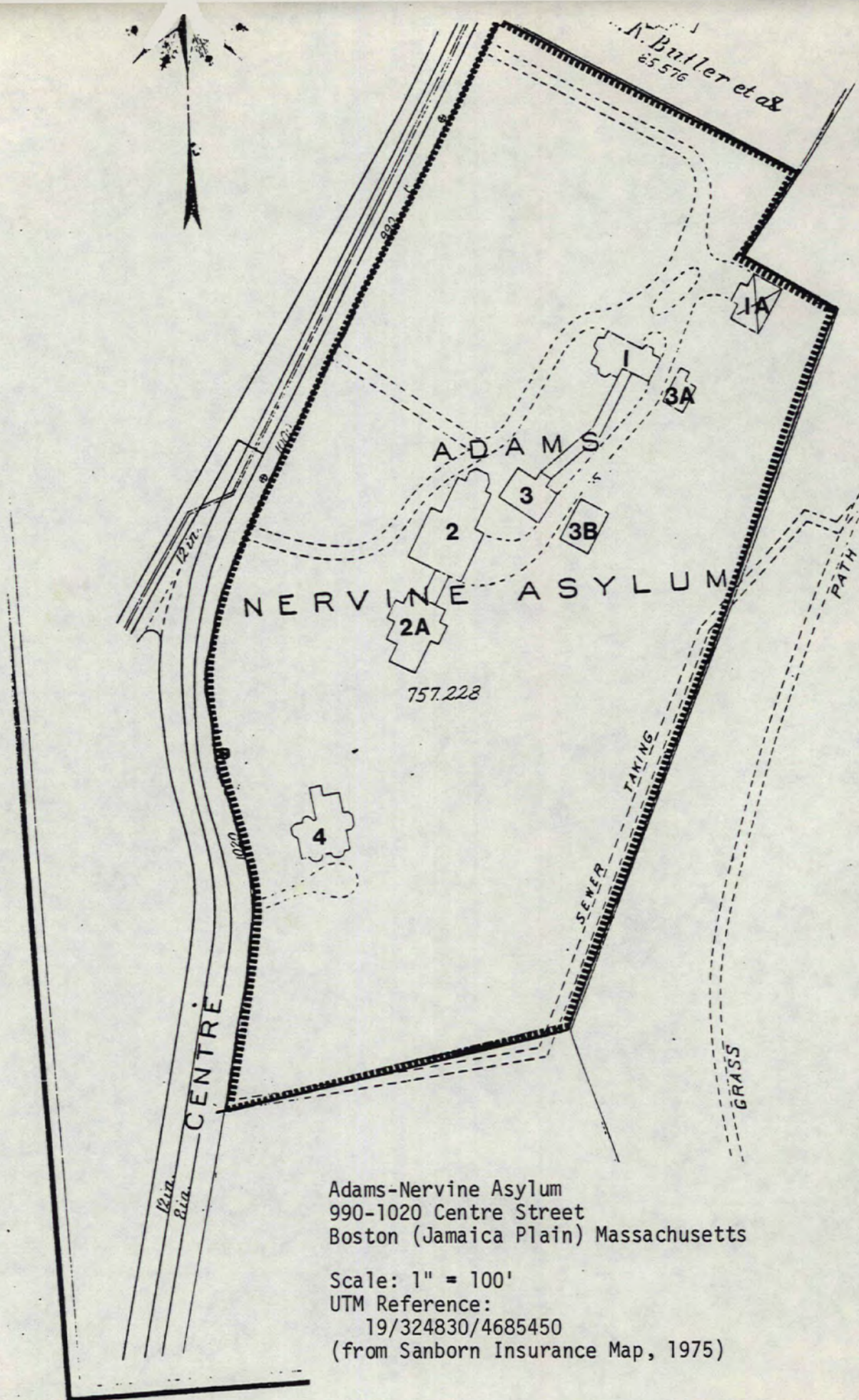
Putnam, J.P. Architecture under Nationalism, Boston, The Nationalist Educational Association, 1890. Published The Nationalist, "a monthly magazine devoted to the nationalization of Industry and the goal of Brotherhood of Humanity".

The International or Metric System of Weights & Measures, Boston, 1874.

Windsor, J., Ed. The Memorial History of Boston. Boston, 1881.

Wyman, Donald. The Arnold Arboretum Garden Book. New York and Toronto, 1954.

Zaitzevsky, C., Final Report-Architectural and Historic Surveys of Park Square, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills Cemetery, Olmsted Park System and Pierce Square, Dorchester Lower Mills, unpublished report for the Boston Landmarks Commission, 1970.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

Property: Adams-Nervine Asylum
State, County: MA, Suffolk
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 428/82-1282
Fed. Reg. Date: FEB 1 1983
Date Due: 5/27/82 - 6/12/82
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 6/1/82

Entered in the _____
National Register _____
photos ☒
maps ☒

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
☐ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. 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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Average of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USIT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ date _____

13. Other

- ____ Maps
- ____ Photographs
- ____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: J. Gardner Weld House (#1),
west elevation, from Centre Street

DATE: APRIL 1981
10F10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: ~~4~~ J. Gardner Weld House, 1899
addition, left.

DATE: APRIL 1981

2 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Carriage House (#1A) west
facade (left) and south elevation

DATE: APRIL 1981

3 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Adams House (#2), north
facade.

Date: April 1981

40F10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Adams House (#2) west
elevation.

Date: April 1981

5 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Nurses Cottage (#2A), west
elevation, from Centre Street.

Date: April 1981

6 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Davis Crafts or Activity
House (#3) west facade.

Date: April 1981

7 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Boiler and Laundry Facility
(#3B), south facade (left), and east elevation.

Date: April 1981

8 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Director's House (#4),
south facade.

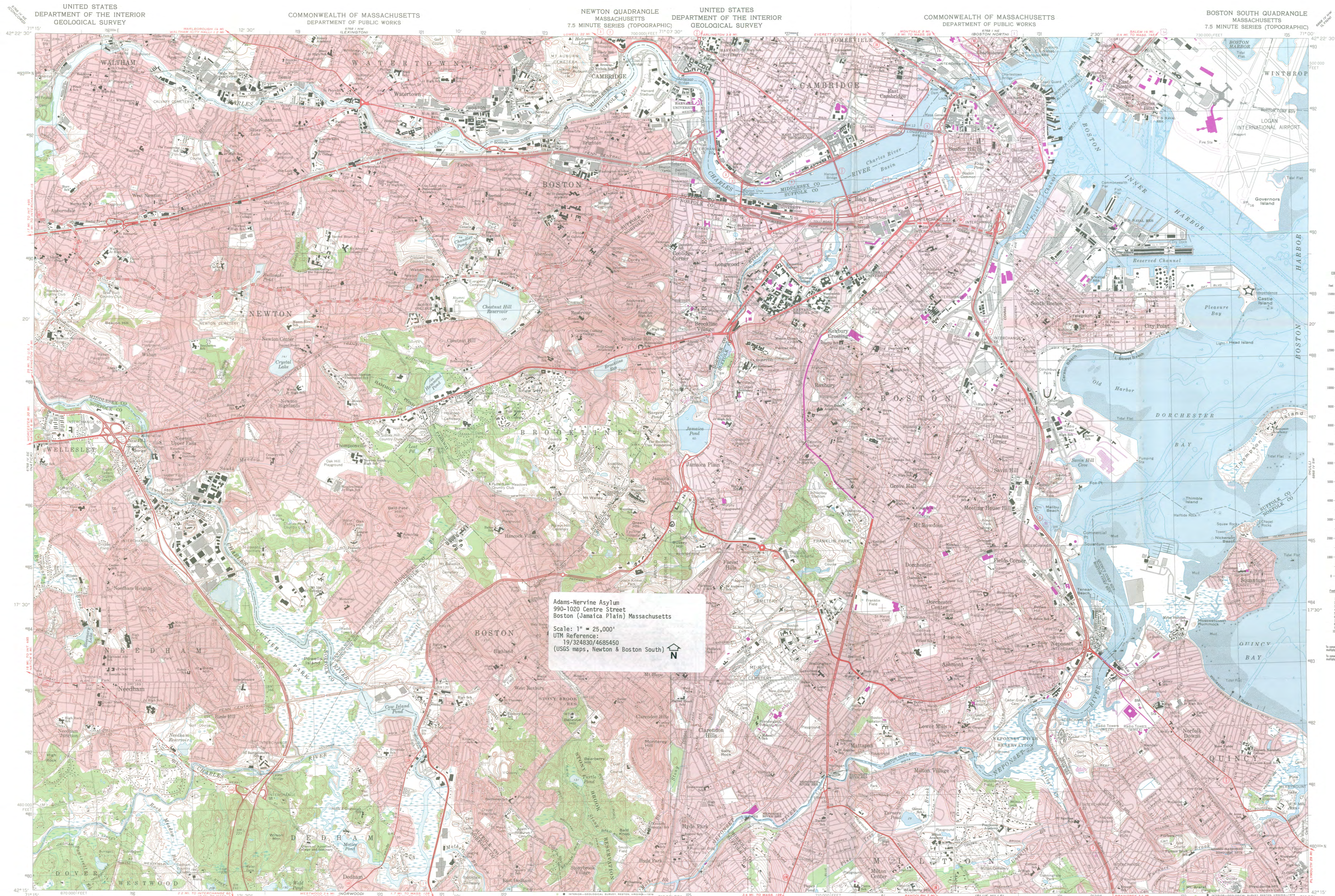
Date: April 1981

9 OF 10



Adams-Nervine Asylum
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
Suffolk County, Massachusetts
Date: April 1981
Photo Credit: Ellen Lipsey
Negative Filed: Boston Landmarks Commission
Identification: Adams-Nervine Asylum complex,
looking north: left, Nurses Cottage and
Adams House, center Davis
Davis Crafts Center, right (rear) Weld House

100F10



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1959. Topography by planimetric surveys 1945. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215—W7107.5/7.5
1970
AMS 6768 1 SW—SERIES V81

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimetric surveys 1945. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246 and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information supplied by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5
1970
AMS 6768 1 SE—SERIES V81A

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

42° 15' 42" 15'
DATE FILLED
BY: H. H. H.

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Newton



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State**

294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02108
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

April 22, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull, Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Boston - Adams Nervine Asylum (state)
Boyalston - Keyes - Dakin House (local)
Grafton - Willard House and Clock Museum (state)
Hatfield - The Old Mill Site Historical District (local)
Holden - Rogers House (local)
Needham - Tolman - Gay House (local)
Newton - Slade - Hovey House (local) owner objects
Sturbridge - Oliver Wight House (state)
Upton - Knowlton Hat Factory (local)
Weston - Isaac Hobbs House (local)

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

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/amf

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

For Marcia

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

MAR 2 1983

Mr. John Vosburgh
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Vosburgh:

Thank you once again for sending the enclosed photograph(s) for use in Report to the President and the Congress, 1982. Regrettably, due to space limitations in the report, we were not able to include them, but I wanted to say a special thank you for your help and cooperation.

We have enclosed a copy of the report for your files. Thanks again for your assistance. Let me know when we can reciprocate, please.

Sincerely,

Marcia Axtmann Smith

Marcia Axtmann Smith
Program Coordinator

Enclosures