FHR-8-300 (11-78)

Renotification/80 Amendments

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received NOV 14 1980
date entered

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

1. Name

Cambridge Multiple Resource Area

historic Historic Resources of Cambridge (Historic and Architectural)

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Incorporated city limits of Cambridge N/A not for publication

city, town Cambridge N/A vicinity of congressional district Eighth

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	_X_ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	_X_ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	_X_ park
___ structure	_X_ both	_X_ work in progress	_X_ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	_X_ entertainment	_X_ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	_X_ government	_X_ scientific
X multiple resource	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	_X_ industrial	___ transportation
		_X_ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners; see continuation sheet.

street & number

city, town Cambridge N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Middlesex County Register of Deeds

street & number 208 Cambridge Street

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, NRHP (see continuation sheet)
title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes _X_ no

date 1964-1977 _X_ federal _X_ state ___ county _X_ local

depository for survey records Cambridge Historical Commission

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Boundaries for the Cambridge Multiple Resource National Register Nomination are the incorporated city limits of Cambridge, Masssachusetts, an area of 6.52 miles, bounded by the towns of Somerville, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, and Boston, Massachusetts. The population is 102,000, as of the 1972 State Census. There are currently approximately 13,000 properties in Cambridge, all of which were surveyed by the Commission from 1965-1977. This nomination includes 857 properties, 714 within districts and 143 individual properties.

Cambridge today is a different city topographically than it was when the first settlers arrived in 1630. The contours of the hills and shoreline were radically changed during the nineteenth century, the city's great period of growth. The building of the bridges, the filling of lowlands, and the physical growth resulting from industrialization and immigration each in turn wrought important changes on the landscape. Yet the old paths, determined as they were by a topography that no longer exists, still influence the movement of the inhabitants. The city today is a mixture of early topography continually modified to meet changing nneds.

The Period Before Settlement

The English encountered the Woodland culture of native Indian tribes in the Cambridge of the seventeenth century. Although they appeared primitive to English eyes, these Indians were members of a sophisticated agricultural society, and had domesticated a number of plants, including corn, squash, beans, and tobacco. In addition to farming, these Indians hunted, gathered, and fished. They lived in semi-permanent settlements in a defined tribal area, and spoke the Algonquin language.

It is possible to only partially reconstruct the early seventeenth century landscape in Cambridge. Tidal flats along the Charles River were valued by the Indians for their abundant shellfish, especially the quahogs or clams. The Indian name for present-day Cambridgeport was Anmoughcawgen--"the place for curing fish," the tidal flats near M.I.T. were called the "Oyster Banks," and a fishing

camp near Putnam and Western Avenues was known as "Wigwam Neck." Fresh water fishing for alewives and shad took place in the small streams that fed the tidal Charles and Miller's Rivers.

Cambridge was situated along the route leading from the clam flats of the Charles River to the winter camps of the Indians in Newton, Watertown, and Medford. It is likely that the Charlestown-Watertown path was a traditional Indian trail. This old path (now Kirkland Street, Mason Street, Brattle Street, Elmwood Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street) followed the natural high ground around the edge of the marshes and streams between the Miller's and Charles Rivers. Undoubtedly Fresh Pond was known to the Indians and must have been frequented by seasonal fishing parties.

While most of this area has been built and re-built upon, several areas remain potentially undisturbed including portions of Harvard Yard and Winthrop Square. Pockets of undisturbed sites may exist in other parts of the city, but require further investigation to accurately identify.

The permanent settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was made after 1630, and within fifty years there remained barely a trace of the native Indian culture. Since there were no Indians living in Cambridge, legal transfer of the land to the English did not take place until 1639. That year Cambridge, Charlestown and Watertown were deeded by Nanapeshamet, the widow of the Sachem, in return for an annual gift of corn and a title to her wigwam. After this period the Indian landscape in Cambridge was all but abandoned to the English.

Newtowne & The Early Settlement (1630-1765)

Cambridge, or Newtowne as it was first called, was intended to be the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the residence of its governor and his assistants, and the seat of the General Court. The site was chosen because of several advantages. It was accessible to ocean-going vessels, and yet protected from assault by land and sea. It had an ample supply of drinking water, good agricultural land, and was located within reach of the other Massachusetts Bay plantations. The site chosen in 1630 for the capital was on the north bank of the Charles River, five miles upstream from Boston, on a small hill that was the first protected high ground upstream from the Back Bay of Boston.

The original settlement was just south of present-day Harvard Square. The town was composed of a system of streets which were laid out on a somewhat irregular grid. The grid was superimposed across a low hill rising above the tidal marsh. A market place was

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established on the crown of the hill, at the proposed Winthrop Square National Register District (OC.I.10). As originally laid out, the town contained 64 house lots ranging in size from 1/8 to 3/4 of an acre.

The original street pattern (included in Winthrop Square National Register District) and width are still existent in South, Winthrop and Holyoke Streets, and reflect the character of the early period. The early character of Cambridge is illustrated by several vernacular structures, including the John Hicks House, 64 Boylston Street (in OC.I.6), and 106 Winthrop Street (in OC.I.10), an early tenant house which adjoins an early eighteenth century retaining wall. This wall (in OC.I.10), built of Roxbury puddingstone, probably brought from Mission Hill, illustrates both the original topography of Newtowne's hilltop site before the filling of Eliot Street and the absence of local building stone.

In 1630 a series of stockades was put up around the village, since it was assumed that if any of the neighboring plantations was attacked, the inhabitants would take refuge in Newtowne, the capital. The fortification of "Pallysadoe" was constructed of stakes, willows, and a trench, and extended in an arc from the foot of Ash Street to the junction of Oxford and Jarvis Streets, and possibly beyond. In 1632 a second line, the Common Pales, was constructed along the east side of the community, from the corner of Mt. Auburn and Linden Streets to the Charlestown (now Somerville) line near East Cambridge. In 1636 another line of pales was built along present-day Linnaean Street, indicating that the Cow Common inside the first palisade had proved too small. By 1636 gates were set up where the principal roads intersected these defenses. It seems likely that gates were intended not to keep out hostile persons, but to prevent cattle from straying or wild animals from trampling the crops or preying upon the cattle. Within two decades the issue of defense had been entirely forgotten, because English ships had not threatened the colony, and because the Indians had proved friendly. Visible remnants of this fortification system survived until the twentieth century near Ash and Oxford Streets.

Newtowne's nearest neighbors were Charlestown, four miles to the east, and Watertown, one mile to the west. Roxbury, six miles to the south, and Boston, two miles further, were reached by a road through Brighton and Brookline, present-day Harvard Street. Other early highways included the "Highway to the Neck" (modern Bow and Arrow Streets) leading to the first cultivated fields on Dana Hill and to hayfields near Central Square, and paths which branched off to the oyster banks and Pelham's Island. Thus, Cambridge was the hub of a system of trails and river routes whose location was determined by the terrain, skirting boggy areas and marshes.

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DESCRIPTION (continued - 4)

Although Newtowne was planned as a seat of government, its economic foundation was agricultural. In essence, Newtowne was an English farm village transplanted to the New England frontier. Originally all the land was held by town proprietors. In accordance with tradition, each settler was granted a house lot "in the Towne" (now Harvard Square), common rights to pasture lands for cattle and oxen, and planting fields beyond the town center for cultivation. These planting fields were located east of the village, inside the Common Pales, on the slopes of Dana Hill. Planting fields were first granted in 1632 and were laid out in three sections: "Planting Fields," "Small Lots," and "Great Lots," ranging in size from 2 to 63 acres. Pasture and meadow lots were located in the natural marsh, swamp and meadow along the Charles River in present-day Cambridgeport.

This practice of common land division followed the medieval tradition. Grants of land were written in the town book using simple descriptions of the property's boundaries. As early as 1639, the Cambridge proprietors drew up parchment survey maps for each major field division, only one of which has come to light so far. Because its field divisions were so systematic and its records methodical, Cambridge is perhaps the best documented of all the early towns of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Most of the land was held in common, constituting a large reserve of undivided land that could be granted to individuals or set aside for special purposes. The present Cambridge Common originally extended as far north as Linnaean Street, and was primarily a cow pasture and was occasionally used for military drills. Common land in North Cambridge became the Ox Pasture, while sections of present-day Arlington were used for herding livestock and as a source of wood for building and fuel. More house sites and farm land were required as new settlers arrived, so two new regions were opened for settlement: the West End (between Brattle Square and Sparks Street), and the West End Fields (near Linnaean, Garden and Raymond Streets). These lots were much larger than those in "the Towne", and were intended for house sites as well as planting crops. The original requirement that houses be located within the town was relaxed, and dwelling houses were no longer separated from the fields.

In 1632 Newtowne consisted of one thousand acres enclosed by the Palisade and Common Pales (from Ash Street to East Cambridge, and from the Charles River to a line from Widener Library to Inman Square). Between 1632 and 1636 additional land was granted to Cambridge, including Brighton, Newton, Arlington, Lexington, and parts of Lincoln and Bedford. A final grant extended the boundaries to the Merrimack River. At that point, Cambridge extended some thirty-six miles from Billerica to Newton, in the form of an irregular "Y" that was only one mile wide at Harvard Square.

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Soon after these limits were attained, outlying settlements began breaking off to form separate communities. Farmers who settled Shawshine in 1652 separated as Billerica in 1655; Cambridge Village (formerly called Southside) became Newton in 1688; Cambridge Farms became the town of Lexington in 1713; and Menotomy (long called West Cambridge) became the town of Arlington in 1807, the same year that Little Cambridge became the town of Brighton.

For a short time a rivalry existed between Cambridge and Boston. Due to its geographic and commercial advantages the seat of government was shifted from Newtowne to Boston in 1631, followed by the General Court in 1638. 1638 was also the year the community's name was changed from Newtowne to Cambridge.

The founding of Harvard College in 1636 kept Newtowne from becoming a quiet farming community. The college was established by a grant from the General Court and a legacy from John Harvard, an English minister living in Charlestown. From its earliest days, Harvard has constituted the vital core of the community both culturally and topographically. The original campus is contained within the Harvard Yard District (NR) and the district's extension (OC.I.8). The oldest structure that remains is Massachusetts Hall (1718)(NR), the fifth major building erected by the college. This simple Federal style building formed a small quadrangle with the second Harvard Hall (NR) and Old Stoughton Hall (NR).

In the 1640s a change occurred in the method of land ownership. Rather than each settler owning his planting fields, a process of consolidation of small holdings under a few landowners set in. This was made possible by the sharp drop in land values following the severe economic conditions in 1640. Edward Goffe, for example, bought all the "Planting Fields," and Herbert Pelham bought several of the "Great Lots" which later became the Inman estate. Atherton Hough created a 260-acre farm later known as "Lechmere's Point." With fewer people controlling the land, the remaining townspeople earned a living as tradesmen and craftsmen, or relocated in more distant areas.

By 1670 the physical appearance of Cambridge had changed considerably and was taking on the form it would keep for the next two and one-half centuries. Several public buildings had been erected: a meetinghouse in 1650, a schoolhouse in 1669, a parsonage in 1670 and a new hall for Harvard College (1672-77). Among the civic improvements made were the "Great Bridge" across the Charles River. Built in 1660-62 at Boylston Street, it provided access to Boston via Roxbury.

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In 1635, five years after the founding of Cambridge, a register made for the town fathers listed 74 houses; in 1642 the number was 104; in 1647 only 90. Still village-oriented, the whole of Cambridge in 1670 had perhaps 130 houses, many of which had been constructed during the first settlement. A great proportion of these buildings were within the limits of the original town, close to Harvard Square, and have therefore disappeared. Beyond the Square, two important dwellings of the seventeenth century have survived, retaining some of their early features: the Cooper-Frost-Austin house (c.1691)(NR) and the Hooper-Lee-Nichols house (c.1685)(NR). The former was begun at a time when the Cambridge Common extended as far north as Linnaean Street. Medieval features of the house include the overhanging end gable and rear lean-to roof, and the typical large center chimney. The latter house was originally a farmhouse, and has been reworked several times. Little remains of the seventeenth century design except the massive center chimney. The colonial house plan with central chimney and winding, cramped staircase, did not disappear with the emergence of the Classical Georgian era. The old plan continued in vernacular dwellings for some years, as can be seen in the Hicks house (1762)(in OC.I.6).

Puritans and Tories (1765-1793)

On the eve of the Revolution the Puritan and Tory societies living side by side in Cambridge presented an interesting contrast. In place of the homogeneous population of the seventeenth century, Cambridge in 1770 had become separated into two distinct groups, Puritan and Anglican. The Puritan descendants of the early settlers constituted more than 90% of the population, and were farmers, artisans and tradesmen. When the Revolution broke out, they opposed the Crown.

The smaller group was loyalist, oligarchic and Anglican. Consisting of less than a dozen households, many of them related by marriage, this coterie lived apart from the mainstream of village affairs. A few, including the Brattles and Foxcrofts, were descendants of seventeenth century Puritans, but they had acquired wealth and cast aside Puritan customs. Others, like the Phips and Vassall families, had arrived after 1750, and relied on income from West Indian plantations, Boston shipping companies, or fees for services to the colonial government. They became an aristocracy. Some of these wealthy people had attended Harvard, but more likely what attracted them to Cambridge was its proximity to Boston, then the largest English-speaking community in the New World. Once a few well-to-do families established a social order in Cambridge, others of like tastes were drawn in. Soon the Tory Row circle was bound by intermarriage. For most of these Tory families, their Cambridge

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estate seems to have been a principal residence. Most members of the elite lived along the road to Watertown, known since the Revolution as Tory Row and now Brattle Street, an area which lies within the Old Cambridge National Register District (OC.I.9). Others lived on the eastern edge of Old Cambridge. Here the Apthorp mansion of 1760 (in OC.I.5) stands between Linden and Plympton Streets. It was the home of the Reverend East Apthorp. This elegant Georgian residence contrasted strikingly with the surrounding houses; it was dubbed the "Bishop's Palace" by disdainful Puritan neighbors. Near the present City Hall (in MC.I.6) was the Inman country estate, with its mansion (1756), now demolished. The Tory families even built their own place of worship, Christ Church (1760)(NR), one of the country's most famous pre-Revolutionary buildings, designed by Peter Harrison in the Georgian style.

The houses of the wealthy differed in size, design and setting from their vernacular counterparts. Most Puritan dwellings were small and conservative. Among the few eighteenth century representatives of this class of building are the John Hicks house (c.1754)(in OC.I.6) and the John Read house (c.1772)(in OC.I.4).

By 1780 most of the aristocratic Tories had fled to England, but a few remained on their properties. They were joined by patriotic entrepreneurs like Andrew Craigie and Elbridge Gerry, who had amassed fortunes during the Revolution, wealthy merchants from East Cambridge and Cambridgeport like Oliver Hastings and Thomas Whittemore, and a few Boston merchants who spent only weekends or summers in Cambridge. These people acquired Tory estates or built new estates with ample houses, like The Larches (1808)(OC.II.B.5). West of the Tory estates in the eighteenth century were smaller forms and simpler houses. Examples are the Sarah Orne house (1807, 1809) (OC.II.B.4), the Joseph Holmes house (1801)(OC.II.B.3), and the Josiah Coolidge house (1822-25)(OC.II.B.9). Many new houses were also built around the Common, and lower Brattle and Quincy Streets, such as the Fay house (1807)(in OC.I.4), the Asa Gray house (1810) (NR), and the Dana-Palmer house (1822)(in OC.I.8). These houses were constructed in the Federal style, which was essentially no more than a continuation of the Georgian. In 1822 Harvard College had sold part of the former Foxcroft estate as five house lots to Harvard professors. The houses built there by faculty members gave Kirland Street the nickname, "Professors' Row." The Kirkland Place National Register District (MC.I.4) includes part of this area, and contains fine examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture, including the Loring-Pierce house, one of architect Henry Greenough's early Mansard designs.

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The West Boston Bridge, 1793

A factor of utmost importance in the development of Cambridge was the construction of the two bridges across the Charles River: the West Boston Bridge (1793) where the present-day Longfellow Bridge stands, and the Canal or Craigie's Bridge (1809) on the site of the Charles River Dam. The bridges dramatically changed the orientation of Cambridge and sparked the city's growth as a commercial and industrial center. The West Boston Bridge shortened the distance between Old Cambridge and Boston from eight to three miles, and opened a direct route along Massachusetts Avenue and Main Street, which ran through Cambridge from the agricultural interior of Middlesex County to the markets of Boston. Until this time travel between Boston and Cambridge had to follow one of two circuitous routes: by the ferry from Copp's Hill to Charlestown, or by the road over Boston Neck, across Muddy River at Brookline Village, through Little Cambridge (Brighton) and into Old Cambridge at the Great Bridge.

The West Boston Bridge opened on Thanksgiving Day of 1793, and before the turn of the century a new village grew up at the "Port". By 1800 speculators and promoters envisioned Cambridge as a shipping center, hence the name Cambridgeport. The expectation was that it would develop into a port with a canal system. Wharves were built, canals were dug through the tidal flats, and dams were constructed for drainage and as power sources. A remnant of this system, the Grand Canal, is in the Charles River Basin District (NR).

In 1805 Congress designated Cambridge as a port of delivery, thus stimulating real estate speculation. Rufus Davenport and Royal Makepeace assembled large tracts of land around the causeway through the marsh surrounding the bridge head to higher ground near the haymarket in present-day Central Square. With three other landowners they incorporated as the Cambridgeport Proprietors and commenced the filling of the marshes, and laid out a network of canals and a street and building pattern oriented toward the canals. Lots were first sold in 1805-06, with restrictions that buildings should be at least three stories high and built of brick or stone. Generous 100-foot-square house lots offered by Andrew Bordman near Washington, Cherry, Pine, Moore, and Clark Streets began to sell. This is the area of the Old Cambridgeport National Register District (CPT.I.5). Several Federal houses remain, including the Margaret Fuller house (1807)(in CPT.I.5), and a number of exceptional Greek Revival houses such as the Reverend Thomas Whittemore house and the Lucius Paige house, both 1837 (both in CPT.I.5). South of Massachusetts Avenue lots were staked out, but little building took place before 1850. Exceptions are the Federal style Asa Ellis house (1805)(CPT.II.C.1) and the Federal and Greek Revival houses in the Salem Street/Auburn Street National Register District (1803-1845)(CPT.I.3), the oldest structures in Cambridgeport.

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Soon stores and taverns flourished along the new roads leading in from the country--Broadway, Hampshire Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Main Street. South Row (1806)(CPT.II.A.1), an early commercial block in the Federal style, is a reminder of this period in Central Square.

The eastern part of Harvard Street was laid out in 1804, and its extension to Old Cambridge followed in 1808. All these routes converged on the West Boston Bridge, and became the backbone of the Cambridge street system. In 1809 Cambridge Street was put through to connect the Canal Bridge in East Cambridge with Harvard Square. River Street connected the River Street Bridge of 1811 with Central Square. These bridge-oriented transportation routes are still major arteries today.

The flourishing community in Cambridgeport required a meetinghouse, and consequently the Cambridgeport Meetinghouse Corporation was formed. A public square of 11 acres was set aside at Columbia and Harvard Streets, and on it a large brick meetinghouse was built which stood until 1853. This square was envisioned as the main axis of the city by the Proprietors.

The Norfolk Street National Register District (CPT.I.6) was laid out in the 1840s as a spacious suburban street near the meetinghouse. It was soon lined with modest single and double Greek Revival houses. This concentration of 15 houses is organized around three cul-de-sacs, each of which is flanked by porticoed cottages, in a pattern not found elsewhere in Cambridge.

Cambridgeport came legally into existence in 1808 by an act of incorporation. Already, however, the Embargo of 1807-09 had gone into effect. Land values plummeted and commercial ventures faltered. When the War of 1812 ended in 1815, any hope for Cambridgeport as a port and great commercial city were lost. Instead, the manufacturing center of East Cambridge would become dominant. Some of the canals that had been built for coastal shipping were filled, and much of the land was left empty and undeveloped. Although shops along the main street were still active, Cambridgeport was left with an economic base dependent on highway traffic, suburban development, and a few scattered tanneries and soap works.

Next came the development of East Cambridge around the Canal or Craigie's Bridge. The advantages of East Cambridge for development and profit were seen by many, including former Apothecary General Andrew Craigie. He saw that the most direct route to Boston lay by way of Lechmere Point. To avoid competition Craigie secretly began to buy up land in East Cambridge in 1795. By 1807 he owned 300 acres from Lechmere Point to west of present-day Inman Square.

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In 1807 Craigie and other speculators incorporated and began plans to build the Craigie or Canal Bridge from the Point in East Cambridge to the North End in Boston. Prominent Boston merchants, investors and real estate speculators, including Governor Christopher Gore and Harrison Gray Otis, bought shares in the corporation. The land was surveyed and laid out in streets and lots for sale to the general public. The original street grid remains today as it was laid out in 1811 by the surveyor, Peter Tufts, Jr. of Cambridgeport.

The Winter Street National Register District (EC.I.2) was laid out by the Lechmere Point Corporation in 1811 as part of its plan for developing East Cambridge. Located between two major thoroughfares, Bridge and Cambridge Streets, Winter Street became a desirable location for workers' housing after industries began settling along Bridge Street to take advantage of the transportation afforded by Craigie's Bridge and the Miller's River. The Winter Street National Register District (EC.I.2) contains excellent examples of Late Georgian workers' cottages, the most characteristic form of modest single family housing in East Cambridge in the first half of the nineteenth century. Of the 16 houses included in the district, 14 were built before 1854.

During the 1820s and 1830s workers' cottages built by local carpenters were erected along Winter, Gore, Bridge and part of Cambridge Streets. The Lechmere Point Corporation houses at 45-51 Gore Street (pre-1821)(EC.II.C.1) are a Federal style residential block, the oldest extant structures in East Cambridge, and the only survivor of an undetermined number built directly by the Lechmere Point Corporation.

Lot sales were slow during the first years of the corporation's existence, but in 1813 two astute moves on the part of Craigie guaranteed the success of East Cambridge. The Lechmere Point Corporation offered to donate land and buildings if Middlesex County would move the court house, jail and registry of deeds to East Cambridge. Over the vigorous protest of Old Cambridge and Cambridgeport, the court and records were moved from Harvard Square to Third Street in East Cambridge, where they remain today.

These are the most important public buildings in East Cambridge, and are contained in the East Cambridge National Register District (EC.I.1). Dating back as far as 1814, the original red brick buildings were built for the county by the Lechmere Point Corporation from plans prepared by Charles Bulfinch. The land set aside for county use included the entire block bounded by Otis, Thorndike, Second and Third Streets. The first court house was expanded in 1848 by architect Ammi B. Young to the form it has today. It belongs to a generic type of American public buildings, essentially Late Federal in form, with certain Greek Revival features.

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The county buildings were the center of another occupational group of housing: the administrators, clerks, lawyers and prison officials. South Third Street, long known as Quality Row, was heavily populated by this group. Further along Putnam Hill, on Thorndike and Otis Streets near Second and Third Streets, lived the local gentry--businessmen, wholesale and retail merchants, grocers, and others who owned their own establishments in East Cambridge as well as the local professionals. The James Barnes house (1824)(EC. II.C.2), a brick, Federal style house, survives as an example of one of these somewhat more pretentious dwellings.

Craigie's second shrewd move was to persuade the Boston Porcelain and Glass Company to locate in East Cambridge. This was the city's first major industry, and assured the economic success of the Lechmere Point Corporation. The firm became the New England Glass Company, and later the Libby-Owens-Ford Company of Ohio. East Cambridge now had an independent means of sustaining itself; it would not become a dormitory suburb of Boston.

The removal of the county buildings to East Cambridge and the town hall to Cambridgeport intensified the rivalry among the three existing villages of Cambridge: East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Old Cambridge. In 1830, after a stormy battle, Old Cambridge was permitted to enclose and retain intact its Common, preserving its hold on the symbolic center of Cambridge. This area comprises the Cambridge Common National Register District (NR).

The locations of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge were considered advantageous by many manufacturers, and so glass, soap, leather, and cordage industries were established in the "Point" and the "Port", while Old Cambridge remained the social and intellectual center. Thus, Cambridge in the nineteenth century became in reality three distinct villages, separated by interests and topography. This rivalry reached a climax in the movement for separation in 1842. Residents of Old Cambridge petitioned the General Court to divide Cambridge into two towns with a boundary line running north-south along Lee Street from Somerville to the Charles River. The petition was denied partly because of the strong opposition of East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, and in 1846 Cambridge received a city charter and was incorporated.

Industrialization & Immigration

Between 1820 and 1830 the population of Cambridge swelled, and by 1845 there were 12,500 residents. One of the city's major problems was providing housing for the 1,000 new residents who were arriving annually from the depressed farmlands in Western Massachusetts, Northern New England, and Eastern Canada. This influx of

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labor launched the city's growth as a commercial and industrial center. Starting in the 1830s, the immigration of farmers, artisans and mill-workers from the British Isles and Germany began to supply the labor pool for industry. Cambridge, because of its proximity to Boston, its abundant venture capital, its large labor pool, and its nearness to the major railroad terminals of Boston, played a prominent role in the industrial revolution in America.

During the 1830s and 1840s the brick-making industry became established in Cambridge as the demand for this building and paving material increased. Two houses of the Sands family (CPT.II.C.5 and NR) and the Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's house (c.1848)(NWC.II.C.9) are relics of this industry, begun in East Cambridge, moved to Putnam Avenue, and eventually centered in North Cambridge. The glacial clay which lay beneath the Great Swamp near Alewife Brook had been used to make bricks since the Colonial period. Industrial development of the claylands eventually included a complex of brickyards, drying kilns and clay pits extending from Vassal Lane and Walden Street to Rindge Avenue and Alewife Brook. Local farmers sold their land to brickmakers who in turn hired laborers to extract the clay from the pits. The clay was exhausted by the mid-twentieth century, at which time the brickyards were abandoned, and the pits flooded or filled.

In 1847 Nathaniel Wyeth, a local entrepreneur, opened his own brickyard, and for this operation he built the Brickyard Superintendent's house (NWC.II.C.9), an excellent Greek Revival structure of brick, with granite detail. Solomon Sargent remodeled the Kidder farm house (c.1792)(NWC.II.C.2) for his brickyard laborers in 1844. It exemplifies the rural vernacular Federal style. The Patrick Slowey house (1852)(NWC.II.C.10) is a typical North Cambridge workers' cottage associated with the brick-making industry. This modest cottage is a transitional Greek Revival--Bracketed Italianate dwelling. Its high brick basement is typical of the workers' cottages in the area near the claypits, where excavating a cellar in the marshes would have been impractical.

Cambridgeport was one of the earliest industrial centers near Boston, but the evolution from small-scale manufacturing to heavy industry was slow before 1850, when the railroad and an immigrant labor supply arrived. Soap-making was perhaps the only industry practiced on a large scale during this period, beginning in 1804 when Nathaniel Livermore opened his factory on Main Street near Columbia Street. In 1828 Charles Valentine opened one of the largest manufacturing firms in the Port, a soap factory located at the corner of Valentine and Pearl Streets. Associated with this industry are a pair of modest cottages (1835-36)(CPT.II.C.4) built by Valentine for his soap workers. They are rare survivors of a type once common on the Port. Another large soap factory was owned by Isaac Davis; it eventually became the Lever Brothers Company.

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The 1830s also saw the founding of the famous coach building industry in Cambridgeport. Kimball & Davenport built omnibuses and the first railroad cars with aisles in their shops. This firm was later to become the Davenport Car Manufactory. Before 1850 the plant was the largest single factory in the Port. After 1842 it was located at the southeasterly corner of Main and Osborn Streets (CPT.II.B.3). The firm gained national renown and by mid-century sprawled over the entire block from Osborn Street to Portland Street south of Main Street.

Other important mid-century industries in Cambridgeport were confectionary, bacon-curing and box-making. In spite of this manufacturing growth, the earliest railroad routes avoided Cambridge and even Davenport's railroad cars were hauled by team to the nearest track in East Cambridge. But as industrialization and immigration accelerated, this situation changed, and in 1852 a charter for the construction of the Grand Junction Railway was granted. The route of the new railroad necessitated the building of a long causeway across the tidal flats between Cambridgeport and the West Boston Bridge. The filled lands northwest of the railroad became the site of the central manufacturing district of Cambridge during the second half of the nineteenth century. Industry was lured by the millions of square feet of cheap land adjacent to the tracks. Industries which came into existence in Cambridge during this period of transition included the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, the Boston Rolling Mill, Little Brown Bindery, Riverside Press, and Squire's meat packing. Later other companies began to fill the marshes of Cambridgeport: the Ivers & Pond Piano Company, Reardon Soap Works, Norcross Brothers Construction Company, the Kennedy Steam Bakery, the Simplex Electrical Company, Brigham's Creamery, Heinz, and the Kennedy Biscuit Company.

In Northwest Cambridge carriage shops such as Henderson's Carriage Repository (founded in 1862)(NWC.II.A.1) and cattle stockyards evolved because of the area's position on the network of highways connecting the interior of Middlesex County with Boston. Cattle had long been driven through Cambridge to the markets in Boston and Brighton, but in the mid-nineteenth century a cattle market developed in Porter Square. Porter's Cattle Market Hotel soon followed, and became the center of community life. The prime cut of beef served at the hotel was the Porterhouse steak. Because the cattle trade in North Cambridge was an open-air activity, it required few permanent buildings. However, a single nineteenth century cattle-related structure remains. Hidden from view beneath the Walden Street Bridge is a barrel-vaulted brick arch tunnel (1857)(NWC.II.A.3) which permitted cattle to be moved from the railroad siding west of the new bridge, to the stockyards east of Walden Street.

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Development of Public Transportation
and Suburban Growth

Cambridge was linked to Boston by means of horse-drawn vehicles via the oldest and most important corridor of transportation, the Massachusetts Avenue-Main Street-West Boston (now Longfellow) Bridge axis (the present route of the subway). The earliest public transportation over this route was a daily stage established in 1795. In 1826 hourly runs took place, the first high-frequency transit route in America. In the mid-1830s the stagecoaches were replaced by large-capacity omnibuses. In the 1840s and 1850s more omnibus lines were added, feeding traffic to Harvard Square, where passengers transferred to the Boston omnibus. Dwellings sprang up along these lines of communication and along the nearby cross streets, occupied by people employed in Boston, who could now commute to their jobs easily. Large middle class suburbs of professionals, merchants and white collar workers were created in this way.

The suburban wave reached North Cambridge following the newly-laid tracks of the Charlestown Branch Railroad to Fresh Pond. Initially conceived to transport ice, the railroad in 1842 began to carry passengers as well. In 1843 the Fitchburg Railroad constructed a western trunk line on tracks laid parallel to those of the Charlestown Branch. The Fitchburg began passenger service between Boston and Waltham in 1843, with a stop at Porter's Station in Porter Square. Commuter trains ran hourly to Boston, and North Cambridge soon was transformed into a flourishing suburb. The John Aborn house (1846)(NWC.II.C.6) and the Frederick Billings house (1846)(NWC.II.C.7) were located near the Fitchburg Railroad Depot for the convenience of Boston commuters. Both were built immediately after Orchard Street was platted for development, and are very early Italianate dwellings.

As streets were extended, marshes filled and hills leveled in the 1850s, Cambridge grew wealthy and began to look like a city. Expensive homes and ample churches were built. Main Street (present-day Massachusetts Avenue), the principal thoroughfare between Old Cambridge and the West Boston Bridge, was an impressive boulevard. Many mansions were built, especially between Central and Harvard Squares. Among these were the Isaac Melvin house (1843)(MC.II.B.10), an Italianate cross-gable house, and the residences in the Harvard Street National Register District (MC.I.3). Harvard Street played an important role in the early suburbanization of Cambridge by prosperous Boston businessmen. By 1854 over thirty houses had been built on the stretch of Harvard Street between Prospect Street and Quincy Square, among them some of the finest Greek Revival mansions in the city. These included the James Melledge house (1850), the Caleb Warner House (1858), the Amos Frothingham house (1859), the

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Samuel Baker Rindge house (1857)(all in MC.I.3), and the Albert Vinal house (1853-54)(MC.II.B.19).

Subdivision of Large Estates

One of the most significant transformations of this era was the change in the physical form of the city itself through the subdivision of old estates. The limited amount of available land and the steadily increasing population made real estate speculation and subdivision a very profitable activity. Many of the middle-class families who built their houses between 1830 and 1860 lived in Greek temples, "carpenter" Gothic cottages and Italianate houses, imitative of the expensive fashions of the day and set on ample garden plots. Characteristic examples are the Cheney Read house (1846)(CPT.II.C.6), the Sarah Foster Colburn house (1841)(NR), and the Joseph Lovering house (1839-40)(MC.II.B.5). The Read house is the only temple front house left in Cambridgeport; the Colburn house is the only intact Gothic cottage in the city; and the Lovering is the most important high style "Grecian temple" in Cambridge.

Subdivisions were laid out with streets and house lots. The Inman estate was the first large holding in Mid-Cambridge to change from its original agricultural character. After the death of Ralph Inman in 1788, Leonard Jarvis became the owner of the property, which was later seized by the U.S. government as payment of his debts. The land was split into parcels and sold at auction. The Dana estate was subdivided at this time also. Before Judge Dana's death, only two sales of this property had occurred, both related to the extension of Harvard Street and Broadway through Dana's land. To block further construction, a house, known as "Opposition House," was put up in the middle of the proposed path of Harvard Street. Nevertheless, the street went through. Opposition House now stands at 2-4 Hancock Place (MC.II.B.1), and is a hipped roof double house in the Federal style. Two other houses that were built as the Dana property began to be developed are the Dana-Palmer house (1822)(in OC.I.8) and the Beck-Warren house (1833)(in OC.I.8). Development went on until the end of the century as available lots were filled with new houses for the ever-increasing population.

Civil War Expansion

In 1873 Old Cambridge consisted of built-up neighborhoods which tapered off to fields and marshes. There was little building west of Fayerweather Street or north of the ridge on Reservoir Hill. Exceptions are the W. A. Mason farmhouse (1846)(OC.II.B.14) and the Hooper-Eliot house (1872)(OC.II.B.16). The northwestern outpost

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was a group of small houses around Observatory Hill, while a series of widely spaced mansions stretched along Massachusetts Avenue to Porter Square. Included in the latter group are the Alpheus Mead house (1867)(NWC.II.C.13), Daniel Snow house (1868)(NWC.II.C.14), the Charles Hicks Saunders house (1862-63)(MC.II.B.24), the D. Gilbert Dexter house (1875)(MC.II.B.28), and the Alden T. Keen house (1876)(MC.II.B.29). Harvard Square and the Common were the heart of the community, and the most striking building on the Cambridge skyline at this date was Memorial Hall (1866-77)(NR), designed by the firm Ware & Van Brunt in the Ruskinian Revival style. Also by 1873 the college had begun to turn away from the Common and the Square, and to create a center of its own in Harvard Yard. This was also the time of the construction of the Peabody Museum (1876)(MC.II.C.5), and a number of the buildings in the North Yard, including Austin Hall (1881)(NR), a part of the Law School designed in the Romanesque Revival style by architect H. H. Richardson. Activity in Brattle Square included the construction a bit later of Brattle Hall (1889) (OC.II.A.4), a social center, and theater.

Urbanization Complete

A controlling factor in the development of Cambridge throughout the nineteenth century until development eased in 1930 was the improvement in urban mass transportation which continually reduced the time-distance relationship with Boston, the metropolitan center. The opening of the West Boston Bridge in 1793 permanently altered the future of Cambridge, changing the community from an isolated county seat to economic dependency and eventually a suburb of Boston. The existence of tolls until 1848 inhibited suburbanization, but the development of an hourly stage in 1826 and omnibus routes on Main Street and Massachusetts Avenue in 1843 and on Broadway in 1852 opened Cambridgeport and Dana Hill to real estate development which featured large houses on open lots for businessmen and professionals who commuted to Boston. Each later improvement - horsecars in 1856, electrification of street railways in 1889, and the rapid transit subway in 1912 - reduced the time and cost of travel to Boston and opened additional land for development. The integration of a metropolitan transit system also meant that Cambridge became an industrial center, drawing on a greater labor pool than the city alone could provide, and reduced the importance of Cambridge as an independent commercial and financial center. The functional specialization caused by efficient mass transit also meant that Cambridge would become a cultural center of the Boston area.

The nature of development was dictated by the radial turnpikes and highways that channeled traffic from Middlesex County towns to the two bridges. The straight, broad highways which fanned

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out across Cambridge, generally without deviation for topographical features, provided opportunities for long cross streets and large, often irregularly shaped lots. The nearest high ground to Boston, Dana Hill, was developed as the earliest suburb in the 1840s, while the horsecar connection from Harvard Square to the Fitchburg station at Porter Square stimulated the development of North (Massachusetts) Avenue as a prestigious address. Similarly the proximity of Porter Station to Avon Hill encouraged development of this expensive suburb before mass transit reached Harvard Square.

The construction of the subway from Boston to Harvard Square caused the last great spurt of suburban development, as multi-story apartment houses were built in Central and Harvard Squares, along Harvard Street and Broadway, and around Cambridge Common. The subway completed the commercial dominance of Boston over Cambridge, and ensured that only local retail functions could exist there. The opening of the subway also dislocated earlier transportation patterns, as most suburban railroad stops were soon abandoned and the former through trolley routes to Boston were terminated at Harvard Square. This and the increase in land value caused by improved transportation meant that suburban development after World War I would be largely middle and working class in nature. Transportation improvements in the automobile era were largely directed at improving access to the developing outer suburbs of Belmont and Arlington, although the construction of Memorial Drive and Fresh Pond and Alewife Brook Parkways stimulated construction of the last major suburban development at Coolidge Hill and along Larch Road in the 1930s. Since that time, most construction had taken place as infill in residential neighborhoods and in the institutional precincts of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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7A. Survey Methodology

The basis for this nomination was the Cambridge architectural survey, which took place under the direction of Dr. Bainbridge Bunting, Robert B. Rettig, and Arthur J. Krim between 1964 and 1977. This inventory encompassed every building in the city; in total, some 13,000 buildings were examined. Each building was dated according to available sources: those constructed after 1922 from the address cards in the Building Department at Cambridge City Hall, and those constructed between 1886 and 1922 from the Building Permit records at City Hall, including the blueprints filed at the Building Department vault after 1909. Buildings constructed before 1886 were dated from tax records on microfilm at the Cambridge Public Library, and from corollary deeds and wills at the Middlesex County Court House in East Cambridge. In addition, maps, atlases, City Directories, and newspaper articles in the Cambridge Public Library were used, particularly to locate buildings of the nineteenth century.

The Multiple Resource Nominate was carred out between February 1979 and June 1980. Several hundred buildings located throughout the city were identified as having special importance in the history of Cambridge. The basis for the selection of these buildings was a comprehensive review of the Historical Commission's five-volume "Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge" and a study of individual buildings and neighborhoods by the Commission Staff. Significance of the buildings and areas selected were based on the particular history and character of the section (East Cambridge, mid-Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Old Cambridge, Northwest Cambridge) in which it was located. The preliminary findings were presented to a subcommittee of Commission members who in turn presented their final recommendations to the full Commission for approval.

Owners and residents were then notified by mail of a series of neighborhood-based meetings held at various locations throughout the city, for the purpose of explaining the ramifications of National Register designation, and in order to give those in attendance the opportunity to raise questions and state any concerns they might have had regarding the nomination.

Due to the absence of specialized expertise, and the limited time framework in which the project was carried out, archaeological sites related to the city's history were not surveyed. Archaeological concerns are addressed in part through development of two sets of transparent overlay maps based on original research. The first of these will depict the Newtowne settlement and Harvard Square in three separate years: 1635, 1670, and 1750. The property lines, buildings, and roads for each year will be outlined, as well as a view of ground distrubances created by new buildings, filling, and subway construction as of 1980. The second set of transparent overlays will depict, at a much smaller scale, the entire city as it was developed in 1770.

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Methodology - p. 2

The Multiple Resource Nomination project was conducted by Harriet White, a preservation planner, employed as a consultant by the Cambridge Historical Commission, under the supervision of Charles Sullivan, Executive Director of the Commission since 1974. Assisting in the project were two graduate students: Marilyn Meder, a student jointly enrolled in Boston University's School of Law and its Master's Degree program in Historic Preservation. Charlene Royce, a graduate student in the Preservation Program of Boston University, was responsible for all black and white photography.

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Nineteenth Century Architectural Developments (Residential)

Residential architecture in the Federal Period in Cambridge is characterized by conservatism and relative stagnation. With the withdrawal during the Revolution of the Loyalist elite who had been largely responsible for construction of high style houses during the Georgian Period, architectural innovation in the town came to a halt. Of the few large houses built between 1780 and 1820, most are Georgian in character with heavy proportions and traditional plans. The most common plan employed was the center hall with double interior chimneys. One of the very few houses of truly Federal lightness and geometry is The Larches (1808; OCIIB5), with interior end wall chimneys and a hip roof of moderate steepness.

Just as few large houses were built, so too, the number of smaller and plainer vernacular Federal houses constructed in Cambridge was slight. Surviving cottages are very rare, particularly in the area of early settlement around Harvard Square, where later 19th century commercial and institutional development has all but obliterated most 18th-early 19th century above-ground remains. A nominated example is the Samuel Stedman House (OCIIB8). Somewhat more common are two or three story houses, of which some half dozen extant examples are known. Most of these are only one room deep by two rooms wide, with five bay, center entrance facades. Of note are houses employing twin rear wall chimneys, a form which survives well in rural Middlesex County but is now rare in urban areas. It is thought to have originated in response to the increasing urban density of the Boston area in the early 19th century. Brick rear walls containing chimneys often served as party walls between double houses and the form, for single houses, may derive from that use. Surviving examples in Cambridge include the Margaret Fuller House (1806;NHL; CPI5) and the Augustus Wyeth House (1829; OCIB10; Oliver Hastings).

After 1820, Cambridge's economy and architecture regained momentum. As commerce rebounded after Jeffersonian embargoes and the resulting depression, industries were established at North and East Cambridge. For the first time, the surviving architectural record reflects the full range of social diversity and economic aspiration. Cambridge retains a number of well preserved Greek Revival houses in a variety of plan types, sizes and stylistic interpretation. The work of individual builders, housewrights, and even fledgling professional architects can be identified in many instances. While the tone of Cambridge's Greek Revival architecture remained conservative, that conservatism was one of academic severity and sophisticated restraint rather than stagnation.

For large houses, the center hall plan with interior double or end wall chimneys remained common through the 1840s. Instead of five

facade bays, however, facades of three bays' width came into use. One of the first houses to express that form is the Treadwell-Sparks House (1838; MCIIB4; William Saunders). With three facade bays, a center entrance and tall, thin end wall chimneys, the Treadwell-Sparks House is typical of Greek Revival floor plans in Cambridge. Quite atypical, however, is the stylistic interpretation. The facade, sheathed with flushboarding and dominated by very wide, flat pilasters without capitals, achieves a unique, geometric austerity. The wide-pilastered, academic Greek Revival form was occasionally used in several other Boston-area towns (houses are known in Newton and Roxbury) but remained rare. More decorative were Regency-type Greek Revival houses like the Hastings House (1844; OCI9; Oliver Hastings) and "Bellmont" (1836, Asher Benjamin; demolished) in nearby Belmont, both of which featured cylindrical curved bays. Another elaborate, but totally different interpretation of the three bay facade plan is found in the Joseph Lovering House (1838; MCIIB5; Oliver Hastings). This house assumes a temple form by incorporating a two story portico and gable end pediment. It is important to note that all of these houses are by well known local designers/builders.

More typical of the Greek Revival style, in Cambridge and regionally, was the increasing use of the sidehall plan. Two story sidehall plan houses with double interior chimneys on the sidewall were built in some numbers from the late 1830s through the 1860s. Among the earliest sidehall Greek Revival houses in Cambridge was the Chapman House (1838; demolished), which incorporated a two story portico supporting a gable end pediment. Porticoed Greek Revival houses were comparatively unusual in the region, with only one or two examples surviving in most towns.

With the introduction of the sidehall plan, which joined the center hall plan in the 1840s, the two predominant house plan types of 19th century Cambridge had been established. The sidehall plan found many applications and gained wide usage in urbanized areas of Cambridge; it became the basic unit for the multiple-family housing which began to be constructed in the 1850s. It was used for double houses and rowhouses and later, for three deckers. The sidehall plan was also commonly employed in single family houses and cottages.

In the 1840s, sidehall plan Greek Revival houses and cottages usually included rectilinear door enframements with full-length sidelights, transoms, and broad, flat entablatures. Other common decorative details included cornerboards and end gables treated as pediments with flushboarding and wide moldings across the gable and up the eaves. Houses of this type were built in neighborhoods across Cambridge with the largest surviving concentrations of cottages and

double houses in East Cambridge and of larger single family houses at Dana, Shady,and Avon Hills, northeast and west of Harvard Square.

With the advent of the Italianate style, use of the center hall plan underwent a resurgence. Cubelike, three bay, square plan houses with center entrances were far more common in Cambridge than were asymmetrical, towered villas. The predominance of restrained Italianate houses, which often incorporated Renaissance Revival details such as windows with consoled architraves and triangular or segmental pediments, and finishes such as stucco scored to resemble ashlar, indicates the strength of the academic tradition in Cambridge's architecture.

Another architectural reflection of Cambridge's academic tradition can be noted in the early introduction and use of the mansard roof. Mansard roofs, first used in Boston in 1848, were used in Cambridge beginning in the early 1850s. Generally, the earliest mansards were shallow in depth, with straight profiles; most incorporated dormers with segmental or triangular pediments. Among the first architects to adopt the mansard roof was Henry Greenough, whose designs included the Louis Agassiz House (1854; demolished), the Henry Greenough House (1855; demolished), the Edward Loring House (1845; MCI 44 Kirkland Place), and the Warner House (1855). Use of the form gained acceptance in the late 1850s, but did not become widespread until the 1860s; thus, surviving examples from the '50s are particularly important. After 1875, the mansard roof was used less often although it remained an important component of the increasingly eclectic architectural vocabulary. These later examples were characterized by a taut verticality of form and linear incised detail; in a word, they were non-academic in their approach. Sidehall and center hall plans were used interchangeably and with nearly equal frequency for mansard-roofed houses.

The great expansion of Cambridge after 1873 caused a concurrent rise in the number of houses built. By the end of the century, well-defined and discrete areas of elite, middle class and working class housing had emerged. In many areas, present-day density had been achieved.

Despite increasingly eclectic and idiosyncratic architectural detailing, building types and floor plans became more static and conventional. In workers' and lower middle class housing, multiple-family residences were the rule. Two-family houses and three deckers predominated and large areas of East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Mid and Northwest Cambridge filled in with densely settled neighborhoods of Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival structures. For both two-families and three deckers, the sidehall plan was standard.

Most two-family houses incorporated gambrel or pyramidal hip roofs or gable roofs with cross gables; prominent dormers were common. Three deckers sometimes employed hip, gambrel or gable roofs, but flat roofs were typical. Both two-families and three deckers featured front and rear verandas of varying elaboration.

Middle class housing generally followed forms similar to those used for two-family houses. Two and a half story height, embellished sidehall plans, elaborately detailed verandas, bays, dormers and entrances and pyramidal hip or cross gabled roofs were common. As was true throughout the Boston area, late 19th century eclectic architecture in Cambridge was greatly tempered by a historicist acknowledgement of the area's Colonial heritage: flamboyant Queen Anne and Stick Style houses were very rare, while the more conservative Colonial Revival style flourished in fertile surroundings. Nowhere was this more evident than in the houses built for the Cambridge elite. In many instances, landmark Georgian houses, both local and distant masterworks, were frankly and faithfully reproduced. In almost all cases, however, the houses of the elite reflected the sophistication and skill of a prominent group of local Boston and Cambridge architects. Their work is well represented in the array of outstanding Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival houses concentrated along Brattle Street and immediately northwest of Harvard Square.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

As one of the first settlements of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, chosen as a suitable location for the colony's government, Cambridge was central to the early development of New England. When the colony's first college was placed there, Cambridge was guaranteed a role in the intellectual advances of the region. The town's strategic position on the Charles River drew it into the military maneuvers of the Revolution, while its proximity to Boston placed it along major trade routes inland. The diverse character of the town enabled industrial, educational, and commercial enterprises to flourish as its population and prosperity increased throughout the nineteenth century. The strength and diversity of its economic and social development and the presence of figures of national and international importance has caused Cambridge to be significant in many aspects of American culture.

The establishment of Cambridge as a settlement came on December 28, 1630, when Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and his assistants agreed to build a fortified town a mile east of Watertown on the Charles River. The settlement, named Newtowne, was to be the center of government and the home of Winthrop and his aides.

By the spring of 1631, only Deputy Governor Dudley and Simon Bradstreet had settled in Newtowne; Governor Winthrop built a house which he later moved to Boston. An early historian notes that Dudley and others "commenced the execution of the plan," and by 1633 a building code had been adopted specifying that no person could build a house without permission of the town; that the town would not be enlarged until all the vacant lots had been built upon; that all houses within the town had to be roofed with slate or board; and that all houses must be built six feet from the street. These provisions were probably followed informally even before this date as a 1633 visitor described Newtowne as "one of the neatest and best compacted towns in New England, having many fair structures, with many handsome contrived streets." Newtowne's grid plan and building regulations made it among the earliest planned towns in North America.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property 640

Quadrangle name Boston North, Boston South, Newton, Lexington **Quadrangle scale** 1:25000

UMT References See individual inventory sheets.

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Incorporated city limits of Cambridge, bounded by Boston, Somerville, Arlington, Belmont, and Watertown.

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

name/title Charles M. Sullivan and Harriet White,

organization Cambridge Historical Commission **date** June 30, 1980

street & number 57 Inman Street, City Hall Annex **telephone** 617-498-9040

city or town Cambridge **state** Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X 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 Patricia L. Weslowski

title Executive Director **date** 11/14/80

For HCRS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for Justification date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 835

8 SIGNIFICANCE (continued - 2)

The town's first minister was Thomas Hooker, who arrived in 1632 with his company. This group nearly doubled the original population, but Hooker and his followers left in 1636, citing a dearth of land as their reason, and founded Hartford, Connecticut. Fortunately, Thomas Shepard arrived with his congregation soon after, and these settlers purchased the vacant houses left by Hooker's group and repopulated the town.

In the same year, the General Court voted to establish a college primarily for the training of ministers, and decided in 1637 to locate it at Newtowne. The following year, Newtowne was renamed Cambridge for Cambridge, England, from which many of the ministers had graduated. The death of John Harvard of Charlestown in 1638 and his bequest of money and his library to the college caused it to be named Harvard College. Also in 1636, the first printing press north of Mexico was brought to Cambridge; an Indian Bible, almanac and psalm book were among its first productions. This monopoly on printing was maintained until Boston procured its first press in 1674, while the other colonies did not secure presses until the 1680's.

By 1632, the General Court had permanently removed to Boston, which had surpassed Cambridge as a commercial center. While the initial expectations for the town were never met, in 1637 the first synod of churches for the colony gathered at the Cambridge meeting house, and it was chosen the shire town for Middlesex County in 1643, the same year that its first school was established. Further development of Cambridge relied on the construction of the "Great Bridge" to Boston in 1660-1662. As the only overland route from Northern towns to Boston, this bridge funneled traffic and commerce through Cambridge with services such as taverns and blacksmiths locating along the route.

On the eve of the Revolution, Cambridge was still a small commercial center sustained by agricultural production and the activity at Harvard College. While only 10% of its residents were Loyalist, this faction comprised an Angelican elite concentrated along Brattle Street in large houses with spacious gardens built during the three decades before the Revolution (Old Cambridge NRD, OC. I.9). Nearby adjuncts to the Brattle Street mansions are Christ Church (1760)(Cambridge Common NRD) and Apthorp House (1760) (Gold Coast NRD, OC. I.5), the rectory for the Church's first minister, Rev. East Apthorp.* Christ Church was designed by Peter Harrison,

*Properties for which alphanumeric codes are given are included in this nomination; properties designated "NR," "NRD," or "NHL" were previously listed.

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whose heavy reliance on pattern books is evident here, as well as is his other buildings including Touro Synagogue and the Redwood Library in Newport and King's Chapel in Boston.

Cambridge had participated in the earliest stages of resistance to English rule, and voted to negate the Stamp Act of 1765 in advance of the general consensus against it. It was one of the first communities to appoint a Committee of Correspondence in 1772, and assisted in the preparations for the Boston Tea Party in 1773. The British reaction to the event, in the form of the 1774 Port Bill, also led to the appointment of a Mandamus Council to replace the current governing body. Three Cambridge citizens were appointed to this Council, but declined to serve under community pressure. One, Lieutenant Governor Thomas Oliver, left his Tory Row house, Elmwood (OC.I.9), after being confronted by an angry mob of Cambridge citizens.

On April 18, 1775, the British troops moving on Lexington crossed the Charles River, landing on Lechmere's Point and passing through Charlestown and North Cambridge. Thomas Dawes, who came from Boston over the Great Bridge and along Cambridge Common to warn Concord and Lexington of the coming troops, succeeded where Paul Revere failed. The British retreat to Boston was marked by roadside skirmishes, among them two encounters along the present day Massachusetts Avenue where several Cambridge residents were killed, among them John Hicks, whose house still stands near Harvard Square (OC.I.6). The Abraham and Daniel Watson houses (OC.I.9 and NWC II.C.1) served as medical stations for the dead and wounded after a skirmish in Porter Square. The Aaron Hill house (OC.II.5), though altered, is another example of a modest patriot home.

With the outbreak of hostilities and the British control of Boston, Cambridge was the logical choice for the headquarters of the American army. A chronicler of the time details the changes effected by this event:

> Who would have thought 12 months past, that all Cambridge would be covered over with American camps, and cut up into forts and intrenchments, and all the lands, fields, orchards laid common, horses and cattle feeding in the choicest mowing land, whole fields of corn eaten down to the ground, and large parks of well regulated locusts cut down for fire-wood and other public uses?

General Israel Putnam was headquartered in the Inman House near Central Square (since demolished) before his advance to the Battle of Bunker Hill. Washington arrived in July 1775 to take command of the troops and operated out of Wadsworth House (Harvard Yard NRD), but soon after moved his headquarters to the John Vassall house (NHL) on Brattle Street. Another Tory mansion, the Henry Vassall

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house (OC.I.4), was used for the medical headquarters. Numerous buildings still extant were used for quartering troops and hospitals. Four forts had been erected to prevent any British attempts to move farther inland and to mount a possible attack on the British in Boston. One, Fort Washington (NR), was established as a public park in 1857 and continues in that same use today. All others were obliterated by nineteenth century development.

With the arrival of Henry Knox's cannon from Fort Ticonderoga, the forts were armed and the British were forced to evacuate Boston in the spring of 1776. The war theater then shifted farther south, and the troops withdrew from Cambridge. After the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, he and his troops were held in Cambridge until deportation could proceed. Burgoyne was quartered at Apthorp House, which had long been vacated by its Tory owner.

In 1779-1780, a Constitutional Convention was held in Cambridge; the resulting Massachusetts Constitution is the oldest such document still in effect. The Convention was held in the Cambridge meetinghouse, now the site of Lehman Hall (Harvard Yard NRD).

With the cessation of hostilities, Cambridge merchants sought new enterprises for the expanding financial resources of the country. While land speculation was rampant in the western areas, it was also practiced on a smaller scale in the settled areas of the east. Recognizing the dearth of land in the booming city of Boston, a group of Cambridge businessmen proposed to construct a bridge to Boston. This was approved by the legislature in 1793 and became known as the West Boston Bridge.

The organizers secured the cooperation of the Cambridge & Concord Turnpike and the Middlesex Turnpike to route their roads to this bridge, providing Boston and Cambridge with improved access to Middlesex County and southern New Hampshire. Canals also figured in the proprietors' development, although here the intent was not transportation but convenient docks to encourage use of the area's recently acquired status as an official port of entry. Unfortunately, the Embargo of 1807 undermined this development and Cambridgeport grew much more slowly than anticipated. Only a remnant of the Broad Canal (Charles River Basin NRD) survives from this project.

A similar enterprise was being planned by Andrew Craigie, Apothecary General of the Continental Army, who had returned from the War and purchased the John Vassall house on Brattle Street (NHL). Operating alone at first, Craigie secretly purchased land until the bulk of Lechmere's Point opposite Boston had been secured. Craigie then proposed construction of a bridge and formed a development corporation with influential Bostonians. Peter Tufts, Jr., a surveyor active in the area, laid out a systematic grid of streets with numbered

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cross streets whose sequence anticipated major land fill. The development of East Cambridge established a pattern which would dominate the later development of East Boston, South Boston, and the South End.

While sales were initially sluggish, Craigie secured a great boost for the development when he arranged for the Boston Porcelain and Glass Works to locate in East Cambridge in 1813. The business failed, but was later purchased by the New England Glass Company, a newly formed group of entrepreneurs who included Deming Jarves, more commonly known for his role in the development of pressed glass in Sandwich. Under this new leadership, the works prospered. As one of the largest industrial concerns in the area, the glass works established East Cambridge as an industrial center and pioneered numerous developments in glass production. Patents were recorded for the production of pressed doorknobs, for the production of "amberina glass" and, finally, for a new glass formula employing lime. The company was also widely known for its cut and engraved glassware. The current Libbey-Owens-Ford concern stems from the New England Glass Company, while Corning Glass traces its corporate origins to the Bay State Glass Company, a later East Cambridge glass works. The sites of the glass works are all now occupied by yards of the Boston & Maine Railroad, but are potentially important archeological resources.

The final ingredient in the success of East Cambridge was provided by the relocation of the Middlesex County Courthouse from Harvard Square to a new building on Third Street designed by Charles Bulfinch. Nearby streets were populated by the new professional and entrepreneurial classes attracted to the model neighborhood (ECI.1), while a few streets away the glassworkers built more modest cottages (EC.I.2).

Another major development in Cambridge at this time was the industrialization of the ice business. Frederic Tudor of Boston experimented with the idea of cutting ice in Lynn for shipment to the Caribbean. He saw Fresh Pond as an ideal location for this business as its access to the Concord Turnpike enabled swift passage to Charlestown for shipment. Nathaniel Wyeth, hired in 1824 to manage the enterprise, was the first to develop the ice cutting machinery which revolutionalized the business. His improvements in insulation, plus the construction of the fourth railway in Massachusetts to haul the ice, made Cambridge the most important early center of the industry.

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Numerous houses of the Wyeth family (NWC.II.C.4, 5, 9; OC.II.B.10) still stand in Cambridge, as does the Fresh Pond Hotel (NWC.II.C.3).

The presence of glacial clay deposits had been recognized in the colonial period, but this resource was not widely utilized until the mid-nineteenth century, when Cambridge became a regional center of brick-making. Among other firms, the Sands Brickyard specialized in fine cut and decorative brick. Sands worked with such architects as H. H. Richardson, supplying intricately detailed brick for Sever Hall (1878)(NHL) and the Trinity Church Rectory (1879), and W. R. Emerson, supplying brick for the Boston Art Club (1881). The Sands family is represented by two houses, at 145 Elm Street (1838)(CPT. II.C.5) and at 22 Putnam Avenue (NR), while the industry is represented by a brickyard superintendent's house (NWC.II.C.9).

Mount Auburn Cemetery (NR) was established in Cambridge and Watertown in 1831, and was designed in part by Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston and Alexander Wadsworth. Bigelow's Egyptian Revival gatehouse of 1843 and Wadsworth's romantic landscaping became prototypes for later garden cemeteries which swept the United States. Soon after, Wadsworth laid out Strawberry Hill, near Mt. Auburn, as a residential suburb of picturesque landscaped roads taking advantage of the topography. Economic depressions and the dearth of public facilities caused development of the area to lag until the early 1900s.

The more successful subdivisions occurred along the routes of omnibus and later horsecar lines. Estates and farms were typically sold off in small parcels rather than by Craigie's technique of large scale purchase and development by a corporation. Serving the demands for housing in this period were a talented corps of carpenter-builders who relied largely on pattern books for details if not inspiration. Such men as Oliver Hastings and Isaac Melvin produced highly original Greek Revival and Gothic Revival cottages. Hastings, in particular, developed a distinctive Regency version of the prevailing Greek Revival style, a type seen at the Jared Sparks House (MC.II.B.4) and in his own house on Brattle Street (NR). The contributions of these designers made a lasting effect on the architecture of Cambridge.

While the residential areas of Cambridge grew, Harvard College also continued to develop. Its seventeenth century campus, oriented towards Massachusetts Avenue and the Cambridge Common, turned inward and formed around a sequestered interior yard (NR). Massachusetts Hall (1718), Wadsworth House (1726), Holden Chapel (1742), Harvard Hall (1764) and Hollis Hall (1762) are the remnants of the earlier orientation of the school. Charles Bulfinch's University Hall (1813) and his plan for Harvard Yard initiated the change in focus and introduced stone as a building material for Harvard. Bulfinch also

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designed Stoughton Hall (1804) which reflects the design of Hollis Hall and Holworthy Hall (1811) was completed by Loammi Baldwin.

Outside of Harvard Yard, Divinity Hall (1825)(MC.II.C.2) was built to the designs of Solomon Willard and Thomas W. Sumner. Dane Hall (1832)(demolished) housed the Harvard Law School, founded in 1817, and faced towards Harvard Square, looking towards the establishment of a second quadrangle. Instead, however, dormitories were built in a continuation of the first quadrangle, among them Weld Hall (1870) by Ware & Van Brunt, which broke into an expression of Victorian flamboyance reflected in Matthews Hall (1871) by Peabody & Stearns. Another Ware & Van Brunt work, Memorial Hall (1868-71)(NR) is an outstanding architectural work and initiated a link towards the Lawrence Scientific School (demolished) on Kirkland Street. Richardson's Austin Hall (1881)(NR) involves a carefully planned scheme meant to contain the Law School's new educational system, which relied on the study of cases. The free use of materials here is much more typical of Richardson than his 1878 Sever Hall (NHL) whose restraint relates to the more somber tone of this newly developing adjunct to the Old Yard. Also of note is Richardson's Stoughton House on Brattle Street (OC.I.9), which introduced the "Shingle Style" to an urban setting.

In the twentieth century, Georgian Revival buildings were constructed inside and outside of the Old Yard , especially as Harvard adopted the house system under President Lowell which required the construction of the River Houses near the Charles (OC I.6) Important exceptions to this trend were Le Corbusier's Carpenter Center (1961)(NR) and the Harvard Graduate Center (1949)(MC.II.C.13) by Walter Gropius with The Architects Collaborative.

While Harvard was expanding physically, it continued to attract scholars from across the nation. Many intellectuals chose Cambridge as their home for the repose it offered while being convenient to Boston. As early as 1632, literary history was being made in Cambridge as Anne Bradstreet composed poems in Newtowne. In 1803, Abiel Holmes published a history of the United States which was hailed abroad and at home as a major feat of accuracy and perception. His son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, held a medical practice while composing poetry, writing "Old Ironsides" as part of a campaign to save the Constitution and later becoming known for "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table."

A later owner of Elmwood (OC.I.9), James Russell Lowell, worked with his abolitionist wife, Maria White Lowell, to publish the "Bigelow Papers" and write for the "Anti-Slavery Standard." Henry Wadsworth Longfellow purchased the Vassall House (NHL) from Andrew Craigie's widow where he wrote "Evangeline" and his numerous other works. John Bartlett (OC.I.9), another Cambridge resident,

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became known for his book of Familiar Quotations while Richard Henry Dana also resided here as he defended fugitive slaves and wrote Two Years Before the Mast. Another resident, Charles Sumner, was fatally injured in a violent debate in the Massachusetts State House over the Civil War.

Dorothea Dix effected statewide reforms improving the treatment of the mentally ill and of prisoners at the East Cambridge jail (demolished). William Lloyd Garrison worked from Cambridge for the abolition of slavery, editing "The Liberator" in a house now demolished near Broadway. Another abolitionist, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, also worked for women's suffrage, commanding the first black regiment in the Union Army, and sponsored Emily Dickinson in the publication of her poetry; he lived on Buckingham Street (OC.II.B.21). William Wetmore Story, another Cambridge resident, became an expatriate sculptor while Washington Allston worked in a studio in Cambridgeport for many years.

Charles Eliot Norton, a prominent educator from Cambridge, promoted a more inclusive and broadening approach to the teaching of fine arts from his estate at Shady Hill (demolished, archeological site). He and Lowell co-edited the "North American Review." His cousin, Charles W. Eliot, became president of Harvard, introducing the elective system (OC.I.9). Margaret Fuller was born in Cambridge (NR) and lived in the city while editor for The Dial. Another resident, Joseph Story, served as Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (OC.I.3). Later still, Lois Lilley Howe of Cambridge became the first licensed woman architect in the United States (OC.II.B.24).

The need for a school for women was identified and in 1879 the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" or the "Harvard Annex" was formed. When recognized by the Massachusetts legislature, it was renamed Radcliffe College, in honor of Lady Ann Moulson (nee Radcliffe) who provided Harvard with its first scholarship in 1643. At first classes were held at 6 Appian Way, later moving into Fay House, the first property purchased by the fledgling institution (NR).

Advances were also made in the sciences in Cambridge. An early resident, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, introduced smallpox vaccine to the United States (NR). In 1755, Prof. John Winthrop began investigations into the course and results of earthquakes while continuing his work on astronomy and optics, and was elected a member of the Royal Society of London. A later Rumford professor at Harvard was Dr. Jacob Bigelow, a promoter of manual and scientific training of youth. Daniel Treadwell, the next Rumford professor, pioneered the process of the manufacture of heavy ordinance. In 1842, Asa Gray reached Cambridge, and founded the botanical and herbarium departments at Harvard (NR). Respected in America and Europe, Gray was the major supporter of Darwin in America.

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A year later, the Observatory was built at Harvard, designed by Isaiah Rogers (OC.II.C.1). By 1847, Louis Agassiz, turning down an offer in Paris, came to Harvard and established the Lawrence Scientific School (demolished). While Agassiz's work focused on zoology, Jeffries Wyman stressed the study of biology. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the first anthropology museum in America, was later linked to the Museum of Comparative Zoology (1859) and later additions to form the present University Museum (MC.II.C.5). Alvan Clark, a resident of Cambridgeport, perfected his work with lenses and with his son began manufacturing some of the largest telescopes in America. Elias Howe invented the sewing machine in Cambridge in 1845. Joseph E. Worcester, a prominent lexicographer of the early 1800s, resided on Brattle Street (OC.I.9).

Cambridge became a center of heavy industry after the Civil War. With the notable exception of the New England Glass Works, early industries were family businesses. Among these were Peter Valentine, who built early workers' housing in Cambridgeport (CPT. II.C.4) and Curtis & Davis, soap manufacturers, who were later bought out by the English firm of Lever Brothers. Another prominent industry was carriage manufacturing; one firm, Kimball & Davenport, built the first omnibus in New England in 1833 and designed the first modern railway passenger car (CPT.II.B.3). The Riverside Press was established by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in Cambridge to centralize its operations in a building especially constructed for printing needs. Little, Brown & Company had already established their firm in Cambridge, as had the University Press, a descendant of the first printing press in America. Ginn & Company opened their Athenaeum Press on the Charles River, specializing in school book production (EC.II.B.4).

Kendall & Davis, started in 1860, excelled in the production of machinery and boilers, distributed worldwide. Rawson & Morrison, founded in 1884 in Cambridge, perfected machinery for coal mining and transportation. The Boston Bridge Works, established 1876, supplied steel systems for the Boston region, while another firm, Lamb & Ritchie, perfected the manufacture of galvanized steel pipe. The George F. Blake Manufactory, located to Cambridge in 1889, produced pumping systems for water-works nationwide. In 1870, the process for the production of woven hose was perfected at the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company in Cambridge, an enterprise which grew and extended into the area of tire production (CPT.II.B.I).

In East Cambridge, the Irving & Casson-A.H. Davenport Company became renowned for their furniture, producing interior domestic pieces for H. H. Richardson and architects nationwide (EC.I.1). Here also the John P. Squire & Company had one of the largest slaughterhouses in the United States, and introduced refrigeration to meat

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8 SIGNIFICANCE (continued - 10)

packing. The American Net & Twine Company originated the production of cotton twine for netting in the United States and became the largest producer of fishing-nets and twine in the country after moving to Cambridge in 1875 (EC.II.B.2). In North Cambridge, the A. H. Hews Company was among the oldest potteries in the United States, founded in Weston in 1765 and moved to Cambridge soon after (NWC.II.A.2).

The development of riverfront land in Cambridge by the Charles River Embankment Company after 1886 was intended to result in a residential area on the model of the Back Bay. A sea wall was constructed and a parkway laid out to the plans of Charles Eliot, the landscape architect (NR), but after the construction of one elaborate apartment building and a new city armory, much of the land was purchased for a new campus for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (CPT.I.7). Founded in Boston in 1861, M.I.T. soon outgrew its urban setting near Copley Square and purchased land in Cambridge in 1912. The new campus was designed by Welles Bosworth, an architect with Beaux Arts training who participated in the reconstruction of Versailles after World War I. The buildings are arranged on a formal Beaux Arts plan, utilizing limestone and quadrangles to create a monumental setting. Occupied in 1916, the new campus was the setting for M.I.T.'s role in the development of electronic and computer technology, in addition to its advances in engineering and science. In the postwar period, M.I.T. was the catalyst for the explosion in high-technology research and development firms in the Boston area. The Institute also pioneered in modern architecture: Baker House (1947)(CPT.II.D.5) is a masterpiece by Alvar Aalto with an undulating curved facade, while Kresge Auditorium (1953) and the M.I.T. Chapel (1954) are both major works by Eero Saarinen (CPT.I.7).

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge - Map I.11
Hubbard Park National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S NUMBER
1.	2 Hubbard Park	Ronald Fleming	2 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-28
2.	3 Hubbard Park	Abram & Antonia Chayes	3 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-26
3.	5 Hubbard Park	Charles & Fern Nesson	5 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-25
4.	6 Hubbard Park	Barclay & Minako Henderson	6 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-29
5.	8 Hubbard Park	William & Dianne Lam	8 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-14
6.	11 Hubbard Park 15 Hubbard Park	Helen Gring Wallace	11 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-41 222-11
7.	12 Hubbard Park	Judith Taves	12 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-15
8.	14 Hubbard Park 18 Hubbard Park	Louis Zetzel	14 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-16 222-17
9.	19 Hubbard Park	Edward & Marion MacMahon	19 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-12
10.	20 Hubbard Park	Thomas & Andrea Dupree	1010 Memorial Drive Cambridge, MA 02138	222-18
11.	26 Hubbard Park	Mason & Jean Smith	c/o State Street Bank Real Estate Department 225 Franklin Street Boston, MA 02101	222-19
12.	32 Hubbard Park	Donald & Dorothy Gonson	32 Hubbard Park Cambridge, MA 02138	222-22
13.	48 Hubbard Park	Harold & Beatrice Horvitz	152 Brattle Street Cambridge, MA 02138	222-3
14.	2 Mercer Circle	Barbara H. Floyd	2 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-74
15.	3 Mercer Circle	Derek & Sylvia Denny-Brown	3 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-73
16.	4 Mercer Circle	Bela & Ellen Hatvany	9 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-72

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lubbard Park National Register District (continued)

'ROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S NUMBER
7. 5 Mercer Circle	Adolph & Fanny Manoil	5 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-47
8. 6 Mercer Circle	Haven & Barbara Parker	6 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-184
9. 7 Mercer Circle	Jerome & Marian Weinberger	7 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-129
0. 8 Mercer Circle	Alan & Nancy Dworsky	8 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	220-52
1. 9 Mercer Circle	David & Mary Potter	132 Brattle Street Cambridge, MA 02138	220-53
2. 48 Sparks Street	John & Mary Harrison	48 Sparks Street Cambridge, MA 02138	220-183
3. 50 Sparks Street	Genevieve St. George	/ 50 Sparks Street Cambridge, MA 02138	220-160
4. 45 Sparks Street	Robert & Sarah Elgin	45 Sparks Street Cambridge, MA 02138	222-33
5. 47 Sparks Street	Marjorie Pickhardt	/47 Sparks Street Cambridge, MA 02138	222-32

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

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Old Cambridge, MAP I.10
Winthrop Square National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1.	106 Winthrop St. (8 Eliot Square)	Dominic & Fannie Carbone	8 Eliot Sq. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-17
2.	98 Winthrop St.	David & Ruth Rutstein	98 Winthrop St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-18
3.	69 Winthrop St.			162-9
4.	65 & 67 Winthrop	O'Brien Family Partnership	92 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-48
5.				162-49
6.	49 & 41 Winthrop	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-49
7.				162-50
8.	44 Boylston St.	Edward Taft, Edward Wheeler Jr., & James Newell, Trs. of the Di Gamma Trust	44 Boylston St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-14 162-4
9.	48 Boylston St. (69 Winthrop)	Bencion Moskow & Raymond Moskow, Trs. of Drayton Hall Trust	48 Boylston St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-9
10.	46-48 Dunster St.	Signet Associates	c/o James Storey, Esq. One Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	162-4 162-9
11.	52-54 Dunster St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-73
12.	53 Dunster St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-54
13.	25 Holyoke St. (74 Mt. Auburn)			
14.	76 Mt. Auburn St.	Winthrop Aldrich, Nevil Ford, Charles Hubbard, Jr. Samuel Weldon, J. Dudley Clark, Jr., Gelson T. King, Frederick M. Eaton, Trs.	76 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-62
15.	78 Mt. Auburn St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-11

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Winthrop Square N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY		OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
16.	82-88 Mt. Auburn	O'Brien Family Partnership	92 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, Ma. 02138	162-67, 162-68
17.	90-96 Mt. Auburn	O'Brien Family Partnership	92 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-5
18.	100 Mt. Auburn St.	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston Corp. Sole	c/o Fr. Luke Arakelian Holy Cross Armenian Church 100 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	162-59

Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
17. 195 Brattle St.	Allan Stone	195 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	235-83
18. 194 Brattle St.	Lawrence Kohlberg	194 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-28
19. 193 Brattle St.	Samuel Lowis	193 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	236-34
20. 192 Brattle St.	David Nathan	192 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-24
21. 190 Brattle St.	Robert Seamans	190 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-30
22. 182 Brattle St.	Elliot Forbes	182 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-29
23. 4 Fayerweather St.	Stanley Lawton	4 Fayerweather St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-65
24. 180 Brattle St.	Anna H. Jeffrey	180 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-36
25. 177 Brattle St.	Alice C. Jencks	177 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-58
26. 175 Brattle St.	Klaus Biemann	175 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-66
27. 174 Brattle St.	Henry Kloss	174 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-51
28. 170 Brattle St.	Freema Shapiro	170 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	239-60 239-61
29. 168 Brattle St.	Margaret Whittenborg	168 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	239-62
30. 167 Brattle St.	Andrew Turnbull	167 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-45
31. 165 Brattle St.	Horace Bright	165 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-15
32. 164 Brattle St.	Louis Jaffe	164 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	239-26
33. 163 Brattle St.	Helen M. Land	163 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-50
34. 161 Brattle St.	Isabelle Leighton	161 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-33

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge MAP I.9
Old Cambridge National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1.	17 Fresh Pond Parkway	Ross McFarland	Lake Road Dublin, NH	247-80
2.	8 Elmwood Ave.	James D. McGraw	8 Elmwood Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-50
3.	9 Elmwood Ave.	Elizabeth & Emily Booth	9 Elmwood Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-7
4.	14 Elmwood Ave.	Celia V. Scupper	14 Elmwood Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-3
5.	15 Elmwood Ave.	Horace Frost & N.E. Trust Co., Trs.	New England Merchants Bank 28 State Street Boston, MA 02109	246-26
6.	20 Elmwood Ave.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-2
7.	26 Elmwood Ave.	Louis Counihan	26 Elmwood Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-18
8.	30 Elmwood Ave.	Joseph Bigelow III & Mary Bigelow	30 Elmwood Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	240-35
9.	33 Elmwood Ave.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-33
10.	215 Brattle St.	Nathan Shiverick	215 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	247-138
11.	213 Brattle St.	Mildred Housen	222 Chestnut Hill Rd. Newton, MA 02167	247-139
12.	209 Brattle St.	Robert Segal	209 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	247-189
13.	205 Brattle St.	Leland Littlefield	205 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	235-70
14.	202 Brattle St.	Franklin Carter	202 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-21
15.	200 Brattle St.	Gregory Rochlin	200 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-19
16.	198 Brattle St.	Thomas Marill	198 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	246-27

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Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
35. 160 Brattle St.	Gabriella Jeppson	160 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	239-8
36. 159 Brattle St.	Cambridge Historical Society	159 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-10
37. 158 Brattle St.	Daniel Cheever	c/o John W. Bryant Fiduciary Trust Co. P.O. Box 1647 Boston, MA 02105	239-9
38. 157 Brattle St.	Bernard Badler	157 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	238-9
39. 156 Brattle St.	Charles Hamilton	156 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-38
40. 155 Brattle St.	Frank Vorenberg	155 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-16
41. 154 Brattle St.	Benjamin Rowland, Jr.	154 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-2
42. 153 Brattle St.	Mason Hammond	153 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-15
43. 152 Brattle St.	Harold Horvitz	152 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-3
44. 151 Brattle St.	Leston Havens	151 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-14
45. 150 Brattle St.	Gerald L. & Beryl W. Chan	150 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-4
46. 149 Brattle St.	Elizabeth Friedman & Gerald Berlin	New England Merchants Bank of Boston 28 State St. Boston, MA 02109	223-47
47. 148 Brattle St.	Gardner Sutton	148 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-5
48. 147 Brattle St.	Dr. Lawrence Harmann	147 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-43
49. 146 Brattle St.	Virginia Deknatel	146 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-40
50. 145 Brattle St.	Diocese of the Armenian Church of America	Armenian Holy Trinity Apostolic Church of Greater Boston 145 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-44

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Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
51. 144 Brattle St.	Maurice Lazarus	144 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-24
52. 143 Brattle St.	Diocese of the Armenian Church of America	Armenian Holy Trinity Apostolic Church of Greater Boston 145 Brattle Street Cambridge, MA 02138	223-45
53. 142 Brattle St.	Philip Eiseman	142 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-23
54. 140 Brattle St.	Peter Soloman	140 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-46
55. 138 Brattle St.	John Meyer	138 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	222-47
56. 27 Craigie St.	Arthur K. Soloman	27 Craigie St. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-25
57. 26 Craigie St.	Richard & Mirella Giacconi	26 Craigie St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-59
58. 25 Craigie St.	Graham Gund	c/o Bruce Operowski Cambridge Trust Co. 1336 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	223-6
59. 4 Buckingham St.	Albert Koch	4 Buckingham St. Cambridge, MA 02138	224-40
60. 23 Craigie St.	John & Giles Constable	177 Coolidge Hill Rd. Cambridge, MA 02138	224-19
61. 22 Craigie St.	Oliver & Agnes Brooks	22 Craigie St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-2
62. 21 Craigie St.	Eric & Carol Uhl-Nordlinger	11 Kennedy Road Cambridge, MA 02138	224-18
63. 20 Craigie St.	Donald & Susanah Troutman	20 Craigie St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-28
64. 16 Craigie St.	Lydia Thayer	16 Craigie St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-4
65. 134-136 Brattle	Robert Hall (134) Bernard Higonnet (136)	134 Brattle St. 136 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-143 220-142

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Old Cambridge, N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
66. 132 Brattle St.	David & Mary Potter	132 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-53
67. 130 Brattle St.	Alvin Kahn	130 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-54
68. 128 Brattle St.	Frances & Sophie Lehar	137 Marlborough St. Boston, MA 02116	220-55
69. 126 Brattle St.	Elsie Mitchell	126 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-56
70. 125 Brattle St.	Margaret Alles	125 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-39
71. 124 Brattle St.	Catherine Capp	124 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-155
72. 123 Brattle St.	Katrina E.H. Moore	c/o Borestone Mtn. Box 247, Monson, ME 04464	218-44
73. 121 Brattle St.	William Gordon	121 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-
74. 121A Brattle St.	William S. Barnes	121A Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-49
75. 115 Brattle St.	Jean Brooks	115 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-13
76. 114 Brattle St.	Katherine J. Bacon	114 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-107
77. 113 Brattle St.	Ernest Benshimol	15 Shore Road Arlington, MA 02174	217-12
78. 112 Brattle St.	Charles Kuhn	112 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-5
79. 108 Brattle St.	Richard Chute	108 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-19
80. 105 Brattle St.	United States Gov't.	Longfellow House 105 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-11
81. 101 Brattle St.	Episcopal Divinity School	99 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-17

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Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
82. 100 Brattle St.	Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	100 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-18
83. 4 Willard St.	G. D'Andelot Belin	4 Willard St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-23
84. 8 Willard St.	Mary S. Marian	1274 Filbert St. San Francisco, CA	219-22
85. 18 Willard St.	Sarah Carleton	18 Willard St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-31
86. 2 Willard St. Court	Robert & Mary Ellen Preusser	2 Willard St. Ct. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-32
87. 5 Longfellow Park	Boston Monthly Meeting of Friends	5 Longfellow Park Cambridge, MA 02138	219-28 219-29
88. 6 Longfellow Park	William Harris	6 Longfellow Park Cambridge, MA 02138	219-47
89. 7 Longfellow Park	Willard Luther	7 Longfellow Park Cambridge, MA 02138	219-38
90. 10-10 1/2 Longfellow	Alfred Crompton	10 Longfellow Park Cambridge, MA 02138	219-48
91. 16 Longfellow Park	Donald Hornig	16 Longfellow Park Cambridge, MA 02138	219-39
92. 11 Hawthorn St.	Amy D. Hall	11 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-10
93. 15 Hawthorn St.	Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	15 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-11
94. 23 Hawthorn St.	T. Berry Brazelton	23 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-12
95. 31 Hawthorn St.	Charles Wadsworth	31 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-45
96. 35 Hawthorn St.	Mrs. Jay Cerf	35 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-46
97. 37 Hawthorn St.	Victoria Glaser	37 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-44
98. 41 Hawthorn St.	Stockton & Frances L. Hull, Trs.	Longfellow Park Trust c/o R.M. Bradley 250 Boylston St. Boston, MA 02116	219-14

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Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners cont'd.:

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
99.	49 Hawthorn St.	Daniel Dawes	49 Hawthorn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-15
100.	183 Mt. Auburn St.	Cambridge Skating Club	40 Willard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	219-37
101.	173 Mt. Auburn St.	Nellie Perry	173 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-16
102.	175 Mt. Auburn St.	National Association for Armenian Studies & Research	175 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-17
103.	99 Brattle St.	Episcopal Divinity School	99 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	219-17
104.	94 Brattle St.	William & Dorothy LeMessurier	94 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	167-69
105.	92 Brattle St.	Douwe Busey Yntema	92 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	167-2
106.	90 Brattle St.	Mrs. R.W. Hall	c/o William Sabine 90 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	167-3
107.	85 Brattle St.	Hildreth Burnett	85 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	170-30
108.	83 Brattle St.	Radcliffe College	83 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	170-29
109.	6-12 Mason St.	Theodora Keith	Bethel, Vt. 05032	170-27
110.	14-18 Mason St.	Radcliffe College	14 Mason St. Cambridge, MA 02138	170-37
111.	3 Phillips Place	Weston College Corp.	3 Phillips Place Cambridge, MA 02138	170-5
112.	5 Phillips Place	Dr. Robert & Claire Ganz	5 Phillips Place Cambridge, MA 02138	170-36
113.	7 Phillips Place	Mrs. Malcolm E. Peabody	7 Phillips Place Cambridge, MA 02138	170-37
114.	9 Phillips Place	Episcopal Divinity School	99 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	170-34
115.	2 1/2 Berkeley St.	Lloyd & Nancy Aiello	2 1/2 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	170-33

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Old Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
116. 199 Brattle St.	Hugh Stubbins	199 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	235-83
117. 133 Brattle St.	Dr. Martin Falxa	133 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-61
118. 7 Brown St.	Dwight Andrews	7 Brown St. Cambridge, MA 02138	220-110
119. 1 Mercer Circle	Dr. Kerson Huang	1 Mercer Circle Cambridge, MA 02138	7 220-54

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.8
Harvard Yard National Register District
(Extension)

All buildings are owned by President & Fellows of Harvard College,
1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138

PROPERTY	ASSESSOR'S #
1. Fogg Art Museum ~~159~~	136-36.
2. Robinson Hall	159-1
3. Sever Hall	159-1
4. Emerson Hall	159-1
5. Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts	136-4
6. President's House	159-1
7. Dana-Palmer House, Quincy St.	136-2
8. Harvard Union	136-26
9. Widener Library	159-1

159-1

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

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Old Cambridge, MAP I.5
Gold Coast National Register District

PROPERTY		OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1-7.	9-11, 13-29, 35-45, 47-57, 63, 44, 30-42 Bow Street	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	133-3, 133-4, 133-5, 133-7, 133-49, 133-12, 160-60, 160-30,
8.	12 Bow Street	Eliodora Perez, Josephine Yanguis	12 Bow Street Cambridge, MA 02138	133-21
9.	20 Arrow Street	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Corp. Sole	34 Mount Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	133-4
10.	24 Arrow Street	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Corp.	34 Mount Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02138	133-5
11.	14-18 Plympton Street	James Ames, Victor Jones, Osborne .gram, Trs.; Harvard Crimson Tr.	c/o Osborne Ingram 2900 Prudential Center Boston, MA 02199	133-9 133-10
12.	22 Plympton St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	133-8
13.	9 Linden Street	Lawrence Johnson, Charles Bolton, Richard Wheatland, Trs. of Delphic Tr.	c/o Richard Wheatland 10 Post Office Sq. Room 616 Boston, MA 02109	160-55 160-60
14.	10 Linden St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Boston, MA 02138	
15.	43-45 Mt. Auburn St.	Pi Eta Speakers Associates	c/o Thomas Swan Emerson & Swan 111 Lenox St. Norwood, MA 02062	133-49
16.	47-49 Mt. Auburn St.	George Demers & George Demers, Jr.	111 Radcliffe Road Belmont, MA 02178	133-12

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.6
Harvard Houses National Register District

All owned by President & Fellows of Harvard College, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138

PROPERTY	ASSESSOR's #
1. Kirkland House	163-39
2. John Hicks House (64 Boylston)	163-39
3. Eliot House	163-40
4. Winthrop House	163-39
5. McKinlock Hall	161-73
6. Dunster House	162-61
7. Lowell House	161-76
8. Quincy House	163-39
9. Owl Club	?
10. Phoenix - S.K. Club (72 Mt. Auburn St.)	161-1
11. Iroquios Club (74 Mt. Auburn St.)	162-62

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.7
Harvard Square National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 2-14 Boylston St. 2. 1382-1390 Massachusetts Ave.	Justin Wyner & Donald Wyner & National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Trs. of V/W of George Wyner & Thelma Alper, Tr. of the David Gorfinkle Trust	c/o Shawmut Bank Box 2176 Attn: Mr. Manchester Trust Department Boston, MA 02211	160-69
3. 5-7 Boylston St. (10 Brattle St.)	Ruth Dunbar & Frederick Hilton, Trs.	c/o Richard Dow Agent 18 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	160-57
4. 1420-1442 Massachusetts Ave.	Barbara Murphy, Tr. of Cambridge Common Real Estate Trust	c/o Titiev & Greenman 185 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109	169-80

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.3
Berkeley Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 4 Berkeley St.	Episcopal Divinity School	99 Brattle St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-5
2. 6 Berkeley St.	Milton & Vivian Katz	6 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-4
3. 8 Berkeley St.	Charles & Josephine Rathbone	8 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-3
4. 12 Berkeley St.	Elizabeth Anderson & Michael Hamilton	12 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-2
5. 16 Berkeley St.	A. John Erdman III & Luise Erdman	16 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	217-1
6. 20 Berkeley St.	Francis Gamble	20 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-11
7. 22 Berkeley St.	Stanley D. & Sayre Sheldon	22 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	218-8
8. 1 Berkeley St.	Rowena & Morse Langer	1 Berkeley Street Cambridge, MA 02138	216-24
9. 3 Berkeley St.	Frank Westheimer	3 Berkeley Street Cambridge, MA 02138	216-23
10. 5 Berkeley St.	Barbara Rockwell	5 Berkeley Street Cambridge, MA 02138	216-25
11. 11 Berkeley St.	David Bailey	11 Berkeley Street Cambridge, MA 02138	216-26
12. 13 Berkeley St.	Bernard McCabe	13 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	216-21
13. 15 Berkeley St.	Gabrielle Keyes	15 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	216-29
14. 17 Berkeley St.	Richard & Irene Pipes	17 Berkeley St. Cambridge, MA 02138	216-30
15. 19 Berkeley St.	Diana T. Michaels	3316 Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	216-15
16. 21 Berkeley St.	Arthur & Isabella Dubow	21 Berkeley Street Cambridge, MA 02138	216-33

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.4
Cambridge Common National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 23-25 Church St.	First Church of Christ, Scientist	13 Waterhouse St. Cambridge, MA 02138	169-7 169-8
2. 27-29 Church St.	Dew-Lee, Inc.	129 Upland Road Cambridge, MA 02140	169-68
3. 31-33 Church St.	Elida Lavash	c/o Bertha Julian P.O. Box 464 Chatham, MA 02659	169-67
4- 10-12 & 14-16 5. Farwell Place	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1340 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	169-15, 169-16 169-17
6- 13,17, 19, 18-20, 11. 22, 24 Farwell Place	Christ Church	Zero Garden Street Cambridge, MA 02138	169-22, 169-9- 169-21, 169-2 169-18, 169-1
12. 1 Garden St.	Christ Church	Zero Garden St. Cambridge, MA 02138	169-3
13. 2 Garden St.	Christ Church	Zero Garden St. Cambridge, MA 02138	169-53
14. 3 Garden St.	Christ Church	Zero Garden St. Cambridge, MA 02138	169-70
15. 1 Waterhouse St.	Charles Blevins, Tr. Arsenal Sq. Trust	19 Garden St. Cambridge, MA 02138	172-45
16. 5 Waterhouse St.	Charles Blevins, Tr.	19 Garden St. Cambridge, MA 02138	172-43
17. 7 Waterhouse St.	Ernest Kitzinger	7 Waterhouse St. Cambridge, MA 02138	172-30
18. 9 Waterhouse St.	American National Red Cross	9 Waterhouse St. Cambridge, MA 02138	172-29

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge MAP I.1
Ash Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 5 Ash Street	Lawrence & Carolyn Tribe	5 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-88
2. 9 Ash Street	Giovanna Bowers	9 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-72
3. 12 Ash "	Peter Albrecht & Margaret Page	12 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-30
4. 13 Ash "	Simmons Int., Ltd.	136 Lakeshore Drive North Palm Beach, Fla. 33408	167-76
5. 15 Ash "	Edwin & Jean Green	15 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-77
6. 14-16 Ash "	George & Shirley Carter	16 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-91 167-92
7. 18 Ash "	Edwin & Jean Green	15 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-28
8. 19 Ash "	John Hammond	19 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-40
9. 151 Mt. Auburn	Robert Schumacher & Curtis Pollari	24 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-27
10. 153 Mt. Auburn	Anna Strobel	23 Ash Street Cambridge, MA 02138	167-41
11. 154 Mt. Auburn	Anastasia Bartel & Maguerite Kimball	154 Mt. Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02138	166-12
12. 156-158 Mt. Auburn St.	Mark Gibbons & John Dietry, Trs.	Mayfair Realty Trust 134 Mt. Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02138	166-1
13. 6 Ash St. Place	Ruth P. Gray	6 Ash St. Place Cambridge, MA 02138	167-31
14. 8 Ash St. Place	Edwin Kemble	8 Ash St. Place Cambridge, MA 02138	167-32
15. 10 Ash St. Pl.	Christopher & Esther Pullman	10 Ash St. Place Cambridge, MA 02138	167-33
16. 12 Ash St. Pl.	Charlene Engelhard	12 Ash St Place Camb ridge, MA 02138	167-65

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Old Cambridge, MAP I.2
Avon Hill National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1.	27 Agassiz Street	Sybil Templeton	27 Agassiz Street Cambridge, MA 02140	211-48
2.	33 Agassiz Street	Edward & Mary Samp	33 Agassiz Street Cambridge, MA 02140	211-47
3.	24 Agassiz Street	Richard Caves & Michael Porter	24 Agassiz Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-57
4.	30 Agassiz Street	Perry & Elizabeth Miller	30 Agassiz Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-68
5.	8 Arlington St.	Sara Livermore	8 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-69
6.	10 Arlington St.	Andrew & Ann Bartholomew	10 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-70
7.	12 Arlington St.	Andrea Warburg	12 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-67
8.	14 Arlington St.	Ann Strieby Philips	14 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-63
9.	16 Arlington St.	Richard & Angelica Harter	16 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-10
10.	22 Arlington St.	T. Lux & Patricia Feininger	22 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-9
11.	24 Arlington St.	Donald & Suzanne Wexler	24 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-8
12.	28 Arlington St.	John & Karin Tate	28 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-51
14.	30 Arlington St.	Robert & Elizabeth Reid	30 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-50
15.	32 Arlington St.	Priscilla & Hugh Montgomery	32 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-4
16.	36 Arlington St.	Victor & Ellen Weisskopf	36 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-3
17.	26 Arlington St.	John & Mary Flender	26 Arlington Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-7
18.	38-40 Arlington	H.A. Crosby & Grace Forbes	38 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-2

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Avon Hill N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
19. 42 Arlington St.	Bernard Feld	42 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-1
20. 11 Arlington St.	Peter & Jeanne Sevigny	11 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-12
21. 13 Arlington St.	North Congregational Church of Cambridge, Inc.	c/o Marcus Marton 10 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02109	177-13
22. 15 Arlington St.	Lloyd & Nadine Rodwin	15 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-14
23. 17-17A Arlington	John & Emma Dawson	17 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-15
24. 19 Arlington St.	Preston & Laura Munter	19 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-16
25. 25 Arlington St.	David & Kathlean Clem	25 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-17
26. 33 Arlington St.	Stanley & Mary Tambiah	33 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-46
27. 35 Arlington St.	Grace Mazur	c/o Dane 342 Warren Street Brookline, MA 02146	210-30
28. 37 Arlington St.	Judith & F.L. Clauson, Jr.	37 Arlington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-31
29. 4 Humboldt St. (7 Linnaean St.)	Gerald & Hilda Devino	7 Linnaean St. Cambridge, MA. 02138	176-74
30. 10 Humboldt St.	Derrick TePaske & Elizabeth Collins	10 Humboldt St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-43
31. 12 Humboldt St.	Daniel & Karin Weller	12 Humboldt St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-44
32. 9-11 Humboldt	Kwang Lim, Hesung Chun, Edward Tongju Koh & Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.	Edward Tonju Koh Trustee 11 Buena Vista Park Cambridge, MA 02140	176-32 176-67
33. 15 Humboldt St.	John Patrick & Joan Doyle	15 Humboldt St. Cambridge, MA 02140	
34. 17 Humboldt St.	Mary Hames	17 Humboldt Street Cambridge, MA 02140	176-30

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Avon Hill N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
52. 4-4a Walnut Ave.	Phillip Gates	4 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-68
53. 6 Walnut Ave.	Kenneth & Selma Arrow	6 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-27
54 54. 8-10 Walnut Ave.	Francis & Susan Colannino	8 Walnut Avenue Cambridge, MA 02140	210-40
55. 3 Walnut Ave.	John & Kathleen Born	3 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-18
56. 5 Walnut Ave.	Michael & Gail Mazur	5 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-19
57. 7 Walnut Ave.	Sandra Lovell	7 Walnut Avenue Cambridge, MA 02140	~~177-62~~ 177-63
58. 7A Walnut Ave.	Ella Zonis	c/o Zion 45 Juniper Road Belmont, MA 02178	177-62
59. 9 Walnut Ave.	Charles & Lillian Ferraro.	9 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	177-21
60. 11 Walnut Ave. (80 Upland Road)	Marian Cassidy	80 Upland Road Cambridge, MA 02140	177-57
61. 140 Upland	Irwin Oppenheim & Bernice Buresh	140 Upland Road Cambridge, MA 02140	210-4
62. 27 (21) Washington	William & Ruth Hsiao	21 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	211-36
63. 33 Washington Ave. (garage owned jointly by all except #7)	Jill Hamilton	33 Washington Ave., #1	211-54
	Blenda Wilson	33 Washington Ave., #2	
	Robert Duncan Luce	33 Washington Ave., Apts. 3 & 4	
	Sarah Carleton	33 Washington Ave. #5	
	Joseph Brenner	33 Washington Ave. #6	
	Louise Sullivan	33 Washington Ave. #7 Cambridge, MA 02140	

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Avon Hill N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
35. 16 Lancaster St.	Province of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Inc.	947 Park St. Attleboro, MA 02703	176-58
36. 18 Lancaster St.	Ann Vernez & Robert Swain	18 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-38
37. 30 Lancaster St.	Stanley & Harlow Estes	30 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-29
38. 36 Lancaster St.	Norma Wasserman, Sharon Cerny, Tr. of Ricoa Realty Trust	5 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	211-21
PL 39- 5 Lancaster St. 40. 9 Lancaster St.	Sharon Cerny, Tr. of Ricoa Realty Trust	5 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-16 176-17
41. 13 Lancaster St.	Lillian & Annie Minkowitz	13 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-18
42. 15 Lancaster St.	Chris Keppelman	15 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-19
43. 17 Lancaster St.	Edward & Majorie Lebo	1 Longfellow Place #521 Boston, MA 02114	176-20
44. 19 Lancaster St.	John & Ada Moriarty	19 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-21
45. 21-23 Lancaster	Louise Mullennix & Dorothy Smith	21 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-22
46. 25 Lancaster St.	Gerrit & Ann Zwart	25 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-23
47. 27 Lancaster St.	Arthur & Nora Jaffe	27 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-24
48. 29 Lancaster St.	Juan & Solita Marichal	29 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-25
49. 31 Lancaster St.	Robert Barnes & Gatewood Colvin	31 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-26
50. 37 Lancaster St.	Patricia Field	37 Lancaster St. Cambridge, MA 02140	176-27
51. 2 Walnut Ave.	Alexander & Jane Rich	2 Walnut Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-45

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Avon Hill N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
64. 49 Washington Ave.	Lesley College	29 Everett St. Cambridge, MA 02140	211-3
65. 63 Washington Ave.	Ellen Keniston	63 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-10
66. 71 Washington Ave.	Alice Ryerson	1230 Green Bay Road Lake Forest, IL 60045	210-9
67. 81 Washington Ave.	David & Mary W. McClelland	81 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-5
68. 85 Washington Ave.	Joseph & Barbara Eachus	85 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-63
69. 87 Washington Ave.	Robert & Christina Haynes	87 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-6
70. 89 Washington Ave.	Juliana & Juliana F. Painter	89 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-62
71. 91 Washington Ave.	Inge Schneier Hoffman	91 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-64
72. 101 Washington Ave.	Robert & Ellen Spaethling	101 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-6
73. 107 Washington Ave.	Peter & Miriam Dow	107 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-42
74. 26 Washington Ave.	Thomas Brennan	26 Washington Ave.	211-34 ~~210~~
75. 78 Washington Ave.	Hans & Herta Loeser	78 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-32
76. 86-88 Washington Ave.	David Pritchard & Harriet Grilsinger, Trs.	86-88 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-33
77. 92 Washington Ave.	Rodney & Christie Dennis	92 Washington Ave Cambridge, MA 02140	210-34
78. 108 Washington Ave.	Jay Lorsch & Patricia Hodgson	108 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-35 210-36
79. 114 Washington Ave.	Charles & Hope Hare	114 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02140	210-29
80. 58 Washington Ave.	Howard Medwed, et. al.	58 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	176-28
81. 29 Washington Ave.	Frederick & Laura Gibson	29 Washington Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	211-55

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

MC I 5

Mid-Cambridge, MAP I.5
Maple Avenue National Register District

PROPERTY		OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1-2.	6 & 8 Maple Ave.	Robert & Katheryn Preyer	6 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	113-2 113-82
3.	8 1/2 Maple Ave.	Bruce McPherson & Anne Hawley	8 1/2 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	113-83
4.	12 Maple Ave.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	113-65
5.	14 Maple Ave.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	113-65
6.	16 Maple Ave.	Peter & Suzannah Doeringer	16 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	113-64
7.	20 Maple Ave.	Bailey Aldrich	120 Brattle Street Cambridge, MA 02138	113-5
8.	24 Maple Ave.	Euphenia Rousso-poulos	24 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	113-6
9.	26 Maple Ave.	Nellie Quinn	56 Haskell Street Cambridge, MA 02140	113-70
10.	15 Maple Ave.	Robert & Sally Gelardin	173 Hancock Street Cambridge, MA 02138	112-66
11.	17 Maple Ave.	Emile Dupont	8 Lake Street Webster, MA 01570	112-106
12-13.	19-21 Maple Ave.	Charlotte Janunas	19 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	112-135
14.	23 Maple Avenue	Nichaolas Sabley	23 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	112-102
15.	25 Maple Ave.	Charlotte Isinstadt	25 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	112-103
16.	27 Maple Ave.	Marceline Gillis	c/o Ann Fenley 223 Mt. View Avenue Staten Island, N.Y. 10314	112-63
17.	29 Maple Ave.	Harold & Blanche Skolnick	29 Maple Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138	112-62
18.	31 Maple Ave.	Sherman Spunt, Trs. of the Alpha Trust	Box 172 21 Elmer Street Cambridge, MA 02138	112-61

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Mid Cambridge - Map I.6
City Hall National Register District

ROPERTY		OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S NUMBER
.1.	795 Massachusetts Avenue	City of Cambridge	City Manager City Hall Cambridge, MA 02139	118-33
.2.	763 Massachusetts Avenue	Earl W. Carr Reed Miller John Mill, Trs.	c/o Clifford Miller 1394 Beacon Street Brookline, MA 02146	107-1
.3.	731-751 Massachusetts Avenue	Maurice Simon, Tr./ Central Trust	3 Center Plaza Room 530 Boston, MA 02108	107-9
.4.	719 Massachusetts Avenue	Rink Realty Trust	727 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139	107-8
.5.	7 Temple Street	Cambridge Y.W.C.A./	7 Temple Street Cambridge, MA 02139	107-74
.6.	12 Inman Street #11	Marjorie & Robert Swan	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	107-99
	#12, 24, 32, 42, 44, 52	Lewis Pollack Louis F. DiGiovanni/	Inman House Realty Trust Suite 500 470 Totten Pond Road Waltham, MA 02154	
	#13	Woodly Chapman	c/o K.C.D. Realty Trust Box 212 Cambridge, MA 02138	
	#14	Dorothy I. Bowen	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
	#15	Mary M. Baures	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
	#21	Walter & Marlene Hahn	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
	#22	Barry S. Blum	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
	#23	James & Mary Brown	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
	#25	Phillipe & Guillemine deLocoste/	333 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02139	

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City Hall National Register District (continued)

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S NUMBER
#31,	Paul Foley	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#33, 35	Judith Freiman	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#41	Robert & Jean Brown	c/o George Byars 15 Vincent Street Cambridge, MA 02140	
#43	Roderick & Eleanor Hoag	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#45	Nicolette Webb	226 East 89th Street #3C New York, NY 10028	
#51	Ian S. Hobbs	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#53	Warren D. Wells	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#54	Mehran Bijan	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#55	Elizabeth McLoughlin /	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#61	Peter Schlesinger	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#62	Steen Parl	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#63	Anthony French	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02 39	
#64	Richard Rivers	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
#65	Vladimer Florek	12 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	
8 Inman Street	United Antiochian Society of St. Mary/	8 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	107-2

MC I 3

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Mid-Cambridge, MAP I.3
Harvard Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 335 Harvard St.	John Reynolds	335 Harvard St. Cambridge, MA 02138	115-66
2. 335A Harvard St.	Rubin Klainer	185 Devonshire St. Boston, MA 02110	115-72
3. 337 Harvard St.	Anne Crawford	24 Dana Street Cambridge, MA 02138	115-33
	Gay Lamson	339 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	
	Benjamin Hopkins	22 Dana Street Cambridge, MA 02138	
	Michael Liston	337 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	
4. 341 Harvard St.	Frederick Taylor	341 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	135-67
5. 336 Harvard St.	John Kernochan	142 Irving St. Watertown, MA 02172	116-22
6. 338 Harvard St.	University Lutheran Assn. of Greater Boston	338 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	116-63
7. 340 Harvard St.	James & Mildred DiNungio	257 Clifton Street Belmont, MA 02178	116-62
8. 342-344 Harvard	Muriel Dunne	342 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02138	116-20

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MC I 2

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Mid-Cambridge, Map I.2
Garfield Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 19 Garfield St.	Anthony & Ursala Cecere	7 Jonathan Lane Chelmsford, MA 01824	154-16
2. 27 Garfield St.	Costa & Jacqueline Limberakis	27 Garfield St. Cambridge, MA 02138	154-15
3. 31-33 Garfield	Anthre Cassimatis	661 19th Street San Pedro, CA 90731	154-14
4. 39 Garfield St.	Gopal Devi Chawla, Tr.	c/o Lakshmic Mehta 210 Babcock Street Brookline, MA 02146	154-13
5. 45 Garfield St.	Barbara Signer	45 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	154-49
6. 49 Garfield St.	Gabrielle Farrington	18 Hamilton Road, #301 Arlington, MA 02174	154-48
7. 55 Garfield St.	James Cassin	55 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	154-47
8. 67 Garfield St.	Nellie Wadman	67 Garfield St. Cambridge, MA 02138	154-45
9. 75 Garfield St.	Angelo Caragianes	75 Garfield St. Cambridge, MA 02138	154-44
10. 81 Garfield St.	Richard Hodgdon	81 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	154-43
11. 16 Garfield St.	Dr & Mrs. Counter Mr. & Mrs. Joe Skolnick Ms. Helen Lozoraitis	16 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	155-38
12. 20 Garfield St.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	155-2
13. 28 Garfield St.	Linda Sawyer	28 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	155-3
14-18. 34, 36, 44, 54 & 58 Garfield	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	155-4 155-5 155-6 155-7 155-8
19. 64 Garfield St.	Harold & Eileen McElarney	64 Garfield Street Cambridge, MA 02138	155-9
20. 74 Garfield St.	Baybank Trust Co. for Mary & Grace Lynch	c/o John Vincent 1348 Cambridge Street Cambridge, MA 02139	155-10

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MC I 2

Garfield Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
21. 80-82 Garfield St.	Luigi Lombardi	23 Academy Street Arlington, MA 02174	155-44

MC I 1

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Mid-Cambridge, MAP I.1
Bigelow Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 17 Inman St.	Margaret Lickley	c/o Higher Order Software 806 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-63
2. 19 Inman St.	John Morway, Tr.	Demos Realty Trust 21 Inman St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-62
3. 21 Inman St.	John Morway, Tr.	Patrick Peterson Trust 21 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-77
4. 21 1/2 Inman St.	John Morway	21 Inman Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-76
5. 6 Bigelow St.	Richard & Barbara May	6 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-34
6. 8 Bigelow St.	Lewis Macauley	8 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-35
7. 10 Bigelow St.	Richard Bell & Deborah Hawkins	10 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-68
8. 12 Bigelow St.	Dorothy Dolber & Lorne Compton	12 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-69
9. 14 Bigelow St.	Effie Hughes	14 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-37
10. 16 Bigelow St.	Lyle Spencer	16 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-38
11. 18 Bigelow St.	Sung Kyù & Jung Jo Woo	18-Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-39
12. 20-22 Bigelow St.	Thomas & Vito Alongi, Trs.	22 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-40
13. 24A Bigelow St.	Franklin & Judith Dunning	Apt. A 24 Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-41
14. 24B Bigelow St.	Michael Gallie	24B Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-41
15. 26A Bigelow St.	Lucia Tanner	26A Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-72

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Bigelow Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
16. 26B Bigelow St.	Martin Fosburg	26B Bigelow St Cambridge, MA 02139	118-72
17. 28A Bigelow St.	Paul Francisco	28A Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-73
18. 28B Bigelow St.	Lucy Lynch & Sangit Chatterjee	28B Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-73
19. 30A Bigelow St.	Malcolm Persen	30A Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-74
20. 30B Bigelow St.	Roland Grin	30B Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-74
21. 32A Bigelow St.	John Leiserson	32A Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-75
22. 32B Bigelow St.	Kaye & Richard Ferriter	32B Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-75
23. 34-36 Bigelow St.	Coronis Equip. & Real Estate Corp.	29 Vine Street Winchester, MA 01890	118-44 118-45
24. 38 Bigelow St.	Speros & Vasilia Gogos	43 Everett St. Arlington, MA 02174	118-46
25. 40 Bigelow St.	Coronis Equip. & Real Estate Corp.	29 Vine Street Winchester, MA 01890	118-47
26. 42 Bigelow St.	Florence Schaffer	49 Alden Street Revere, MA 02151	118-48
27. 44 Bigelow St.	George, John & William Guinane, Trs.	954 Cambridge St. Cambridge, MA 02141	118-49
29. 46 Bigelow St.	Davil MacDuff	46 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-50
30. 7 Bigelow St.	Evelyn Kelleherr	7 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-78
31. 9-11 Bigelow St.	Peter & Angelina Yanakopoulos	9 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-26 118-27
32. 13 Bigelow St.	Helen Ryan	13 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-25
33. 15 Bigelow St.	Edward & Lucy Karian	324 Common Street Watertown, MA 02172	118-24
34. 17 Bigelow St.	Francis Spinks	17 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-23

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Bigelow Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
35. 19 Bigelow St.	Sadie MacDougal	19 Bigelow St. Cambridge, MA 02139	118-22
36. 21-23 Bigelow	Patrick Maher, Tr. Maher Family Realty Tr.	48 Loyd Street Winchester, MA 01890	118-2 118-2
37. 25 Bigelow St.	Norman & Phyllis Gallanr	c/o D.B. Fisher, et.al. 25 Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-1 118-18
38. 29-33 Bigelow St.	Hazel Swallow	29 Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-17
39. 35 Bigelow St.	Cambridge Visiting Nurses Assn.	35 Bigelow Street Cambridge, MA 02139	118-16

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

East Cambridge - Map I.1
East Cambridge National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 31 Otis Street	John & Jeanne DiNucci/ Louise & Jenne Ferra-cane	c/o M. Colpits 28 Bedford Street Burlington, MA 01803	18-53
2. 57 Otis Street	Cosmo, Antonio & Elio Centrella	Greenwood Road Burlington, MA. 01803	24-110
3. 59 Otis "	Elvira Weisman, Tr. of Weisman Children's Trust	c/o Peter Nagle 74 Thorndike Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-111
4. 61 Otis "	James A. Otash	60 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-112
5. 63-65 Otis St.	Carmine P. Russo, Saverio Avello, and Jennie Ferraro	65 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-113
7. 67-69 Otis St.	James J. Murphy, con-signment for Caroline Murphy	19 Eliot Drive Stow, MA 01775	24-114 24-115
8. 73 Otis Street	Arthur M. Ferry	73 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-116
9. 75 Otis Street	Eileen L. Ferrick	75 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-117
10. 93 Otis "	Joseph Szulewski	93 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-94
11. 95-97 Otis St.	Joseph & Dorothy Szulewski	126 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-95 23-96
12. 99-101 Otis St.	Roman Catholic Arch-bishop of Boston Corp.	100 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-97
13. 103 Otis Street	John P. Canney	103 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-98
14. 105 Otis Street	John & Rita McKim	105 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-99
15. 107 Otis "	Edith Goss	109 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-100
16. 109 Otis "	Florence & Filameno Moretto	109 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-101

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East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
17.	60 Otis Street	James A. Otash	60 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-79
18.	62-64 Otis St.	John Camerlengo Exor	64 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-78
19.	66 Otis Street	Enrico & Katherine LaFratto	66 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-129
20.	68 Otis Street	Alfredo & Erondena Damaso	68 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-130
21.	70 Otis "	William & Antoinette Frammartino	70 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-75
22.	74 Otis "	Janet Strazzullo, Florence Morris	74 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-74
23.	78 Otis "	Louis & Elvira Ferullo	78 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-73
24.	80 Otis "	L.J. Realty Co.	31 Winthrop Road Lexington, MA 02178	24-72
25.	82 Otis "	Joseph, Evelyn & Anthony Travers, Virginia Hayes, & Lillian Camirand	82 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-71
26.	94 Otis "	Sarah D'Alba	94 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-35
27.	96 Otis "	Ernesto & Cesina Belloste	96 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-126
28.	98 Otis "	Jose Guilherme	98 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-125
29.	100 Otis "	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston Corp. - c/o Rev. John S. Dziok	100 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-33
30.	102 Otis "	Joseph S. Bailey	102 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-32
31.	104 Otis "	Joseph S. Bailey	102 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-31
32.	106-08 Otis St.	Elizabeth Altman	106 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-110

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East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
33.	116 Otis Street	Albert & Anna MacIntyre	76 Fifth Street Cambridge, MA 02141	25-109
34.	89 Sciarappa St.	Frank & Mary Oliver	89 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-139
35.	91-93 Sciarappa	Joseph & Elizabeth Baptista/Martin & Geraldine Mendo za	91 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-140
36.	72 Sciarappa St.	Kenneth & Elaine Daly	72 Sciarappa Street Camb ridge, MA 02141	24-70
37.	74 Sciarappa St.	Theodore & Mary Pasquarello	74 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-69
38.	80 Sciarappa St.	Annina Nardone	80 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-40
39.	86 Sciarappa St.	Robert & Grace Marino	86 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-39
40.	88 Sciarappa St.	Maureen V. Nardone	88 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-38
41.	90 Sciarappa St.	Ellen & Edward Blake	90 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-37
42.	92-94 Sciarappa	Rose Aceto	92 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-36
43.	102-104 Sciarappa Street	Edward & Virginia Bocca	102 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-4 24-3
44.	67 Spring St.	Matthew J. Loughran	67 Spring St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-61
45.	69 Spring "	Francis J. Budryk	69 Spring St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-62
46.	71 Spring "	Robert & Georgine Pennington	18 Garden Street Belmont, MA 02178	24-63
47.	73 Spring "	Nicola DiRenya, Donata DiRenya	73 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-64
48.	75 Spring St.	Joseph & Marie Regal	75 Sprin g Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-65
49.	77 Spring St.	Henry & Cecelia Kosinski	77 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-132

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East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
50. 79 Spring St.	Alfred & Gloria Rastellini	79 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-131
51. 66 Spring "	George Dinan	c/o Mrs. Joseph Dinan 96 Washington Street Reading, MA 01867	24-12
52. 68 Spring "	Victoria Pacheco	68 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-11
53. 70 Spring "	Ernest & Helen Ritchie	70 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-10
54. 72 Spring "	Jane Campbell	72 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-9
55. 74 Spring "	James & Dolores Glotzbach	4 Kenwood Avenue Stoneham, MA 02180	24-8
56. 76 Spring "	Stella Flowers & Robert Korecki	76 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-7
57. 78 Spring "	Hedwig Wendler	78 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-6
58. 80-82 Spring	Charles & Theresa Bowser	80 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-5
59. 84 Spring St.	Jose & Marie Barbosa	84 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	26-55
60. 86 Spring St.	Thomas & Rose Horgan	86 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	26-54
61. 88 Spring St.	Susan Stanton	c/o R. Winslow Poor 88 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	26-53
62. 90 Spring St.	Algerd & Josephine Kusa	34 Pine Street Bedford, MA 01730	26-52
63. 92 Spring St.	Gloria Mira	92 Spring Street Cambridge, MA 02141	26-51
64. 79 Third St.	Elizabeth Saccoccio	55 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-124
65. 83-85-87 Third Street	Americo Francisco, Tr. of Francisco Anthony Trust	75 Sciarappa Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-80 24-81 24-82
66. 89 Third St.	Joseph & Hugo Salemme	461 Beech Street Roslindale, MA 02131	24-83

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East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR's #
67. 91 Third Street	Paul & Eleanor Petricone	91 Third Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-84
68. 93 Third Street	Thomas & Sally Addison	93 Third Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-85
69. 95 Third Street	Americo Francisco, Tr. of Francisco Anthony Trust	75 Sciarappa St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-86
70. 103 Third St.	Holy Cross Parish of the Polish National Catholic Church	103 Third St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-87
71. 59 Thorndike St.	James & Marie O'Connell	59 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-88
72. 69 Thorndike "	Edward & Angie Stewart	69 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-89
73. 71-73 Thorndike	Edward & Alfred Szulewski	73 Thorndike Street Cambridge, MA 02141	24-90
74. 75-77 Thorndike	Sabina Mullen	5 Grant Street Woburn, MA 01801	24-91
75. 79 Thorndike St.	Sabina & Robert McCaigue	79 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-92
76. 81 Thorndike St.	Jose & Ambrosina Ignacio	81 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-93
77. 83 Thorndike St.	Joseph & Lena Iannuzzi	83 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-68
78. 85 Thorndike St.	Americo & Joseph Francisco, Evelina Gambino	85 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-37
79. 89 Thorndike St.	Mary Capodilupo	89 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-38
80. 91 Thorndike St.	Joseph DeFeudis	91 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-39
81. 93-95-97½ Thorndike St.	Angelina & Martin Cafasso, Jessie Dupuis	23 Hammond Street Cambridge, MA 02138	25-40 25-41
82. 97-99 Thorndike	Charles & Anne Markonish	99 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-42

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East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR's #
83.	101 Thorndike St.	William & Martha Fleming	2261 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132	25-43
84.	109 Thorndike St.	Alexander & Kazmiera Sosnowski	109 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA. 02141	25-44
85.	111-113½ Thorndike	William & Diane Younker	111 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-117 25-120
86.	66 Thorndike St.	Thomas & Rose Carmody	66 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-45
87.	70 Thorndike St.	Kevin & Nancy Connell	70 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-44
88.	74 Thorndike "	Cosmo & Alma Giacchetto	39 Monford Way Medford, MA 02141	24-43
89.	76-76½-78 Thorndike St.	John & Alice Gargano	149 Cambridge St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-42
90.	80 Thorndike St.	Vincent & Carmela Lena Drogo	80 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	24-41
91.	84-86 Thorndike	Mary Gargano	86 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-69 25-68
92.	88 Thorndike St.	Joseph & Eleanor Thomas	88 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-67
93.	90 Thorndike St.	Jean Raymond	90 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-66
94.	92 Thorndike St.	Anita Priestly	92 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-65
95.	94 Thorndike St.	James & Mary Gravelese	94 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-64
96.	96A Thorndike St.	John & Madeline White	96A Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-133
97.	96 Thorndike St. (rear) 98 Thorndike St.	John & Raffailena Carbone	98 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-132 ~~25-133~~
98.	102 Thorndike St.	Anna Lieuko	102 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-61
99.	104-106 Thorndike	Lommaso & Lucrezia Sasso, Sergio & Mania Gentile	104 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA. 02141	25-60

ECII

East Cambridge N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
100. 110 Thorndike St.	Nicola Biasella	110 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-59
101. 112 Thorndike St.	James Otash	60 Otis St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-58
102. 114 Thorndike St.	Alfred & Elsie Paglierani	114 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-57
103. 116 Thorndike St.	Mary & Katherine Lundergan	116 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	25-56
104. 30 Second St.	Alexander & Anna Olsen	30 Second Street Cambridge, MA 02141	18-26
105. 32 Second St.	James & Phyllis Rennie	8 Janis Terrace Woburn, MA 02178	18-25
106. 34 Second St.	Valentine Hayes	34 Second St. Cambridge, MA 02141	18-54
107. 36 Second St.	Nicholas DeBenedetto	36 Second St. Cambridge, MA 02141	18-21
108. 38 Second St.	Silverio & Mary Almeida	38 Second St. Cambridge, MA 02141	18-20
109. 40 Second St.	Charles Webb	7 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	18-19
110. 42 Second St.	Daniel & Mary Almeida	42 Second St. Cambridge, MA 02141	18-18
111. 44 Second St.	Anthony & Thelma Ferdinand	44 Second Street Cambridge, MA 02141	18-17
112. Otis Street (Courthouse)	Middlesex Cty.	40 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	19-24
113. Otis Street (Registry of Deeds)	Middlesex Cty.	40 Thorndike St. Cambridge, MA 02141	19-23
114. 113 Otis Street	Donata & Vincenzo Mazzola	113 Otis Street Cambridge, MA 02141	23-114

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CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

East Cambridge - Map I.2
Winter Street National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR's #
1.	19 Winter St.	Vincent & Mary Errichetti	19 Winter St. Cambridge, MA 02141	21-108
2.	21 "	Santa & Hilda Camplise	21 Winter St. Cambridge, MA 02141	21-107
3.	23-23½ Winter	Benjamin Capone	230 Msgr. O'Brien Hwy. Cambridge, MA 02141	21-115
4.	25-25½ "	Leo & Anna Mochi	25 Winter St. Cambridge, MA 02141	21-104
5.	27 Winter St.	Carolina Celano	c/o Rose Bertolino 17 Danby Road Stoneham, MA. 02180	21-95
6.	29-29½ Winter	Carolina Celano	c/o Rose Bertolino 17 Danby Road Stoneham, MA 02180	21-76
7.	31 Winter St.	John Joseph & Helen Coughlin	31 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	21-77
8.	33-33½ Winter	Catherine Traniello	33 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	21-55
9.	22 Winter St.	Anna Michi	25 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	21-29
10.	24 Winter St.	James Carbone	24 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	21-28
11.	26 Winter St.	James Carbone	24 Winter Street Camb ridge, MA 02141	21-27
12.	28-30 Winter	Thomas Murphy	3 Soden Place Cambridge, MA 02139	21-25 21-26
13.	61 Winter St.	Clarence & Irene Young, Walvy & Antony Miemyski	61 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	22-20
14.	65 Winter St.	John & Loretta Noonan	65 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	22-97
15.	69 Winter St.	Andrew Maddalo & Eleanor Galzarano	69 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	22-22
16.	71 Winter St.	Joseph & Elvira Furtado	71 Winter Street Cambridge, MA 02141	22-23

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EC I.2

Winter Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
17. 75 Winter St.	Dennis & Mary DiPietro	75 Winter St. Cambridge, MA 02141	22-24
18. 77-79 Winter	Walter Raymond	77 Winter St. Cambridge, MA 02141	22-25

CPT I 1

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Cambridgeport MAP I.1
Upper Magazine Street National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1.	Grace Methodist Episcopal Church 56 Magazine St.	Grace Methodist Episcoapl Church	c/o Mary Davidson, Treasurer 23 Cottage St. Cambridge, MA 02139	103-30
2.	52 Magazine St.	Betty Jane, Robert, & Virginia Busiek	23 Perry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-48
3.	50 Magazine St.	Japheth & Adassa Baugh	50 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-49
4.	48 Magazine St.	David Peterson	48 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-50
5.	44 Magazine St.	Quesner & Jeanne Delva	44 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-75
6.	42 Magazine St.	Carol Brown	42 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-74
7.	34 Magazine St.	Sarah Raynor	5 Pleasant Place Cambridge, MA 02139	106-1
8.	30-32 Magazine	Babalas & DeMarkles Funeral Home	336 Broadway Cambridge, MA 02139	106-2 106-2A
9.	45-55 Magazine	Serino Realty Corp.	1619 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	104-73
10.	41 Magazine St.	Creighton & Catherine Wheeler	41 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	104-112
11.	39 Magazine St.	Adele & Gail Pick	39 Magazine Street Cambridge, MA 02139	104-95
12.	Pilgrim Congregational Church	Pilgrim Congregational Church	7 Upton Street Cambridge, MA 02139	104-100
13.	33 Magazine St.	Norman Swartz, Francis Ozer, Molly Katz, & Irving Swartz	7 Sumner Road Cambridge, MA 02138	105-8
14.	20 Cottage St.	William & Joan Hathaway	24 Cottage Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-53
15.	24 Cottage St.	William Hathaway	24 Cottage Street Cambridge, MA 02139	103-52
16.	16-18 William St.	Claire Fryatt	16 William Street Cambridge, MA 02139	106-3

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CPT I 1

Upper Magazine Street N.R.D. Property Owners cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
17. 14 William St.	Minnie Jackson	14 William Street Cambridge, MA 02139	106-4
18. 12 William Street	Apostolos & Jennie Roussopoulos	12 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-5
19. 8-10 1/2 William	James & Ethel Caragianes	4 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-6
20. 6 William St.	Mary & Thomas Brown	6 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-7
21. 4 William Street	Charles & Pagona Fillios	4 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-8
22. 27-29 William St.	Harmel Realty Corp.	629 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 0213?	105-30 105-31
23. ~~23~~ 25 William St.	Margaret & Albert Mullaly	23 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-41
24. 21 William St.	Agnes Arthur, Tr.	21 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-40
25. 17 William St.	Margaret & William Flaherty	17 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-95
26. 15 William Street	Priscilla & William Halford	15 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-96
27. 11-13 William St.	Cosmo & Catherine Cremaldi	11 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-37 106-38
28. 9 William Street	Paula Span & Jon Katz	229 W. Canton Boston, MA 02116	106-36
29. 7 William Street	Mary & Edward Loder	7 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-35
30. 5 William Street	Priscilla & William Halford	15 William Street Cambridge, MA 0213?	106-34
31. 3 William Street	Peter & Joyce Bruckner	c/o E. Cambridge Savings Bank Box 67 Cambridge, MA 02141	106-33
32. 28 William Street	Norman Swartz, Francis Ozer, Molly Katz, & Irving Swartz	7 Sumner Road Cambridge, MA 02138	105-8

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

CPT I 2

Cambridgeport, MAP I.2
Hastings Square National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 322 Brookline St.	Casimir Lopata, Tr. of Caslo Realty Trust	322 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	65-16
2. 318-320 Brookline (front)	Bessie & Harry Photopoulos	316 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	65-54
3. 318-320 Brookline (rear)	Carlisle & Zemena Wilkey	318 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	65-55
4. 314-316 Brookline	Harry & Louis Photopoulos	316 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	65-53
5. 308 Brookline St.	380/80 Corporation	c/o Stephen Oakley 308 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	65-52
6. 302 Brookline St.	Gale Munson	302 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	96-1
7. 301 Brookline St.	Leah Knowlton & Joan McGowan	301 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	
8. 298-300 Brookline	Patricia & Robert Medeiros	298 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	96-129
9. 294-296 Brookline	Stephen & Roberta Helberg	294 Brookline St. Cambridge, MA 02139	96-128
10. 75 Henry Street	Beabill Realty Co.	c/o Arthur Malenfant 75 Henry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	65-15
11. 96 Henry Street	Anthony & Christine Fedes	89 Allston Street Cambridge, MA 02139	98-48
12. 94 Henry Street	Austis Benfield	c/o Sally Benbasset 92 Henry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	98-49
13. 86 Henry Street	Alfred & Louise Salvato	28 Randolph Road Belmont, MA 02178	98-68
14. 82-84 Henry St.	Bennett & Daniel Jones, Trs. for Nefer Trust	84 Henry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	98-67
15. 111 Chestnut St.	Elizabeth Bohlen	111 Chestnut St. Cambridge, MA 02139	97-14

NOV 14 1980

CPT I 2

Hastings Square N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
16. 105 Chestnut St.	David Holmstrom	105 Chestnut Street Cambridge, MA 02139	97-21
17. 97 Chestnut St.	Beatrice F. Casassa	97 Chestnut Street Cambridge, MA 02139	97-105
18. 5 Hastings Square	Russell DeLuca	5 Hastings Square Cambridge, MA 02139	98-33
19. 4 Hastings Square	Peter Miller, Adrienne Daveris, & Elaine Kopellas	c/o Theodore Live 4 Hastings Square Cambridge, MA 02139	98-32
20. 3 Hastings Square	Pasquale & Edith Dente	3 Hastings Square Cambridge, MA 02139	98-76
21. 2 Hastings Square	Antonio & Odelia Soeira	2 Hastings Square Cambridge, MA 02139	98-30
22. 1 Hastings Square	Richard Soeira	1 Hastings Square Cambridge, MA 02139	98-29

8.8.80

EAST CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. East Cambridge (1A)
2. Winter Street (1A)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

1. East Cambridge Savings Bank (1932), 292 Cambridge Street (1A)

B. Industrial

1. Union Railway Car Barn (1869), 613-621 Cambridge Street (1)
2. American Net & Twine Company Factory (1875), 155 Second Street (2A)

Demolished ~~3. Cambridge Gas Light Company Purifying Plant (1908), 354 Third Street (2)~~

4. Athenaeum Press (1895), 215 First Street (2A)

C. Residential

1. Lechmere Point Corporation Houses (before 1821), 45-49 Gore Street and 25 Third Street (1A)
2. James B. Barnes House (1824), 200 Msgr. O'Brien Highway (1A)
3. Bottle House Block (1826), 204-214 Third Street (2A)
4. Benjamin Hoyt House (1868), 134 Otis Street (1A)
5. 42 Edward J. Lopez Avenue (c. 1830) (2A)

D. Institutional

Demolished ~~1. Harugari Hall (1873), 154 Spring Street (1)~~

2. Sacred Heart Church (1874-1883), Rectory (1885), School and Convent (1902)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

NOV 14 1980

CAMBRIDGEPORT

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Upper Magazine Street (5)
2. Hastings Square (6)
3. Salem-Auburn Streets (3)
4. Inman Square (3)
5. Old Cambridgeport (3)
6. Norfolk Street (3)
7. Cambridge Gateway (4)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

1. South Row (1806), 452-58 Massachusetts Avenue (3)
2. Odd Fellows Hall (1883), 536 Massachusetts Avenue (3)
3. The Kennedy (1890), 430-442 Massachusetts Avenue (3)

B. Industrial

1. Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Complex (1886), Hampshire & Portland Streets (1)
2. B & B Chemical Company (1937), 780 Memorial Drive (5)
3. Davenport Car Works (1815, 1882), 708 Main Street (4)

C. Residential

1. Asa Ellis House (1805), 158 Auburn Street (5)
2. Andrew Newman House (1823), 23 Fairmont Street (5)
3. Josiah Mason House (1831), 11 Market Street (1)
4. Valentine Soap Workers Cottages (1835-36), 5-7 Cottage Street and 101 Pearl Street (5)
5. Ivory Sands House (1838), 145 Elm Street (3)
6. Cheney Read House (1846), 135 Western Avenue (5)
7. Rufus Lamson House (1854), 72-74 Hampshire Street (1)
8. Urban Rowhouse, 26-32 River Street (1860) (5)
9. Urban Rowhouse, 30-38 Pearl Street (1874) (3)
10. Urban Row House (1875), 40-50 Pearl Street (3)
11. Edmund Reardon House (1884), 195 Erie Street (6)
12. Ernst Flentje House (1866; 1900), 129 Magazine Street (6)

NOV 14 1980

(Cambridgeport - continued - 2)

D. Institutional

1. River Street Firehouse (1890), 176 River Street (5)
2. Beth Israel Synagogue (1901), 238 Columbia Street (3)
3. President's House (1916), 111 Memorial Drive (2)
4. Senior House (1916), 4 Ames Street (2)
5. Baker House (1947), 362 Memorial Drive (4)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

NOV - 4 1980

MID CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Bigelow Street (3)
2. Garfield Street (11)
3. Harvard Street (5)
4. Kirkland Place (9 & 10)
5. Maple Avenue (3 & 10)
6. City Hall (3)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

B. Residential

1. Opposition House (1807), 2-4 Hancock Place (3)
2. Walter Frost House (c. 1807), 10 Frost Street (11)
2A. Palfrey House (1831), 42 Oxford Street (9)
3. Ebenezer Francis House (1836), 1 Francis Avenue (10)
4. Tredwell-Sparks House (1838), 21 Kirkland Street (9)
5. Joseph Lovering House (1839), 38 Kirkland Street (9)
6. Ephraim Atwood House (1839), 110 Hancock Street (3)
7. 104-106 Hancock Street (1839) (3)
8. Luther Brooks House (1840), 34 Kirkland Street (9)
9. Sara Foster Colburn House (1841), 7 Dana Street (5)
10. Isaac Melvin House (1842), 19 Centre Street (5)
11. William Saunders House (1843), 6 Prentiss Street (11)
12. Isaac Fay House (1843), 123 Antrim Street (3)
13-15. 102-104, 106-108 and 110-112 Inman Street (1845) (3)
16-17. 1707-09 and 1715-17 Cambridge Street (1845) (9)
18. Deane-Williams House (1848), 21-23 Fayette Street (3)
19. Albert Vinal House (1853-54), 325 Harvard Street (3)

NOV 14 1980

(Mid-Cambridge - continued - 2)

(II.B. - continued)

21. 15-17 Lee Street (1856) (3)
22. Charles W. Eliot House (1858), 61 Kirkland Street (10)
23. Francis J. Child House (1861), 67 Kirkland Street (10)
24. Charles Hicks Saunders House (1862-63), 1627 Massachusetts Avenue (11)
25. William R. Jones House (1865), 307 Harvard Street (3)
26. 16 Prescott Street (1873) (9)
27.
28. D. Gilbert Dexter House (1875), 1587 Massachusetts Avenue (9)
29. Alden T. Keen House (1876), 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue (9)
30. William F. Bradbury House (1877), 369 Harvard Street (9)
31. Hyatt-Durant House (1889), 19 Francis Avenue (10)
32. William James House (1889), 95 Irving Street (10)
33. e.e. cummings house (1893), 104 Irving Street (10)

C. Institutional

1.
2. Divinity Hall (1825-26), Divinity Avenue (9)
3. North Avenue Congregational Church (1845), 183 Massachusetts Avenue (11)
4. Prospect Congregational Church (1851), 99 Prospect Street (3)
5. University Museum (1859-1913) (9)
6. Old Cambridge Baptist Church (1867), 398 Harvard Street (9)
7. Cambridge Public Library (1888), 449 Broadway (9, 10)
8.
9. Ware Hall (1893), 383 Harvard Street (9)
10. Church of the New Jerusalem (1903), 50 Quincy Street (9)
11.
12. Bush-Reisinger Museum (1914), 25 Kirkland Street (9)
13. Harvard Graduate Center (1949) (9)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOV 14 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

OLD CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Ash Street (8)
2. Avon Hill (11)
3. Berkeley Street (9, 11, 12)
4. Cambridge Common (extension) (9)
5. Gold Coast (9)
6. Harvard Houses (5, 8, 9)
7. Harvard Square (9)
8. Harvard Yard (extension) (9)
9. Old Cambridge (8, 9, 12, 13A)
10. Winthrop Square (9)
11. Hubbard Park (8, 12)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

1. Mount Auburn Cemetery Reception House (1870), 583 Mount Auburn Street (13A)
2. The Fairfax (1870, 1907), 1300-1316 Massachusetts Avenue (9)
3. Second Cambridge Savings Bank Building (1897), 11-21 Dunster Street (9)
4. Brattle Hall (1889), 40 Brattle Street (9)

B. Residential

1. Aaron Hill House (c. 1754), 17 Brown Street (8)
2. Hall Tavern (1798; 1930), 20 Grey Gardens West (12)
3. Joseph Holmes House (1801; 1929), 144 Coolidge Hill Street (7)
4. Sarah Orne House (1807; 1809), 10 Coolidge Hill Road (7, 13A)
5. The Larches (1808; 1915), 22 Larch Road (13A)
6. Elizabeth Frost Tenant House (1812; 1842-50), 35 Bowdoin Street (11)
7. David Frost House (1815), 26 Gray Street (11)
8. Samuel Stedman House (1820; 1826), 17 South Street
9. Josiah Coolidge House (1822-25; 1900), 24 Coolidge Hill Road (7, 13A)
10. Augustus Wyeth House (1829), 59 Dunster Street (9)
11. Cloverden (1838), 29 Follen Street (9, 11)
12. Stillman Willis House (1839), 1 Potter Park (11)
13. Second Waterhouse House (1844), 9 Follen Street (9, 11)

NOV 14 1980

(Old Cambridge - continued - 2)

II.B. (continued)

14. W. A. Mason House (1846), 87 Raymond Street (11)
15. 259 Mount Auburn Street (c. 1850) (8)
15A. James Greenleaf House (1859), 76 Garden Street (8,9)
16. Hooper-Eliot House (1872), 25 Reservoir Street (12)
17. William Dean Howells House (1872-73), 37 Concord Avenue (12)
18. 10 Follen Street (1875) (9, 11)
19. William Cook House (1876), 71 Appleton Street (12)
20. Edward Dodge House (1878), 70 Sparks Street (12)
21. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson House (1880), 29 Buckingham Street (12)
22. Robert Frost House (1884), 29-35 Brewster Street (12)
23. Frederick Worcester House (1885), 1734 Massachusetts Avenue (11)
24. Lois Lilly Howe House (1887), 6 Appleton Street (12)
25. J. A. Noyes House (1894), 1 Highland Street (12)
26. The Lowell (1900), 33 Lexington Avenue (13A)

C. Institutional

1. Harvard Observatory (1843), 60 Garden Street (12)
2.-3. Lowell School (1883), 25 Lowell Street (8, 12)
3.-4. Mount Auburn Hospital Main Building (1886) and Surgical Building (1897), 330 Mount Auburn Street (7, 8)
5. Porcellian Club (1890), 1320-24 Massachusetts Avenue (9)
6. Conventual Church of St. Mary & St. John (1936), 980 Memorial Drive (8)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOV 1 4 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

NORTHWEST CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Fresh Pond (13, 13A, 14, 15)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Industrial

1. Henderson Carriage Repository (1892), 2067-89 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
2. Hews Pottery Co. Carriage House (1897), 202 Richdale Avenue (16)
3. Walden Street Cattle Tunnel (1857) (16)

B. Commercial

1. Lovell Block (1882), 1853 Massachusetts Avenue (11)

C. Residential

1. Abraham Watson House (c. 1750), 181-83 Sherman Street (15, 16)
2. Kidder-Sargent-McCrehan House (c. 1792), 146 Rindge Avenue (16)
3. Fresh Pond Hotel (1796), 234 Lakeview Avenue (13A)
4. Wyeth-Smith House (1820), 152 Vassal Lane (12)
5. John Wyeth House (1841), 56 Aberdeen Avenue (13A)
6. John Aborn House (1846), 41 Orchard Street (16)
7. Frederick Billings House (1846), 45 Orchard Street (16)
8. Greek Revival Cottage (1847), 59 Rice Street (16)
9. Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's House (c. 1848), 336 Rindge Avenue (15)
10. Patrick Slowey House (1852), 73 Bolton Street (15, 16)
11. Anna Day House (1856-57), 139 Cushing Street (13)
12. Chester Kingsley House (1866; 1890), 10 Chester Street (16)
13. Alpheus Mead House (1867), 2200 Massachusetts Avenue (16)

NOV 14 1980

(Northwest Cambridge - continued - 2)

II.C. (continued)

14. Daniel Snow House (1868), 2210 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
15. Lawrence Soule House (1879), 11 Russell Street (16)
16. R. H. Farwell House (1891), 2222-24 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
17. Isaac McLean House (1894), 2218 Massachusetts Avenue (16)

D. Institutional

1. Cambridge Almshouse (Matignon High School) (1850), 45 Matignon Avenue (17)
2. St. James Episcopal Church (1888), 1991 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
3. St. John's Roman Catholic Church (1904), 2270 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
4. Taylor Square Firehouse (1904), 113 Garden Street (12)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOV 14 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

CAMBRIDGEPORT

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Upper Magazine Street (5)
2. Hastings Square (6)
3. Salem-Auburn Streets (3)
4. Inman Square (3)
5. Old Cambridgeport (3)
6. Norfolk Street (3)
7. Cambridge Gateway (4)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

1. South Row (1806), 452-58 Massachusetts Avenue (3)
2. Odd Fellows Hall (1883), 536 Massachusetts Avenue (3)
3. The Kennedy (1890), 430-442 Massachusetts Avenue (3)

B. Industrial

1. Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Complex (1886), Hampshire & Portland Streets (1)
2. B & B Chemical Company (1937), 780 Memorial Drive (5)
3. Davenport Car Works (1815, 1882), 708 Main Street (4)

C. Residential

1. Asa Ellis House (1805), 158 Auburn Street (5)
2. Andrew Newman House (1823), 23 Fairmont Street (5)
3. Josiah Mason House (1831), 11 Market Street (1)
4. Valentine Soap Workers Cottages (1835-36), 5-7 Cottage Street and 101 Pearl Street (5)
5. Ivory Sands House (1838), 145 Elm Street (3)
6. Cheney Read House (1846), 135 Western Avenue (5)
7. Rufus Lamson House (1854), 72-74 Hampshire Street (1)
8. Urban Rowhouse, 26-32 River Street (1860) (5)
9. Urban Rowhouse, 30-38 Pearl Street (1874) (3)
10. Urban Row House (1875), 40-50 Pearl Street (3)
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(Cambridgeport - continued - 2)

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Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

MID CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Bigelow Street (3)
2. Garfield Street (11)
3. Harvard Street (5)
4. Kirkland Place (9 & 10)
5. Maple Avenue (3 & 10)
6. City Hall (3)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Commercial

B. Residential

1. Opposition House (1807), 2-4 Hancock Place (3)
2. Walter Frost House (c. 1807), 10 Frost Street (11)

2A. Palfrey House (1831), 42 Oxford Street (9)

3. Ebenezer Francis House (1836), 1 Francis Avenue (10)
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6. Ephraim Atwood House (1839), 110 Hancock Street (3)
7. 104-106 Hancock Street (1839) (3)
8. Luther Brooks House (1840), 34 Kirkland Street (9)
9. Sara Foster Colburn House (1841), 7 Dana Street (5)
10. Isaac Melvin House (1842), 19 Centre Street (5)
11. William Saunders House (1843), 6 Prentiss Street (11)
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13-15. 102-104, 106-108 and 110-112 Inman Street (1845) (3)

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18. Deane-Williams House (1848), 21-23 Fayette Street (3)
19. Albert Vinal House (1853-54), 325 Harvard Street (3)

(Mid-Cambridge - continued - 2)

(II.B. - continued)

21. 15-17 Lee Street (1856) (3)
22. Charles W. Eliot House (1858), 61 Kirkland Street (10)
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3. North Avenue Congregational Church (1845), 183 Massachusetts Avenue (11)
4. Prospect Congregational Church (1851), 99 Prospect Street (3)
5. University Museum (1859-1913) (9)
6. Old Cambridge Baptist Church (1867), 398 Harvard Street (9)
7. Cambridge Public Library (1888), 449 Broadway (9, 10)
8. ---
9. Ware Hall (1893), 383 Harvard Street (9)
10. Church of the New Jerusalem (1903), 50 Quincy Street (9)
11. ---
12. Bush-Reisinger Museum (1914), 25 Kirkland Street (9)
13. Harvard Graduate Center (1949) (9)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOV 14 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

OLD CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Ash Street (8)
2. Avon Hill (11)
3. Berkeley Street (9, 11, 12)
4. Cambridge Common (extension) (9)
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7. Harvard Square (9)
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9. Old Cambridge (8, 9, 12, 13A)
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11. Hubbard Park (8, 12)

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A. Commercial

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3. Second Cambridge Savings Bank Building (1897), 11-21 Dunster Street (9)
4. Brattle Hall (1889), 40 Brattle Street (9)

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1. Aaron Hill House (c. 1754), 17 Brown Street (8)
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4. Sarah Orne House (1807; 1809), 10 Coolidge Hill Road (7, 13A)
5. The Larches (1808; 1915), 22 Larch Road (13A)
6. Elizabeth Frost Tenant House (1812; 1842-50), 35 Bowdoin Street (11)
7. David Frost House (1815), 26 Gray Street (11)
8. Samuel Stedman House (1820; 1826), 17 South Street
9. Josiah Coolidge House (1822-25; 1900), 24 Coolidge Hill Road (7, 13A)
10. Augustus Wyeth House (1829), 59 Dunster Street (9)
11. Cloverden (1838), 29 Follen Street (9, 11)
12. Stillman Willis House (1839), 1 Potter Park (11)
13. Second Waterhouse House (1844), 9 Follen Street (9, 11)

(Old Cambridge - continued - 2)

II.B. (continued)

14. W. A. Mason House (1846), 87 Raymond Street (11)
15. 259 Mount Auburn Street (c. 1850) (8)
15A. James Greenleaf House (1859), 76 Garden Street (8,9)
16. Hooper-Eliot House (1872), 25 Reservoir Street (12)
17. William Dean Howells House (1872-73), 37 Concord Avenue (12)
18. 10 Follen Street (1875) (9, 11)
19. William Cook House (1876), 71 Appleton Street (12)
20. Edward Dodge House (1878), 70 Sparks Street (12)
21. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson House (1880), 29 Buckingham Street (12)
22. Robert Frost House (1884), 29-35 Brewster Street (12)
23. Frederick Worcester House (1885), 1734 Massachusetts Avenue (11)
24. Lois Lilly Howe House (1887), 6 Appleton Street (12)
25. J. A. Noyes House (1894), 1 Highland Street (12)
26. The Lowell (1900), 33 Lexington Avenue (13A)

C. Institutional

1. Harvard Observatory (1843), 60 Garden Street (12)
2.-3. Lowell School (1883), 25 Lowell Street (8, 12)
3.-4. Mount Auburn Hospital Main Building (1886) and Surgical Building (1897), 330 Mount Auburn Street (7, 8)
5. Porcellian Club (1890), 1320-24 Massachusetts Avenue (9)
6. Conventual Church of St. Mary & St. John (1936), 980 Memorial Drive (8)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

NORTHWEST CAMBRIDGE

Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

I. Districts

1. Fresh Pond (13, 13A, 14, 15)

II. Individual Nominations

A. Industrial

1. Henderson Carriage Repository (1892), 2067-89 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
2. Hews Pottery Co. Carriage House (1897), 202 Richdale Avenue (16)
3. Walden Street Cattle Tunnel (1857) (16)

B. Commercial

1. Lovell Block (1882), 1853 Massachusetts Avenue (11)

C. Residential

1. Abraham Watson House (c. 1750), 181-83 Sherman Street (15, 16)
2. Kidder-Sargent-McCrehan House (c. 1792), 146 Rindge Avenue (16)
3. Fresh Pond Hotel (1796), 234 Lakeview Avenue (13A)
4. Wyeth-Smith House (1820), 152 Vassal Lane (12)
5. John Wyeth House (1841), 56 Aberdeen Avenue (13A)
6. John Aborn House (1846), 41 Orchard Street (16)
7. Frederick Billings House (1846), 45 Orchard Street (16)
8. Greek Revival Cottage (1847), 59 Rice Street (16)
9. Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's House (c. 1848), 336 Rindge Avenue (15)
10. Patrick Slowey House (1852), 73 Bolton Street (15, 16)
11. Anna Day House (1856-57), 139 Cushing Street (13)
12. Chester Kingsley House (1866; 1890), 10 Chester Street (16)
13. Alpheus Mead House (1867), 2200 Massachusetts Avenue (16)

(Northwest Cambridge - continued - 2)

II.C. (continued)

14. Daniel Snow House (1868), 2210 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
15. Lawrence Soule House (1879), 11 Russell Street (16)
16. R. H. Farwell House (1891), 2222-24 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
17. Isaac McLean House (1894), 2218 Massachusetts Avenue (16)

D. Institutional

1. Cambridge Almshouse (Matignon High School) (1850), 45 Matignon Avenue (17)
2. St. James Episcopal Church (1888), 1991 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
3. St. John's Roman Catholic Church (1904), 2270 Massachusetts Avenue (16)
4. Taylor Square Firehouse (1904), 113 Garden Street (12)

Cambridge Historical Commission
August 8, 1980

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate P.D. Quads.

CPT I 3

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Cambridgeport - Map I.3
Salem Street/Auburn Street National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 1 Salem Street	Mary Lydeotes	1 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-6
2. 3 Salem Street	Mary Lydeotes	1 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-6
3. 7-9 Salem	Bertram & Irene Humphrey	11 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-7 93-7A
4. 11 Salem Street	Bertram & Irene Humphrey	11 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-8
5. 15 Salem "	Harold & Marilyn Jay	18 Touro Avenue Medford, MA 02155	93-9
6. 4 Salem "	George & Margaret Thompson	4 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-15
7. 6-8 Salem St.	Alex Hayes	8 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-13 93-14
8. 10 Salem St.	Mary F. Pinkham, Admrx.	69 Alderwood Avenue Waltham, MA 02154	93-12
9. 12 Salem St.	Mary Herman	12 Salem Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-94
10. 14 Salem St.	Mass. Housing Finance Agency of Boston	45 School Street Boston, MA 02108	93-93
11. 124-126 Auburn	Susan & Walter Leonardo	124 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-16
12. 122 Auburn St.	William & Helen MacAuley	122 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-17
13. 120 Auburn St.	Julia Koulet	19 Hinds Road Winchester, MA 01890	93-18
14. 114 Auburn St.	Patra Karon	114 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-19
15. 104-108 Auburn	George Vogel, Helen Palassis, Gloria & Vasiliki Tryphonas	c/o Lawrence Levinson Atty.-at-Law 133 Federal Street Suite 702 Boston, MA 02110	93-20
16. 131 Auburn Street	John McKim & Gillian Lane	131 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-97

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CPT. I 3

Salem Street/Auburn Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
17. 127-129 Auburn	Elizabeth Yuchiewicz	127 Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02139	93-98
18. 121 Auburn Street	Rhodette Small	123 Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02139	93-118
19. 119 Auburn St.	Elizabeth & Ernest Lowe	119 Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02139	93-119
20. 115-117 Auburn	Larry Papalambros	115 Auburn St. Cambridge, MA 02139	93-44
21. 113 Auburn Street	Daniel & Mary Adkins	113 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-43
22. 107 Auburn St.	Carlton Barron	107 Auburn Street Cambridge, MA 02139	93-42

CPT I4

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Cambridgeport - MAP I.4
Inman Square National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 1353-1369 Cambridge St.	Madeline Carrabino	1353 Cambridge St. Cambridge, MA 02139	83-18
2. 1385 Cambridge St.	Anthony C. Simboli	26 Princess Street Wakefield , MA 01880	83-7
3. 1348-1368 Cambridge St.	Grace, Mary, Albert, & Henry Lynch, Helen Fitzgerald, Margaret MacDonald, Frank Kace, Jr.	c/o John Vincent 1348 Cambridge St. Cambridge, MA 02139	84-1
4. 1390-1398 Cambridge St.	Harvey Pastan, Tr. of Cambridge Street Realty Trust	Box 103 Winthrop, MA 02152	114A-66
5. Inman Square Firehouse	City of Cambridge	Inman Square Cambridge, MA 02139	114A-67

NOV 14 1980

CPT I 5

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Cambridgeport - Map I.5
Old Cambridgeport National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 87 Cherry St.	Joshua & Caleb Cragwell	87 Cherry St. Cambridge, MA. 02139	75-74
2. 111-113 121-123 Cherry	Edmund Zeles	240 Temple Road Waltham, MA 02154	75-117 75-99
3. 125-127 Cherry	Mrs. Alfred W. Pepler	125 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-92
4. 137-139 Cherry	Mary Cristobel Hussey, Violet H. Bovell, Vera Rosamond H. Groves, Vernon G. Groves	139 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-91
5. 149-155 Cherry	Lucinda Realty Trust, Tr. Hilton C., Cecil L., Elberton S. Braithwaite Stephen R. Morse	220 Weymouth Street Holbrook, MA	75-90 75-89
6. 159-161 Cherry	Raymond & George Barnes	161 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-88
7. 167-169 Cherry	Cham Hem Chong & Mary Chong	167 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-87
8. 116-120 Cherry	Carl and Anna Bradeen	116 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	74-29
9. 128 Cherry St.	Johnie & Arline Robinson	128 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	74-30
10. 132 Cherry St.	Richard & Luvenia Evelyn	132 Cherry Street Cambridge, MA 02139	74-31
11. 172 Harvard St.	David Mercer Baker, Jr.	c/o Richard List 9 West Street Cambridge, MA. 02139	74-37
12. 174-176 Harvard	Edward Marszalek	174 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02139	74-36
13. 178-180 Harvard	Soo Hoo Quang Doo	28 Hall Avenue Watertown, MA	75-108
14. 182 Harvard	Marcus Elder	182 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-109

NOV 14 1980

CPT I5

Old Cambridgeport N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
15. 177-183 Harvard St.	Wallace Sherwood	10 Post Office Sq. Suite 700 Boston, MA 02110	76-116
16. 261 Washington St.	Ebert & Elaine Agard	104 Cherry Street Camb ridge, MA 02139	74-124
17. 271-273 Washington	Shelby Hildebrand	P.O. Box 92 (M.I.T. Branch) Cambridge, MA 02142	75-98
18. 283 Washington St.	Ulric & Gloria Mullin	283 Washington St. Cambridge, MA 02139	75-96
19. 289 Washington St.	Keith Rawlins	289 Washington St. Cambridge, MA 02139	75-95
20. 299 Washington St.	Charles & Eloise Forte	30 Donnybrook Road Brighton, MA 02135	75-76
21. 288 Washington St.	David Therrien	170 Harvard Street Cambridge, MA 02139	75-72
22. 296 Washington St.	Darnley & Henrietta Dottin	296 Washington St. Cambridge, MA 02139	75-71
23. 274-280 Washington	Edward & Katherine Abbot	13 Creighton St. Cambridge, MA 02140	75-156
24. 266-270 Washington	Elise & Victor Aimes, et. al.	266 Washington St. Cambridge, MA 02140	75-155

CPT I 6

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Cambridgeport - MAP I.6
Norfolk Street National Register District

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1.	30 Norfolk St.	Dennis Sheehan	35 1/2 Essex St. Cambridge, MA 02139	91-186
2.	48-52 Norfolk	George Rothman, Tr. of Stu-Lin Realty Trust	485 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02139	91-92 91-91
3.	56-62 Norfolk	Norstin Ass., Fed'l. Mgt. Co., Inc.	720 Statler Office Bldg. Boston, MA 02116	91-29
4.	68 Norfolk St.	Alice Owens	68 Norfolk Street Cambridge, MA 02139	91-90
5.	70 Norfolk St.	Clinton & Mary Cobb	36 Myrtle Road Box 166 Dennis port, MA 02639	91-89
6.	72 Norfolk St.	Frances & Despina Duane	72 Norfolk Street Cambridge, MA 02139	91-88
7.	86 Norfolk St.	Michael & Susan Enos	Apt. 4 86 Norfolk Street Cambridge, MA 02139	89-2
8.	90 Norfolk St.	Roy Miller	136 Appleton Street Cambridge, MA 02139	89-3
9.	51 Norfolk Street	Norstin Ass., Fed'l. Mgt. Co., Inc.	720 Statler Office Bldg. Boston, MA 02116	90-177
10.	59 Norfolk St.	Sidney & Norman Gross	45 Verndale Street Brookline, MA 02146	90-111
11.	63-61 Norfolk St.	William Sudduth	120 Franklin Street Brookline, MA 02146	90-181 90-182
12.	69 Norfolk St.	Rufus Brown, Reginald Ince, & Fitz Springer Trs. of the Brethern of the Gospel	c/o Rufus Brown 12 Worcester Street Cambridge, MA 02139	~~#99~~ 90-109
13.	75 Norfolk St.	Magtan Keumurian	75 Norfolk Street Cambridge, MA 02139	90-107
14.	79 Norfolk St.	Olive, Theodore Swesson & Edna Wesson	79 Norfolk Street Cambridge, MA 02139	90-106
15.	87 Norfolk St.	Howard & Georgeanna Lane	3 Norfolk Place Cambridge, MA 02139	90-102

NOV 14 1980

CPT I 6

Norfolk Street N.R.D. Property Owners - cont'd.:

	PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
16.	89 Norfolk St.	George & Agelika Paicopoulas	90 Norfolk St. Cambridge, MA 02139	90-101
17.	66 Austin St.	Paco Realty Corp.	180 Prospect St. Cambridge, MA 02138	91-185
18.	70 Austin St.	Norstin Ass., Fed'l. Mgt. Co., Inc.	720 Statler Office Bldg. Boston, MA 02116	91-184
19.	1-2 Florence Pl.	Matthew Cassis	71 Norfolk St. Cambridge, MA 02139	90-131
20.	1 Norfolk Place	Louis Ford	1 Norfolk Place Cambridge, MA 02139	90-164
21.	3 Norfolk Place	Howard & Georgeanna Lane	3 Norfolk Place Cambridge, MA 02139	90-102
22.	409 Washington St.	Violet Phillips	409 Washington Street Cambridge, MA 02139	89-27
23.	413 Washington St.	Vivian & Lillian Dawes	413 Washington Street Cambridge, MA 02139	89-1

CPT I 7

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Map I.7
Cambridge Gateway National Register District

PROPERTIES:	ASSESSOR's #
1. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, Massachusetts Avenue	56-7, 56-8, 56-2, 56-1
2. Riverbank Court, 305 Memorial Drive	58-161
3. City Armory (M.I.T. DuPont Center Gymnasium), Massachusetts Avenue	57-131
4. Kresge Auditorium, M.I.T. campus	57-171
5. Kresge Chapel, M.I.T. campus	57-171
6. M.I.T. Main Building (MacLaurin Building), M.I.T. campus	52A-18

OWNER and MAILING ADDRESS:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
c/o Kimball Valentine
Ass't. to the Treasurer
77 Memorial Drive
Room 4-105
Cambridge, MA 02142

NOV 14 1980

OBJECTIONS
Individual

Cambridgeport

- B.1 Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Complex - private
  Hampshire and Portland Streets
- D.3 President's House
  111 Memorial Drive
- D.4 Senior House
  4 Ames Street
- D.5 Baker House
  362 Memorial Drive

Mid-Cambridge

- B.3 Ebenezer Francis House
  1 Francis Avenue
- B.4 Treadwell - Sparks House
  21 Kirkland Street
- B.5 Joseph Lovering House
  30 Kirkland Street
- B.8 Luther Brooks House
  34 Kirkland Street
- B.22 Charles Elliot House
  61 Kirkland Street
- B.24 Charles Hicks Saunders House Lesley college
  1627 Mass. Ave.
- B.26 16 Prescott Street
- B.28 D. Gilbert Dexter House
  1587 Mass. Ave.
- B.29 Alden T. Keen House
  1581-83 Mass. Avenue
- B.31 Hyatt-Durant House
  19 Francis Avenue
- B.32 William James House
  95 Irving Street
- C.2 Divinity Hall
  Divinity Avenue
- C.5 University Museum
- C.12 Bush-Reisinger Museum
  25 Kirkland Street
- C.13 Harvard Graduate Center

William Coit House

Old Cambridge

- A.2 The Fairfax
  1300-16 Mass. Ave.
- B.8 Samuel Stedman House
  17 South Street
- B.10 Augustus Wyeth House
  59 Dunster Street
- B.23 Frederick Worcester House - ? private
  1734 Mass. Ave.
- C.1 Harvard Observatory
  60 Garden Street

MAR 3 1982

Northwest Cambridge

C.14 Daniel Snow House
2210 Mass. Ave.

Districts

East Cambridge

1. East Cambridge Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
4 objections received; more than 50 property owners

Cambridgeport

*7. Cambridge Gateway Historic District: MAJORITY
the sole property owner (MIT) has objected

Mid-Cambridge

1. Bigelow Street Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
2 objections received; 36 property owners

2. Garfield Street Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
2 objections received; 16 property owners

4. Kirkland Place Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
2 objections received; 5 property owners

5. Maple Avenue Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
2 objections received; 15 property owners

Old Cambridge

2. Avon Hill Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
1 objection received; more than 50 property owners

4. Cambridge Common Historic District (extension): NOT MAJORITY
1 objection received; 8 property owners

5. Gold Coast Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
3 objections received; 7 property owners

*6. Harvard Houses Historic District: MAJORITY
the sole owner, H.C., has objected
Harvard Clubs; Phoenix & Iroquois, have objected separately

7. Harvard Square Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
1 objection received; 3 property owners

*8. Harvard Yard Historic District (extension): MAJORITY
the sole owner, H.C., has objected.

9. Old Cambridge Historic District: NOT MAJORITY
3 objections received; more than 50 property owners

MAR 3 1982

10. Winthrop Square Historic District; NOT MAJORITY
2 objections received; 9 property owners

MAR 3 1982

NEGATIVE owner response log

OWNER NAME	DATE RECEIVED	NOMINATED PROPERTY (DISTRICT)	OWNER ADDRESS	NOTARIZED
Lewis Macauley	12/28/81	8 Bigelow Street-MC (Bigelow Street H.D.)	Same	Yes
Anthony & Ursula Cecere	12/29/81 Jan. 25	19 Garfield Street-MC (Garfield Street-H.D.)	F. Jonathan Lane Chelmsford, MA 01824	Yes
Ralph W. Galen	12/28/81	2210 Massachusetts Ave. - NW (Daniel Snow House-Indiv.)	Same	Yes
Arthur Ferry	12/22/81	73 Otis Street-EC (East Camb. District)	Same	Yes
Mrs. Gardner Sutton	1/11/82	148 Brattle Street-OC (Old Camb. H.D.)	Same	1/11/82 Yes
Cornelius and Sarah Cronin	1/7/82	1734 Mass. Ave.-OC (Frederick-Worcester Hse. - indiv.)	Same	1/4/82 Yes
Pi ETA Speakers Associates, Robert Cleary, Pres.	1/20/82	43-45 Mt. Auburn Street-OC (Gold Coast H.D.)	Same	1/15/82 Yes
Harvard College Joe B. Wyatt, Vice President for Administration	6/26/82	(Garfield St. - NR Dist.) 20 Garfield; 34 Garfield; 36 Garfield, 44 Garfield, 54 Garfield, 58 Garfield (Kirkland Pl., NR Dist.) 9, 11, & 13 Kirkland Pl. (Maple Ave. N.R. Dist.) 12 & 14 Maple Ave. (Cambridge Common NR) Dist. 10-12, 14-16 Farwell Place (Gold Coast NR Dist.) 9-11, 13-29, 35-45, 47-57, 63, 44, 30-42 Bow Street, 22 Plympton Street, 10 Linden Street (Old Cambridge NR Dist.) Longfellow Hall 13 Appian Way	Mass. Hall Harvard U. 02138	1/25/82 Yes

MAR 3 1982

NEGATIVE owner response log

The following buildings are being nominated individually:

1. 1 Francis Avenue - M.C.
2. 21 Kirkland Street - M.C.
3. 38 Kirkland Street - M.C.
4. 34 Kirkland Street - M.C.
5. 61 Kirkland Street - M.C.
6. 16 Prescott Street - M.C.
7. 18 Prescott Street - not included
8. 1587 Massachusetts Avenue - M.C.
9. 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue - M.C.
10. 19 Francis Avenue - M.C.
11. 95 Irving Street - M.C.
12. Divinity Hall - M.C.
13. University Museum - M.C.
14. 25 Divinity/Kirkland Sts. - M.C. (Busch-Reisinger)
15. 10 - 26 Everett St. - M.C. (Harvard Grad. Center)
16. Shady Hill Estate - not included
17. 1304 Massachusetts Avenue - O.C. - Fairfax
18. 17 South Street - O.C.
19. 69 Dunster Street (59?) - O.C.
20. Harvard Observatory - O.C.

OWNER NAME	DATE RECEIVED	NOMINATED PROPERTY (DISTRICT)	OWNER ADDRESS	NOTARIZED
Radcliffe College Board of Trustees, Louise Donovan, Clerk	1/25/82	81 Brattle St. (170-28) 83 Brattle St. (170-29) 67 Brattle St. (170-19) 69 Brattle St. (170-20) 77 Brattle St. (170-22) 69-77 Brattle St. (170-37) 70 Brattle St. (167-96) R70 Brattle St. (167-96) R70 Brattle St. (167-98) 76-84 Brattle St. (167-97)	10 Garden Street 02138	1/22/82
Catherine N. Gillikin	1/25/82	17 Fresh Pond Parkway, OC (Old Cambridge Historic District)	Same	1/25/82
American Biltrite Inc. (Gerald Weinstein)	1/25/82	170 Portland Street - CP (Boston Woven Hose - Indiv.)	575 Technology Sq.	1/21/82
Lesley College (John G. Tucker)		49 Washington Ave. - O.C. Avon Hill H.D. 12 Kirkland Place - MC 1627 Mass. Ave. - MC (Charles Hicks Saunders House)	29 Everett Street	1/25/82 Yes
Fox Club	1/26/82	44 Boylston Street - OC (Winthrop Sq. Dist.)	Same	1/22/82 Yes

MAR 3 1982

NEGATIVE owner response log

NAME	DATE RECEIVED	PROPERTY IN NR DIST.	ADDRESS	NP
Mass. Institute of Technology Allan Bufferd, Asst. Treasurer	1/25/82	Indiv. sites Camb. - CP 4 Ames St. (52A-19) 111 Memorial Dr. (52A-19) 362 Mem. Dr. (58-142 to 154) Cambridge Gateway - CP 130-245 Mem. Dr. (52A-21) 2-30 Mass. Ave. (58-161) 32-36 Mass. Ave. (58-74 to 76) 46-52 Mass. Ave.(58-162) 76-92 Mass. Ave. (57-170) 94 Mass. Ave. (57-169) 120 Mass. Ave.(57-131) 134 Mass. Ave. (56-4) 106 Vassar (57-171)	Cambridge, 02139	Yes 1/22/82
Fly Club Charles S. Cheston Pres.	1/25/82	2-10 Holyoke Place - OC 61 Plimpton Street - OC (Harvard Houses H.D.)	not recorded as sep owner?	Yes 1/25/82
Rev. Albin F. Janiunas	1/25/82	19 Maple Ave. - MC (Maple Ave. Hill)	19 Maple Ave.	Yes
Trustees Phoenix-S.K. Club Inc. (Peter N. Payne)	1/25/82	72 Mt. Auburn Street-O.C. (Harvard House Hist. Dist.)	Same	Yes 1/25/82
D.V. Corp. (Arthur C. Sullivan) Jr.	1/25/82	45 Dunster St. - O.C. or 82-88 Mt. Auburn St. (Winthrop Square H.D.)	Same	Yes 1/22/82
Ernest & Helen Ritchie	1/22/82	70, 70A Spring St.-E.C. (E. Camb. H.D.)	Same	No Yes
Delphic Club Richard Wheatland John Hamlen	1/26/82	9 Linden St. - O.C. (Gold Coast H.D.)	Same	Yes 1/22/82
Anita Payzant	1/22/82	29-33 Bigelow St.-M.C. (Bigelow Street H.D.)	32 Springfield Street Somerville	No
David Gorfinkle Trust George Wyner Trust Elton Melauseland	1/29/82	1380-92 Mass. Ave.-O.C. (Harvard Sq. H.D.)	Shawmut Bank 1 Federal St., Boston	1/29/82 Yes
Spee Club William Anderson	1/28/82	76 Mt. Auburn St.-O.C. (Winthrop Sq. H.D.)	Same	Yes
Joseph Szulewski Funeral Home	2/3/82	93 Otis Street 95-97 Otis Street - E.C. 126-128 Otis Street (E. Cambridge H.D.)	93 Otis Street	Yes
Willard B. Luther (Peabody & Arnold, Attys.	2/2/82	7 Longfellow Park - O.C. (Old Camb. H.D.)		Yes

MAR 3 1982

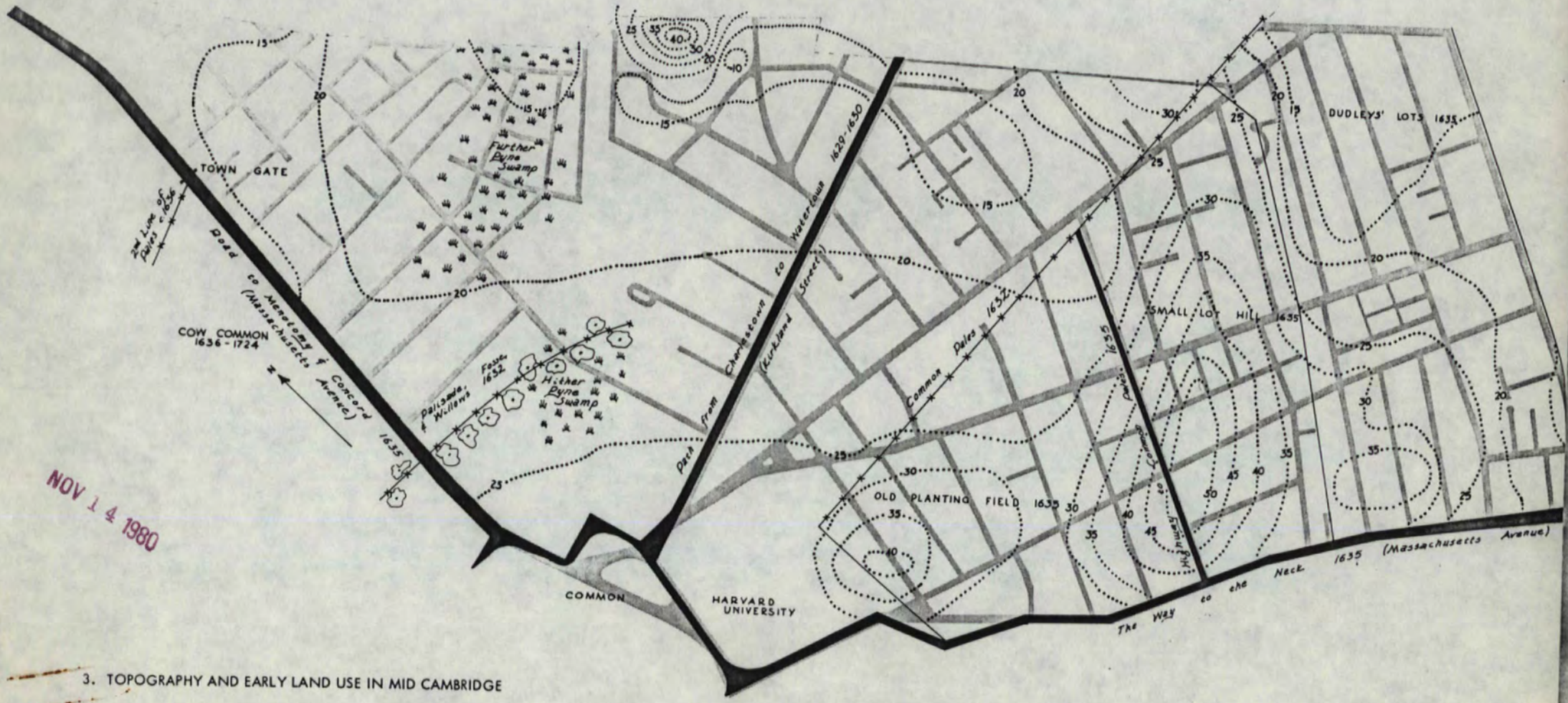
MC I 4

CAMBRIDGE PROPERTY OWNERS

Mid-Cambridge, MAP I.4
Kirkland Place National Register District

PROPERTY	OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	ASSESSOR'S #
1. 4 Kirkland Pl.	Paul & Helen Doty	4 Kirkland Place Cambridge, MA 02138	145-30
2. 10 Kirkland Pl.	Paul Killiam, Jr.	6 East 39th Street New York, N.Y. 10016	145-9
3. 12 Kirkland Pl.	Lesley College	29 Everett Street Cambridge, MA. 02138	145-10
4. 14 Kirkland Pl.	Harry & Elena Levin	14 Kirkland Place Cambridge, MA 02138	145-11
5-7. 9, 11, & 13 Kirkland Pl.	President & Fellows of Harvard College	1350 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138	145-38 145-39 145-45

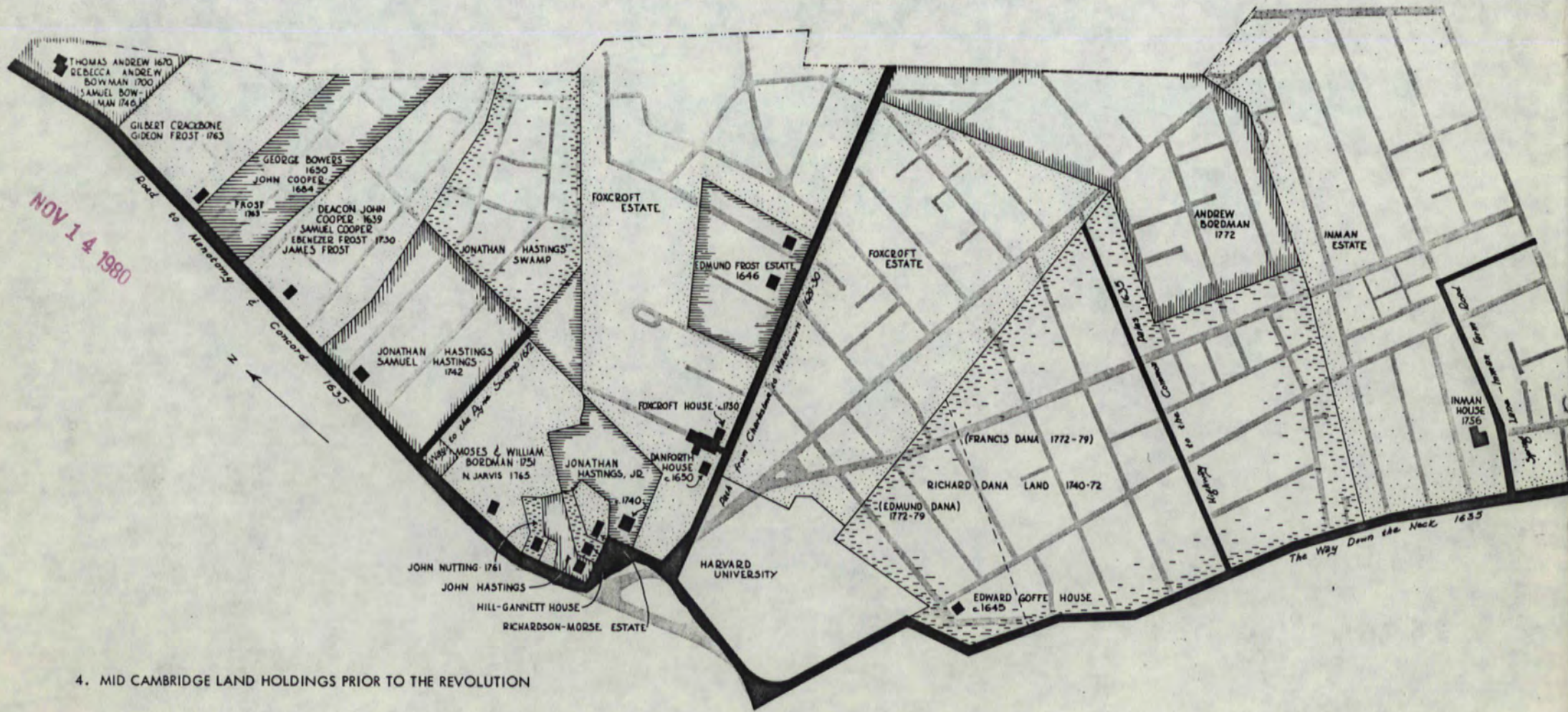
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3. TOPOGRAPHY AND EARLY LAND USE IN MID CAMBRIDGE

NOV 14 1980



4. MID CAMBRIDGE LAND HOLDINGS PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION

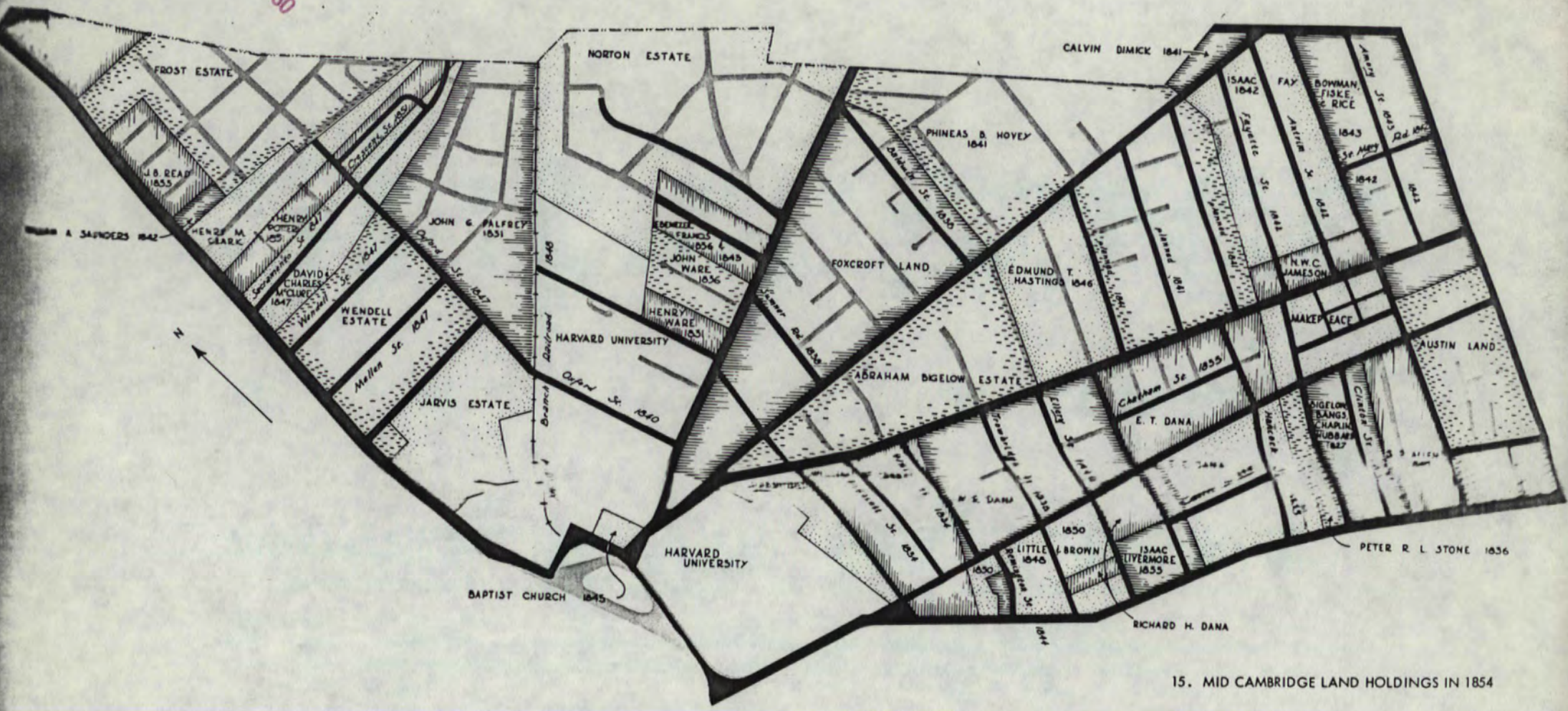
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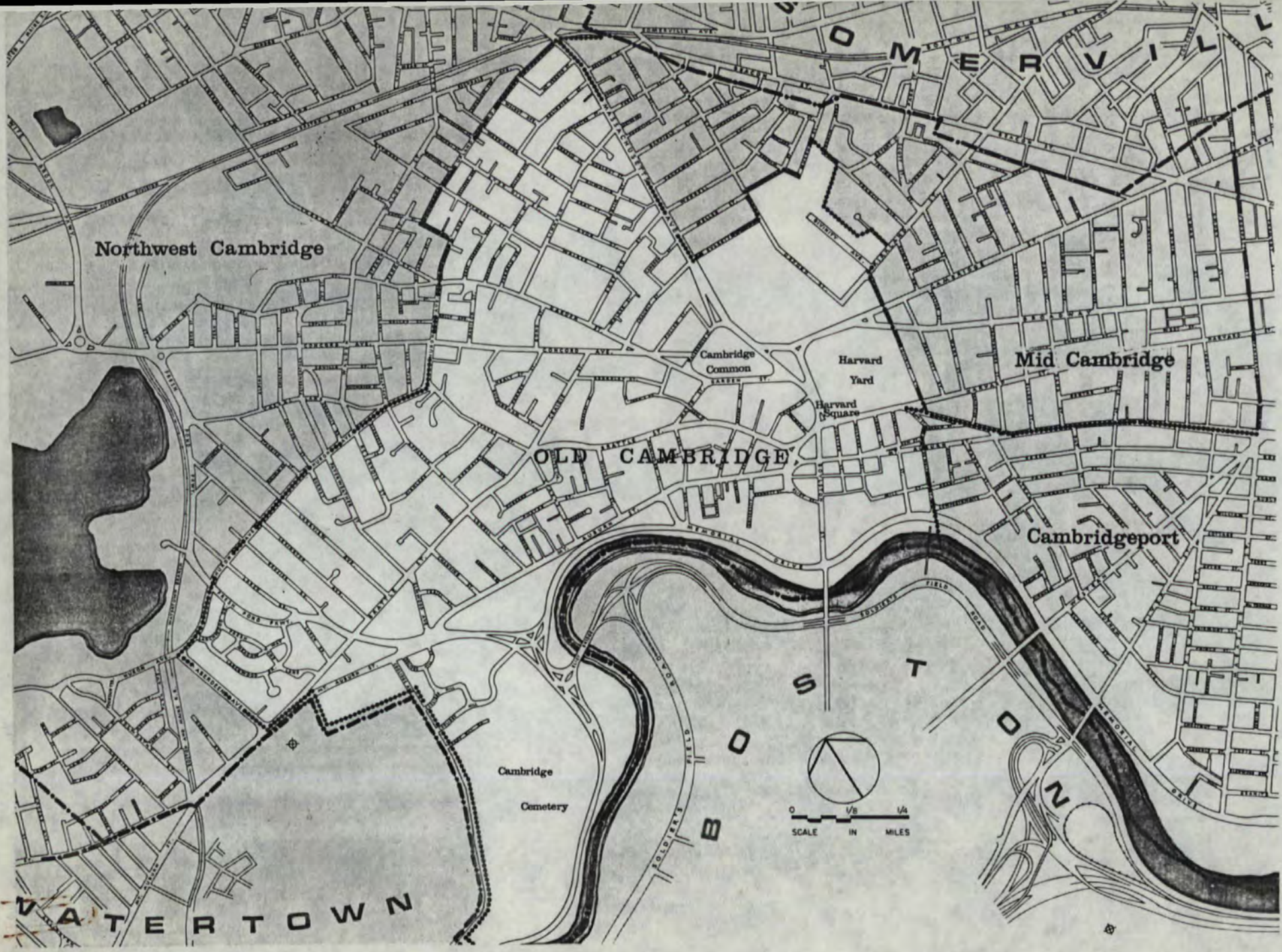
13. BUILDINGS SHOWN ON HALES AND WALLING MAPS

1830 and 1854

NOV 14 1980

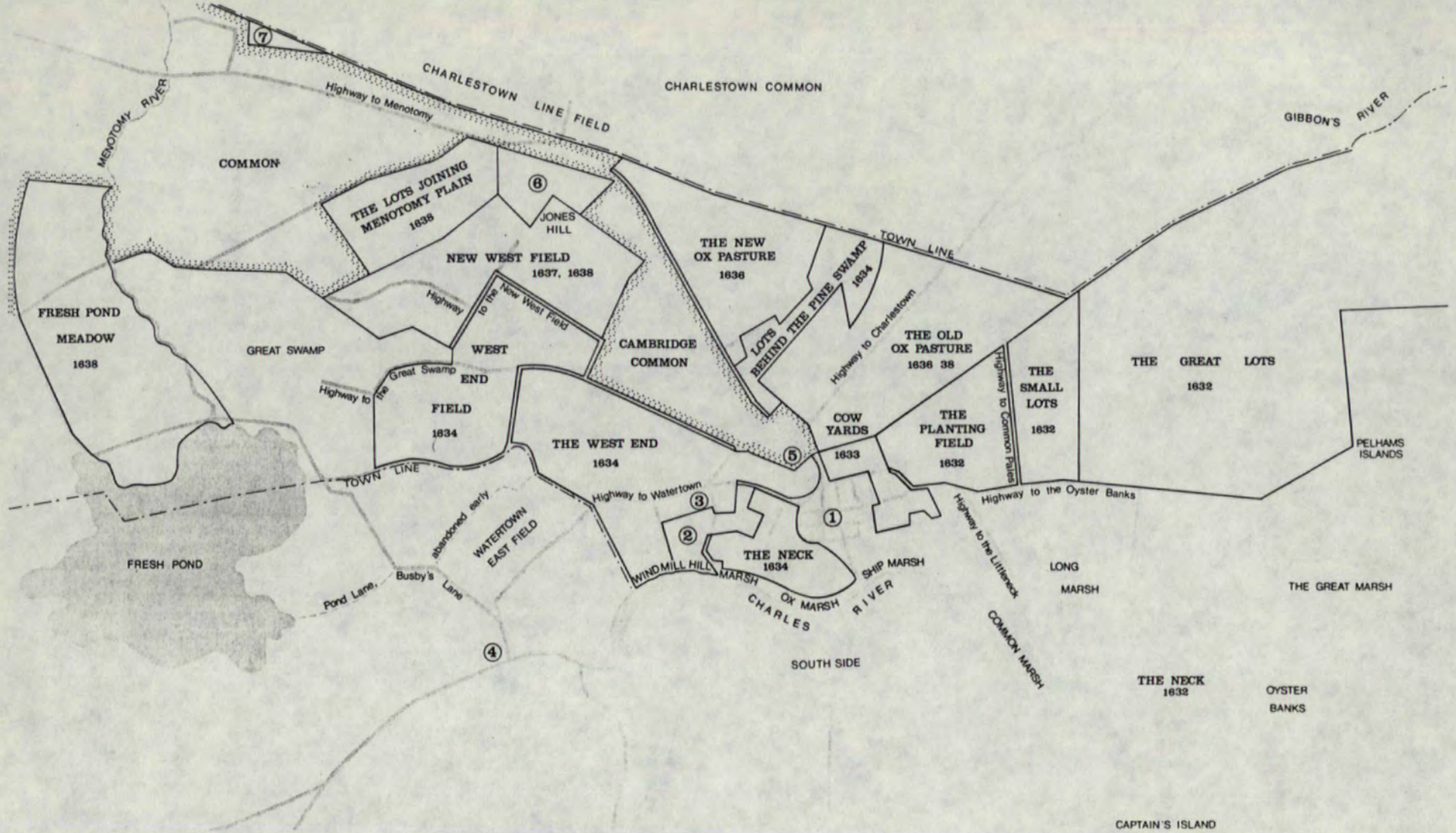


15. MID CAMBRIDGE LAND HOLDINGS IN 1854



NOV 14 1980

OLD CAMBRIDGE SURVEY AREA



OLD CAMBRIDGE SURVEY AREA

1. THE TOWNE
2. SEVERAL GRANTS TO IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS, 1633
3. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FIRST BURYING PLACE, ABANDONED BEFORE 1634
4. FIRST WATERTOWN SETTLEMENT, ABANDONED 1635
5. BURYING GROUND, ENCLOSED 1636
6. THE TEACHER'S LOT, GRANTED TO REV. THOMAS SHEPARD, 1638
7. PASTURE LOT GRANTED IN 1638, PROBABLY TO THE RULING ELDER EDMUND FROST

MAR 1982



3. OLD CAMBRIDGE AND ENVIRONS IN 1640 (BASED ON MAP IN MORISON)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC6

1. Town Cambridge

Address 41 Orchard Street

Name John Aborn House

Present use residential

Present owner John J. Guinane
954 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-20

3. Description:

Date 1846

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival/Bracketed Italianate

Architect Joshua Fernald-housewright

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

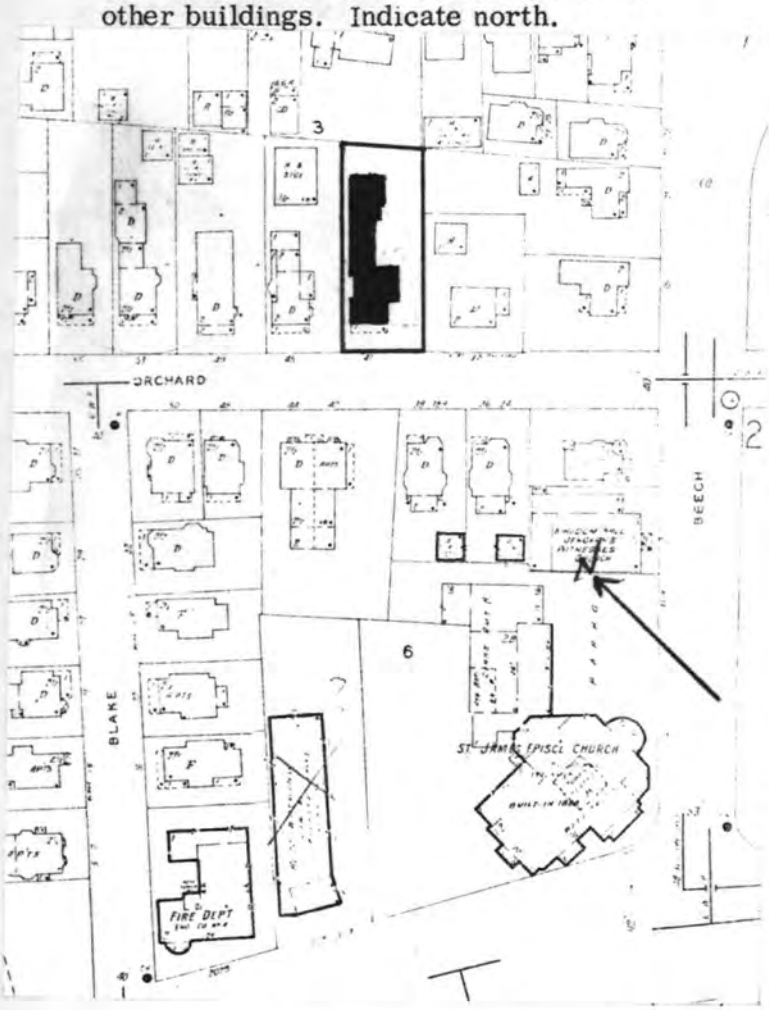
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features a fine building reflecting transition between Greek Revival and Italianate - naive detail, wide brackets

Altered Yes-porch added Date 1890s

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
15 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

Assessor # 180-43

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325430/4695200

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) John Aborn

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 41 Orchard Street is one of the earliest Bracketed-Italianate designs in Northwest Cambridge. It was erected only a year after Henry Greenough introduced the new style to Cambridge. Italianate features include the projecting bracketed eaves, windows with bracketed lintels, and double doors with arched upper panels of glass. The house was located near the Fitchburg Railroad Depot for the convenience of Boston commuters. The building, along with 45 Orchard Street, is the work of Joshua Fernald, a local housewright, and was built immediately after Orchard Street was platted for development. After the initial construction of these houses in 1846, development largely ceased until the late 1880s. The houses are accomplished if modest examples of the Bracketed Italianate style.

NOV 14 1980

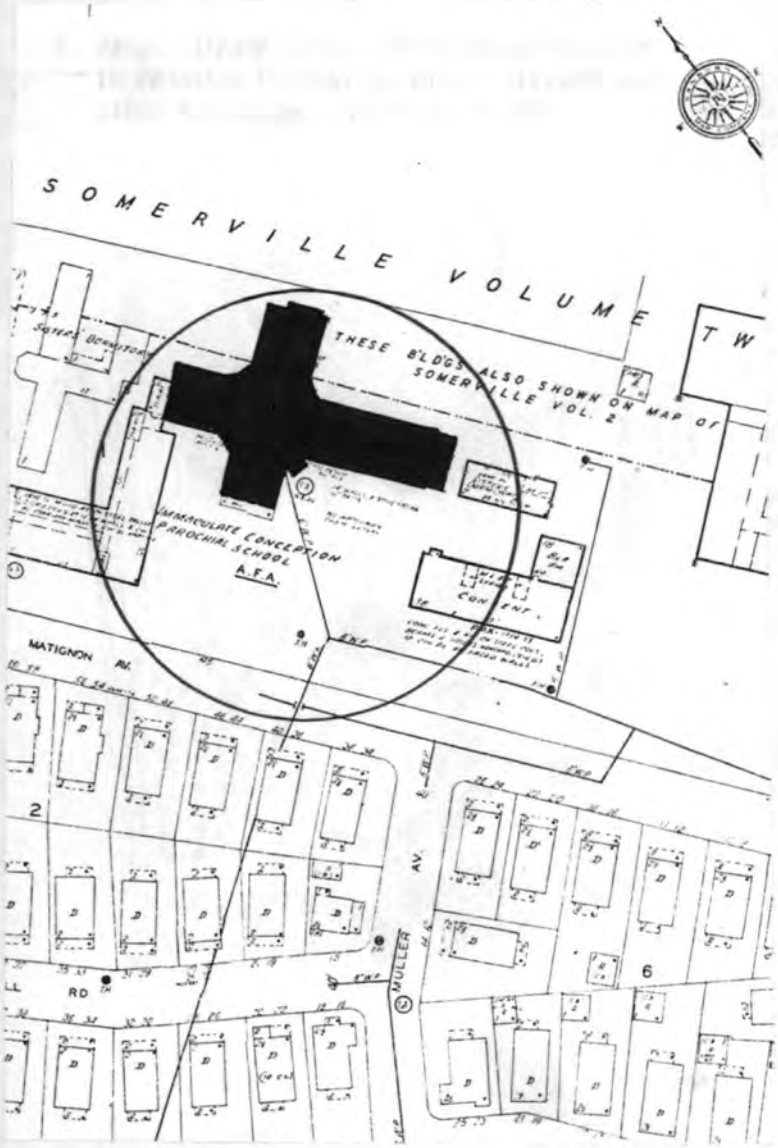
10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IID1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-6A



Assessor #185-53

1. Town ~~Cambridge~~
Address 45 Matignon Avenue
Name Almshouse
Present use religious
Present owner Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston Corporation Sole

3. Description: Rev. John Taglino
Date 1850
Source deed records
Style Greek Revival/Italianate
Architect Gridley J. F. Bryant
Exterior wall fabric stone
Outbuildings (describe) --------
Other features excellent masonry -- slate, granite which was used for quoins, belt courses and cornices.
Altered Yes- later additions Date post 1927
Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:
One acre or less ____ Over one acre XXX
Approximate frontage
Approximate distance of building from street
10 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
Date 1965

UTM- LEXINGTON
19/324480/4696410

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) City of Cambridge

Original use almshouse

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates school-convent

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education	XX	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	XX
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community development					

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1849 the City purchased an eighteenth century estate for the site of its new Poor Farm, the fifth facility of its type in Cambridge.

The winning architectural design for the structure was submitted by Rev. Louis Dwight and Gridley J.F. Bryant. Dwight was known for his pioneering work in prison reform and care of the poor and mentally ill. Bryant would later design Boston's Old City Hall.

The Almshouse follows a radial plan with a central octagonal section and four residential wings, a concept based on late eighteenth century English jail prototypes. Considered advanced for its time, the cruciform plan appeared in other local commissions by the architects, including the Charles Street Jail (1848) and the Deer Island House of Correction (1850).

The Almshouse is a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate structure, but the absence of detail or embellishment frees the building from any strict stylistic category. The glory of the building is its masonry: grey-green and grey-ochre slate blocks laid in random ashlar with contrasting dark granite quoins. Bryant was familiar with stone building techniques, as it was his father who had developed the Quincy granite quarries for the Bunker Hill Monument (1824). The slate used in the Almshouse came from

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

a ledge at the site.

The City sold the almshouse to the Archdiocese of Boston in 1927, and since that time it has been occupied by the parish school and convent. The building is intact except for a few later additions.

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb,	EC II-B2

1. Town Cambridge

Address 155 Second Street (rear)

Name American Net and Twine Co. Factory

Present use industrial

Present owner William M. Ginsberg
73 Arlington Road, Brookline, MA.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1107-24

3. Description:

Date 1875

Source deed records

Style Mill Construction

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features jerkinhead roof with broad gabled dormer, punctuated by series of arches.

Altered No Date-------

Moved No Date -------

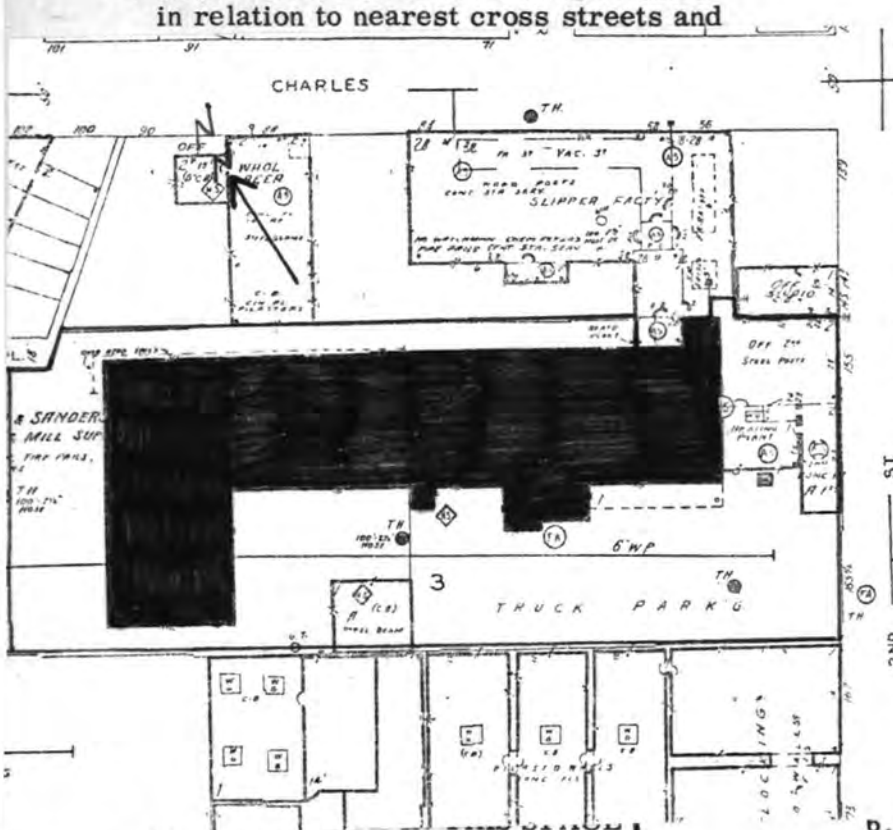
Lot size:

One acre or less ___ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 140 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
60 feet

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and



5. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting/Harriet White

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964/1980

USGS Quadrant

MHC Photo no.

Assessors #17-75
17-72

(over)

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328720/4692380

5M-2-75-R061465 (20M-2976)

APR 1 1982

7. **Original owner (if known)** American Net and Twine Company

Original use industrial

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

In 1844, while most fish nets were handmade hemp imports from England, the American Net & Twine Company became the first American firm to manufacture cotton twine and netting. This three story brick factory was built in 1875 expressly for the rapidly expanding firm's needs. The building features wide segmental arched windows set within segmental arched arcades and a jerkinhead gable roof pierced by broad gabled dormers. A central projecting pedimented tower on the southern facade rises four stories in height and has segmental arched openings set within flat arched arcades.

Between 1886 and 1916, two additions were made to the west and south forming in an "L" shape. They continue the fenestration and detailing of the first building, with rough cut granite sills and a flat roof.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIB4

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1102-20

1. Town Cambridge

Address 215 First Street

Name Athenaeum Press (now Cuneo Press)

Present use industrial

Present owner Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

3. Description:

Date 1895

Source assessor/deed records

Style Mill Construction

Architect Lockwood, Greene, & Co.

Exterior wall fabric brick

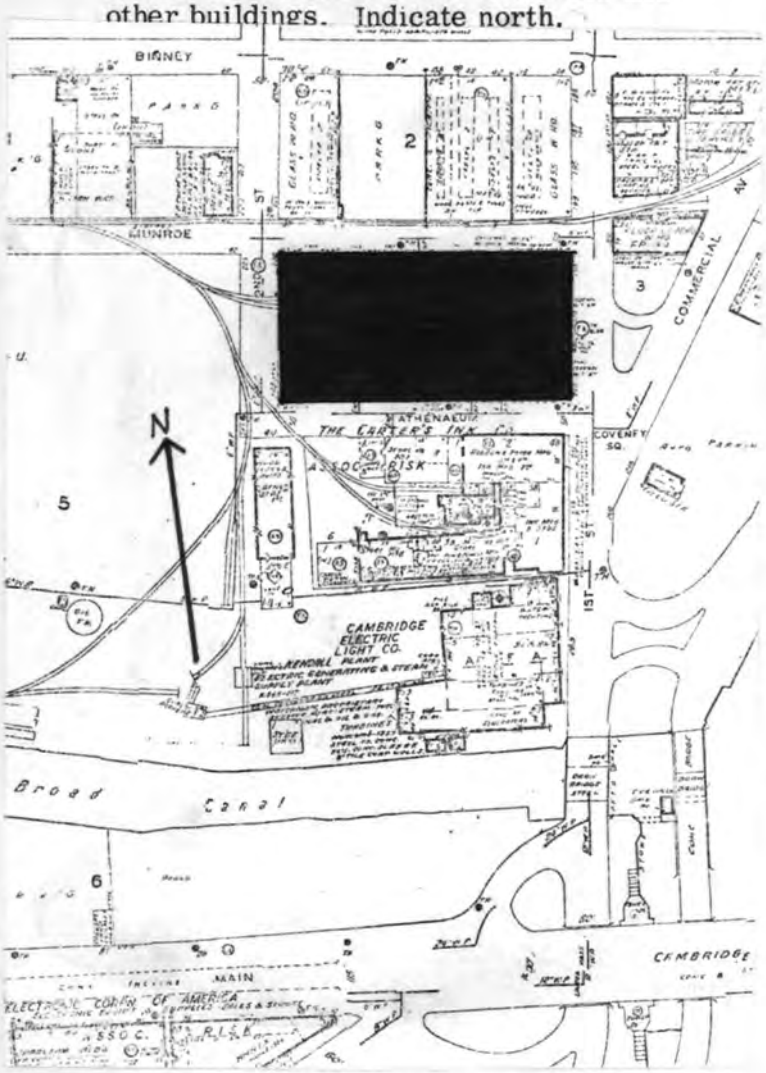
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features numerous stylistic embellishments, including at one time, a statu e of Athena.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 200 Feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 Feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328060/4692770

30M-5-77 Assessors # 15-3

7. Original owner (if known) Ginn and Company

Original use book printing plant

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	XX	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The first printing in the English-speaking colonies was done in Cambridge, and by the late nineteenth century, it had become an important center of printing and publishing. Ginn and Company, the well-known school book publishers, built this extensive plant on the banks of the Charles River. It was the third and last of the major printing establishments to locate in the City following the Riverside Press of 1849 and the Harvard University Press. It is also important as a major architectural landmark on the Charles River Basin.

The architects, Lockwood, Greene & Co., were mill engineers of wide repute. The Athenaeum Press building is one of the earliest and largest industrial plants along Cambridge's reclaimed riverfront. Structurally, it represents a continuation of nineteenth century millconstruction techniques. The architects were concerned with efficient and economical manufacturing as well as with the health and safety of the workers. The latest innovations in ventilation, plumbing, lighting and fireproofing were applied to the construction.

Because of the high visibility from the Longfellow Bridge, the Athenaeum Press building was given numerous stylistic embellishments, including a statue of Athena, which has since been removed.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

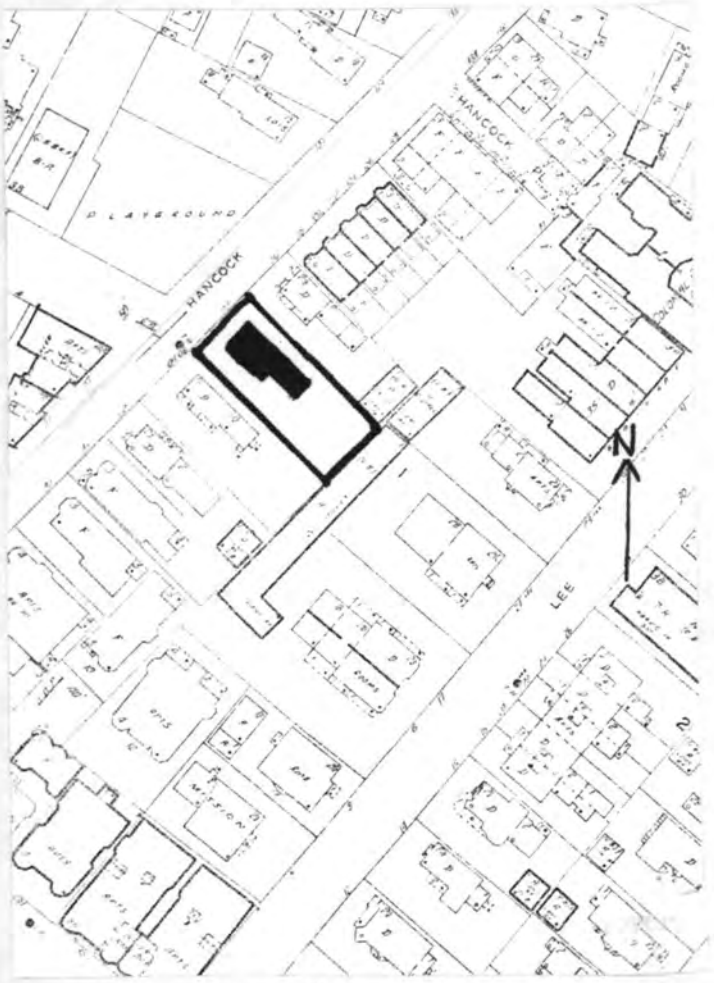
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 6

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-27A

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR #117-6

1. Town ~~Cambridge~~
Address 110 Hancock Street
Name Ephraim Atwood House
Present use residential
Present owner Karen Alexander-Pratt and Andrew Pratt

3. Description:
Date 1839
Source deed records
Style Greek Revival
Architect unknown
Exterior wall fabric clapboard
Outbuildings (describe) -----
Other features small Gothic cottage with Greek Revival forms, side porch enclosed.
Altered No Date ----
Moved No Date ----

5. Lot size:
One acre or less XX Over one acre ____
Approximate frontage 50'
Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326420/4692700

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac Livermore

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

One of two adjacent twin Gothic cottages, 110 Hancock Street is basically Greek Revival in form. It stands with its gable end to the street and has a side porch included under the gable. The porch columns are Doric. The house retains abundant ornament in the form of cut bargeboards in the end gable and dormers.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.6
Property Name: Ephraim Atwood House (1839) 110 Hancock Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Ephraim Atwood House is important as one of the earliest surviving houses in the Dana Hill area. The Atwood House is one of a pair of virtually identical adjacent cottages, Greek Revival in form, with slight variations in their Gothic detailing. Built on land that was formerly part of the Dana estate, the pair of cottages were among the first to be built once development of the area began in 1839. The first houses were built in scattered groups, and the builders attempted to achieve variety in each group. A comparable pair, built by the same developer, is 5 and 7 Dana Street, facing 104-106 and 110 Hancock Street along the length of Dana Street.

The Dana estate had remained intact until the death of Judge Francis Dana in 1819. At that time his mansion and two acres of land were sold by his heirs. They divided the remaining land among themselves. Each then subdivided his land, established streets and, in the 1830s, began to sell off house lots. The destruction by fire of the Dana mansion in 1839 gave impetus to the sale of adjacent lots still held by the family. The newly available land was rapidly filled with modest houses. The group of cottages on Hancock Street exemplifies this aspect of the nineteenth century suburban development in Mid Cambridge.

The Atwood House, with 104-106 Hancock Street next door, is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Dana Hill, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.6
Property Name: Ephraim Atwood House (1839) 110 Hancock Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

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Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OC I.2

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Avon Hill National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1109-1
1109-4
1104-25A
1104-27A
1104-31A
1104-32A

3. General date or period generally 1870-1890

4. Is area uniform (explain):

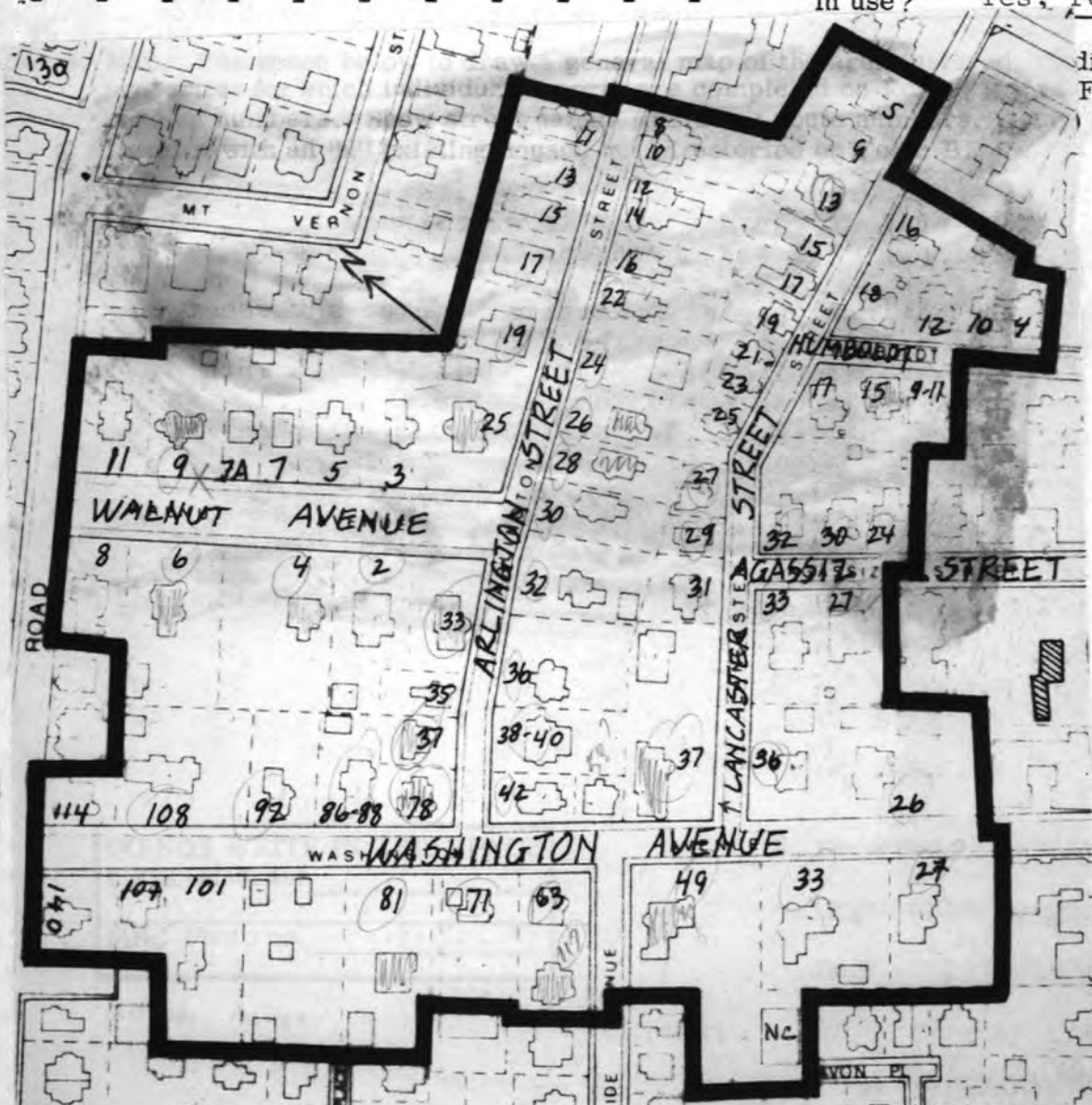
in style? No, mixed

in condition? Yes, good to excellent

in type of ownership? Yes, private

in use? Yes, residential

dicate any historic
F, using corres-
and indicate north.



20.001 ACRES NC=NONCONTRIBUTING

NOV 14 1980

idge Bunting/Allison Crump
dge Historical Comm.

3/1980

820 C: 19/325480/4694380
B: 19/325480/4694800 D: 19/325050/4694390

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The Avon Hill National Register District is significant for the high quality of its domestic architecture and for the range of late nineteenth century styles represented in the area. The district was developed and inhabited by wealthy members of the emerging mercantile class.

Avon Hill, earlier known as Jones Hill, was first settled in 1638. The land remained an open agricultural area well into the nineteenth century. Development began in 1869 when five acres at the top of the hill were sold to Henry Melendy and Gilbert Dexter, a prosperous shoe merchant and the founder of the Cambridge Tribune, respectively. They built twin Mansard style houses and sold other lots nearby. Melendy's house still stands at 81 Washington Avenue; the Dexter House was destroyed by fire in 1939.

Two periods of development on Avon Hill are evident in the contrasting architectural character of upper and lower Washington Avenue. Mansard houses line upper Washington Avenue and Arlington Street, while a variety of later Victorian structures dominates lower Washington Avenue and Lancaster Street. The second stage of development on Avon Hill brought an infusion of new wealth typified by large houses in spacious settings. The social and financial independence of their self-made owners from the established Old Cambridge families was manifested in their decision to build mansions that departed from Brattle Street tradition both geographically and stylistically. Four of the seven houses in this part of the district were designed by the prominent architectural firm of Hartwell & Richardson.

The Avon Hill National Register District includes these two distinct residential developments from the early 1870s and late 1880s. Unusually well-preserved examples of a range of late nineteenth century domestic architectural styles on ample lots create a park-like setting containing a cross-section of Cambridge's best late Victorian and Mansard architecture.

1. 27 Washington Avenue (1908)

This Tudor Revival house, with its steeply pitched slate roof and half-timbered gables, was designed by Kendall, Taylor & Company for

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, (continued
early maps, etc.

Laura Brown, the widow of a prosperous iron manufacturer. In spite of its late date, its massing and attention to detail make this house compatible with its neighbors.

2. James Mellen House (1887), 33 Washington Avenue

James Mellen, partner in and heir to the successful Curtis, Davis Soap manufacturing firm, commissioned the well-known Boston architects Hartwell &Richardson to design this spacious Shingle Style house. The assymetrical facade, featuring a tall projecting gable, a cylindrical corner bay and an open, shingled porch, is characteristic of this firm's work, as is the variety of shingled bays, oriels, brackets and gables used throughout the building. Mellen was typical of the prosperous Cambridge businessmen who built stylish new houses and settled on Washington Avenue in the late 1880s.

3. Stillman F. Kelley House (1887), 49 Washington Avenue

One of the most imposing Queen Anne style houses on Avon Hill, 49 Washington Avenue combines Colonial Revival details with characteristic Queen Anne irregular massing and a profusion of towers, gables, porches, and elaborate stained glass windows. Stillman Kelley was a self-made sugar and molasses importer who lived on Pemberton Street until the late 1880s when his business boomed and he commissioned Hartwell & Richardson to design this impressive house in a more fashionable neighborhood.

4. 11 Hillside Avenue (1887)

Local architects Joseph and William Richards designed this Queen Anne style house for Boston printer Samuel Usher. Characteristic of the style are the wrap-around verandah and serpentine shingle pattern in the gable, as well as the variety in window size and placement.

5. 63 Washington Avenue (1873)

Gardiner Mansfield, a Boston businessman, owned this Mansard house. A pavilion effect is created by a box oriel and projecting dormer above the enclosed entrance vestibule. Prominent gabled dormers feature jigsaw trim and engaged colonnettes.

6. 71 Washington Avenue (1877)

This simple two-story Mansard dwelling was the residence of Charles G. Green, a Boston businessman. A bracketed entrance portico is off-set to the right, and the front slope of the slate roof is broken by a single dormer with a peaked lintel.

(continued)

7. Henry J. Melendy House (1871), 81 Washington Avenue

This splendid three-bay Mansard house with a central entry pavilion and elaborately ornamented cupola crowns the highest point of Avon Hill. Built for Henry J. Melendy, a wealthy shoe merchant and one of the two earliest developers of Avon Hill, 81 Washington Avenue was originally one of a pair of identical Mansards at the top of the hill. Unusual for its lavish use of applied wooden ornament throughout, the house also features flush boarding scored to imitate ashlar masonry and a roof of fish-scale patterned slate.

8. 26 Washington Avenue (1889)

The most Colonial of Hartwell & Richardson's Washington Avenue houses, 26 Washington Avenue was built for David Ritchie, a manufacturer of metal piping. In spite of its basically Colonial Revival feeling, the house integrates a number of earlier Queen Anne features, a stylistic trend first seen in their work at 49 Washington Avenue. The carriage house also successfully combines features of the two styles.

9. 58 Washington Avenue (1880)

This Italianate residence with a low hip roof and bracketed cornice was the home of Charles Boardman, his second house on Avon Hill. Its unusual form consists of a box bay (probably the original entrance) flanked by hexagonal bays. Ornamental detail is simple.

10. 78 Washington Avenue (1874-77)

Morris Boynton commissioned this three-bay Mansard cottage with a central entry tower and full-width balustraded terrace. The segmental-arched portico has paired square columns on paneled bases and paired brackets.

11. 86-88 Washington Avenue (1870)

Albert Kelsey was the builder of this unusually complex two-story Mansard house. An L-shaped porch interlocks with the L-plan of the house. Broad corner boards have been rusticated to represent quoins. A brick stable at the rear reflects the design of the house, with a slate Mansard roof and bracketed wood dormers.

12. 92 Washington Avenue (1876).

A steep, straight-edged roof with a bold cornice supported by paired brackets crowns this late example of the Mansard style. The placement of the entrance and polygonal facade bay express on the exterior the side-hall plan of the interior.

13. Elizabeth Hutchins House (1924), 108 Washington Avenue

Kendall, Tay lor & Company were the architects of this brick "Banker's Tudor" house, something of an anomaly in the neighborhood.

14. 16 Lancaster Street (1892).

This unusually large Queen Anne house designed by architect H.S. Simpson is capped by a gambrel roof which accomodates almost a full third story and attic. The 1890s fondness for diamond patterns is reflected in the windows and shingles.

15. 18 Lancaster Street (1885-86)

A large central living hall is thrust diagonally into the core of this Queen Anne house, resulting in an usualy corner entrance and asymmetrical plan which reflects the sharp angle of the corner lot. Features include a hip roof, asymmetrically placed channelled chimneys and a half-timbered gable.

16. 24 Lancaster Street (1883-84)

An old-fashioned design echoing the Italianate style with a broad cornice supported by brackets, bracketed window caps and heavy cast ornament on the window lintels.

17. 36 Lancaster Street (1886)

This vernacular Queen Anne design by builder Harvey Taylor uses a wrap-around verandah to emphasize the corner location of the house. Notable features include a circular bay, twin elliptical oriels and patterned shingles. The stable contains a Palladian motif in the gable which terminates in a diamond-shingled gablet pointing to a small cupola.

18. 24 Agassiz Street (1889)

M. Simpson was the architect of this house with its gable-on-hip roof and paired dormers. Characteristic Queen Anne features include the rounded front porch with its attenuated spindle screen and the triple stained glass window on the facade. Wood shingles cut in a variety of patterns further enliven the composition.

19. Edward L. Shaw House (1890), 30 Agassiz Street

J.R. and W.P. Richards designed this Shingle-style house with somewhat competing features, including a wide cylindrical corner tower with concical roof balanced against a flat gambrel facade gable containing a Palladian window. Shaw was a local furniture merchant.

20. M. Winslow Sands House (1891), 32 Agassiz Street

William Mooney was the architect of this Queen Anne house of brick and wood shingles, occupying a prominent corner lot. M.W. Sands was a prosperous local brick manufacturer, whose family had been involved in brickmaking in Cambridge for several generations. This house is one of four residences associated with the Sands family in Cambridge. One of the handsomest features of the design is the balcony resting on carved foliated brackets. An arched stained glass stair window, and a round corner tower with a polygonal roof vary the Lancaster Street facade. The brick masonry is somewhat flat, lacking the texture expected of a Queen Anne building, but it would have been unusual for a brick manufacturer not to use his own products.

21. 33 Agassiz Street (1890)

The random cobblestone first floor, shingle clad second floor and slate hip roof define the mass of this interpretation of the Queen Anne. Its picturesque asymmetry, medieval-inspired elements and highly varied juxtaposition of textures and materials are trademarks of the style. The tall cobblestone and brick chimney with panel brick recesses and a decorative pressed brick panel is particularly well-handled. Architect Eugene Clark designed his house for Horace Blackman, the foreman of millwork for the Mason & Hamlin organ factory who also served as City Alderman.

22. 13 Lancaster Street (c.1880)

An excellent example of a Queen Anne house enlivened by varied geometric additions: turrets, dormers and gables. A wrap-around porch with a spindle frieze has mastic ornament in the gable and elaborate turned posts. A cupolaed stable stands in the rear.

23. Chester Sawyer House (1886), 27 Lancaster Street

This well-preserved house designed by architect Alfred Gould, is a textbook example of the Queen Anne style in plan, massing and decorative detail. The deep arched porch with its shingled posts and the cantilevered oriel window above are particularly notable.

24. William B. Hovey House (1887), 29 Lancaster Street

Chamberlin & Whidden were the architects of this commodious Queen Anne dwelling of boxy proportions in which the gambrel roof generously overhangs the mass of the house. It was the residence of William B. Hovey, listed as a salesman in the 1887 City Directory.

continued

25. Henry Yerxa House (1887), 37 Lancaster Street

This is the finest of Hartwell & Richadson's residential commissions and an exceptionally skillful example of the Shingle Style, the best on Avon Hill. The flowing shinglework incorporates all the elements into a single organic mass. The carriage house with its overhanging roof and cantilvered gables create a strong feeling of the Queen Anne style. This was the residence of Henry Yerxa, a wholesale grocer in Boston.

26- 8-10 Arlington Street (1864-65)
27. 12-14 Arlington Street (1864-65)

A pair of gable-roofed double houses. Number 8-10 has a handsome fully-width porch with chambered posts and rope molding.

28. 22 Arlington Street (1862-63)

This simple Mansard house is in original condition. Notable features include the recessed dormers with mastic ornament in the pediments, and the bolding projecting cornice supported by paired brackets. The steep, straight-edged roof is covered with patterned slate.

29. 24 Arlington Street (1869-70; 1898)

A center-gable Italianate house set far back from the street, 24 Arlington Street was built in 1869. In 1898, it was purchased by Wellington Fillmore, a well-known and successful Cambridge builder, who immediately updated the house by adding a Colonial Revival porch and two bay windows to the facade.

30. 26 Arlington Street (1869; 1886)

A subdued 1869 Mansard house with an overlay of Queen Anne elements, including a tower and extremely unusual gazebo-like corner porch. The remodelling was done in 1886 by the owner, the Reverend Clark Moor.

31. Horace P. Blackman House (1876), 28 Arlington Street

A highly ornamented Mansard house with bay windows carried up into a pavilion roof, an elaborate porch, corner pilasters with unusual bulging scroll capitals, and a flush-boarded facade scored to resemble ashlar. Blackman was a mill foreman. The lavish use of applied wooden oranment and the excellent state of preservation make this elegant Mansard house a significant example of the style.

continued

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC I.2
Property Name: Avon Hill N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

32. 30 Arlington Street (1876)

Almost identical to 28 Arlington, this house has somewhat simpler detailing. The enclosed verandah is an 1890 addition.

33. Edwin A. L. Jameson House (1872), 32 Arlington Street

A tall entrance tower and lacey fretwork in the steeply-pitched gables distinguish this house from its neighbors. Jameson was a Boston milliner.

34. 36 Arlington Street (1872)

The central pavilion of this Mansard house has rope molding in the tower roof. The porch contains open strut arches and supports a low, balustraded deck. Incised work and applied detail further ornament the building.

35. 38-40 Arlington Street (1874)

A vernacular Mansard double house with fundamentally Italianate detail. Decorative interest is provided by the bracketed lintels, peaked dormers, applied jigsaw ornament and combined fishscale and diamond slate pattern of the roof. The house was built by Reverend Clark Moor, a Universalist minister, for rental property.

36. 42 Arlington Street (1871)

This vernacular Mansard house was occupred by Charles Boardman until 1881 when he built a new house on Avon Hill. Noteworthy features include the bracketed cornice, segmental dormers and fish-scale pattern of the slate roof.

37. Frank A. Aldrich House (1899), 11 Arlington Street

Henry A. Mears was the architect of this residence built for Aldrich, a Boston starch manufacturer. An elaborate Queen Anne example with a corner conical tower and wrap-around porch, the dwelling has mastic ornament in the porch gable.

38. Adolph H. Graustein House (1902), 19 Arlington Street

Nathan Douglas was the architect of this house for Adolph Graustein, a local milk dealer. The large, square, hip roofed house has projecting eaves resting on exposed rafters. The remodelled center entrance is flanked by full-height swell-front bays.

continued

39. 33 Arlington Street (1869-70; moved 1911)

This L-plan Italianate house with its balustraded piazza was the home of John Davis, who was responsible for much of the real estate development in the immediate vicinity. The house originally stood facing Walnut Avenue, and was moved and stuccoed in 1911.

40. 37 Arlington Street (1875)

This elaborate Mansard cottage was the residence of Albert Kelsey, a builder/contractor who served as supervisor of the construction of the Massachusetts State House extension. The T-plan house, with a full-width balustraded terrace extending around the right side, is dominated by a Mansard tower crowned by fine iron cresting and diamond-shaped dormers. The use of an elaborate tower on a one-story Mansard is unusual and this is one of the finest examples of this variation in Cambridge.

41. Eugene M. Niles House (1887), 9 Walnut Avenue

J. Merrill Brown was the architect of this elaborate Queen Anne house for Eugene Niles listed in the 1893 City Directory as a provision dealer at Faneuil Hall Market. The unusual cylindrical, balconied tower resembling a lighthouse form the center of focus of the design which was published in American Architect and Building News.

42. 4 Walnut Avenue (1878-79)

A cupolaed, center-gable house in the Italianate style, 4 Walnut Avenue is conservative in design for its late date. Outstanding features are the porch with its paired posts, elaborate brackets, and spindle screen. The porch rests on a base of jigsaw-cut screening.

43. Jacob Harris Niles House (1884-86), 6 Walnut Avenue

The original owner of this house, Jacob H. Niles, was one of three Niles brothers who ran a prosperous local pork-packing business in Cambridge. Very much in its original state, this shingled Queen Anne house is complete with an octagonal ogee tower, circular porch and stable with an elongated tower echoing the tower form of the main house.

44. Orrin E. Sands House (1911) 2 Walnut Avenue

Ernest Boyden was the architect of this Tudor Revival house of brick with half-timbered dormers, a slate roof and limestone lintels and sills.

continued
Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC I.2
Property Name: Avon Hill N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Avon Hill National Register District includes properties on both sides of Washington Avenue and Walnut Avenue, both sides of the western halves of Agassiz and Humboldt Streets, and both sides of Arlington and Lancaster Streets from just south of Massachusetts Avenue (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 11). Boundaries were drawn to include the summit of Avon Hill and the structures typical of its development in the late nineteenth century.

-END-

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC I.2
Property Name: Avon Hill N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

This district is composed entirely of residential structures built for the most part from 1870 to 1900. There are no commercial, industrial, or multifamily residential structures, although some of the larger houses have been divided into apartments or condominiums. There are no intrusions in this district.

Avon Hill possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. As one of the finest late 19th century residential neighborhoods in the city, it meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

NOV 14 1980

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIB2

1. Town Cambridge

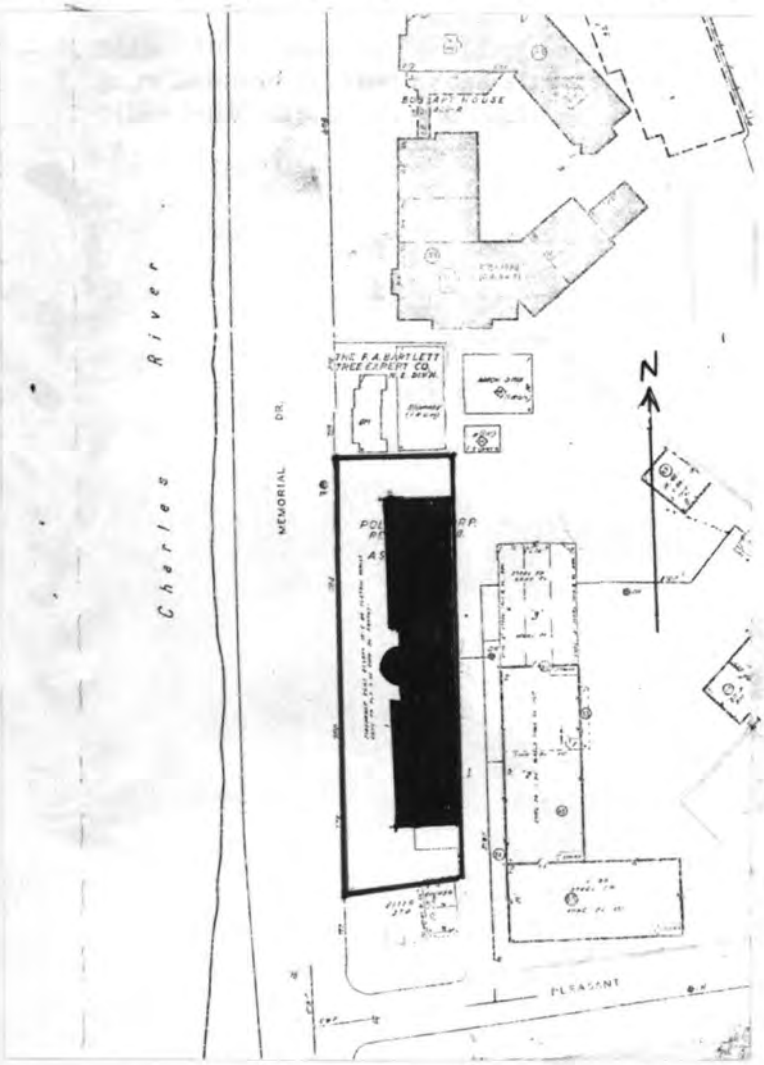
Address 780 Memorial Drive

Name B&B Chemical Co.

Present use industrial

Present owner Polaroid Corporation

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
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Photo number 1107-14



ASSESSOR # 128-40

(over)

3. Description:

Date 1937

Source deed records

Style International

Architect Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott

Exterior wall fabric glazed brick/glass

Outbuildings (describe) one other manufacturing building; some storage bldgs.

Other features modern stress on horizontal lines, emphasized by continuous band of windows. Central tower only vertical element. Three-storied.

Altered No Date --------

Moved No Date --------

5 Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 370 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

50 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/325750/4691680

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) United Shoe Machinery Corp subsidiary: B&B Chemical Co

Original use experimental factory and offices

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates industrial use- Poloroid Corp.

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	~~XX~~	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	____	Industry	~~X~~	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This clean-lined industrial building is the earliest and best of the city's 1930's modern structures, characterized by sharp edges, horizontal strip windows which continue around corners, and rigidly symmetrical facades.

Built in 1937, it is the work of the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott. It was intended as offices, laboratories, and an experimental factory by the B & B Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the United Shoe Machinery Corp. The Cambridge plant produced adhesives for use in shoe maufacturing and other industries.

The horizontality of this long, low structure is emphasized by continuous bands of windows: glass block on the ground floor and metal-framed divided sash above. The central tower is the only vertical element, and contains a curved canopy and two story glass window bay above the ~~entrance~~. Above the tower-like vertical glass bay is a clock face originally topped by stylized lettering spelling B & B Chemical. Although obscured by the glass and glazed brick facade, the structural system is of reinforced concrete.

Measuring 50 feet by 270 feet, the building has three-story wings flanking a four-story central section. A separate two-story manufacturing building stands behind it, with steel frame, concrete brick walls and horizontal bands of windows. Because it cannot be seen from the river, it lacks the elegance of the principal building. Several other storage buildings complete the complex.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Although the building is not 50 years old at the time of its nomination, the high quality of its architectural design meets the National Register criteria.

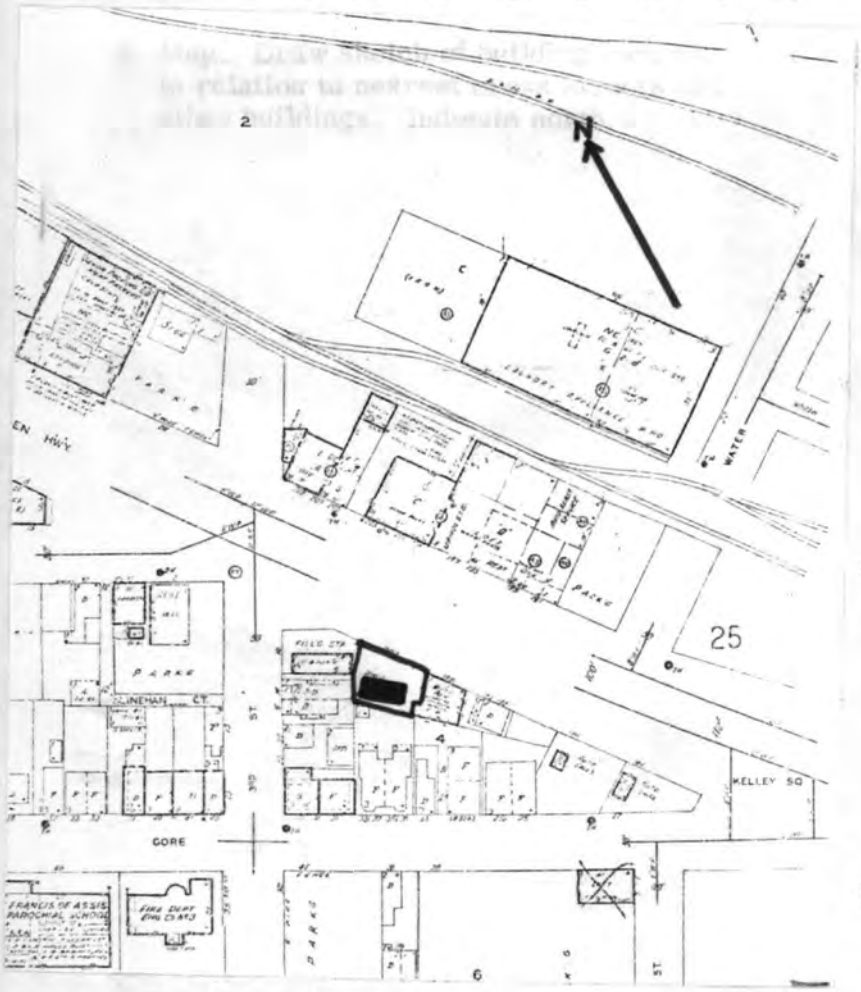
Building is discussed in Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge series, Report Three; Cambridgeport, p. 123-4. appears in photos on p. 6 & 10.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIC2

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
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Photo number 1101-28A



ASSESSOR # 20-78

(over)

1. Town Cambridge

Address 200 Monseignor O'Brien Highway

Name James B. Barnes House

Present use residential

Present owner Joseph and Anthony Viglione

3. Description: 31 Gore St., Camb., MA

Date 1824

Source assessor/deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe)---------

Other features fan light over the entrance.

Altered No Date--------

Moved Yes Date c. 1910

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 60 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

20 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328780/4692950

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) James B. Barnes

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Barnes House is significant as the only single family, five-bay Federal style brick house in East Cambridge, and the only such house in Cambridge with a fan light over the entrance. The house was built on its present lot in 1824, and moved about 1910 when Bridge Street was widened. It is one of six brick houses remaining in East Cambridge built in the Federal style associated with the early development of the area.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

APR 4 1986

AREA	FORM NO.
Old Cambridge	O.C. I 13

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #1

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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Photo number 60-30

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Attached Map)

Recorded by B. Bunting/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968, 1985

USGS Quad: Boston North
UTM: 19/325140/4693925

.385 acres

Town Cambridge MRA
Cambridge, Mass.

Address 35-51 Walker Street

Historic Name Bennink-Douglas Cottages

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1874

Source deeds and tax records

Style Mansard

Architect G.J. Bennink & W.G. Douglas, builders

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) None

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .385 acres

Setting A mid-nineteenth century residential neighborhood.

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Old Cambridge	Form No: O.C. I 13
Property Name. Bennink-Douglas Cottages	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Bennink-Douglas Cottages are four virtually identical double Mansard style workers' cottages. Rising one story from a brick foundation to a full mansard roof above, the houses have scored flush boarding on the street facades and clapboards on the sides and rear. The facades are symmetrically arranged around a pair of paneled double doors flanked by projecting bays carried up into the mansard; there are also bays on the side elevations. Architectural embellishment is limited to elaborate brackets at the doorways and scalloped or hexagonal slates. The paired eaves brackets are small and simple as are the hoods above the 2 + 2 windows. None of the houses retains its original steps, and 49-51 lost its entrance brackets when a Colonial Revival porch was added. Otherwise, the Walker Street houses retain a remarkable degree of integrity and are significant under Criterion C as displaying distinguishable characteristics of the Mansard style, particularly of the cottage type.

Historical Significance

The four Bennink-Douglas Cottages at 35 to 51 Walker Street characterize one of several low-cost, middle-class housing solutions developed in Cambridge after the Civil War. Population growth in this period was explosive, increasing from 29,000 in 1865 to 48,000 in 1875 to 82,000 in 1895. Most new housing constructed in the fifteen years after the War was designed in the Mansard style, chosen because it was cheap to build with the nearly perfected balloon frame technique and because the full top story under the Mansard roof afforded more space. After about 1870, scarce building sites accessible to transportation and rising costs cramped housing alternatives, especially for the lower and middle classes. Double houses on smaller lots produced an early solution to this problem, and were popular in Cambridge until the development of the three- and four-decker styles in the 1880's, which soon supplanted Mansards as the speculative building of choice.

These cottages also characterize the typical pattern of land development in nineteenth century Cambridge. Originally part of the Lower Common, Walker Street was laid out in 1868 on a former cow pasture. The pasture was the property of Thomas Stearns, whose house fronted on Garden Street. Immediately after the War, Stearns subdivided, and sold four lots on the south side of the new street to Gerritt L. Bennink, a house carpenter, and William G. Douglas, a builder. Bennink and Douglas had each constructed a handful of houses at the time and seem to have been young men who went

Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Old Cambridge	Form No: O.C. I 13
Property Name: Bennink-Douglas Cottages	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

into partnership to take on a larger project; these cottages were their only recorded collaboration. This may have been a result of the Panic of 1873, as none of the houses had been sold by 1876.

The Bennink-Douglas partnership produced a speculative housing development typical of its time. William Dean Howells, writing of this part of Cambridge shortly after his arrival from the Midwest in 1871, remarked on ". . . the flight of French roofed houses suddenly settled a year or two hence. . . ," and elsewhere of the ". . . half-finished wooden houses, empty mortar-beds, and bits of lath and slate strewn over the scarred and mutilated ground . . . all around carpenters were building new houses. . . ." This activity made the Mansard the typical tract house of the seventies, and characterizes many Cambridge neighborhoods.

The Bennink-Douglas Cottages are significant under Criterion A for their importance in understanding the development of the double house in Cambridge, in particular those aimed at the lower and middle-income homeowner in the post-Civil War period.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Old Cambridge	Form No: O.C. I 13
Property Name: Bennink-Douglas Cottages	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Bennink-Douglas Cottages are a cluster of Mansard double cottages. The four virtually identical buildings retain their integrity of location, design, setting, material, feeling and workmanship. Although their components are not distinctive, these buildings represent a distinguishable entity that meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. They also meet Criterion A for their significance in understanding the development of multi-family houses in Cambridge. The Bennink-Douglas Cottages were found to be significant under the theme of architecture: mid-nineteenth century vernacular double houses, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

Walker Street is an L-shaped street which is relatively free from traffic. Houses are small and set close together. While the cottages share a similarity of scale and style with the other houses on Walker Street, they are distinguishable as a rare grouping of double Mansard cottages in Old Cambridge.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass.	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OC I 3

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Berkeley Street National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-34
" -36
1099-0
1104-23A

3. General date or period 1850-1900

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? no, mixed styles

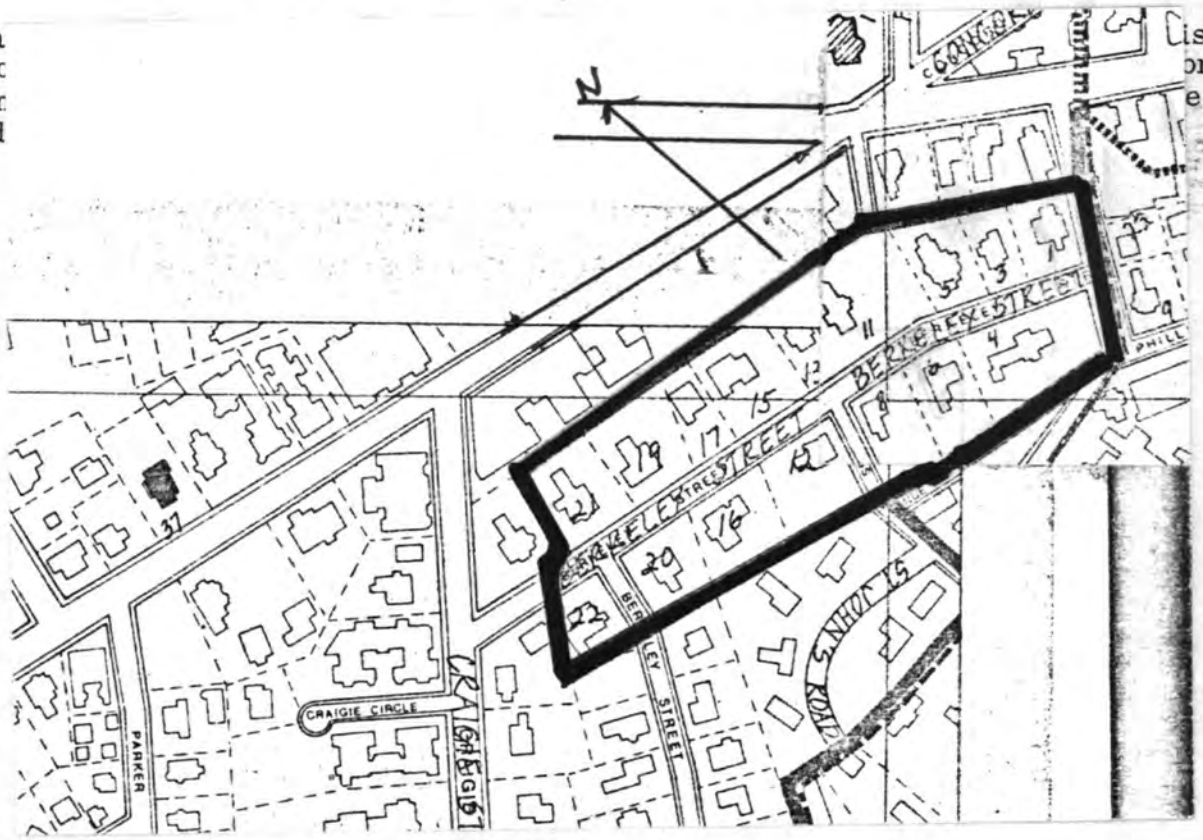
in condition? yes, good to excellent

in type of ownership? yes, private

in use? yes, residential

5. Ma
prc
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Ind

istoric
orres-
e north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

NOV 14 1980

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

(over)

4.907 Acres

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/325000/4693710

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The area around Berkeley Street was part of a thirty-seven acre parcel acquired in 1843 by Professor Joseph Worcester. In 1852 Worcester laid out part of Berkeley and Buckingham Streets and all of Craigie Street and began selling house lots.

Despite its being developed by different owners, Berkeley Street has a splendid urban unity and contains the best concentration of Bracketed and Mansard houses in the city. Of the street's eighteen houses, twelve date from between 1852 and 1873. The few Queen Anne houses erected later in large side yards are in keeping with the mass and siting of the earlier works; so is the extremely well-designed stucco house (1905) at Number 16. Two houses, Numbers 12 and 15, have been altered, but retain much original trim.

1. Pryor-Brown House (1852; c.1900, c.1915), 1 Berkeley Street. This greatly remodelled Bracketed Italianate house was built by Dr. Pryor, a Baptist pastor. subsequent occupants included Albert Brown, secretary to Governor Andrew during the Civil War.

2. Richard Henry Dana House (1852), 4 Berkeley Street. A large and elaborate Bracketed Italianate structure which was the home of Richard Henry Dana, author of Two Years Before the Mast.

3. 6 Berkeley Street (1853). This excellent example of a suburban house of the 1850's was built by Moses and Jedediah Ricker for Miss Catherine Donnison. Its low-pitched gables and heavy modillion brackets are characteristic of the Bracketed Italianate style.

4. Wyeth-Allen House (1854), 5 Berkeley Street. The architect Calvin Ryder designed this fine example of a suburban Italianate house. The house was built by Jonas Wyeth III for the Misses Lyman who had a school for young ladies in it. By 1857 Wyeth and his family were living there. It is a classic example of a mid-nineteenth century, T-plan Italianate residence.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC I.3
Property Name: Berkeley Street N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

5. 19 Berkeley Street (1855). Notable features of this Bracketed Italianate house include its pedimented gable, arched windows, quoins and front porch with arched and corbelled architrave. It was built for Charles Folsom, a brother-in-law of Professor Worcester who laid out part of Berkeley Street.

6. 21 Berkeley Street (1855). This Bracketed Italianate residence is distinguished by its gabled central pavilion. It was built for Charles Vaughan, whose son arranged for a wooden boardwalk on Berkeley Street, at that time unpaved and muddy.

7. Pryor-Howells House (1857), 3 Berkeley Street. Dr. Pryor also built this smaller more modest house and he and his wife lived there for some years. In 1872 William Dean Howells and his wife rented the house and liked it so much that they built one on the same plan on Concord Avenue.

8. William Newell House (1857), 20 Berkeley Street. This early Mansard house was built for Dr. William Newell, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Harvard Square. Noteworthy features of the house are the elaborate paired brackets, corner quoins and low concave Mansard roof.

9. Henry Ware House (1860), 8 Berkeley Street. Builder Oliver Hastings constructed this Mansard house for Henry Ware. Ware was Secretary to Governors Andrew and Bullock, and Secretary to the Senate in Washington. He helped found the first permanent symphony orchestra in Boston, the forerunner of the present Boston Symphony Orchestra.

10. Lyman Williston House (1863), 15 Berkeley Street. This much-altered house is Old Cambridge's only textbook example of an "Italian Villa." Erected for Lyman Williston, the asymmetrical plan and towered silhouette are typical of the villa form. A one-story wing housed the Berkeley Street School which Mr. Williston directed. It was later detached and remodelled into a separate dwelling at Number 17.

11. 17 Berkeley Street (1863). This structure was originally an ell of the house next door at Number 15. It was detached in 1900 with alterations made at that time by Dwight & Chandler, and again in 1912 by the firm of Kilham & Hopkins.

12. John Fiske House (1878), 22 Berkeley Street. This Mansard house was designed by Griffith Thomas. It was the home of historian John Fiske (1842-1901), an active promoter of Darwin's theory of evolution and librarian of Harvard College from 1872-1879.

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC I.3.
Property Name: Berkeley St. N.R.D	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

13. 12 Berkeley Street (1882). This Queen Anne/Shingle Style house, although stuccoed over, retains much of its original trim. A fine triple window indicates the stair landing; the half timbered front porch dates c.1920.

14. John Allyn House (1886), 11 Berkeley Street. This unusually well-preserved Queen Anne/Shingle Style house was designed by architect William Ralph Emerson for John Allyn, who established the publishing firm of Allyn & Bacon.

15. 13 Berkeley Street (1898). The architectural firm of Dwight & Chandler designed this late Queen Anne/Shingle Style house.

The Berkeley Street National Register District includes properties on both sides of Berkeley Street between Craigie Street and Phillips Place (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Maps 9, 11 & 12). The boundaries were chosen to include houses and lots maintaining the spacing and style of the street's nineteenth century appearance.

-END-

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Berkeley Street, cut off from through traffic and insulated by brick buildings, enjoys a great sense of isolation from the urban environment. Berkeley Place, a cul-de-sac, is even quieter than Berkeley Street. The spacious lots and high proportion of high style Mansard and Bracketed Italianate houses make this district one of the most distinguished in Cambridge.

Berkeley Street contains many variants of the Bracketed Italianate style. Three examples of the mid-nineteenth century T-shaped plan, 4, 5 and 6 Berkeley Street establish the suburban mode of the street. One-story porches fill the angles of the T. Other Italianate features include low-pitched gables, heavy modillion brackets under the eaves and round headed windows.

Square in plan, 19 and 21 Berkeley Street offer other Bracketed

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific). Continued

The area around Berkeley Street was part of of a thirty-seven acre parcel acquired in 1843 by Professor Joseph Worcester from the Vassall-Craigie estate. By 1852, Worcester had laid out part of Berkeley and Buckingham Streets and all of Craigie Street and began selling lots for expensive houses. Berkeley Place, which provided ingress to the back field of the Worcester home lot at 121 Brattle Street, was laid out in 1890.

Despite being developed by different owners, the district retains a splendid urban unity and contains the best concentration of Bracketted Italianate and Mansard houses in Cambridge. The few Queen Anne and Stucco Style houses erected later in large side yards and on Berkeley Place are in keeping with the mass and siting of the earlier works.

Several houses in the district had prominent owners. The Richard Henry Dana House (1851) at 4 Berkeley Street, a large and elaborate Bracketted Italianate structure, was the home of Richard Henry Dana, author of Two Years Before the Mast. The John Fiske House (1878), at 22 Berkeley Street was the home of John Fiske (1842-1901), an active promoter of Darwin's theory of evolution and librarian of Harvard College from 1872-1879. Finally, 8 Berkeley Street was the home of Henry Ware, Secretary to Governors Andrew and Bullock, and Secretary to the Senate in Washington. He also helped to found the first permanent symphony orchestra in Boston, the forerunner of the present Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES Continued

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	I 3
Property Name: Berkeley St. & Pl.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

examples. 19 Berkeley Street features corner quoins, a pedimented gable with arched windows on its side elevations and a front porch with arched windows and corbelled architrave. Number 21 Berkeley Street's most distinguishing characteristic is its gabled central pavilion.

A third Italianate form, the "Italian Villa", is also represented on Berkeley Street. Cambridge's only textbook example of this villa form stands at number 15 and features an asymmetrical plan and tower.

Representing the Mansard style is 20 Berkeley Street. Except for its roof which has simple dormers, this early Mansard, with its corner quoins, heavy paired eaves brackets and center porch, resembles the gabled Italianate house at 19 Berkeley Street. Other Mansards include 22 Berkeley Street which features a flushboarded facade and number 8 designed by Oliver Hastings, a prominent Cambridge architect.

The Queen Anne/Shingle Style is represented by 11, 12 and 13 Berkeley Street and 3 Berkeley Place. The best developed and well-preserved of these, 11 Berkeley Street was designed by architect William Ralph Emerson. Typical Shingle Style details include rounded corners which preserve the continuity of the shingled surface and a unified roof line.

Representing the 20th Century are two Stucco Style houses at 16 Berkeley Street and 7 Berkeley Place by Hartley Dennett and A.W. Jackson respectively. The overhanging eaves with brackets, slate roof and varies fenestration help these buildings fit in well with their nineteenth century neighbors.

Berkeley Street and Berkeley Place are significant under Criterion C as embodying the distinguishing characteristics of the Bracketed Italianate, Mansard and Shingle styles.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: I 3
Property Name: Berkeley St. & Pl. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Berkeley Street and Berkeley Place National Register District is significant as a nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood in a fine state of preservation. Most of the early houses on Berkeley Street are large well-maintained examples of the Italianate style. The houses on Berkeley Place were built after 1890, but are consistent in scale and materials with those on Berkeley Street. Both streets retain their integrity of location, design, setting, material, feeling and workmanship, and fulfill Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. The district is also significant under Criterion B for its associations with people in the fields of literature and education. The Berkeley Street and Berkeley Place National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of residential architecture: nineteenth and early twentieth century, education, and literature, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

Berkeley Street is a quiet residential street cut off from through traffic. Berkeley Place, being a cul-de-sac, is even more peaceful than Berkeley Street. Berkeley Street possesses great architectural unity and a large proportion of high style buildings. The houses on Berkeley Place, though later in date, are similiar in their high degree of architectural quality.

The boundaries of the Berkeley Street and Berkeley Place National Register District include all addresses on these streets except 10 and 11 Berkeley Place. The boundaries were drawn to include houses and lots maintaining the spacing and style of the streets' nineteenth century appearance. The district is insulated to the south by the brick complex of the Episcopal Theological School, and to the north by several apartment buildings along Concord Avenue.

The only building that does not contribute to the district, at 24 Berkeley Street, is an un-distinguished house of vaguely Colonial Revival style. It is included so as to include the entire length of Berkely Street in the district.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	O.C.
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	I 3
Property Name: Berkeley St. & Pl.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

APR 4 1986

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	I 3 OLD CAM.

USGS Map: BS

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 36-10
31-30A
35-19
36-16

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Berkeley Street and Berkeley Place Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

General date or period 1850-1936

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quads: Boston North and Lexington

7.191 acres

Utm's A-19/325080/4693630
B-19/325020/4693620
C-19/324880/4693680
D-19/324820/4693620
E-19/324740/4693670 F-19/324940/4693840 H-19/325100/4693720

Recorded by B. Bunting/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Hist. Com.

Date 1965/1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

FORM B - BUILDING

Old Cambridge	II C 5A

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #2

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 65-15A

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Address 53 Shepard Street

Historic Name Bertram Hall, Radcliffe College

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1901

Source building permit

Style Neo-Georgian

Architect A. W. Longfellow, Jr.

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) None

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Attached Map)

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .0285 acres

Setting On the southern side of the Radcliffe Quadrangle.

Recorded by Therese Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1985

USGS Quad: Boston North
UTM 19/325025/4694010

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Old Cambridge	Form No: II C 5A
Property Name. Bertram Hall, Radcliffe College	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

Bertram Hall is a four story red brick Neo-Georgian building with projecting end pavillions and brick quoins. The cornice is of wood with dentils and the hipped roof is slate with six chimneys. The recessed windows have marble trim and are joined by a belt course below the third story and in the middle of the first. Because of its position on Shepard Street, Bertram Hall has two principle facades. The Quadrangle facade is distinguished by a center entrance with an elaborate broken pediment, flanked by two round windows with garlands. The first floor windows/doors are recessed in brick arches and capped with fanlights. On the roof are five pedimented dormers. The Shepard Street facade has a center entrance with a Palladian window above the balustrade. The center dormer is segmental.

The earliest and most elaborate dormitory built on the Quadrangle, Bertram Hall was designed in 1901 by A.W. Longfellow, whose other Radcliffe/Harvard commissions include the Philip Brooks House (1898) and Agassiz House (1904). Bertram Hall is significant under Criterion C as embodying the distinguishable characteristics of the Colonial Revival style.

Historical Significance

Bertram Hall was the first Radcliffe dormitory to be built on the Radcliffe Quadrangle. Most of this land had belonged to the Willard Philips estate purchased in 1900 by Radcliffe. Originally used for field sports, the Quadrangle has remained flat and relatively treeless.

Bertram Hall was constructed through gifts of the Class of 1895, in particular through the generosity of Mrs. David P. Kimball, in memory of her son. From the beginning, Bertram Hall was seen as the first step in a larger project that would produce several dormitories around the Quadrangle. As such, it marked a significant change in the philosophy of Radcliffe College. Prior to this period, Radcliffe students had been placed in private homes. The new dormitory, relatively small in scale, with its own dining and reception rooms, and headed by a matron, provided home comforts and a social setting for only twenty-five students. Constructed at the time when Harvard's President Lowell was beginning to develop the house system of undergraduate housing, Bertram Hall gave Radcliffe women the same advantages of communal living as their male counterparts. As such, it is significant under Criterion A for its importance in understanding the development of Radcliffe College.

Bertram and Eliot Halls were found to be significant under the themes of architecture and education, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzewsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IID2

1. Town Cambridge

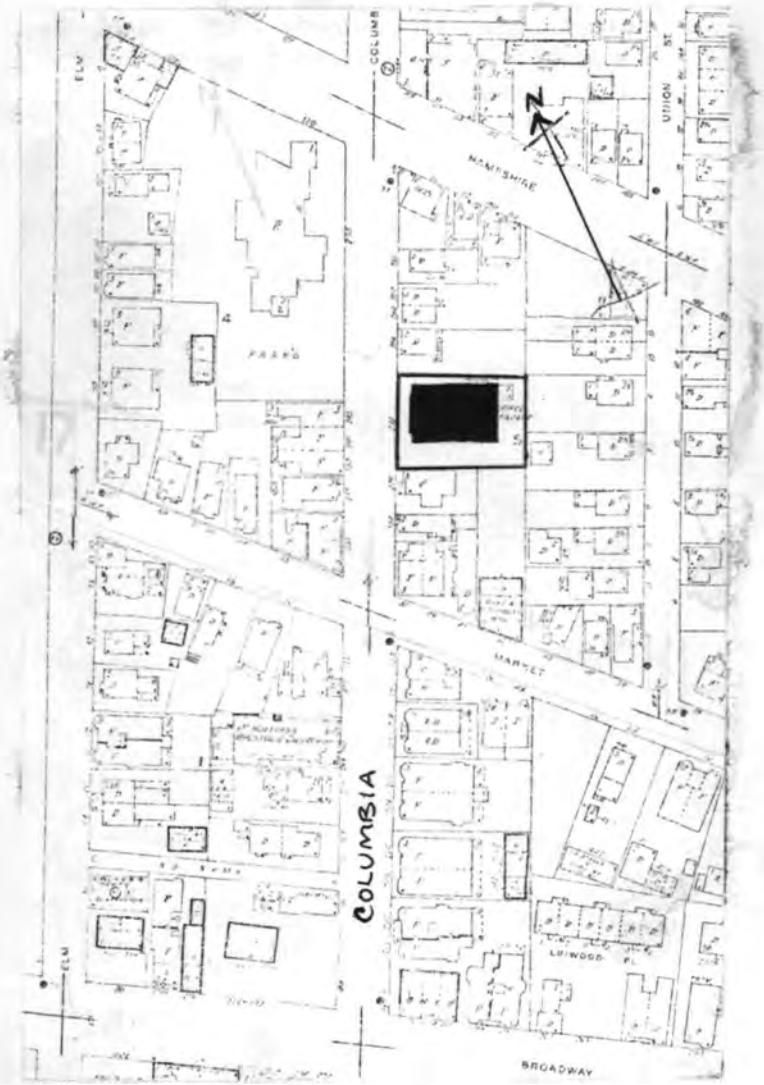
Address 238 Columbia Street

Name Beth Israel Synagogue

Present use vacant

Present owner Cambridge Redevel.Author.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-36



ASSESSOR # 77-19

3. Description:

Date 1901

Source facade inscription

Style Brick Romanesque w. Panel Brick decoration

Architect Nathan Douglass

Exterior wall fabric red brick

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features Corner pyramidal towers flank gabled main section. Syrian-arched entrance.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 55'

Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by H. White

Organization Camb. Hist. Comm.

Date June 1980

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/327360/4692670

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Congregation of Beth Israel Synagogue

Original use Synagogue

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates community center

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	X	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The city's first synagogue was built in Cambridgeport in 1901 on Columbia Street, now in the heart of the Cambridge Model Cities area. Built of brick by architect Nathan Douglass, Beth Israel Synagogue is organized with two front corner towers flanking a slightly projecting center gable section containing the main entrance. All windows are roundheaded, and the main entrance is surrounded by a low Romanesque arch. No longer used as a synagogue, the building is now owned by the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.

Beginning in 1900, the Cambridge-Columbia Street area began attracting large numbers of Russian Jews, many of whom were moving from the North and West Ends of Boston. Schools, social clubs and synagogues were established, with the first and main synagogue in the area.

-END-

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Mid Cambridge	MC I.1

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Bigelow Street National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1093-30A
1093-31A
" -32A
" -36A
1106-33A

3. General date or period 1870-1875

4. Is area uniform (explain):

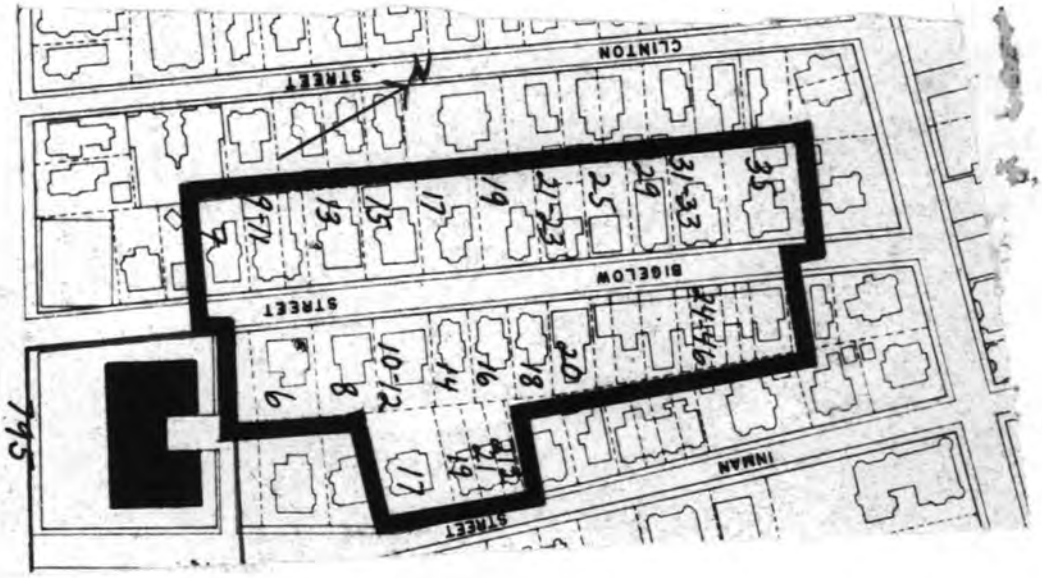
in style? yes, almost entirely Mansard.

in condition? yes, good condition

in type of ownership? yes, privately owned

in use? yes, residential

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

3.487 Acres

(over)

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326620/4692600

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Bigelow Street is host to a series of pretentious Mansard houses built between 1869 and 1874. The street was laid out in 1868 by Albert Vinal and almost completely developed within a few years. Vinal sold most of the land as house lots to individual housewrights and masons. Although no attempt was made to build identical houses, there is a consistent appearance to the group, attributable to the relatively short time span during which the structures were erected. The houses along Bigelow Street feature an abundance of high quality decorative detail and variations in plan. Rooflines and setback are uniform, following the rising incline of the street. When built, the average cost of these elegant and imposing houses was about $11,000, a high price for the period. Occupants of the houses included prosperous businessmen and government officials, including a Clerk of the Courts, a government detective, a commission merchant at Central Wharf, the Treasurer of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, and a successful leather merchant.

1. Simeon Snow House (1869), 7 Bigelow Street

   A side-hall Mansard with flush-boarded facade, quoins and an entrance porch with segmental quadrant struts; the home of Simeon Snow, a leather merchant.

2. 9-11 Bigelow Street (1874)

   A double Mansard house of red brick with paired center entrances polygonal end bays.

3. Henry Bird House (1874), 13 Bigelow Street

   A square Mansard with center pavilion and curvilinear dormers on a patterned slate roof. Henry Bird owned a Cambridge iron foundry.

continued

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC I.1
Property Name: Bigelow St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

4. 15 Bigelow Street (1873)

A center-pavilioned Mansard with spring eaves and a porch with chamfered posts and Corinthian capitals.

5. Hiram Whitely House (1873), 17 Bigelow Street

A side-hall Mansard with a steep, straight-edged roof and flush-boarded facade; the residence of Hiram Whitely, a government detective.

6. 21-23 Bigelow Street (1873)

Russell Snow was the builder of this unusual side entrance double Mansard.

7. Joseph Jessop House (1872), 25 Bigelow Street

A symmetrical, center-hall dwelling. The original Mansard roof has been replaced by a hip roof. This was the residence of Joseph Jessop, a local confectioner.

8. John W. Davis House (1870) 35 Bigelow Street

A small Mansard house with quoins and a steep, set-back roof. One-story octagonal bays flank the entrance. Built for John W. Davis, a commission merchant at Boston's Central Wharf.

9. Charles Montague House (1873), 6 Bigelow Street

A large, center-hall Mansard with paired porch columns and ornate capitals. Built for Charles Montagu, the treasurer of the Star Collar Company.

10. Theodore Hurd House (1883-84), 10-12 Bigelow Street

A Queen Anne house with a gable-on-hip roof and side entrances. Theodore Hurd was the Clerk of the Courts.

11. Edward Hyde House (1870), 22 Bigelow Street

An imposing symmetrical towered Mansard, moved to its present site to make way for the construction of City Hall. Notable features include its towered center pavilion, rusticated wooden facade and corner quoins. The house was the residence of Edward Hyde, Treasurer of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank.

continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC I.1
Property Name: Bigelow St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Bigelow Street National Register District encompasses both sides of Bigelow Street between Harvard Street and Massachusetts Avenue (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 3). Boundaries were chosen to include properties from the mid nineteenth century development of this street.

-END-

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

DEC 12 1985

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
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Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

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Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

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Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

APR 4 1986

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC7

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-21

1. Town Cambridge

Address 45 Orchard Street

Name Frederick Billings House

Present use residential

Present owner John J. Guinane
954 Cambridge St., Camb.

3. Description:

Date 1846

Source deed records

Style Greek-Revival/Bracketed Italianate

Architect Joshua Fernald-housewright

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) barn

Other features wide and deep overhang eaves with thin brackets, windows with full facade

Altered Yes-porch added Date 1890s

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 52 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
15 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical COmm.

Date 1972

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/328410/4695230

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR # 180-44

7. Original owner (if known) Frederick Billings

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	XX	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 45 Orchard Street is one of the earliest Bracketed-Italianate designs in Northwest Cambridge, erected only a year after Henry Greenough introduced the new style to Cambridge. Italianate features include the projecting bracketed eaves, windows with bracketed lintels, and double doors with arched upper panels of glass. The house was located near the Fitchburg Railroad Depot for the convenience of Boston commuters. Number 41 and 45 Orchard Street are the work of Joshua Fernald, a local housewright, and were built immediately after Orchard Street was platted for development. After the initial construction of these houses in 1846, development largely ceased until the late 1880s. The houses are accomplished if modest examples of the Bracketed Italianate style.

NOV 14 1980

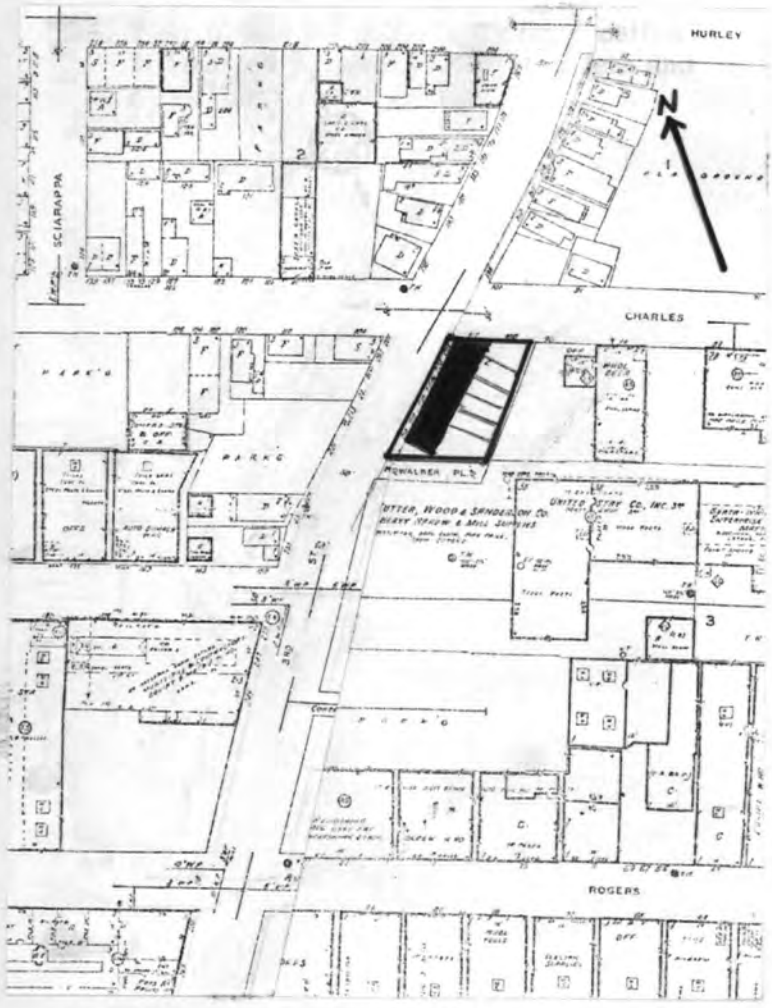
10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIC3

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1102-11



ASSESSOR # 17-76
17-71
17-55
17-54
17-53
17-52

(over)

1. Town Cambridge

Address 204-214 Third Street

Name "Bottle House Block"

Present use commercial/residential

Present owner See back

3. Description:

Date 1826

Source assessor/deed records

Style Late Georgian/Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features third oldest remaining building in East Cambridge

Altered No Date ---------

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 115 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328620/4692440

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Edmund Monroe and Deming Jarvis

Original use commercial/residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This six-house brick row, identified in early deeds as the tavern house or specifically, the "Bottle House Block" was built in 1826 by Edmund Monroe and Deming Jarvis along the lower part of what was then known as Court Street. Deming Jarvis was a principal in the New England Glass Works, and participated in numerous real estate transactions in East Cambridge at this time. At the time of construction, the Court Street site was in an isolated location at the edge of the community, but presumably Jarvis and Monroe felt that a location on the main road from the West Boston Bridge to the Courthouse would be a good one for a tavern. The building is the third oldest remaining in East Cambridge, and one of six remaining Federal period brick houses built in the days of the Lechmere Point Corporation.

Owners: 202-204 Third: Ronald L. Ferrari, Trustee. 206 Third: Ronald L. Ferrari, Trustee. 208 Third: Henry & Mary M. Cataldo. 210 Third: Grace M. Vera. 212 Third: Regina Cappellitti. 214: Ezio Uberti.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

APR 4 1986

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
Old Cam	II B 14B

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #3

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 58-11

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 42-44 Avon Street

Historic Name E.H. Brabrook House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1849

Source deed and tax records

Style Greek Revival/Bracketed Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings stable

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .3213 acres

Setting Avon Street is a pleasant mix of single, double and apartment houses ranging in style from the Bracketed Italianate to the Colonial Revival.

UTM 19/325120/4694208

USGS Quad: Boston North (Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Brabrook House, a double house set flush to the street, stands on the dividing line between the Greek Revival and Bracketed Italianate styles. Greek Revival details include the center entrances with sidelights and corner pilaster strips. Fenestration is 6/6. Italianate features include paired brackets supporting a widely projecting cornice, full-front porch with square posts, and open brackets, characteristic of the 1850's in Cambridge, and window hoods. The north gable contains a

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

Avon Street was originally part of the Lower Common. In 1724, this sixty-three acre area was divided into about twenty parcels. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, when owners began subdividing their holdings independently, the area remained primarily pastures, orchards and gardens. Avon Street, laid out in 1845, was one of the earliest streets platted. 42-44 Avon Street was built by Ezra H. Brabrook, a furniture dealer. Today the area is a mixture of single, double and apartment houses ranging in style from the Italianate to the Colonial Revival.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 14B
Property Name: Brabrook House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

a round headed window and a truncated pediment. While there are other trasitional Greek Revival/Bracketed Italianate houses in Old Cambridge, such as 154 Mt. Auburn Street (1852), the Brabrook House is the earliest and most elaborate example surviving in Old Cambridge. As such it is significant under Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA Cambridge Mass.	Form No: OC II B 14B
Property Name: 42-44 Avon St.	

Brabrook, E.H., Hon

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

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Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 30

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1096-10A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 369 Harvard Street

Name William F. Bradbury House

Present use residential

Present owner Lloyd M. Wilcox, Jr.

3. Description:

Date 1877

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

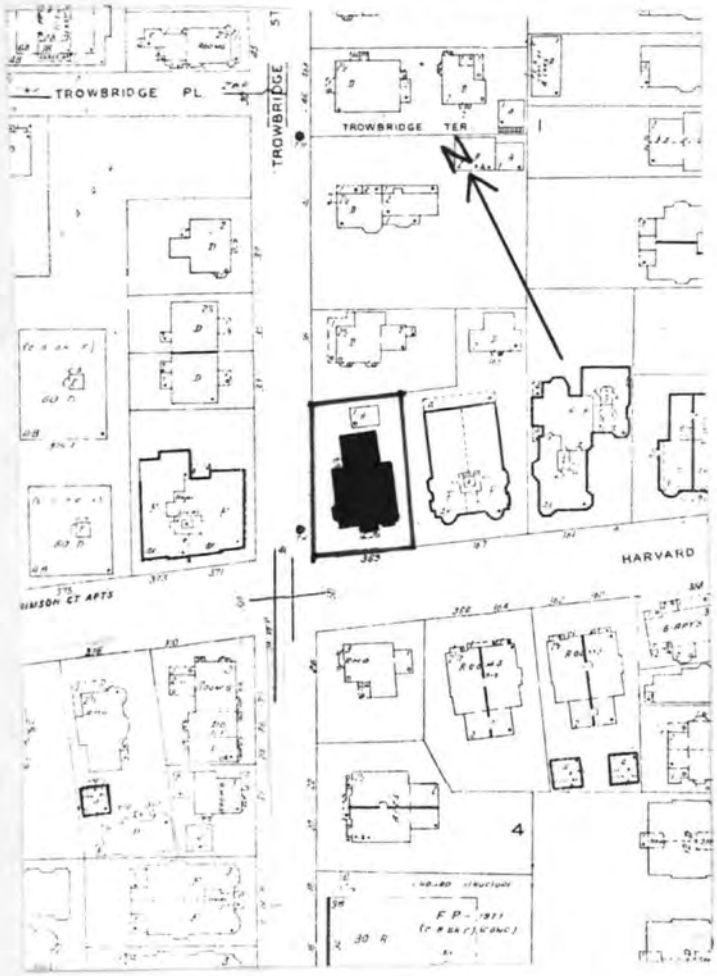
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features a steep, straight-edged Mansard with gabled dormers; a center Mansard pavilion is focal point.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 40'

Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical COmm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326080/4692980

ASSESSOR # 135-111

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) William F. Bradbury

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This imposing brick Mansard house is set characteristically on a terrace above the street. The steep, straight-edged Mansard with its gabled dormers caps a block-like mass. A center pavilion with an elaborate entrance porch is the focal point of the design. The flat-roofed porch contains clustered columns. A one-story polygonal bay on the facade is offset to the right, and a full-height polygonal bay is centered on the side elevation. William F. Bradbury was the Hopkins Master, and later Head Master of the Cambridge Latin School.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.30
Property Name: William F. Bradbury House (1877), 369 Harvard Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The William F. Bradbury House is important as a rare example in Cambridge of a pretentious single family residence in the paneled brick style then being used extensively in the Back Bay. The Bradbury House shows an emphasis on the use of flat, incised decorative detail, rather than on the plastic modelling of earlier Second Empire houses. The patterned brickwork and incised decoration of the stone window lintels foreshadow the decorative motifs of the Queen Anne style.

The last three decades of the nineteenth century were a time of great expansion in Cambridge. The population and the number of buildings vastly increased. Many tracts of land in Mid Cambridge were still undeveloped, providing room for substantial new houses. Many of the area's fine residences were built after 1873, among them the Bradbury House, whose original owner was William F. Bradbury, at one time the Head Master of the Cambridge Latin School.

The Bradbury is of further importance as one of only ten surviving single family residences on Harvard Street, which was once lined with substantial homes set on elevated sites above the street.

The William F. Bradbury House is significant under Criterion A for its importance in the development of Harvard Street and Dana Hill, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

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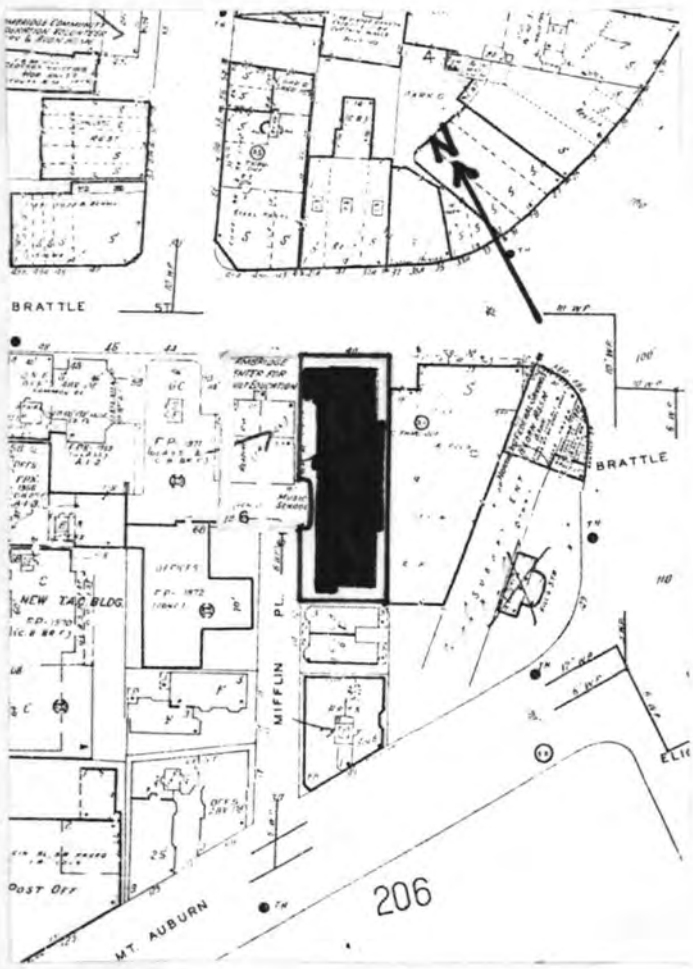
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	0C IIA4

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-6

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 40 Brattle Street

Name Brattle Hall

Present use commercial - theater

Present owner Elvin Vaughn Deal & Elvin Parks Deal, North Scituate, MA.

3. Description:

Date 1889

Source deed records, Cambridge Chronicle

Style Dutch Colonial Revival

Architect Longfellow, Alden & Harlow

Exterior wall fabric brick and clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features large public hall built to serve the needs of a Cambridge social group, and now a theater.

Altered yes Date 1907
architect: Charles Cogswell

Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 110 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 10 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/325310/4693200

NOV 14 1980

Assessor # 168-32

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Cambridge Social Union

Original use club

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	XX
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	XX
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Brattle Theater, 40 Brattle Street, was originally built to serve the needs of the Cambridge Social Union. The Union, founded in 1871, was formed to establish a free reading room and library, as well as provide a forum for social activities. When the Union moved to new quarters in 1889 at 42 Brattle Street (the William Brattle House), this large theater was built next door to house its various literary, musical and dramatic events.

The building was designed by the prominent architects Longfellow, Alden & Harlow. Dubbed Brattle Hall, the building today continues to provide cultural entertainment to the public. A number of alterations and the addition of brick ends was completed in 1907 by architect Charles Cogswell.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM.	MC II B 8

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

USGS Map #13

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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Photo number 69-15A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 34 Kirkland Street

Historic Name Luther Brooks House

Use: Present offices

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1840

Source tax records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Oliver Hastings

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .3989 acres

Setting The Brooks House stands on a deep treed lot which is separated from Kirkland St. by a granite retaining wall. To the west is the small scale Church of the New Jerusalem and to the east is the contemporary Joseph Lovering House.

Recorded by C. Diver/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1965/1985

UTM 19/325990/4693540
USGS Quad: Boston North

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Luther Brooks House was built in 1840 with its gable end to the street, although its entry remained on the long (east) side, retaining a traditional plan. Sheathed in clapboards, it rises two and one half stories from a granite foundation to a slate covered gable roof with paired side wall chimneys. The house is extended to the rear by a two story gabled ell which is probably original, with a later one story addition on the east side. Contemporary features include wide corner pilasters and frieze, Doric porches and gable ends treated as pediments. Windows generally contain 6/6 sash and those of the second

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

The Brooks House should be noted for the prominence of its builder/architect, Oliver Hastings, whose other major works in Cambridge include Lovering House, 38 Kirkland Street, and the Regency Mansion he built for himself at 101 Brattle Street. "At a time when architects were scarcely given professional status, and pattern books provided universal guides for builders, Oliver Hastings is distinguished by the range of styles he mastered and the originality of his adaptations."[1]

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

1 Rodino, Richard, Lovering House 1839, (a paper prepared for the Harvard English Dept., June 1975, on file at the Cambridge Historical Commission).

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II B 8
Property Name: Luther Brooks Hs.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

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D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

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Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

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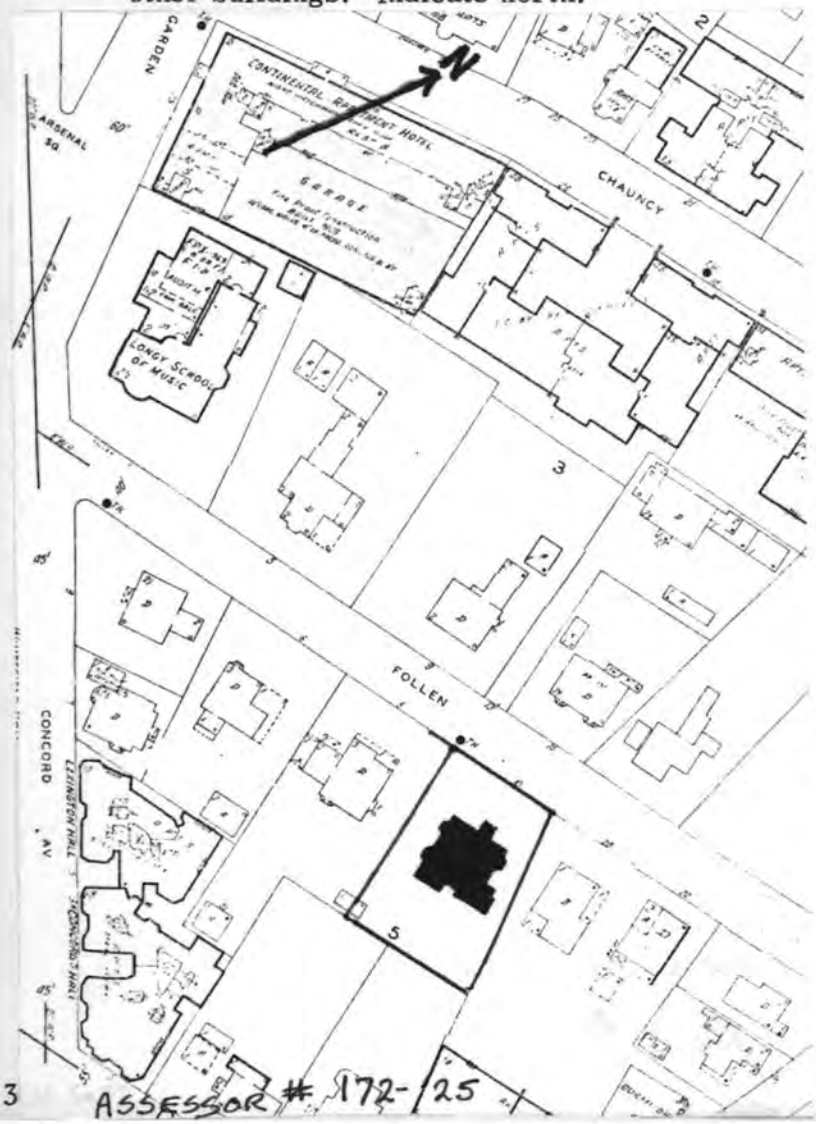
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB18

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-31

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 172-125

1. Town Cambridge

Address 10 Follen Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Robert Lee & Mary Andrews Wolff

3. Description:

Date 1875

Source deed records

Style Stick Style

Architect Peabody and Stearns

Exterior wall fabric wood - clapboards

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features mansard-roofed large house set on fairly large lot; good Stick Style features; in pristine condition.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 168 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 38 feet

6. Recorded by Susan Maycock

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325760/4693280

7. Original owner (if known) Frances M. Mackay

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This imposing Stick Style house in pristine condition stands in what was formerly the back garden of another notable house, the Waterhouse home. Number 10 Follen has the basic blocklike shape of mansard-roofed houses of the previous decade, but the roof is a high truncated hip rather than a mansard. The trim, particularly around the rather elaborate front porch, is typical of the 1870s.

Designed by the firm of Peabody and Stearns the house retains almost all of its original decoration both inside and out.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 13

1. Town Cambridge

Address 102-04 Inman Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Spartaco & Lillian Monello, Rockport, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-10A

3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect William Ricker/David Chandler builders

Exterior wall fabric wood

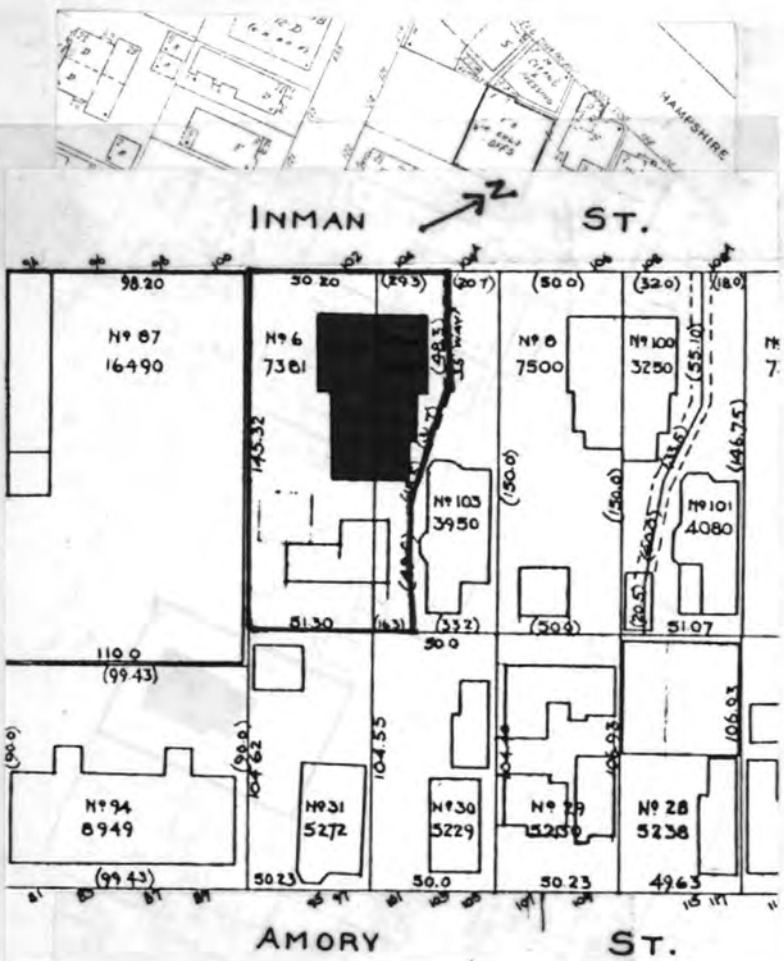
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features part of a grouping of Greek Revival houses built on Inman St. Adherence to classical Greek Revival forms.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 110-6
110-102

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 98'

Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/325960/4693020

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) J.D. Russell

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	X	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

102-104 is a double house which is an integral part of a series of Greek Revival houses built on Inman Street in 1845. Slight differences in handling create a sense of variety among these essentially similar buildings. Unlike the more pretentious houses of the period, none of these houses shows any departure from Greek Revival forms. Numbers 102-104 has four-bay fully pilastered facades and a paired Italianate porch.

The double house is essentially intact and represents an important expression of the Greek Revival in a form not found elsewhere in Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Mid Cambridge	MC II.B.13

Property Name: 102-104 Inman Street

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The building in question, 104A Inman Street, is located on a separate lot and is not meant to be included in this nomination. The base map originally used omitted the line dividing the two properties. The building at the rear of the lot is a one-story, concrete block garage, c.1925. It is not considered a contributing structure.

102-104 Inman Street meets criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 7

1. Town Cambridge

Address 104-06 Hancock Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Nunzia Lovoi

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-28A

3. Description:

Date 1839

Source

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

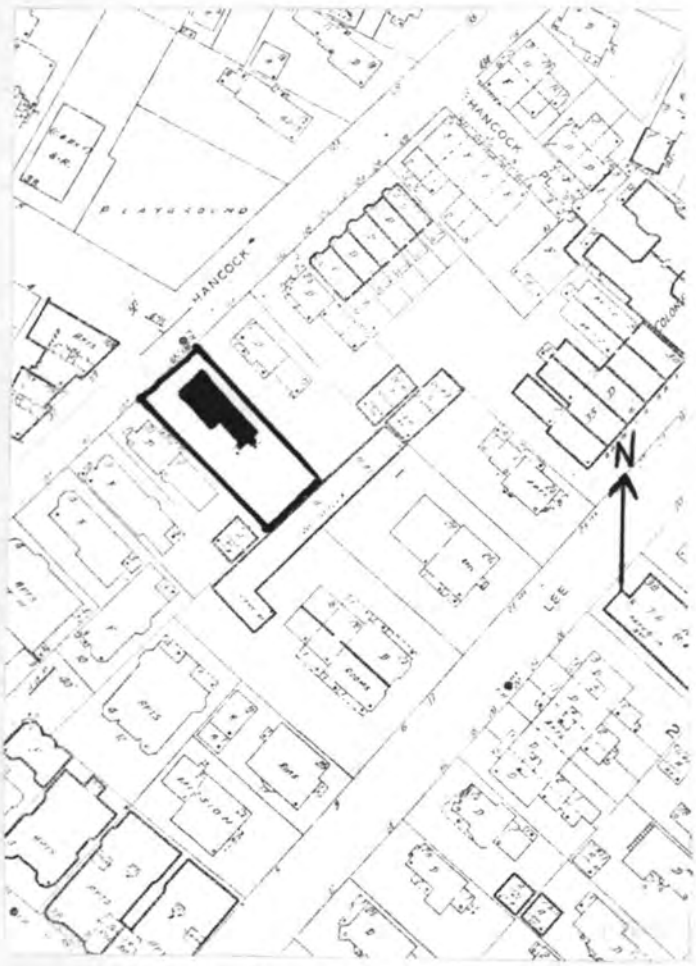
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features A Gothic cottage with Greek Revival form, enclosed side-porch.

Altered addition Date unknown

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 50'

Approximate distance of building from street 15'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

ASSESSOR # 117-5

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326420/4692700

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac Livermore

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 104-06 is a small Gothic cottage, adjacent to an identical Gothic cottage. Both are basically Greek Revival in form. The structures stand with their gable ends to the street and have Doric side porches.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 14

1. Town Cambridge

Address 106-08 Inman Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Thomas A. Battell - 108 Edward Kayn & Ruth Bauman -106

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1109-31

3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect William Ricker/David Chandler builders

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features part of a grouping of Greek Revival houses built on Inman St. Adherence to classical Greek Revival forms.

Altered No Date --------

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 80'

Approximate distance of building from street 16'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

NOV 14 1980

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/325960/4693020

ASSESSOR # 110-8
110-100

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) J.D. Russell

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

106-108 Inman Street is a double house which is an integral part of a series of Greek Revival houses built on Inman Street in 1845. Slight differences in handling create a sense of variety among these essentially similar buildings. Unlike the more pretentious houses of the period, none of these houses shows any departure from Greek Revival forms. Numbers 106-108 has four-bay fully pilastered facades and a paired Italianate porch.

The double house is essentially intact and represents an important expression of the Greek Revival in a form not found elsewhere in Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

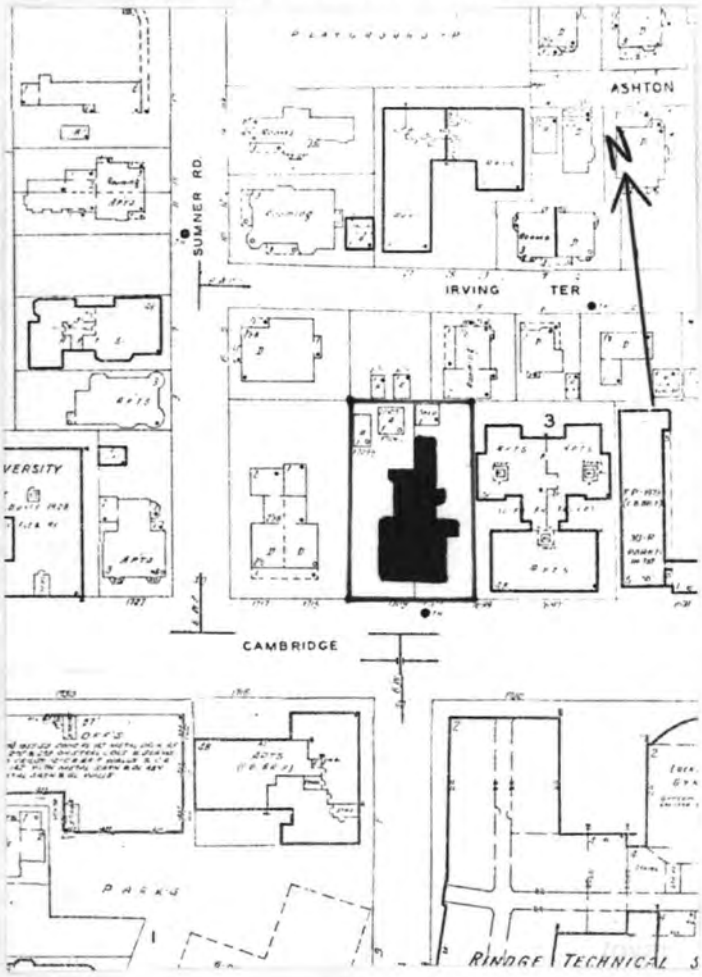
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 16

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1095-33

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 142-14
142-15

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1707-09 Cambridge Street

Name -------

Present use residential

Present owner 1707: Elizabeth Tucker
1709: James I. & Helen M. Constantine

3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Mather Hayward, builder

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features two-storied, gabled-roofed house with full-width Doric porch.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 85'

Approximate distance of building from street 12'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM-BOSTON NORTH
19/326060/4693400

7. Original owner (if known) Royal Richardson

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

One of two fine Greek Revival houses in this block of Cambridge Street, 1707-09 was built as a rental property on contract for real estate speculator Royal Richardson. Standing beside each other with flanks to the street, the two almost identical houses have full-width Doric porches. The building contracts for both houses survive, each referring to existing houses that were to be copied both for appearance and for quality of materials. They both are nominated for their importance to the architectural history of Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.16
Property Name: 1707-1709 Cambridge Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Number 1707-1709 Cambridge Street is the first of a pair of essentially identical Greek Revival double houses proposed for National Register status. Along with the adjacent house at 1715-1717 Cambridge Street, this house is part of an original group of four similar structures built in a row along Cambridge Street by Royal Richardson, a local speculator between 1840 and 1845. Two of the buildings have been demolished.

These houses represent the high point of the vernacular Greek Revival style in Cambridge. Each of the four houses that originally lined Cambridge Street on this block presented its gable flank to the street, with a full Doric portico and four pedimented dormers above. The effect of this repetition of classical forms, still seen in the two remaining houses, is striking.

The Royal Richardson houses are particularly notable in that the original contracts survive, revealing a great deal about building practices of the time. In each contract, reference is made to a specific existing structure to be copied for appearance and quality of materials. This practice indicates a lack of working drawings and accounts for the use of pattern book ornament. Costs of the houses ranged between $2,500 and $4,000 depending on the degree of interior finish specified. Use of mixed stylistic detail is verified by the specification for "Gothic sash" in the contract, and by the appearance of panelled Gothic doors on the two surviving houses.

The houses at 1707-1709 and 1715-1717 Cambridge Street are significant under Criteria C as important examples of the Greek Revival style in Cambridge.

The buildings at the rear of the lot are from east to west: a one-story wood frame shed, a wood frame garage and a concrete block garage, none are considered to contribute to the significance of the nomination.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 17

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1715-17 Cambridge Street

Name same

Present use residential

Present owner 1715: Henry J. Friedman
1717: Stephen and Celia Somervell

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1095-34

3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Zenas Crowell & John Pickering, builders

Exterior wall fabric wood

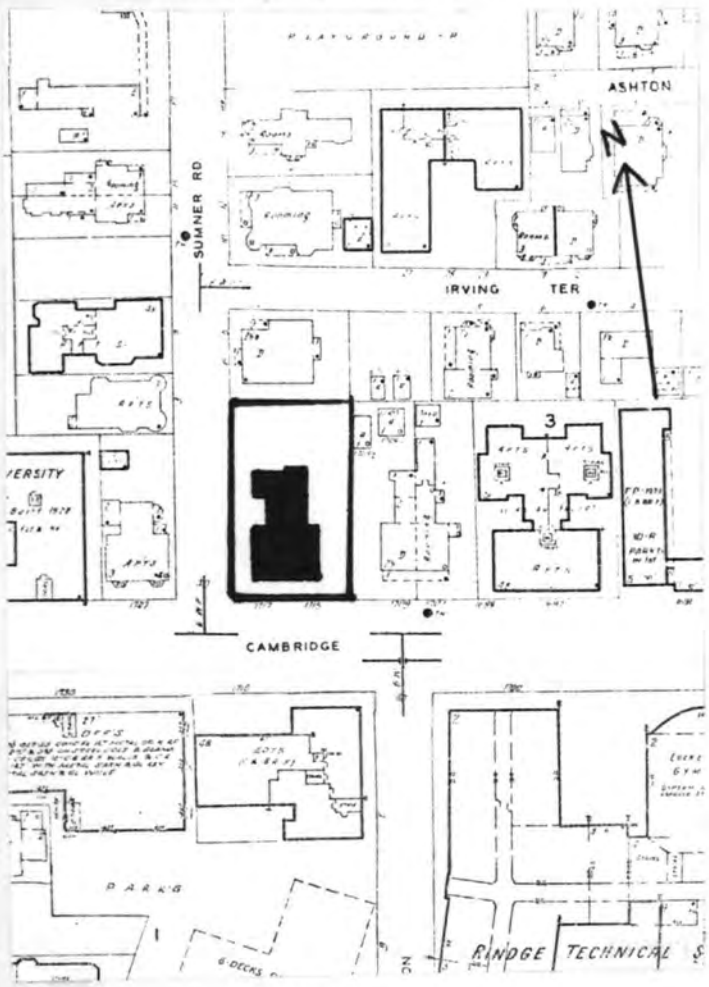
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features two-storied, gabled-roofed house with full-width Doric porch.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 80'

Approximate distance of building from street 12'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/326060/4693400

Assessor # 142-125
142-124

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Royal Richardson

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

One of two fine Greek Revival houses in this block of Cambridge Street, 1715-17 was built in 1845 as a rental property on contract for real estate speculator Royal Richardson. Standing beside each other with flanks to the street, the two almost identical houses have full-width Doric porches. The building contracts for both houses survive, each referring to existing houses that were to be copied both for appearance and for quality of materials. They both are nominated for their importance to the architectural history of Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.17
Property Name: 1715-1717 Cambridge Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Number 1715-1717 Cambridge Street is the second of a pair of essentially identical Greek Revival double houses proposed for National Register status. Along with the adjacent house at 1707-1709 Cambridge Street, this house is part of an original group of four similar structures built in a row along Cambridge Street by Royal Richardson, a local speculator, between 1840 and 1845. Two of the buildings have been demolished.

These houses represent the high point of the vernacular Greek Revival style in Cambridge. Each of the four houses that originally lined Cambridge Street on this block presented its gable flank to the street, with a full Doric portico and four pedimented dormers above. The effect of this repetition of classical forms, still seen in the two remaining houses, is striking.

The Royal Richardson houses are particularly notable in that the original contracts survive, revealing a great deal about building practices of the time. In each contract, reference is made to a specific existing structure to be copied for appearance and quality of materials. This practice indicates a lack of working drawings and accounts for the use of pattern book ornament. Costs of the houses ranged between $2,500 and $4,000 depending on the degree of interior finish specified. Use of mixed stylistic detail is verified by the specification for "Gothic sash" in the contract, and by the appearance of panelled Gothic doors on the two surviving houses.

The houses at 1707-1709 and 1715-1717 Cambridge Street are significant under Criteria C as important examples of the Greek Revival style in Cambridge.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

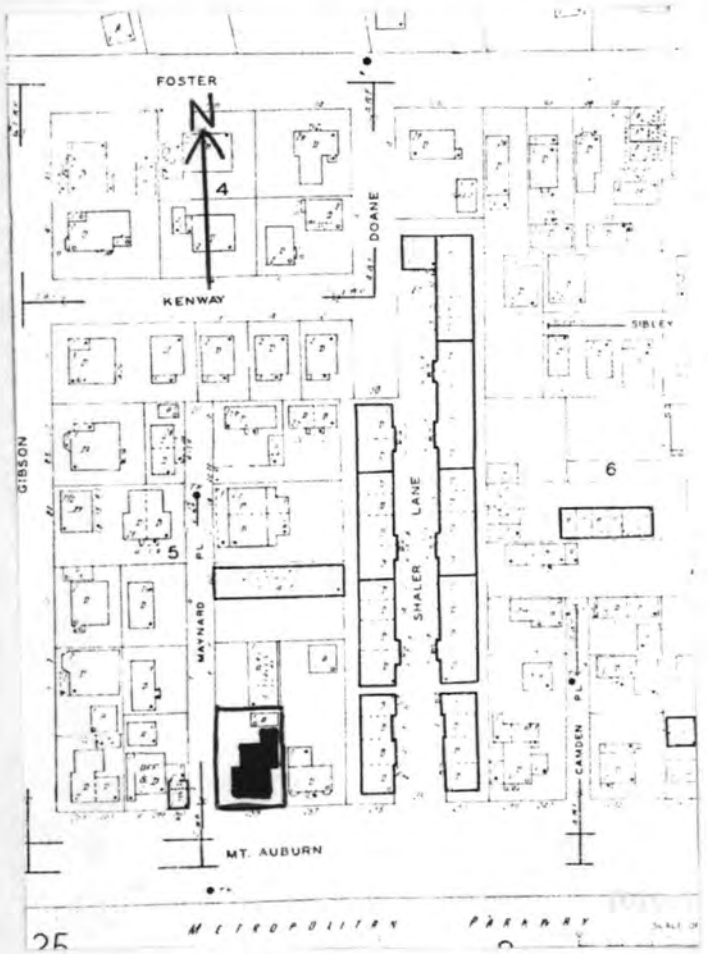
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	∝ IIB15

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-42A(0)

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 259 Mount Auburn Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner James R. Keough and Kathryn M. Woods

3. Description:

Date c. 1850

Source deed records

Style Bracketed Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum siding

Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features unusual building, rather small in size, but topped by an enormous projecting lid.

Altered possibly- ell Date unknown

Moved possibly Date unknown

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 45 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 10 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1974

UTM- NEWTON
19/324440/4693380

ASSESSOR # 221-50

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) 1858 owner: Alexander McDonald (not the original owner)

Original use not known for sure . may have been a railroad depot

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	XX

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This diminutive structure was moved to its present site by 1858 or 1859. It is thought to have originally been a depot either for the Watertown Branch or Mount Auburn Railroad.

Its flat roof forms a projecting lid, which extends very far, and is supported by extraordinary large brackets. An elaborate wooden hood shelters the entrance.

Its precise lineage has yet to be fully documented, but its profile strongly suggests its use as a depot for one of the early railroads which served Cambridge. Despite its relocation, this building is one of the few remnants of the commuter railroads responsible for Cambridge's distinct development. Its unique form and its significance for Cambridge development make it worthy of recognition.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.15
Property Name: 259 Mount Auburn Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The house at 259 Mount Auburn Street is a miniature version of the exaggerated Tuscan architecture seen elsewhere in Cambridge in the Deane Williams House at 21-23 Fayette Street (1848; listed on the National Register) and the Valentine-Fuller House at 125 Prospect Street (also 1848; demolished, 1937). In these elaborate Italianate villas, the roof projects as much as five feet and the overhang is supported by paired brackets. Both were built of masonry, with stucco scored to resemble flush boarding, and used cast iron balconies and porches for decorative effect.

The 259 Mount Auburn Street House cannot be fully documented, but clearly draws from the same spirit that motivated the architects of the elaborate villas of Mid Cambridge. The diminutive scale of its main block, 22 by 18 feet, contrasts strikingly with its strongly projecting overhang and almost lacy brackets. The house offers a clear expression of the term "vernacular" as applied to a popular interpretation of an academic architectural vocabulary.

This building meets Criterion C for its unique design.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

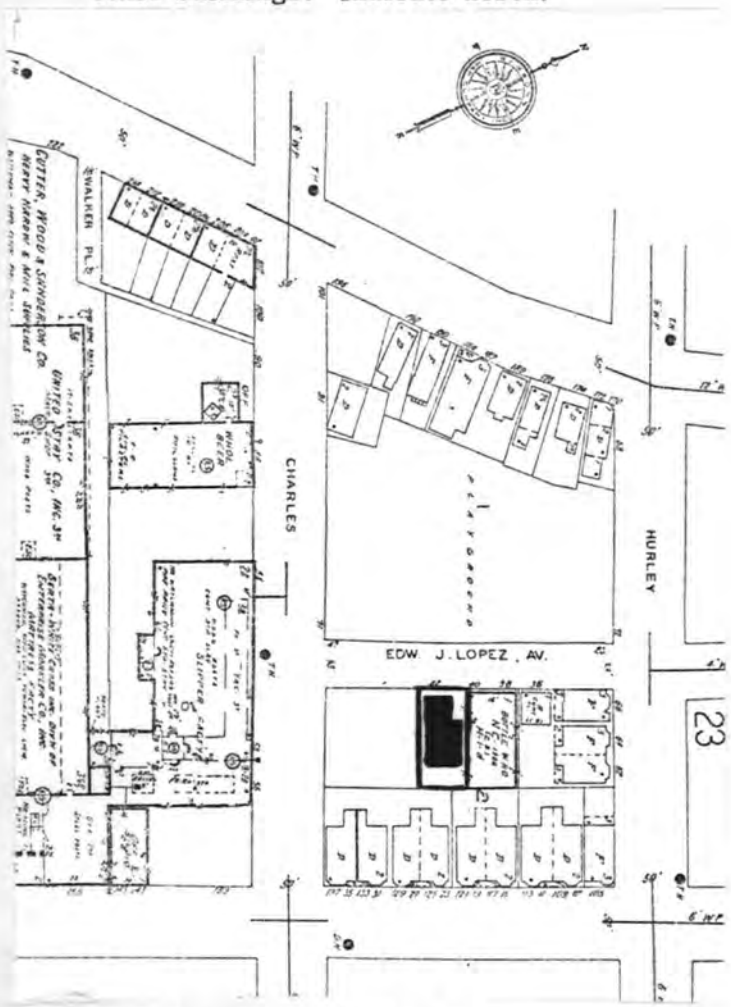
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIC5

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1102-12

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 17-83

1. Town Cambridge

Address 42 Edward J. Lopez Avenue

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Robert G. Neiley

3. Description:

Date c. 1830

Source assessor/deed records

Style Late Georgian-Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features simple worker's cottage once typical of the area.

Altered Yes - has since been restored Date unknown

Moved Yes Date c. 1900

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 30 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 5 feet

6. Recorded by Harriet White/Pat Casler

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date June 1980

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328720/4692480

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) unknown

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This late Federal frame residence was moved to this location from an unknown site about 1900. Similar to other houses of the period 1810-1830, it is an unusual survivor of the first period of the development of East Cambridge and features 6 over 6 sash windows. The simple window moldings and doorway illustrate the type of architecture which once typified the area. A sensitive restoration sympathetic to the structure's origins has made this a local landmark.

A search of records has yet to reveal the original site for this house and the precise reason for its move to this location c.1900. Its move probably relates to the construction of either part of the court house complex or development near the Broad Canal. Due to limited access into this area at the time, it cannot have been moved far and represents one of the few surviving examples of Federal frame construction in this area.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 15

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106 - 14A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 110-112 Inman Street

Name ---------

Present use residential

Present owner Frederick Clews

3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect William Ricker/David Chandler, builders

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features part of a grouping of Greek Revival houses built on Inman Street. Adherence to classical Greek Revival forms.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 98'

Approximate distance of building from street 14'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

Assessor # 110-10
110-11

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/325960/4693020

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) J.D. Russell

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

110-112 Inman Street is a double house which is an integral part of a series of Greek Revival houses built on Inman Street in 1845. Slight differences in handling create a sense of variety among these essentially similar buildings. Unlike the more pretentious houses of the period, none of these houses shows any departure from Greek Revival forms. The porch at Number 110-112 is carried around three sides of the building.

All of these houses are essentially intact, and represent an important expression of the Greek Revival in a form not found elsewhere in Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 21

1. Town Cambridge

Address 15-17 Lee Street

Name ----------

Present use residential

Present owner Joseph Paul Pelletier
Melrose, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1107-37

3. Description:

Date 1856

Source deed records

Style Italianate

Architect John Webber

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

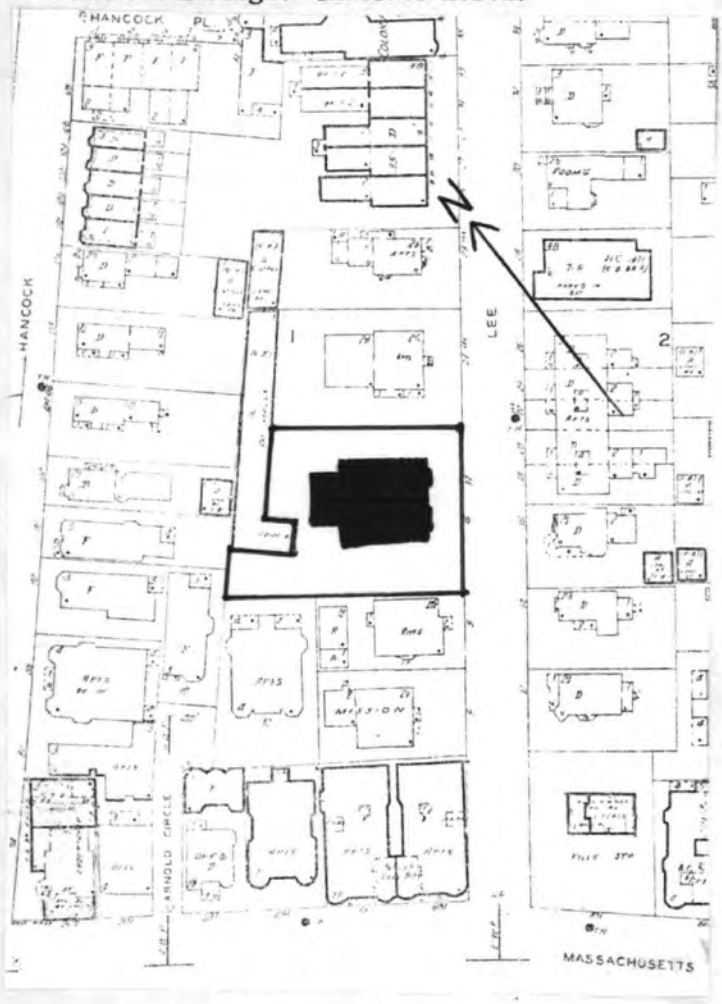
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features two and one-half stories with heavy overhang. Attic story alternates windows and panels with balusters.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----=

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 110'

Approximate distance of building from street
22'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326440/4692670

ASSESSOR # 117-20
117-62A

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Warren Bacon, Lucius Stiles

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 15-17 Lee Street is a large double house with heavy classical details and a cupola. It was built in 1856 and is an excellent example of a type of pattern book Italian villa not found elsewhere in Cambridge in original form. The house was designed by architect John Webber and built by Moses and Jedidiah Ricker, local carpenters.

Other features include quoins on the two lower stories supporting cornice below attic story, paired arched windows under large cornice on ground floor, and a large ornamented porch.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

DEC 12 1986
JAN 26 1987

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Area Letter	Form numbers in this Area
	OC II 4

Town Cambridge MRA

Name of Area (if any) Cambridge Common Historic District (Boundary Alterations)

Present Use Public/Private

General Date or Period 1770-1936

General Condition good

Acreage 27 acres

Recorded by A. Cohn/H. White

Organization Cambridge Historical Commission

Date 1972/1980/1985

Photos (3"x3" or 3"x5" black & white) Indicate on back of each photo street addresses for buildings shown. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient).

(See Attached Map)

UTM REFERENCE
A. 19/ 325540/4693380
B. 19/325380/4693280
C. 19/325260/4693360
D. 19/325260/4693360
E. ~~19/325230/4693740~~
F. 19/325420/4693900
G. 19/325570/4693480

USGS QUADRANGLE Boston North and Boston South
SCALE 1:25,000

Valerie A Talmage
SHPO 12/8/86

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

(See Attached Sheet)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

(See Attached Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain historical importance of area and how the area relates to the development of other areas of the community.

(See Attached Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Specific References:

Craven, Wayne. Sculpture in America. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1968, pp. 228-232.

Cambridge Annual Reports: 1902, pp. 82 & 100; 1909-1910, pp. 288; 1910-1911, p. 167.

Architectural Significance

Cambridge Common is an almost completely flat triangular piece of land enclosed within a granite post and rail fence. Unlike Boston Common, it has no variation in topogrpahy and no water. It is anchored visually by several churches: First Church, Unitarian (1833, Isaiah Rogers), a wooden Gothic Revival church, the exterior of which is in original condition, except for the absence of finials around the spire; Christ Church (1760, Peter Harrison), a simple wooden building with arched windows and a Doric frieze, intact with the exception of two bays that were added in 1857 to lengthen the building; and the Harvard Epworth Methodist Church (1891, A. P. Cutting), a Richardsonian stone church which ties the North Yard of Harvard University to Cambridge Common.

Just outside the district lies H. H. Richardson's Austin Hall (1881-1883, NR 1973). With its triple arched porch, cylindrical stair tower, and flanking wings, Austin Hall is a particularly satifying and balanced composition. The exterior polychromy and sculptural detail are also striking. Austin Hall was designed to align with Holmes Place, a street that no longer exists (see map), in order to be seen from Harvard Square. At right angles to Austin Hall is the porticoed, Greek Revival Gannett House (1838, S. Pomeroy), which also originally faced toward Harvard Square. It was reoriented in 1938, when the Hemenway Gymnasium (1878-1880, Peabody and Stearns) was torn down to be replaced by Littauer Center, a monumental, neo-classical structure designed by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, apparently inspired by Charles Bulfinch's Massachusetts General Hospital (1818). Along Massachusetts Avenue, the Queen Anne Hastings Hall (1888, Cabot and Chandler) and the present Hemenway Gymnasium (1938, Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott) form an open quadrangle facing the Common. Because it is less than 50 years old, Hemingway Gymnasium, a brick building that forms a quadrangle with Hastings Hall, is considered noncontributing at the present time.

Representing the nineteenth century residential character of the Cambridge Common is Farwell Place. A dead end street, Farwell Place is connected to Cambridge Common by a pedestrian way running between the Burying Ground and Christ Church. Six houses of similar scale and character make up this enclave. The James Read House, 15 Farwell Place, was built about 1772 for a family of tanners who were active in the Revolution, and is one of Cambridge's few surviving Patriot homes of the Revolutionary period. Although a modest house, it posseses an imposing ornamental door frame derived from an eighteenth-century English patternbook. In addition to the door frame, the window casings are nearly all original, as are its three-run stair and basic room arrangement. The house formerly stood at 55 Brattle Street. The John Nichols House, 11 Farwell Place, was built in 1827 by Oliver Hastings, an important local housewright. The Nichols House is one of Cambridge's few remaining bow-fronted dwellings of the period. It is an excellent example of the late Federal vernacular with its facade, porch entrance door, staircase,

(continued)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge MRA	O.C. I 4
Property Name: Cambridge Common Historic District	

DEC 12

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

mantel and many window frames, all original. Hastings himself owned the house until 1867, when it was acquired by Dr. John T.G. Nichols, whose family owned it well into the twentieth century. The Nichols House originally stood at 63 Brattle Street. At 14-16 and 18-20 Farwell Place are a pair of simple Greek Revival double houses (c. 1850). Notable features include side entrances, gable returns and a plain fascia. The design lacks pilaster capitals. The Bracketed Italianate double house at 10-12 Farwell Place (c. 1870) displays paired entrances with sidelights, window frames suggestive of drip moldings, and a low hip roof supported by simple paired brackets. Finally, 22-24 Farwell Place (c. 1875) is a gambrel-roofed Queen Anne house that was altered c. 1925 to include a Georgian Revival style entrance and windows.

Several apartment houses were built around the Common after the subway was constructed in 1913. The best of these are the buildings at the intersection of Waterhouse and Garden Streets designed by the prolific local firm of Newhall & Blevins.

Historical Significance

The Cambridge Common represents the remaining portion of the common lands originally extending north to Linnaean Street and beyond, set aside for public use in 1631. The Common became the site of annual elections for the governor of the colony in 1636.

The "Path" from Charlestown to Watertown which crossed the Common from Kirkland to Mason Streets was the first way to the west in the Massachusetts colony and followed an earlier Indian trail.

The Common was diminished in 1724 when the northern portion was subdivided into parcels and the north boundary was moved back from Linnaean Street to Waterhouse Street, a decrease from eighty-six to about sixteen acres. Roadways divided the area, but houses and shops were soon built around the new boundary and a row of elms was planted c. 1700 along Garden Street, so that the limits of the Common were defined and space enclosed. This sense of enclosure was reinforced by Christ Church, a schoolhouse, and other buildings after 1760. A boundary adjustment occurred at this time when a lot of the common lands was purchased and another strip of land from the common lands was added to the Burying Ground to straighten the boundary. The Proprieters of the common lands conveyed the Common to the city in 1769 for use as a training field, in apparent anticipation of coming hostilities.

Continued

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APR 4 1986

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 4
Property Name: Cambridge Common Historic District	

DEC 12

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The Common was the headquarters of George Washington's continental army in 1775-76, with barracks for the soldiers located in the west corner. Afterwards, the Common was still an open field of uneven topography with narrow roads crossing the area. After construction of the West Boston Bridge in 1792 and the Craigie Bridge in 1809, the area became a busier intersection of the routes linking Boston with the West, Massachusetts Avenue, the Concord Turnpike, and Mason-Brattle Streets.

The Common began to take on its present appearance in the nineteenth century. In 1830, a group of citizens, under special legislative authority, was permitted to enclose the main Common by a granite post and rail fence, as at present, diverting the roads then crossing it, and to plant trees. An attempt was made by the county the following year to reopen the direct route west, but was denied in a court case so that the Common remained closed to traffic, an early example of dedication, enclosure and improvement of a public park. At this time, many of the remaining building sites around the Common were filled, and the sense of enclosure increased.

In the mid-nineteenth century, walks were laid out and trees were planted along them and around the edge of the Common. The path system reached its present form by 1875. The park assumed a ceremonial air with the addition of a Civil War Monument in 1869, three Revolutionary War cannon in 1876, the John Bridge Statue in 1882, and several granite markers at historic sites. The Common became a recreational area as well when baseball was introduced in the west corner in the second half of the nineteenth century. Additional park area, sometimes called North Little Common, was created when a part of Massachusetts Avenue at the north corner was enclosed and landscaped some time after the City Council approved plans in 1858.

In the twentieth century, construction of a streetcar ramp in 1909-1912 divided the Little Common between Massachusetts Avenue and Peabody Street. Flagstaff Park was created there in 1913, when the Daughters of The American Revolution donated a monumental flagpole and base designed by Peabody & Stearns. The remainder of the Little Common was reconstructed as a new setting for the Charles Sumner statue by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Originally, the bronze statue by Anne Whitney was placed on the delta between Cambridge and Kirkland Streets. Given to the City in 1902 by Pr. Edward Cummings on behalf of an unknown donor, the Sumner statue (1900) was the outcome of a design competition which Whitney won in the early 1870's, but for which she did not receive the commission. Other local commissions by Anne Whitney include Leif Ericson, Commonwealth Avenue, and Samuel Adams, a replica (1880) of the original in Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. (1875), which stands in Adam Square, Boston. The Sumner Statue was relocated to a new setting at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Peabody Street opposite the First Church Unitarian with the extension of the subway from 1978 to 1985.

Continued

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APR 4 1996

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 4
Property Name: Cambridge Common	

Historic District

DEC 12 1985

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

Several of the buildings surrounding the Common are historically as well as architecturally significant. First Church Unitarian was built for the Unitarian branch of the First Church in Cambridge after the congregation split in 1829 and the new branch abandoned the 1756 meeting house in Harvard Square. Christ Church, a National Historic Landmark, is the City's oldest surviving religious structure. It was founded by Tories who fled at the outbreak of the Revolution. Between the churches lies the Old Burying Ground (1635), which contains the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and Harvard Presidents. It has over eighty seventeenth century stones and the 1737 milestone "7 miles to Boston". One Garden Street (1820) was designed and occupied by William Saunders, a master builder responsible for many Federal-style and Greek Revival houses in Cambridge. Finally, 7 Waterhouse Street was the home of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, the scientist who made the use of smallpox vaccine acceptable and popular in the United States. On the southeast, the Common is bordered by the Harvard Yard N.R.D.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

APR · 4 1986

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 4
Property Name: Cambridge Common Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Cambridge Common National Register District represents a 350 year evolution of an area from an open field to an enclosed park in a dense setting. The area contains important landmarks of Cambridge's political, religious and social history and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. Principally, it meets Criterion A, as being associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These events include the settlement of Cambridge and the American Revolution. The district also meets Criterion C for its surrounding buildings which represent a wide range of periods and types. Finally, the district meets Criterion B, for its associations with people significant to the early history of Cambridge. The Cambridge Common National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of settlement, landscape architecture, religion, education, history (American Revolution) and architecture (wide diversity of types and periods), as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

The Cambridge Common National Register District includes the Common proper and three islands: the small triangular park that projects northward into Massachusetts Avenue, Flagstaff Park, and Dawes Island. The Common itself is flat, with the traditional criss-cross "beaten track" pattern of most old Commons. The surrounding buildings are both institutional and residential. These include four churches, several late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in Harvard's North Yard; houses representing the Federal, Greek Revival, and Neo-Colonial styles, as well as several early twentieth century apartment houses.

The boundaries of the Cambridge Common National Register District are defined by the properties that face it, except where modified by adjoining National Register Districts: Harvard Yard to the east, Follen Street to the northwest, Harvard Square to the south, Old Cambridge to the west, and Berkeley Street to the northeast. Since it is an open space surrounded by buildings, it is obviously distinct from neighboring areas. The Cambridge Common N.R.D. was listed on the National Register in 1983; the current nomination adjusts the former boundaries to conform with property lines along Waterhouse Street and Church Street and to conform to new Districts being established concurrently. The area to the south of the district, including Radcliffe Yard and the block bounded by Mason Street, Phillips Place, Berkely Street and Garden Street, was formerly within the boundaries of both the Cambridge Common Histrict District and the Old Cambridge Historic District (NR:1983). This area remains on the National Register at part of the Old Cambridge Historic District. Littauer Hall, which formerly was bisected by the boundery of the district, has been excluded in the current boundaries because it is not visually tied to the district. Austin Hall (NR:1972) was also previously in the district, but since it does not face on Cambridge Common and is individually listed, it has been excluded.

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DEC 2 1985

APR 4 1986

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MASS Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Common Historic District	

DEC 12 1986

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

APR 4 1986

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge	OCI.4
Property Name: Cambridge Common (Ext.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

There are only two intrusions in the Cambridge Common National Register as extended. These are the one story modern structures at 23-25 and 27-29 Church Street.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

(Cambridge Common N.R.D. continued)

Significant Additional Buildings

1. James Read House, 15 Farwell Place (c. 1772)

Built about 1772 for a family of tanners who were active in the Revolution, the Read house is one of Cambridge's few surviving Patriot homes of the Revolutionary period. Although a modest house, it possesses an imposing ornamental door frame derived from an eighteenth-century English pattern book. In addition to the door frame, the window casings are nearly all original, as are its three-run stair and basic room arrangement. The house formerly stood at 55 Brattle Street.

Picture

2. John Nichols House, 11 Farwell Place (1827) Oliver Hastings, builder

Built in 1827 by Oliver Hastings, an important local housewright, the Nichols house is one of Cambridge's few remaining bow-fronted dwellings. It is an excellent example of the late Federal vernacular, comparable in style to town houses on Boston's Beacon Hill. Its facade, porch, entrance door, staircase, mantel and many window frames are all original. Hastings himself owned the house until 1867, when it was acquired by Dr. John T. G. Nichols, whose family owned it until well into the twentieth century. The Nichols house originally stood at 63 Brattle Street.

Picture

3. 14-16 and 18-20 Farwell Place (c. 1850)

This pair of double houses is among the simplest Greek Revival structures in Cambridge. Notable features include side entrances, gable returns, and a plain fascia. The design lacks pilaster capitals.

4. 10-12 Farwell Place (c. 1870)

This Bracketed Italianate double house has paired entrances with sidelights. Other distinguishing features include windows with frames suggestive of drip moldings, and a low hip roof supported by simple paired brackets.

5. 22-24 Farwell Place (c. 1875)

The detail of this gambrel-roofed Queen Anne house was changed c. 1925 to the Georgian Revival style. Alterations include the Georgian Revival entrance and windows.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

MAR - 136

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

(Cambridge Common N.R.D. continued)

6. Police Station (1864) 31-33 Church Street

This structure was built as a police station and later used as a carriage factory. A brick Greek Revival structure, its notable features include a brick dentil cornice and a demi-lune window in the gable.

7. Austin Hall (1881), H. H. Richardson, architect

This well known example of the Richardson Romanesque was listed on the National Register in 1970.

- END -

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The Cambridge Common National Register District embraces the Cambridge Common and properties in its immediate vicinity (see Cambridge Community Development Department P. D. Quad map 9). It was established in 1972 with boundaries which were designed to correspond with a previously existing municipal historic district. These boundaries were generally drawn on a line 100 feet from the edge of Cambridge Common, and do not meet current standards for National Register District boundaries. The current nomination adjusts the boundaries of the district in several respects:

1. The 100' boundary is adjusted to follow the rear lines of the properties facing Cambridge Common except along Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street (see below).
2. The boundary which formerly ran 100' from Massachusetts Avenue and Cambridge Street through the Harvard Law School area is adjusted to avoid including only portions of several buildings and to include Austin Hall, a building listed on the National Register in 1970.
3. Properties now in the Cambridge Common District on the west side of Garden Street between Appian Way and Berkeley Street are placed in the newly formed Old Cambridge National Register District.
4. Eight buildings in Harvard Yard which were included in the Harvard Yard National Register District in 1973 are deleted from the Cambridge Common District to eliminate duplication.
5. Properties on Farwell Place and adjoining the Old Burying Ground are added to the District. Farwell Place is a dead end street connected to Cambridge Common by a pedestrian way running between the Burying Ground and Christ Church. It is an enclave in which the residential character of Harvard Square in the 19th century is preserved in six houses of similar scale and character.

The Cambridge Common National Register District (Amended) meets criteria A, B and C.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 Boylston Street. Boston. MA 02116

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	O.C. I 4

USGS Map: CC



Cambridge

area (if any) Cambridge Common

c District (Boundary Alteration)

date or period 1770-1940

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

(See Attached Map)

UTM References
A: 19/325540/4693380
B: 19/325380/4693280
C: 19/325260/4693360
D: 19/325260/4693360
E: 19/325230/4693740
F: 325420/4693900
G: 19/325570/4693480

USGS Quads: Boston North and Boston South

27 acres

Recorded by A. Cohn/H. White/ T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Co

Date 1972/1980/1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

Architectural Significance

Cambridge Common is an almost completely flat triangular piece of land enclosed within a granite post and rail fence. Unlike Boston Common, it has no variation in topography and no water. It is anchored visually by several churches: First Church, Unitarian (1833, Isaiah Rogers), a wooden Gothic Revival church, the exterior of which is in original condition, except for the absence of finials around the spire; Christ Church (1760, Peter Harrison), a simple wooden building with arched windows and a Doric frieze, intact with the exception of two bays that were added in 1857 to lengthen the building; and the Harvard Epworth Methodist Church (1891, A.P. Cutting), a Richardsonian stone church which ties the North Yard of Harvard University to Cambridge Common.

Just outside the district lies H.H. Richardson's Austin Hall (1881-83)(N.R.). With its triple arched porch, cylindrical stair tower, and flanking wings, Austin Hall is a particularly satisfying and balanced composition. The exterior polychromy and sculptural detail are also striking. Austin Hall was designed to align with Holmes Place, a street that no longer exists (See Map), in order to be seen from Harvard Square. At right angles to Austin Hall is the porticoed, Greek Revival Gannett House (1838, S. Pomeroy), which also originally faced toward Harvard Square. It was reoriented in 1938, when the Hemenway Gymnasium (1878-80, Peabody and Stearns) was torn down to be replaced by Littauer Center, a monumental, neo-classical structure designed by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, apparently inspired by Charles Bulfinch's Massachusetts General Hospital (1818). Along Massachusetts Avenue, the Queen Anne Hastings Hall (1888, Cabot and Chandler) and the present Hemenway Gymnasium (1938, Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott) form an open quadrangle facing the Common. Although just less than 50 years old, Hemingway Gymnasiu is an integral component of the Cambridge Common Historic District. Its brick construction a Neo-Georgian design tie it to other buildings facing the Common, including the apartments at

Representing the nineteenth century residential character of the Cambridge Common is Farwell Place. A dead end street, Farwell Place is connected to Cambridge Common by a pedestrian way running between the Burying Ground and Christ Church. Six houses of similar scale and character make up this enclave. The James Read House, 15 Farwell Place, was built about 1772 for a family of tanners who were active in the Revolution, and is one of Cambridge's few surviving Patriot homes of the Revolutionary period. Although a modest house, it possesses an imposing ornamental door frame derived from an eighteenth-century English pattern book. In addition to the door frame, the window casings are nearly all original, as are its three-run stair and basic room arrangement. The house formerly stood at 55 Brattle Street. The John Nichols House, 11 Farwell Place, was built in 1827 by Oliver Hastings, an important local housewright. The Nichols House is one of Cambridge's few remaining bow-fronted dwellings of the period. It is an excellent example of the late Federal vernacular with its facade, porch entrance door, staircase,

Continued

3 and 5 Concord Avenue and the Christian Science Church. Spatially, it contributes strongly the Common's setting within a mixed institutional/residential area of low-rise construction.

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

mantel and many window frames, all original. Hastings himself owned the house until 1867, when it was acquired by Dr. John T.G. Nichols, whose family owned it well into the twentieth century. The Nichols House originally stood at 63 Brattle Street. At 14-16 and 18-20 Farwell Place are a pair of simple Greek Revival double houses (c. 1850). Notable features include side entrances, gable returns and a plain fascia. The design lacks pilaster capitals. The Bracketed Italianate double house at 10-12 Farwell Place (c. 1870) displays paired entrances with sidelights, window frames suggestive of drip moldings, and a low hip roof supported by simple paired brackets. Finally, 22-24 Farwell Place (c. 1875) is a gambrel-roofed Queen Anne house that was altered c. 1925 to include a Georgian Revival style entrance and windows.

Several apartment houses were built around the Common after the subway was constructed in 1913. The best of these are the buildings at the intersection of Waterhouse and Garden Streets designed by the prolific local firm of Newhall & Blevins.

Historical Significance

The Cambridge Common represents the remaining portion of the common lands originally extending north to Linnaean Street and beyond, set aside for public use in 1631. The Common became the site of annual elections for the governor of the colony in 1636. The Common became the site of annual elections for the governor of the colony in 1636. The "Path" from Charlestown to Watertown which crossed the Common from Kirkland to Mason Streets was the first way to the west in the Massachusetts colony and followed an earlier Indian trail.

The Common was diminished in 1724 when the northern portion was subdivided into parcels and the north boundary was moved back from Linnaean Street to Waterhouse Street, a decrease from eighty-six to about sixteen acres. Roadways divided the area, but houses and shops were soon built around the new boundary and a row of elms was planted c. 1700 along Garden Street, so that the limits of the Common were defined and space enclosed. This sense of enclosure was reinforced by Christ Church, a schoolhouse, and other buildings after 1760. A boundary adjustment occurred at this time when a lot of the common lands was purchased and another strip of land from the common lands was added to the Burying Ground to straighten the boundary. The Proprieters of the common lands conveyed the Common to the city in 1769 for use as a training field, in apparent anticipation of coming hostilities.

Continued

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The Common was the headquarters of George Washington's continental army in 1775-76, with barracks for the soldiers located in the west corner. Afterwards, the Common was still an open field of uneven topography with narrow roads crossing the area. After construction of the West Boston Bridge in 1792 and the Craigie Bridge in 1809, the area became a busier intersection of the routes linking Boston with the West, Massachusetts Avenue, the Concord Turnpike, and Mason-Brattle Streets.

The Common began to take on its present appearance in the nineteenth century. In 1830, a group of citizens, under special legislative authority, was permitted to enclose the main Common by a granite post and rail fence, as at present, diverting the roads then crossing it, and to plant trees. An attempt was made by the county the following year to reopen the direct route west, but was denied in a court case so that the Common remained closed to traffic, an early example of dedication, enclosure and improvement of a public park. At this time, many of the remaining building sites around the Common were filled, and the sense of enclosure increased.

In the mid-nineteenth century, walks were laid out and trees were planted along them and around the edge of the Common. The path system reached its present form by 1875. The park assumed a ceremonial air with the addition of a Civil War Monument in 1869, three Revolutionary War cannon in 1876, the John Bridge Statue in 1882, and several granite markers at historic sites. The Common became a recreational area as well when baseball was introduced in the west corner in the second half of the nineteenth century. Additional park area, sometimes called North Little Common, was created when a part of Massachusetts Avenue at the north corner was enclosed and landscaped some time after the City Council approved plans in 1858.

In the twentieth century, construction of a streetcar ramp in 1909-1912 divided the Little Common between Massachusetts Avenue and Peabody Street. Flagstaff Park was created there in 1913, when the Daughters of The American Revolution donated a monumental flagpole and base designed by Peabody & Stearns. The remainder of the Little Common was reconstructed as a new setting for the Charles Sumner statue by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Originally, the bronze statue by Anne Whitney was placed on the delta between Cambridge and Kirkland Streets. Given to the City in 1902 by Pr. Edward Cummings on behalf of an unknown donor, the Sumner statue (1900) was the outcome of a design competition which Whitney won in the early 1870's, but for which she did not receive the commission. Other local commissions by Anne Whitney include Leif Ericson, Commonwealth Avenue, and Samuel Adams, a replica (1880) of the original in Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. (1875), which stands in Adam Square, Boston. The Sumner Statue was relocated to a new setting at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Peabody Street opposite the First Church Unitarian with the extension of the subway from 1978 to 1985.

Continued

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Historical Significance (cont'd)

Several of the buildings surrounding the Common are historically as well as architecturally significant. First Church Unitarian was built for the Unitarian branch of the First Church in Cambridge after the congregation split in 1829 and the new branch abandoned the 1756 meeting house in Harvard Square. Christ Church, a National Historic Landmark, is the City's oldest surviving religious structure. It was founded by Tories who fled at the outbreak of the Revolution. Between the churches lies the Old Burying Ground (1635), which contains the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and Harvard Presidents. It has over eighty seventeenth century stones and the 1737 milestone "7 miles to Boston". One Garden Street (1820) was designed and occupied by William Saunders, a master builder responsible for many Federal-style and Greek Revival houses in Cambridge. Finally, 7 Waterhouse Street was the home of Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, the scientist who made the use of smallpox vaccine acceptable and popular in the United States. On the southeast, the Common is bordered by the Harvard Yard N.R.D.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Cambridge Common National Register District represents a 350 year evolution of an area from an open field to an enclosed park in a dense setting. The area contains important landmarks of Cambridge's political, religious and social history and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. Principally, it meets Criterion A, as being associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. These events include the settlement of Cambridge and the American Revolution. The district also meets Criterion C for its surrounding buildings which represent a wide range of periods and types. Finally, the district meets Criterion B, for its associations with people significant to the early history of Cambridge. The Cambridge Common National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of settlement, landscape architecture, religion, education, history (American Revolution) and architecture (wide diversity of types and periods), as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

The Cambridge Common National Register District includes the Common proper and three islands: the small triangular park that projects northward into Massachusetts Avenue, Flagstaff Park, and Dawes Island. The Common itself is flat, with the traditional criss-cross "beaten track" pattern of most old Commons. The surrounding buildings are both institutional and residential. These include four churches, several late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in Harvard's North Yard; houses representing the Federal, Greek Revival, and Neo-Colonial styles, as well as several early twentieth century apartment houses.

The boundaries of the Cambridge Common National Register District are defined by the properties that face it, except where modified by adjoining National Register Districts: Harvard Yard to the east, Follen Street to the northwest, Harvard Square to the south, Old Cambridge to the west, and Berkeley Street to the northeast. Since it is an open space surrounded by buildings, it is obviously distinct from neighboring areas. The Cambridge Common N.R.D. was listed on the National Register in 1983; the current nomination adjusts the former boundaries to conform with property lines along Waterhouse Street and Church Street and to conform to new Districts being established concurrently. The area to the south of the district, including Radcliffe Yard and the block bounded by Mason Street, Phillips Place, Berkely Street and Garden Street, was formerly within the boundaries of both the Cambridge Common Histrict District and the Old Cambridge Historic District (NR:1983). This area remain on the National Register at part of the Old Cambridge Historic District. Littauer Hall, whic formerly was bisected by the boundery of the district, has been excluded in the current boundaries because it is not visually tied to the district. Austin Hall (NR:1972) was also previously in the district, but since it does not face on Cambridge Common and is individuall listed, it has been excluded.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge MASS Cambridge MRA	
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II C 7

1. Town Cambridge

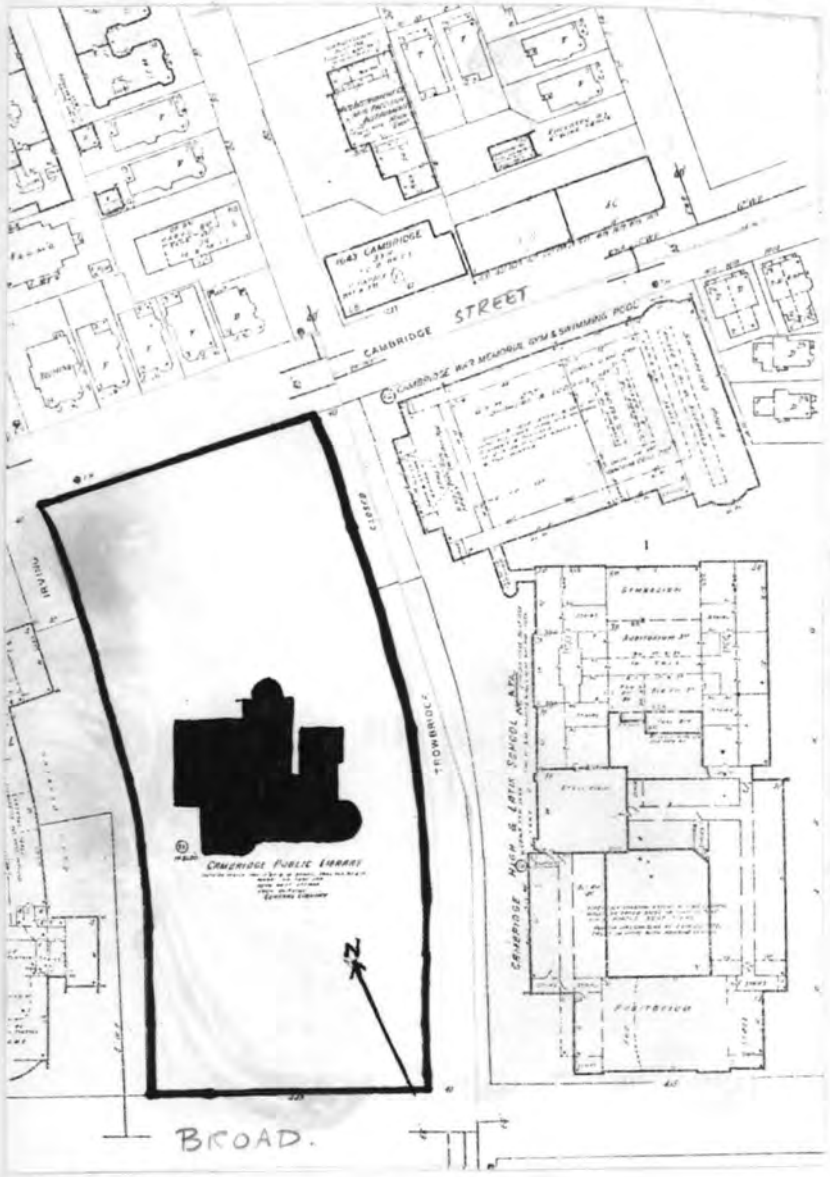
Address 449 Broadway

Name Cambridge Public Library

Present use Library

Present owner City of Cambridge

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1095-30



3. Description:

Date 1888

Source deed records, Cambridge history

Style Richardsonian Romanesque

Architect Van Brunt & Howe

Exterior wall fabric rough stone w/ brown-stone trim

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features copper roof trim, red tile roof, and conical tower.

Altered Major addition Date 1968

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ✓ Over one acre ___

Approximate frontage 240'

Approximate distance of building from street 215'

6. Recorded by Susan Maycock

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326160/4693260

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR #138.

7. Original owner (if known) City of Cambridge

Original use Public Library

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Cambridge Public Library was the first of the four public buildings given to the City of Cambridge by Frederick H. Rindge.

The design of Van Brunt & Howe was selected by Rindge from a field of five architects that included Peabody & Stearns, McKim, Mead & White, Chamberlin & Whidden, and William Wentworth. The Van Brunt & Howe design is an amalgam of Richardsonian motifs, affirming the contemporary popularity and acceptance of Richardson's buildings. It draws heavily on earlier Richardson libraries at Woburn, Quincy and North Easton.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Mid-Camb.	MC IIB23

1. Town Cambridge

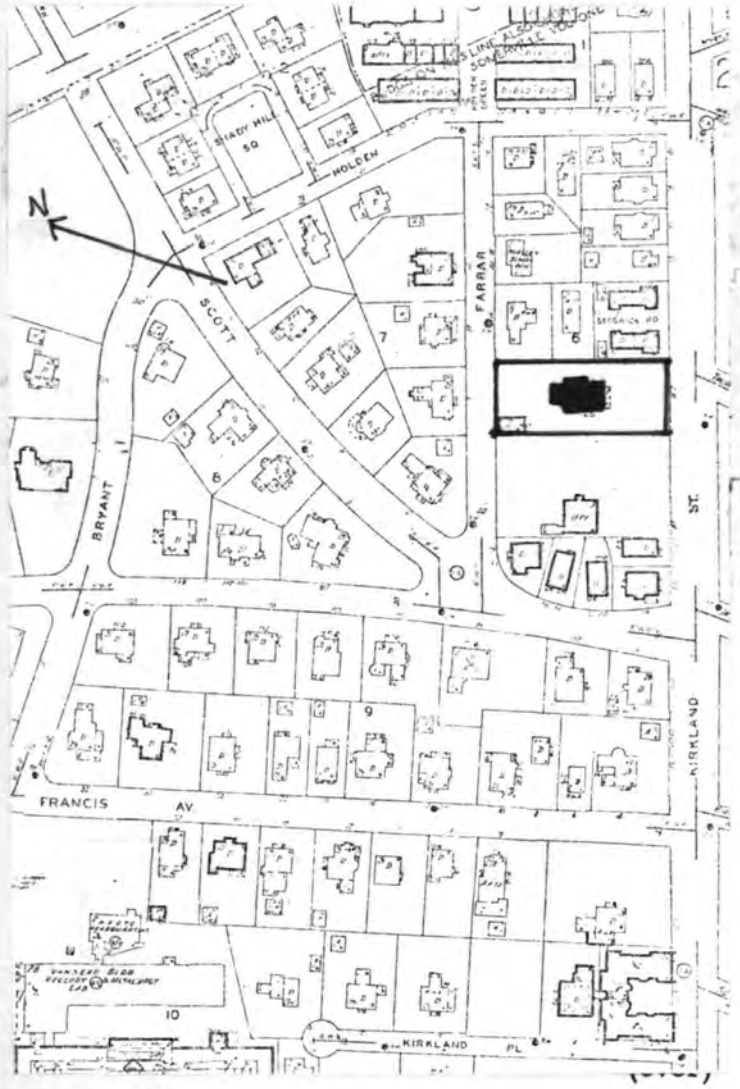
Address 67 Kirkland Street

Name Francis J. Child House

Present use residential

Present owner Frances E. Misho

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1097-36



3. Description:

Date 1861

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features small Mansard with jig-saw cornice, acorn drops in projecting bay above porch.

Altered Yes- windows remodelled Date unknown

Moved No Date ----------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

85 feet

6. Recorded by Antoinette Downing

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967

ASSESSOR # 146A-37

UTM-BOSTON NORTH
19/326260/4693700

5M-2-75-R061465 (20M-2976)

7. **Original owner (if known)** Francis J. Child

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

Number 67 Kirkland Street is located in the Shady Hill neighborhood of Cambridge and is adjacent to Number 61, the former home of Charles W. Eliot, past President of Harvard . Built in 1861, the building features heaxagonal slates in the curved lower mansard roof and a full front porch. The porch has chamfered posts, and the dormers above are topped by jigsaw cornice boards. The building retains its original clapboard siding, and is set back from the road admidst numerous trees and shrubs.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Mid Cambridge	MC II.B.23

Property Name: The Francis J. Child House

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Francis J. Child House is architecturally significant for its interesting combination of the Mansard style with the applied gothic decoration one might find in an A. J. Downing cottage.

According to Report Two: Mid Cambridge [1860-63] of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, "Mansard roofs appeared frequently on smaller houses of the period, especially on one-story cottages. Providing a full second story, the mansard increased the space and comfort of these modest dwellings" (p. 71). The Child House is composed of two mansard roofed blocks, each one symmetrically arranged but both combined to form an asymmetrical massing. This arrangement is somewhat unusual for the early 1860's which tended to favor more formal organizations.

Cottage architecture at this time was heavily influenced by the books of A. J. Downing such as Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). Downing's theories on cottage design incorporated the picturesque aesthetic characterized by elements of irregularity, roughness, and variety. Also important were the integration of the house with its natural setting and the use of ornament to animate the cottage facade. Elements of this design influence may be seen at 67 Kirkland Street. The jigsaw-cut cornice boards are a common cottage decorative feature. The veranda is an important means of linking the house to its surroundings and the tall chimney stacks and slender porch posts enliven the facade and add to its variety.

The Francis J. Child House meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II C 10

1. Town Cambridge

Address Kirkland/Quincy Sts.

Name Church of the New Jerusalem

Present use church

Present owner Corporation of the New Church Theological School, 42 Quincy St., Cambridge

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1109-14

3. Description:

Date 1903

Source deed records

Style Gothic

Architect Warren, Smith & Briscoe

Exterior wall fabric stone

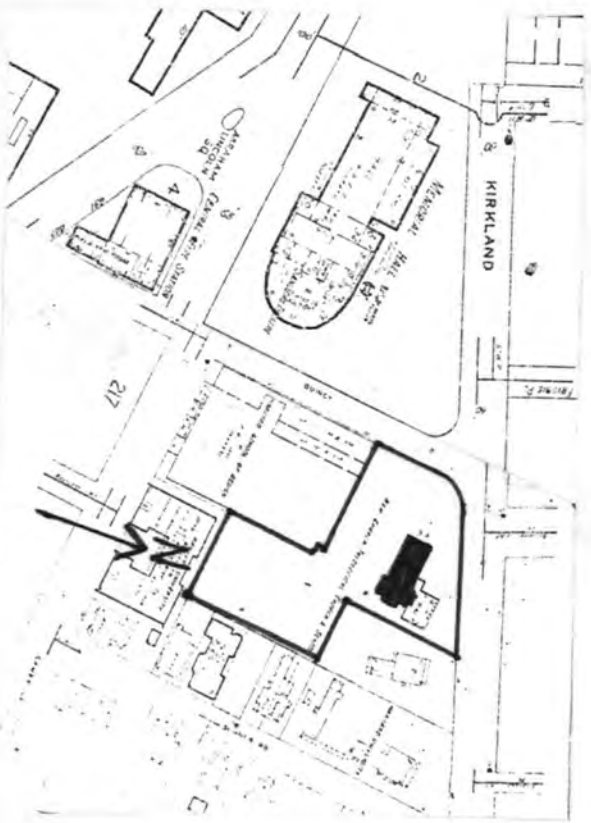
Outbuildings (describe) -----

Other features A stone Gothic chapel, with wing added in 1966. Low, small in scale.

Altered Yes-addition Date 1966
Arthur H. Brooks, Jr. and Assoc.

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre X

Approximate frontage Quincy = 120' Kirkland = 200'

Approximate distance of building from street 75'

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

(over)

ASSESSOR # 143-19

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325970/4693520

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Church of the New Theological School

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	X
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts		settlement		invention	
Commerce		Industry		Social/	
Communication		Military		humanitarian	
Community development		Political		Transportation	

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This stone Gothic chapel was built for the New Church Theological School (Swedenborgian) in 1903. Low and small in scale, it is made of fieldstone, with sills, lintels, and carved detail of white limestone. The Quincy Street facade has a bell in the peaked gable and a low entrance porch that is decorated with carved floral ornament in the arch and cornices. The heavy buttresses on the exterior suggest a masonry vaulted interior, which, in actuality, is made of timber.

The first services of the Church in Cambridge were held in 1888 and soon after the New Church Theological School was moved to Cambridge. Relying on the teachings of Swedenborg, this sect attracted many Harvard intellectuals, among them William James. Thus the selection of the site for the school must have been influenced by the proximity to Harvard.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.C.10
Property Name: Church of the New Jerusalem	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Church of the New Jerusalem is situated diagonally across Quincy Street from the Victorian Gothic Memorial Hall (1870) and next to the modern Harvard Graduate School of Design (1972). Nearby is Yamasaki's William James Hall (1963). Thus, this Church is set in the midst of several important Harvard buildings that feature a variety of architectural styles.

The Church of the New Jerusalem is part of an architectural tradition of Gothic Chapels that stretches back to 1848 in the United States. In that year, St. James-the-Less was completed in Philadelphia, based on drawings provided by the Cambridge Camden Society in England. The Camden Society was part of an Anglican reform movement known as Ecclesiology which called for a return to traditional medieval forms both in ritual and church building. "St. James-the-Less is historically important . . . because it brought to the United States, with only minor alterations, a superb example of a small medieval English parish church. . . . More than that, it provided the most suitable prototype yet to appear in America for the countless suburban and rural Episcopal parishes which were coming into being as the country expanded." (William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and their Architects: Technology and the Picturesque, pp. 185-186.) St. James-the-Less has a one-story nave, a steeply sloping roof, and a bell gable or bell cote rising from its west wall. The churches of Richard Upjohn carry on this English parish scheme. The architectural significance of the Church of the New Jerusalem lies in the direct relationship of its design to the churches of Upjohn, St. John-the-Less, and the English parish tradition.

The office wing on Kirkland Street, added in 1966, is noncontributing but does not detract from the architectural quality of the Church. The Church meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Mid Cambridge	MC I 6

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) City Hall

National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

3. General date or period 1880-1912

4. Is area uniform (explain):

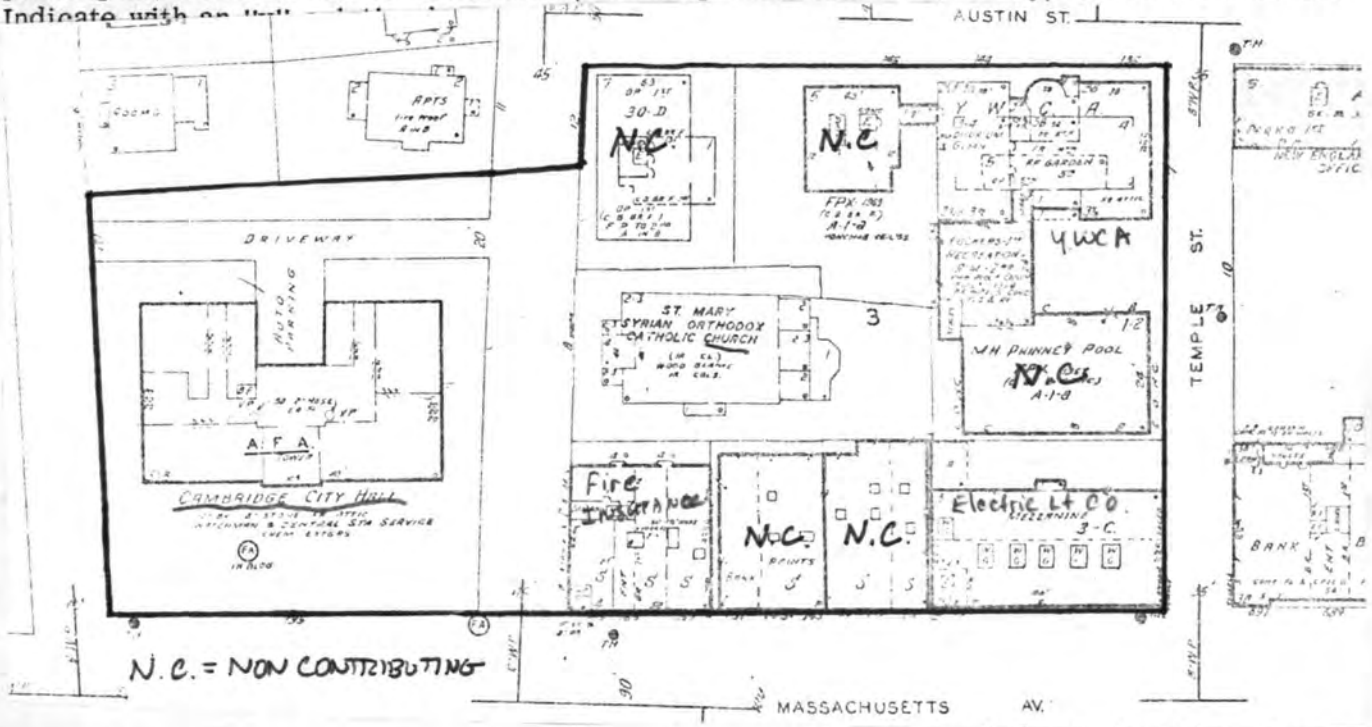
in style? no, mixed styles

in condition? yes, generally very good

in type of ownership? no, city, church, et

in use? no, offices, stores, residence

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north.
Indicate with an "H" ...



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

NOV 14 1980

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig, Susan Maycock, Daniel Reiff, A. Downing, R. Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1967-1968

3.042 Acres

(over)

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326630/4692420

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The City Hall National Register District reflects the late 19th century development of the Central Square area from single family homes and stores to a modern civic center of city buildings and corporate structures. The area began this stage of development in the late 1880's with the construction of Cambridge City Hall on a hill commanding Massachusetts Avenue. Its Richardsonan Romanesque style is consistent with that of its contemporary the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Building, and both buildings serve as complementary anchors to this section of Massachusetts Avenue. Bounding the district on the east are the Renaissance Revival Cambridge Electric Light Company Building on Massachusetts Avenue and the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association which was built off the main street in the Italian Palazzo style. The First Universalist Society moved their church, built in 1822, to a site facing City Hall in 1888, reflecting the shift of civic authority from the first Cambridgeport settlement in Lafayette Square to the new institutional center of the city.

1. Syrian Orthodox Catholic Church (1822), 8 Inman Street

The Syrian Orthodox Catholic Church is of great importance as the earliest of the Mid Cambridge churches and the second oldest church building in the entire city. Built in Lafayette Square in 1822 for the First Universalist Society, the structure was moved to its present site in 1888. A complete remodelling in 1858 by Thomas Silloway is documented in contemporary newspaper accounts. Silloway, a Unitarian minister-turned-architect, designed over three hundred churches throughout New England. He raised the building, rebuilt the spire and created the Italianate facade. After the building was moved in 1888, further changes were made including the addition of the large rose window above the entrance.

2. Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Building (1888), 763 Massachusetts Av.
John A. Hasty, Architect

The Mutual Fire Insurance Building is important as a handsome visual companion to Cambridge City Hall, across Inman Street. The Fire Insurance Building was designed in 1888 by John A. Hasty, a

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC I 6
Property Name: City Hall N. R. D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Building (continued)

prolific local architect. The Richardsonian Romanesque building is decorated with polychromatic checkerboard masonry bands. The four-story building of brownstone and granite is anchored to its corner location by a tower.

3. Cambridge City Hall (1889), 795 Massachusetts Avenue
Longfellow, Alden & Harlow, architects

The Cambridge City Hall is the handsomest of the four public buildings made possible through the generosity of Frederick Hastings Rindge. The City's most impor... public building is impressively sited, solidly built, and still serving its original purpose. It is a fine example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

4. Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association Building (1910), 7 Temple Street, Newhall & Blevins, architects

Built the same year that Newhall & Blevins were expanding the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. is fortunate in still having its open roof loggia, the most notable feature of this U-shaped, villa-like stuccoed building. The original structure was built in 1910. Since that time, two additional buildings have been constructed. A wing was added in 1953, designed by architects Anderson & Beckwith. The same firm also changed the entrance in the same year and added the swimming pool in 1961. The dormitory wing of the Y.W.C.A. is sympathetic to the original building in color and surface material. Its prominent overhanging eave echoed that of the original building.

5. Cambridge Electric Light Company Building (1912), 719 Massachusetts Avenue, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects

Inspired by Renaissance palaces and loggias, this structure was built as the administrative headquarters of the Cambridge Gas Company in 1912. After the merger of the Cambridge Gas Company and the Cambridge Electric Light Company, the building continued to serve as office space. The two-story limestone structure has seven bays.

The City Hall National Register District includes portions of Massachusetts Avenue between Bigelow and Temple Streets, and includes frontage on Inman and Richard Allen Drive.(see Cambridge Community Development P.D. Quad Map 3). Boundaries were chosen to include properties reflecting late nineteenth century development of Central Square into a civic center.

- END -

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	0C IIB11

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-33

1. Town Cambridge

Address 29 Follen Street

Name Mann House - "Cloverden"

Present use residential

Present owner Detlev F. & Dorothy L. Vagts

3. Description:

Date 1837

Source

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

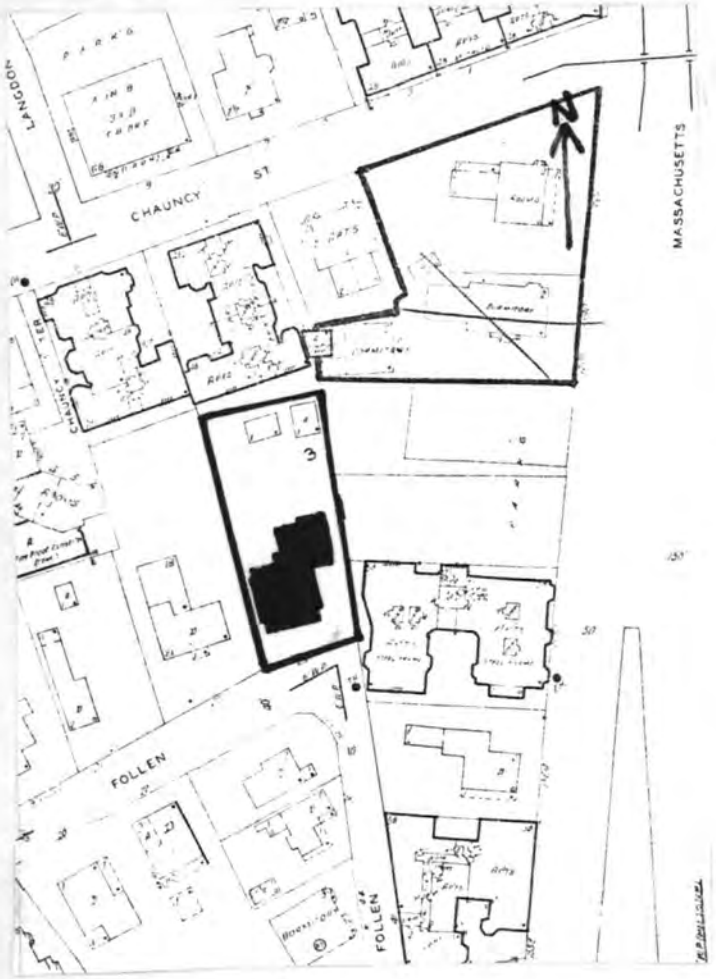
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features two bow-front bays with floor-length windows flanking entrance, light Doric columns

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 65 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 20 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical COmm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325320/4693940

ASSESSOR #172-16

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Mary Ann Fales

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

NOV 14 1980

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	XX
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Centrally located near Harvard Square, this house is characterized by bowfronted bays under a one-story porch with Doric columns. The general Greek Revival detail is appropriate to the times. A side wing was probably a garage at one time.

The house was the home of Horace Mann's mother, Mary Mann. In 1852, the house became the home for a group of Harvard students, who later became prominent scholars in their respective fields: Joseph Winlock, George Martin Lane, Josiah Witney and Benjamin Apthorp Gould. It is likely that during the early 1850s, Winlock installed an observatory containing one of the largest telescopes in the country behind the Mann House. The name "Cloverden" is generally attributed to Josiah Whitney who coined the phrase to describe "an old Bachelor Hall."

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II. B.11
Property Name: Cloverden	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Cloverden is a center entrance, five bay variant of the local Greek Revival vernacular with a Doric portico across the entire front of the house. It is comparable to several other notable Cambridge houses of the period, notably the S. D. Brown House at 112 Brattle Street (1846, Old Cambridge National Register District), the Elizabeth Frost Tenant House at 35 Bowdoin Street (1812, National Register), and the twin Greek Revival houses at 1707-1709 and 1715-1717 Cambridge Street (1845, National Register).

The house was built in 1837 for Mary Ann Fales, about whom nothing is known. In 1852, the house was rented to Josiah Dwight Whitney, a professor of geology at Harvard for whom Mount Whitney is named. Whitney's tenancy in the house, which coincided with his pioneering work at Harvard with Louis Agassiz, was described as follows:

> It chanced about the time when Josiah Whitney was establishing himself in his new profession, that he made the acquaintance of two "funny boys," friends of his brother William, - Francis Child, later the great Anglo-Saxon scholor, and George Martin Lane, the Latinist, both then, as for the remainder of their working lives, teachers in Harvard College. To the younger Cambridge set of the day belonged also Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the astronomer, who at that time was determining longitudes for the Coast Survey.
>
> "Gould, Lane, and I," Whitney wrote his brother, "have been trying to get a nice, quiet and retired house in Cambridge, for the purpose of establishing an old Bachelor Hall, to which by a sort of counting our chickens before they were hatched, we have given the name of 'Clover Den.'"
>
> After no little trouble with landlords who were "afraid of letting a house to such young men," Clover Den finally materialized itself in April of 1852, in the old Mann house at the elbow of Follen Street, close to the Cambridge green and just off what is now Massachusetts Avenue, but was then "the road to Porter's." The three original "denizens" added to their number another astronomer, Jospeh Winlock, who had already begun his work on the "Nautical Almanac," and a man and his wife by the name of Marshall, who between them kept the house.
>
> The memory of Clover Den has not yet faded out of Cambridge. All four of its inhabitants were on the way to distinction; Lane was all his life a famous wit, and between linguists and men of science, the College and Coast Survey, when all roads led to Boston, the Den entertaining largely, brought together a brilliant company of guests.

Fales

(see continuation sheet)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC II.B. 11
Property Name: Cloverden	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

During this time Doctor Gould and Professor Winlock established a small observatory in the back yard of Cloverden, said to be the first observatory in Cambridge.

The house was purchased in 1866 by Mary Mann, mother of Horace Mann, who moved from Concord when her sons were ready to attend Harvard. The house stayed in the Mann family until about 1890.

Cloverden is significant under Criterion B for its associations with Whitney, Gould, and Winlock, and under Criterion C as an important example of the Greek Revival style.

Bibliography:

Brewster, Edwin Tenny, Life and Letters of Josiah Dwight Whitney, pp. 123-137.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 9

1. Town Cambridge

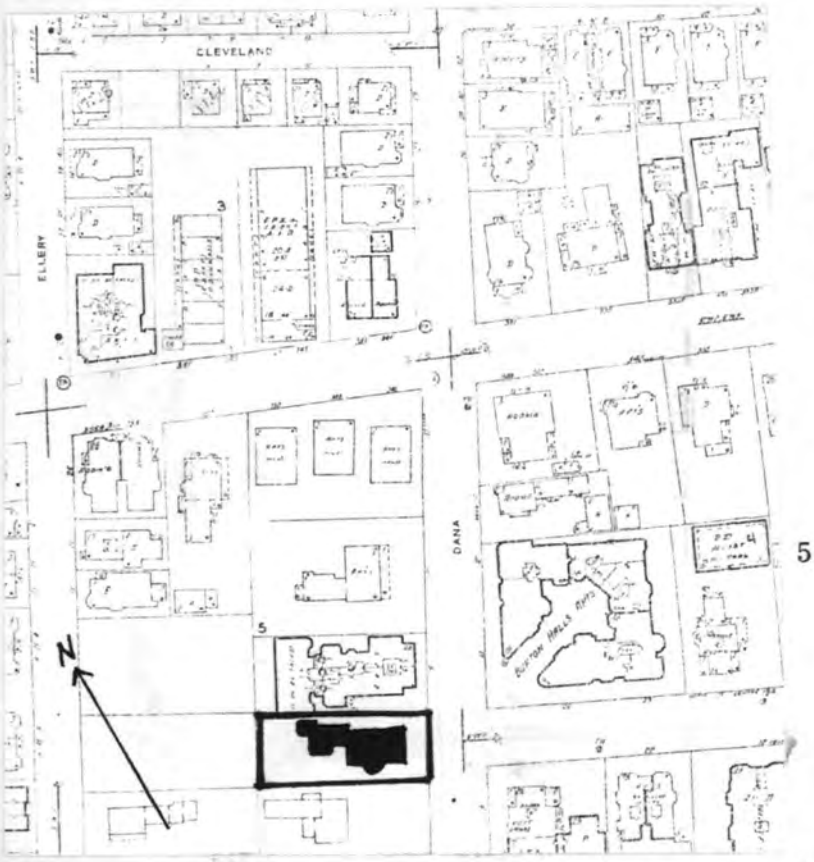
Address 7 Dana Street

Name Sara Foster Colburn House

Present use residential

Present owner Peter Kinder

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1096-5A



Assessor #116-6

3. Description:

Date 1841

Source deed records

Style Gothic Revival

Architect Nathaniel Virgin, housewright

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) ------

Other features unusual combination of Gothic and Greek Revival features in single building.

Altered addition of ell Date 1939

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 60'

Approximate distance of building from street 20'

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting / HABS

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

(over)

HABS - 1968
National Register

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Nathaniel A. Virgin

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Sara Foster Colburn House is the most important example of Gothic Revival residential architecture in Cambridge, and the only intact example of its type. It combines Greek Revival and Gothic Revival elements in a full-height Gothic arcade that cuts into the gable and is bordered by an elaborate ironwork balcony in a form found elsewhere only in the Connecticut River Valley.

Features include classical columns as part of lower porches, pointed arches on upper porch, long windows to floor with crossette design, and barge board with scalloped and acorn design for front gable and dormers.

This house has been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

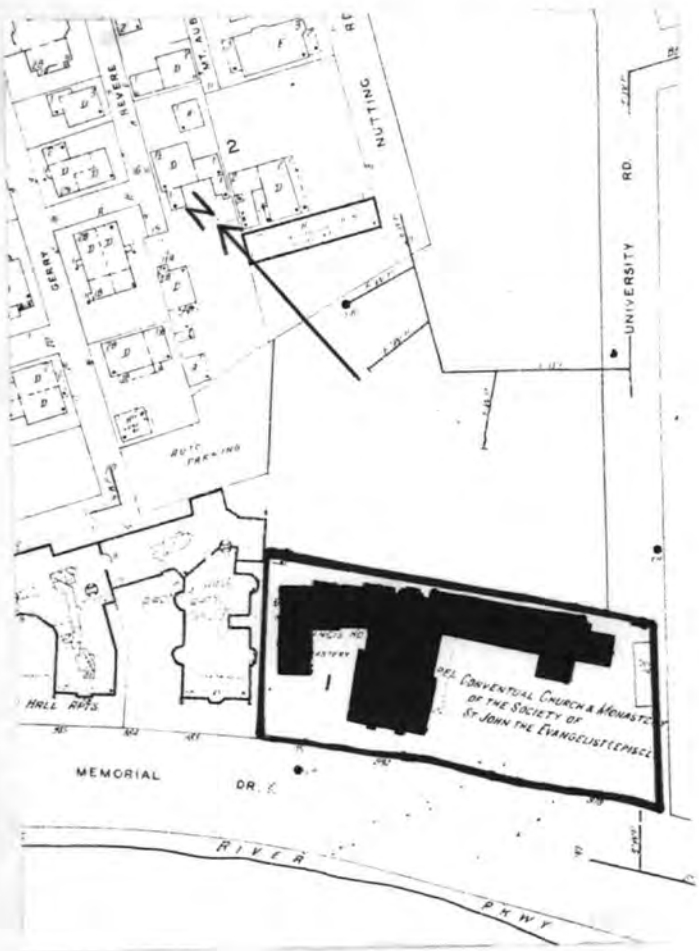
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIC7

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-14

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 165-26

1. Town Cambridge

Address 980 Memorial Drive

Name Conventual Church of St. Mary and St. John

Present use church

Present owner Society of St. John, Evangelist, Boston

3. Description:

Date 1936

Source deed records

Style Medieval

Architect Cram & Ferguson

Exterior wall fabric stone and stucco

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features accurate replica of medieval Burgundian forms of the twelfth century.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 275 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 20 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - NEWTON
19/324080/4693980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Society of St. John the Evagelist

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This distinguished Romanesque building is the last in a series of Medieval Revival Cambridge churches. This 1936 design by Cram & Ferguson is the most archaeologically correct of all the City's Medieval churches. The church is enhanced by the riverfront setting, with flanking monastery buildings and walled gardens.

The Conventual Church is one of the finest American reproductions of a medieval building, done by the foremost architect in that vein, Ralph Adams Cram. The forms are accurate replicas of twelfth century Burgundian forms, and the design was featured in Architectural Record, June 1941. While six years shy of being fifty years old, the complex's architectural distinction and vulnerable location make immediate recognition highly desireable.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

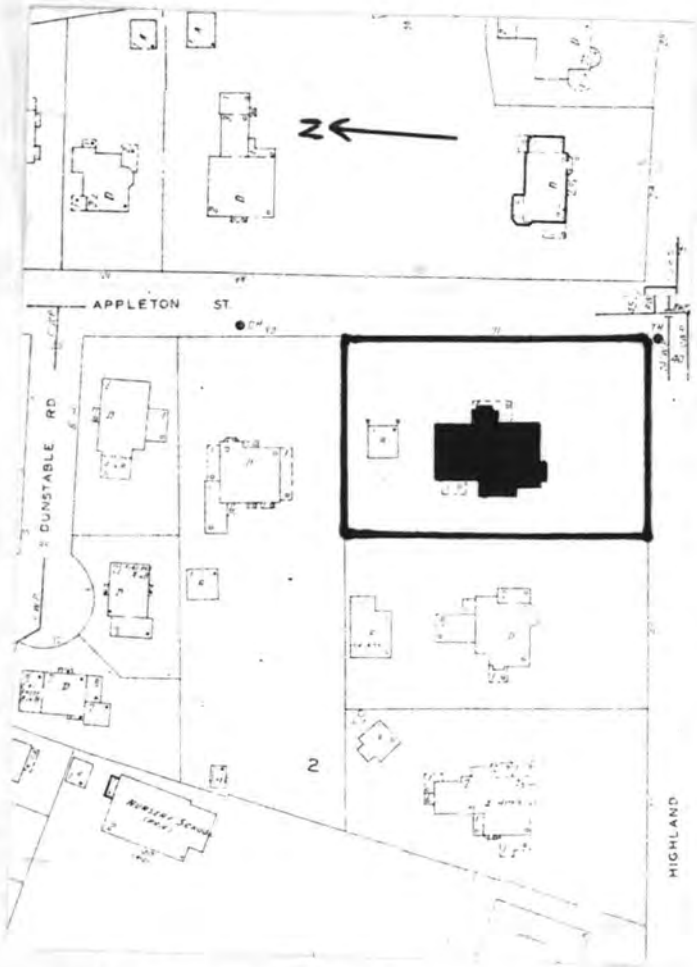
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	IIB 19 OC

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-21

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR #232-6

1. Town Cambridge

Address 71 Appleton Street

Name William Cook House

Present use residential

Present owner Osborne & Eleanor Clark Earle

3. Description:

Date 1876

Source deed records

Style Stick Style/Queen Anne

Architect W.P.P. Longfellow

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features a house marking the transition between Stick Style and Queen Anne style. Features of both are incorporated.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 200 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

47 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324250/4693860

7. Original owner (if known) William Cook

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Cook House, built in 1876, marks the transition between the Stick Style of the early 1870s and Queen Anne architecture of the 1880s. The Queen Anne style is expressed by the varied silhouette, asymmetrical massing, and picturesque detail. The quasi-Medieval influence of John Ruskin is also present in the blunt pointed arches and polychromatic masonry.

Heavily clad in vines, the Cook House contains one of the handsomest and least-changed Victorian interiors in Old Cambridge. The exterior is a patterned combination of brownstone and black brick,

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

Note: this building is discussed & photographed in Architectural History in Cambridge series, Report 4: Old Cambridge, p. 109.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	0C IIB9

1. Town Cambridge

Address 24 Coolidge Hill Road

Name Josiah Coolidge House

Present use residential

Present owner Alexander A. Anderson

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-21A

3. Description:

Date 1822-25, 1900

Source deed records

Style Originally Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

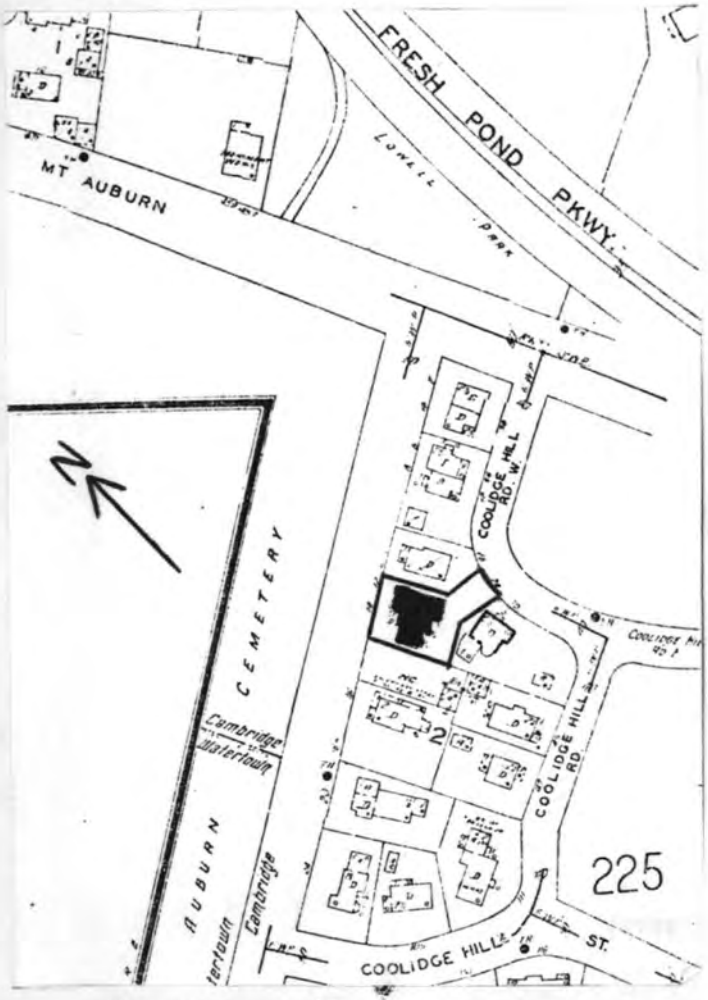
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features extensive alterations include addition of dormers, and formation of two front bays.

Altered Yes-alterations Date primarily 1900

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 36 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 56 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - NEWTON QUAD
19/323940/4693320

ASSESSOR # 242A-23

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Josiah Coolidge

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This is the much remodelled Coolidge farmhouse, one of five structures of some antiquity surviving on the hill.

NOV 14 1980

In 1821 Josiah Coolidge bought 33-1/2 acres of land and began to build the house the next year, starting with the ell. It was completely finished by 1828.

The original Federal house has been altered greatly over the years: the roof line was changed, dormers were added, and the two sides of the front porch were enclosed and made into bays.

Because of the extensive alterations, the house is more significant as a study of the development of a house over a period of 150 years than as an example of Federal architecture.

It is also the last remnant of the last surviving farm in Cambridge to succumb to development. Until the early twentieth century, the Coolidge Farm preserved the farm open spaces which once typified Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.9
Property Name: Josiah Coolidge House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Josiah Coolidge House is associated with the Josiah Coolidge Farm, which occupied a drumlin on the banks of the Charles River within sight of Harvard Square until it was sold for subdivision in 1910. It was the last working farm in Cambridge, and the last of the Old Cambridge estates to be subdivided. The following description of the area is drawn from Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge:

> The history as well as the location of Coolidge Hill sets it somewhat apart from Brattle Street. Here, at what later became known as Gerry's Landing, the bank of the Charles River offered a firm landing place, and it was near this point that Sir Richard Saltonstall in 1630 established the first Watertown settlement.
>
> Until Memorial Drive was extended through to Fresh Pond Parkway in 1946, this valley was meadowland leading down to the Charles River.
>
> When the initial settlers removed toward Watertown Square after 1635 the allotments were gathered into farms by a few remaining families. Most of Coolidge Hill was acquired by the Samuel Thatcher family, in whose possession it remained until 1793. Owned later by Elbridge Gerry - and thus briefly annexed to Elmwood estate - it came eventually into the hands of Josiah Coolidge and his son Joseph, who kept the farm together until World War I, except for some 11 acres sold in 1865 to the city for the Cambridge Cemetery. The last remnant of the farm disappeared in 1924. Near what had earlier been an access road to a farm further south on the river, Coolidge Avenue was laid out in 1830 and became the boundary of the newly founded Mt. Auburn Cemetery.
>
> Partitioning of Coolidge Hill began in 1910 with sales of the lower meadows to Browne and Nichols School and in 1925 to Shady Hill School; the eastern crest was purchased by the Forbes family in 1910 and developed as a family enclave. The more intensive subdivision of the hill's northern slope as Coolidge Hill Road took place in 1915, while larger hilltop lots were laid out in 1924.
>
> Surrounded by cemeteries, school grounds, and a traffic artery, Coolidge Hill is very much of an island, and it is further protected by one-way streets that seem only to lead 'out'. As a result, the district's streets are as quiet as they were forty years ago and their layout [Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Pray, Hubbard & White] attains the same picturesque informality as Larchwood, although the houses on top of the hill are larger. Like Larchwood [a nearby development of 1915], they provide a perfect locality in which to study and compare high-grade residential building before and after the First World War.

(see over - continuation)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Though the 17th-century Thatcher farmhouse near the corner of Coolidge Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street disappeared in 1831, five other structures of some antiquity survive on the hill. Numbers 8 and 10 Coolidge Hill Road are the service wing and main portion (separated in 1936) of the Widow Orne's house. This building began life in 1807 as a store across the parkway, on the grounds of the Home for Aged People; two years later it was moved to its present site and adapted as a house. Its barn (6 Coolidge Hill Road) was remodeled as a residence in 1900 by Ralph Adams Cram. The two Coolidge houses also survive: 24 Coolidge Hill Road (1822, remodeled 1900) and 34 Coolidge Avenue built in 1856. And finally, there is the trim little Federal house of 1801 at 144 Coolidge Hill, moved here in 1929, from 15 Appian Way.

In 1821 Josiah Coolidge bought 33½ acres of land which included the present 24 Coolidge Hill Road. He began to build the house next year, starting with the ell. Work on the major portion of the house probably did not begin until 1825 since Coolidge was not taxed for a new house until 1826. It was finished by 1828, the last year it was taxed as a "new " house.

In its present form, the Josiah Coolidge House reflects the gradual residential development of Coolidge Hill during the 19th century. Constructed in the 1820's in the Greek Revival style, it was later remodeled with jerkin-headed gables and front porches. C. 1900, just before fianl subdivision of the Coolidge Farm, it assumed its present form. Alterations carried out in 1900 included removal of a jerkin-headed cross gable and subsitution of three dormers; enclosure of the porches, retaining the original triglyph detailing on the fireze boards; and addition of two bay windows on the north end of the house. These alterations clearly changed the original Federal character of house, as shown on the accompanying photo of about 1870. The architect of the alterations is unknown.

Because of the extensive alterations, the house is not significant as an example of Federal architecture. It is, however, an interesting study of the development of a house over a period of 150 years.

The Coolidge House is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Coolidge Farm and the development of this section of Cambridge.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

Cambridge MRA

Town Cambridge, MA

Address 2-6 University Road, 122 Mt. Auburn St., and 6 Bennett St.

Historic Name Craigie Arms

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Use: Present undergoing rehabilitation for office/residential space

Original Apartments

DESCRIPTION

Date 1897-1898

Source Cambridge Chronicle, Building permits

Style Georgian Revival

Architect Josephine Wright Chapman

Exterior Wall Fabric Red Brick, with limestone trim

Outbuildings None

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

See attached.

Major Alterations (with dates) Interior subdivisions, 1950s and 1960s

Condition Good

Moved No **Date** N/A

Acreage Less than one acre

Setting Urban context, just west of Harvard and Brattle Squares. It is the most massive building in the immediate vicinity.

UTM REFERENCE 19/325140/4693130

USGS QUADRANGLE Boston South

SCALE 1:25,000

Recorded by Betsy Friedberg, with Robert Kuehn

Organization Mass. hist. Comm.

Date April 1986

Valerie A. Talmage 5/28/86

JUN 4 1986

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

Craigie Arms possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. Built in 1897 in response to Cambridge's rapidly swelling demand for residential apartments, the structure offered 36 "family units' in a convenient location close to Harvard Square and public transportation. Architecturally, Craigie Arms is significant as a modest but well-detailed example of the Georgian Revival style. The building is the work of Josephine Wright Chapman, one of the first female architects to practice independently in New England, and her earliest known commission. Craigie Arms thus fulfills criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Craigie Arms is a Georgian Revival-style apartment building located at 122 Mt. Auburn Street near Harvard and Brattle Squares in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The building is four stories in height (plus a partial basement) with masonry-bearing walls and timber framing. The composition of the building mass is a simple but refined horizontal statement of red brick with limestone and wooden decorative trims, and corner turrets providing vertical interest. The ornamental doorways, limestone molded courses and window trims, and wooden entablature at the roof line all are characteristic of the Georgian Revival style. None of these exterior details are expansively ornate or of particularly expensive materials (and interior details and trims are even more modest). Nonetheless, the architect has created a dignified composition for a commercial application in this then popular revival style. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Craigie Arms was built in 1897 in direct response to the growing market for residential apartments in Cambridge, and particularly around Harvard Square. The population of Cambridge doubled three times between 1845 (when about 12,500 persons resided in the "village" of Cambridge) and 1900 (when the population reached nearly 100,000 persons). This substantial urban growth occurred in part because of the development of East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, but Old Cambridge also changed dramatically in terms of density of development. Among the factors contributing to growth were the area's light industrialization, expansion of Harvard University and the university-related community, and the construction of a public transportation system linking Cambridge and Boston. As the turn of the century approached, Harvard Square was a terminus for the electric street railroad connecting to Boston and other suburbs (followed in 1912 by the subway).

As the center of this activity, the Harvard Square environs were developed with new commercial and residential buildings, four- and five-story masonry blocks replacing two- and three-story frame structures built in the late 18th and early/mid 19th century. And previously undeveloped land became available

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA, Cambridge, MA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, cont'd.

Craigie Arms was built in 1897 to provide 36 apartments of a modest but commodious plan. The building was in fact built as five separate structures as follows: 122 Mt. Auburn St., 2 University Road, 6 University Road, and 6 Bennett Street (all 8 units each), and 4 University Road (4 units). See attached sketch map.

Each of the five buildings had a separate street entry and internal circulation system. In the eight-family buildings, there were two apartments on each of four floors with front and rear exposures. The four-family center unit had only one large apartment per floor. Each apartment had a fireplace in its turreted living room, but few other decorative details other than common wood trims. The gross square footage of the four upper floors is approximately 45,000 square feet or an average of 1,250 square feet per apartment.

Although in fact five structures, the treatment of the building is as a unified whole. The general composition of the building is of base, middle, and cap as follows:

1) The base of the building is defined by limestone trim--a molded watertable and a molded belt course below and above the first floor level. This base is further differentiated by articulated brick coursing between the bands as compared to a smooth brick coursing above.

2) The upper three floors are uninterrupted by trimwork, but further differentiated from the first-floor base by 6/1 or 4/1 windows as compared to 1/1 windows below; and by Flemish bond as compared to the articulated, running bond below.

3) The roof line is defined by a relatively elaborate Corinthian entablature approximately five feet deep of wood construction. This entablature is comprised of cornice work including dentils and modillions, a broad frieze band, and architrave trim. The roof itself is flat and concealed behind a small parapet created by the cornice.

Within this basic organization of the building mass, the fenestration is arranged in a generally symmetrical manner. The windows are double-hung sash with limestone sills and lintels. Window sizes vary depending on the room functions; and as noted above, the upper floor windows are 6/1 or 4/1, while the first floor windows are 1/1 only. The five entry doorways are more prominent features of each facade. The large arched openings are framed by limestone trim with egg-and-dart moldings. The wooden architrave trim has fluted jambs and head with side lights and a keystone above. Finally, there is a fanlight transom (currently boarded-in, but restorable).

(Continued)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance, cont'd.

Another prominent design feature of the building is its turreted corners. At each corner of the building, a three-quarters round tower form occurs. Similar towers flank the center entry court off University Road. (Two of these seven turrets are only half rounds). These towers clearly define the building's corners while softening its edges and the overall building mass.

The Mt. Auburn (north) and Bennett Street (south) elevations are near mirror images of each other. These elevations are turreted at either end with a slight protrusion in the center and a single doorway. The University Road (west) elevation follows the same basic pattern but has two additional turrets at its center flanking the entry courtyard as well as three entry doorways. The east elevation does not face any street, but rather comprises a rear courtyard of much simpler design devoid of detail. The brick and the brick coursing is more common and trims are wood rather than limestone.

The building's interior has been substantially altered since its construction in 1897. By the early 20th century, the building's 36 apartment units had been subdivided into 60 units. Modest interior trim and detail was retained, including mantels. During the course of the buildings recent substantial rehabilitation, much of this detail was retained.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, cont'd.

as well, as the salt marshes between Brattle Square and the Charles River were filed in to provide new sites. Craigie Arms was built in 1897 on such a site between Mt. Auburn and Bennett Streets, half a block from Brattle Square at the corner of the yet-unnamed new University Road. Building permits #6478 - #6482 were reported in the Cambridge Chronicle on April 3, 1897, as having been issued to C.H. Thurston and H.H. White, trustees and owners for the construction of 36 apartments in five buildings. The architect was Josephine Wright Chapman.

Craigie Arms is a modest but handsome structure of four stories plus a full basement in the Georgian Revival style. The five buildings are integrated as a unified block with horizontal definitions of base, middle, and cornice cap and with vertical counterpoint of corner turrets.

Other examples of the Georgian Revival in Cambridge during this same period include a number of buildings constructed several blocks to the east along Mt. Auburn Street. These buildings were developed in response to the growth of Harvard University under President Eliot and the need for additional student rooms. One such building is Claverly Hall (ca. 1892), originally a private dormitory that is reminiscent of Craigie Arms with its turreted corners and broad entablature. Later examples in Harvard Square itself include the Harvard Coop, Harvard Trust, and Cambridge Savings Bank buildings.

Harvard University housing policy in the late 19th century saw the development of a new housing type in and around Harvard Square--the private dormitory--erected by investors between 1882 and 1903. Twenty of these building, offering lavish accommodations to wealthy undergraduates, were erected. Although intended originally as family apartments, Craigie Arms joined these other structures shortly after its construction. By 1900 the property had become known as Craigie Hall and was used as "student rooms," serving as a private dormitory for Harvard students. The 1900 Sanborn Map indicates this use of the building and also shows an addition not present at the time of original construction; namely, a "swimming tank" built in the rear courtyard. The foundations of this tank are still visible in the courtyard today, and its existence is further confirmed by the City of Cambridge Tax Assessors' records, which list the property as "Craigie Hall, Dormitory and Tank" between the early 1900s and mid 1930s. It is reasonable to suppose that this swimming tank was added as an amenity to attract students from the more central Harvard Square dormitories to this somewhat more remote location.

Josephine Wright Chapman

The architect for Craigie Arms was Josephine Wright Chapman. Nothing has been

(Continued)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, cont'd.

discovered about Miss Chapman's early life or formal training. Neither is much known about her professional career after 1906, when she reportedly moved from the Boston area to New York City. However, in the period from 1897 to 1905, she designed as an independent practitioner several notable buildings that establish her as one of the earliest successful woman architects in New England. Craigie Arms was her first attributed commission.

The first known record of Miss Chapman is her listing in the Boston Directory of 1892. She is listed as a "draughtswoman" with her office at 18 Music Hall (an office building off Winter Street in Boston), and with her residence at 2 Commonwealth (a boardinghouse at the time). The fact that she was a boarder suggests that she was not married and that Chapman was her maiden name. By 1898, she appeared in the directory as an architect with studios located first at 194 Clarendon Street, and later at 9 Park Street, Boston.

It is believed that Miss Chapman served her apprenticeship until 1897 as a draughtswoman with noted Boston architect Clarence H. Blackall, whose business address coincided with her own. Miss Chapman probably "moonlighted" the design of Craigie Arms for Messrs. Thurston and White while still working in Blackall's office and then completed her apprenticeship just in time to be the architect-of-record for Craigie Arms. She must have been an ambitious and talented person to establish a practice in this manner, since a building of the scope of Craigie Arms would be a prize first commission even today.

Architecture first became an an organized profession in the United States in 1857 with the formation of the American Institute of Architects. However, the first formal degrees in architecture were not awarded until after the formation of the first architecture school at MIT in that year, followed shortly by a school formed at Cornell. The first known woman architecture graduate received her degree from Cornell in 1880. Only 39 academically trained women (including 14 in non-degree programs) became architects between 1880 and 1900. However, an unknown number of additional women entered the profession as apprentices, quite common at the time. As suggested above, it is likely that this is the route that Miss Chapman successfully took, since there is no record of her attendance at any of the likely women's colleges and/or architecture schools.

Clarence H. Blackall, on the other hand, had considerable academic training. He studied at the University of Illinois and then the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After working briefly in New York and Boston, he became the first American recipient of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship (and remained active in the affairs of that fellowship program throughout his life). In 1889, he returned to Boston and established his own practice, working with a number of different partners over the years but most closely associated with the firm of

(Continued)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance, cont'd.

Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore. It was during this period that Miss Chapman's apprenticeship occurred. This firm had an early and consistent success, designing many Boston theaters, office buildings, and newspaper buildings.

The careers of Josephine Wright Chapman and Clarence H. Blackall converge again in 1899 with the publication of a proposed design for "The Boston Woman's Club" building to be located at 15 Beacon Street in Boston. This design was published in American Architect and Building News (4/15/99, v. 64, p. 23, pl..1216) listing C.H. Blackall and Josephine Wright Chapman as architects. (A check of the Boston Street Atlas from this period indicates that this site was indeed vacant and owned by the "Woman's Club House Corp.") The design of the proposed club shows a ten-story building ornately decorated at its lower and attic floors. The building was never erected, although another building was constructed on the same site in 1902, similar in form, size, style, but without the ornate elaboration, and credited Clarence Blackall alone as architect.

The next architectural commission attributable to Josephine Wright Chapman is the New England Building at the Pan American World's generally undistinguished Exposition, held in Buffalo, New York, in 1901. According to the Pan American Art Handbook, page 44: "This building, representing the New England States combined, is a type of early New England colonial building, colored to give the effect of red brick and white marble. It was designed by Josephine W. Chapman of Boston, Massachusetts." Unfortunately, this building was considered an auxiliary building and not further described or illustrated.

Miss Chapman's next documented commission was for the Worcester Woman's Club, announced in the American Architect in 1902 (12/27/02, v.78, p. 103, pl. 1409). This clubhouse is a four-story brick structure with neoclassical decorative trim. At the building's corners are large circular bays which flank entries on Salisbury and Tuckerman Streets. Much of the building's trim is of limestone, including a Tuscan entry porch and balustrade, water table, molded courses and Ionic capitals. Other trim includes a copper cornice, pressed metal panels with decorative wreaths, and splayed window lintels. This building bears a striking resemblance to Craigie Arms, designed by Miss Chapman five years earlier, with similar use of brick and limestone trim, the clear definition of the ground floor and cornice line, and the turreted corners (albeit more prominent in the Woman's Club design than at Craigie Arms). The detail work of the clubhouse, however, is richer and more varied than the earlier apartment building.

Miss Chapman is believed to have moved to New York City in 1906--the first year she was no longer listed in the Boston Directory, and details of her subsequent career are unknown.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MA Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Craigie Arms	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

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a) 4/15/99, v. 64, p. 23, pl.1216 (Boston Woman's Club)
b) 10/25/02, v.78, p.31, pl.1400 (15 Beacon Street)
c) 12/27/02, v. 78, p.103, pl.1409 (Worcester Woman's Club)

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 33

1. Town Cambridge

Address 104 Irving Street

Name e.e. cummings house

Present use residential

Present owner Eleanor H. Wagner

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1097-33

3. Description:

Date 1893

Source deed records

Style primarily Colonial Revival

Architect Walker & Kimball

Exterior wall fabric wood

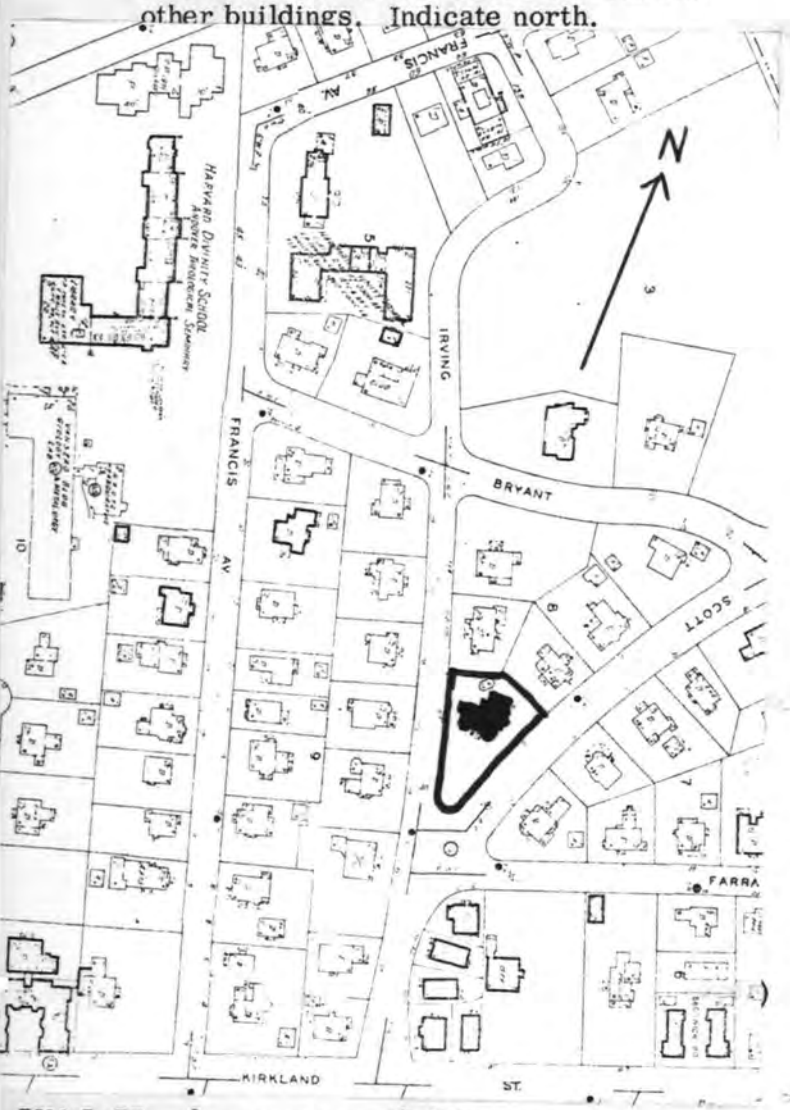
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features has one-story balustrated entry portico with urns at posts; two chimneys.

Altered No Date ----

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ___

Approximate frontage 130'

Approximate distance of building from street 30'

6. Recorded by A. Downing

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/326190/4693280

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR # 146-14

7. **Original owner (if known)** Prof. and Mrs. Edward E. Cummings

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	X	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

Number 104 Irving Street was the childhood home of poet e.e. cummings. The house was commissioned by his father, Prof. Edward Cummings, an educator at Harvard as well as a pastor.

The building is Colonial Revival in style, and features one-over-one windows, dentil cornice with a broad frieze, and three pedimented dormers with paired windows. The porch has tuscan columns.

The house is located a short distance away from the William James House.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.33
Property Name: e.e. cummings house	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

While this house is a significant for its architectural quality as a Colonial Revival building, its main importance stems from its association with e.e. cummings, who was born in the house in 1894 and lived there until he graduated from Harvard College. cummings received his Bachelor's (1915) and Master's (1917) from Harvard. In 1917 he moved to New York City where he resided at 21 E. 15th St.

cummings speaks of the house in a book entitled six nonlectures, which consists of talks originally delivered at Harvard as the Charles Eliot Norton Lectures of 1952-53. He says, "My own home faced the Cambridge world as a finely and solidly constructed mansion, preceded by a large oval lawn and ringed with an imposing white-pine hedge." And later, "One of the many wonderful things about a home is that it can be as lively as you please without ever becoming public. The big Cambridge house was in this respect, as in all other respects, a true home." cummings lived in the house with his parents, his sister, two successive grandmothers, an aunt, an uncle, and from three to four servants. From six nonlectures, it is evident that the house was of great emotional significance to the poet.

The former Cummings summer home in Silver Lake, New Hampshire, is preserved as an historic site.

The e.e. cummings house meets criteria A & C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

APR 4 1986
MAY 19 1986

Mid Cambridge

USGS Map #15

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Address 12-16 Quincy Street

Historic Name Dana-Palmer House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1822

Source deed research

Style Federal/Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Yes Date 1947

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting On the lawn between the Harvard Union and the Harvard Faculty Club.

Recorded by T.Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date December 1985

UTM: 19/325860/ 4693150
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Cambridge, Mass. Mid-Cambridge Cambridge MRA	
Dana-Palmer House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Dana-Palmer House is a Federal style, hipped roof structure with an added Greek Revival porch. Details include a continuous balustrade around the eaves, rounded bays under the porch and a fanlight over the front door. The Dana-Palmer House is significant under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Federal style. It is one of two surviving structures on Quincy Street that recall the neighborhood's original residential quality.

Historical Significance

The Dana-Palmer House originally stood on the present site of Lamont Library, a little knoll that was part of the fortification of Washington's camp during the Revolution. Originally part of the Goffe estate, the land descended to the Dana family in the early eighteenth century. Distinguished members of the family who occupied the house included Richard Henry Dana, Sr. (1787-1879), one of the founders and editors of the North American Review, and his son, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1815-1882), author of Two Years Before the Mast. In 1835 the property was bought by Harvard College and was eventually incorporated into Harvard Yard.

Increased interest in astronomy due to the return of Halley's Comet in 1835 suggested to President Quincy that the Dana House could be used as an observatory by William C. Bond, later one of the originators of astronomical photography. The house served this function from 1839 to 1843, when the larger Sears Tower was built on Observatory Hill. Succeeding occupants included Professor of Greek Cornelius Felton; Rev. Frederic Huntington (1819-1904), first Plummer Professor of Christian Morals; Dr. Andrew Peabody (1811-1893), also Plummer Professor; Professor William James (1842-1910); and George Herbert Palmer (1842-1933), a professor of Philosophy who occupied the house for almost forty years.

During World War II, the house was the home of President James Bryant Conant while the President's House was turned into the Headquarters for Naval Training at Harvard. When the house was moved in 1947, the octagonal transit room used first for the observatory and later as a library was removed and the house restored to its original dimensions.

The Dana-Palmer House meets Criterion B for its numerous associations with people significant to the history and development of Harvard College.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC11

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1107-13

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 139 Cushing Street

Name Anna Day House

Present use residential

Present owner Herbert Rogers (consignment for Albert Janetti)
1 State St., Boston

3. Description:

Date 1856-57

Source deed records

Style Gothic

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) barn

Other features original Gothic drip bargeboards, windows with drip moulding, original clapboard

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
18 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/322800/4693840

30M-5-77 Assessor #258-67

7. Original owner (if known) Anna Day

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	XXX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Anna Day House is a rare surviving small Gothic cottage with complete original detail, including drip moldings over the windows and scalloped bargeboards with acorn-shaped finials in the main gable. It was built in 1856 for Anna Day of Watertown, and is one of the original cottages in the Strawberry Hill development of the 1850s.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

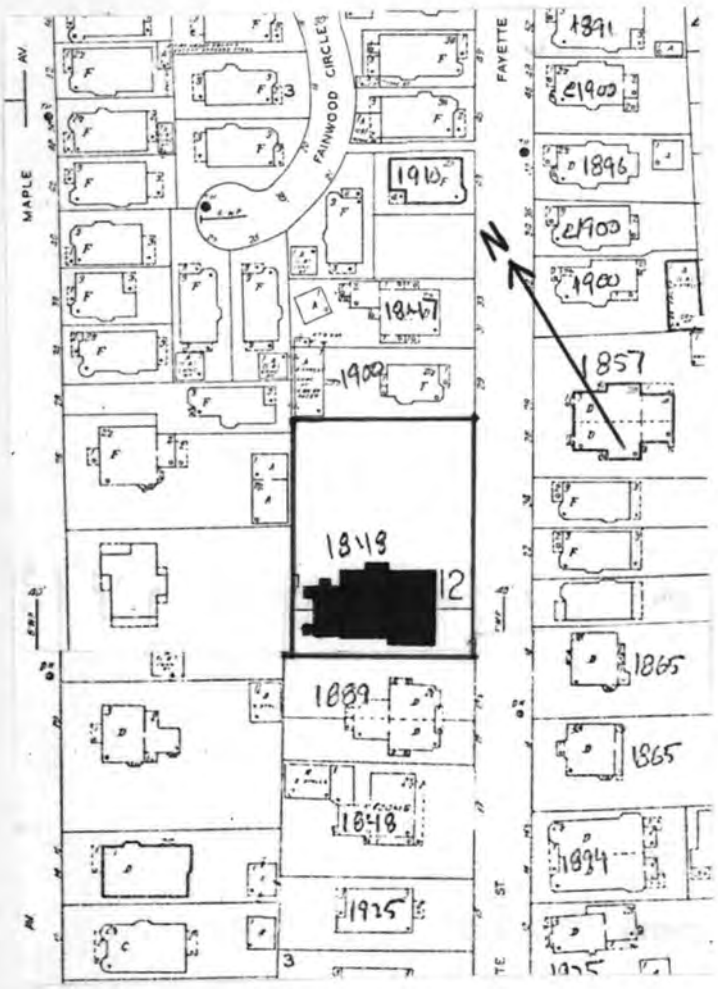
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 18

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-32A

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 21-23 Fayette Street

Name Deane-Williams House

Present use residential

Present owner 21: Primo & Antoinette Giusti, Somerville, MA
22: Lawrence & Sara Berman

3. Description:

Date 1848

Source deed records

Style Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick/stucco

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features Hip roof of such low pitch, it appears to be flat. Roof has massive overhang. Ironwork on porch and balcony.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 140 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall/HABS

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

HABS: 1968

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326710/4692980

ASSESSOR #113-75
113-10

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Ezra Deane and George Williams.

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Deane-Williams House of 1848 is an Italianate villa built for Ezra Deane and George Williams. It is the only surviving example of an extraordinary house type of which only two examples are known to have been built in Cambridge.

The body of the house is of brick covered with stucco, once painted and scored to resemble ashlar masonry. The three-story structure is capped by a hip roof of such a low pitch that it appears to be flat. The roof has a very broad overhang supported by massive paired brackets. The elaborate ironwork of the porch, which is itself unique to Cambridge, is repeated on the second story balconies and originally was also on the grills of the diminutive thrid-floor windows. The floor-length first-story windows were originally framed by louvered shutters, long since removed. This variation of the Italianate was employed elsewhere in Cambridge only in one other house, also built in 1848 but demolished in 1937.

This house has been recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM.	MC II C 2

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

USGS Map #16

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 78-15

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by R. Rettig/ T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1968/1985

UTM 19/325890/4693760
Boston North

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 12 Divinity Ave.

Historic Name Divinity Hall

Use: Present dormitory

Original institutional

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1825

Source deed records, Harvard publication

Style Federal/Greek Revival

Architect Solomon Willard/Thomas W. Sumner

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .0358 acres

Setting Divinity Hall occupies a tight but quiet site at the end of Divinity Avenue; early 20th centur (1930) Biological Laboratories wra around it to the rear, forming a pleasant courtyard; the modern Herbaria stands to the north. The Peabody Museum (1859-1913) stands across the street.

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Divinity Hall was built in 1825 with an elongated rectangular plan and hip roof, the most popular contemporary form for institutional buildings. It is constructed of brick, laid up in Flemish bond, and rises three stories from a granite foundation to a slate roof. Trim, which is confined to windows and doors, is brownstone; windows, in the main block, contain 6/6 sash. This simple building achieves a sense of monumentality through mass and proportion. Rigidly symmetrical, its main facade is organized around a projecting three bay center pavilion flanked by five bay sections. Entries are located in the next to

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

Divinity Hall was the first major college building constructed outside of Harvard Yard and it later served as a focus for development of the North Yard. Originally it served all the functions of the Divinity School at Harvard: classrooms, library and administrative offices.

The design was by Solomon Willard (1783-1861), adapted by Thomas W. Sumner, who took charge of the project at an early stage. Willard at this time was beginning the most productive period of his career; he was developing the Quincy Granite Railway and about to undertake the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument (1825-1843). His later commissions, all in granite, include the Bowdoin Street Church of 1830 in Boston, and St. Peter's of 1833 and the North Church of 1836, both in Salem. He was a pioneer in the use of granite as a building material, and Divinity Hall is notable as one of his few designs to be executed in brick.

Divinity Hall is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Harvard University.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA Cambridge, Mass.	Form No: MC II C 2
Property Name: Divinity Hall	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

outer bays, and are highlighted by heavy Doric porticoes. Elsewhere, windows occupy each bay at each story; at the third story they are set into the cornice, at the second and first they are headed by architraves with corner blocks. The central pavilion maintains a similiar window treatment at the first story, but unites the upper stories with elongated round arched windows which illuminate a chapel. The rear elevation is a simpler version of the facade, maintaining the central pavilion and entry positions. Here however, the pavilion projects by only a few wythes and the entries lack porticoes; windows have the simple flared architraves of the Federal Period. The side elevations are two bays each and simply treated.

Divinity Hall was built in the most popular mode for institutional buildings of the Federal Period: an elongated rectangular form with intersecting central gable pavilion and hip roof. However, it retains a Greek Revival heaviness of detail, particularly evident in the brownstone Doric entrance porches. As one of the few survivors of of this institutional style in the Boston region and as an example of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival style, Divinity Hall meets Criterion C.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II C 2
Property Name: Divinity Hall	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

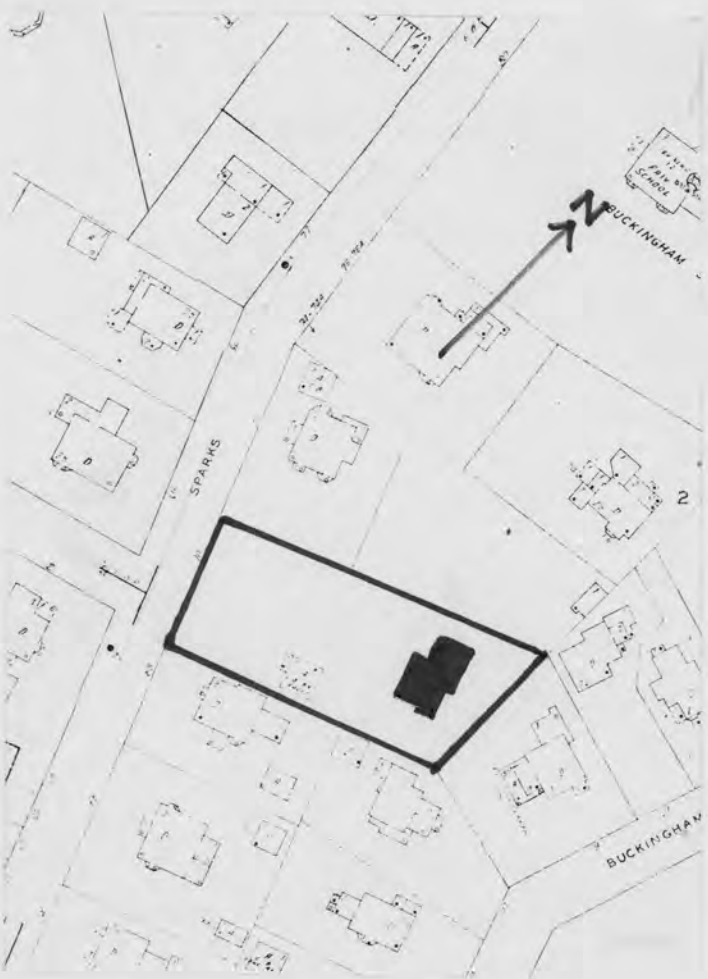
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	0C IIB20

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-19

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Assessor # 226-62

1. Town Cambridge

Address 70 Sparks Street

Name Edward Dodge House

Present use residential

Present owner Soren & Gwendolyn N. Rono

3. Description:

Date 1878

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne

Architect Longfellow and Clark

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe)----------

Other features flank-gabled, oriel window 2nd floor of front gable, cornice with diamond pattern between 1st and 2nd floors

Altered Yes-interior only Date 1901, 1909, 1944, 1948.

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ___ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 95 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 145 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324530/4693940

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Edward Dodge

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Dodge House is an outstanding example of the domestic Queen Anne style, romantically nestled in a hollow. The house is set back about 150 feet from Sparks Street in a small depression and is surrounded by large trees. The property is approximately two acres.

The two-and-a-half story structure is characterized by asymmetrical massing and half-timbered gables. The half-timbering derives from the work of Norman Shaw and others in England during the 1860s. Various kinds of finely crafted surface decoration and surface materials are used to enliven the design, including vertical boarding, molded brick consoles and diaper work.

70 Sparks Street was built for a son of the family that lived next door at 72 Sparks Street. Number 72 was moved forward on its lot so that each house could overlook an ample side yard, rather than a closely adjoining building.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

APR 4 1986

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
OLD CAM.	II B 25B

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

USGS Map #4

Cambridge MRA
Town Cambridge, Mass.

Address 1654 Massachusetts Avenue

Historic Name The Dunvegan

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 55-18A

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1898

Source building permit

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Style Italian Renaissance

Architect W.M. Bacon

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .2066 acres

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

Setting Today the northern part of Massachusetts Ave. towards Porter Square is largeley a commercial strip interspersed with a few well preserved Queen Anne and Colonial Revival mansions. Closer to Harvard Square, the Avenue is anchore by several notable early 20th century apartment houses, including the Bay State, Dunvegan, Montrose and the Harvard.

UTM 19/325370/4694090

USGS Quad: Boston North

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Dunvegan is a six story yellow-grey brick building that effectively wraps around its corner lot. Italian Renaissance details include rusticated first two stories, a copper cornice with modillions, differentiated window treatments on each story and belt courses. The center entrance is recessed behind a limestone arch. As such, the Dunvegan is significant under Criterion C.

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Dunvegan, along with its neighbor, the Montrose, were the first luxury, French flat apartment houses constructed in Cambridge. Originally, the buildings had two units to a floor, each with ten rooms. The Dunvegan had two-room, "bachelor" apartments also. After the turn of the century, Massachusetts Avenue's large homesteads increasingly gave way to apartment buildings and then commercial development, as the trolley brought in a different class of residents. For its importance in understanding this process of transformation along Mass. Ave., the Dunvegan is significant under Criterion A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: OC II B 25B
Property Name: The Dunvegan	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

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Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

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FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
East Cambridge	EC I-1

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) East Cambridge

National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-34A
1101-37A
1102-2
1102-3
1102-4
1102-8
1102-10

3. General date or period 1820 - 1920

4. Is area uniform (explain):
in style? No, many residential and institutional styles
in condition? No, varies from relatively fair to excellent
in type of ownership? No, both privately and publicly owned
in use? No, residences, churches, schools, offices, and gov't.

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.

Map is attached.

One intrusion is noted: a concrete block valve house of ca. 1950, in the Old Middlesex County Superior Courthouse complex. It is blacked in and marked NC. The boundaries of this district were drawn to exclude other non-contributing structures.

The East Cambridge Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. Planned and financed by several prominent local citizens, its 1810 plan represents the earliest use of a rectilinear grid in the Boston area in the 19th century. Additionally, it is significant as the site of the County seat and of several important industries. Thus, the district, which includes several individually outstanding buildings, meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting/Allison Crump

Organization Cambridge Historical Commission

Date 1964/1974/1980

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
A 19/328430/4692920
B 19/328960/4692820
C 19/328900/4692540
D 19/328380/4692640

16.443 Acres

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

East Cambridge has historically been isolated from the rest of Cambridge. In the Colonial period, East Cambridge, known first as Graves' Neck and later as Lechmere's Point, was an island in the salt marshes, occupied by a single farm and connected to the mainland only by a causeway. During the Revolution, its height and proximity to the Town of Boston gave it natural advantages as a military fortification. Through Fort Putnam, named for General Israel Putnam, East Cambridge played a significant role in the shelling of the British during the Siege of Boston in 1775. Earlier that year, Lechmere's Point, near the present site of the Registry of Deeds, had been the landing site for British troops en route to Lexington and Concord. The area's Revolutionary heritage is preserved in the name of Putnam Hill, and the fort's site on the crown of the hill has been the location of a school since 1825. It is now the site of the Putnam School.

After the War, the development potential of the lands lying east of Harvard Square, the only settled area of Cambridge, and along the river opposite Boston was recognized for the first time. In 1793, the West Boston Bridge was constructed on the site of the present Longfellow Bridge, connecting present-day Kendall Square to Cambridge Street in Boston, and turnpikes were laid out to Harvard Square to the towns to the west. However, the early speculative development of canals and wharves in this area failed, and residential development was scattered and disorganized.

Beginning at the time of the construction of the West Boston Bridge, Andrew Craigie, former Apothecary General of the Continental Army, secretly assembled over 300 acres of farmland and marsh in adjoining East Cambridge. Craigie announced his plans in 1803, and by 1807 had received permission to construct a rival bridge. Incorporating as the Lechmere Point Corporation, Craigie sold shares to a number of prominent Bostonians, including Governor Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis, and Thomas Handasyd Perkins. Streets and house lots were laid out in 1810 by surveyor Peter Tufts of Cambridgeport; his plan is the earliest use of a rectilinear grid in nineteenth century planning in the Boston area, as Newtowne, as Cambridge was first called, had been the first grid plan town in New England in 1630.

Sales of lots lagged during the War of 1812, and Craigie developed two schemes to spur development. First, the Lechmere Point Corporation offered two lots of land and $24,000 to Middlesex County for a new Courthouse, and attracted the County away from its old seat in Harvard Square.

(see Continuation Sheet)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Bainbridge Bunting and Robert Bell Rettig, Report One: East Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge Historical Commission, 1965.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: EC I.1
Property Name: East Cambridge N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Historical Data - continued, page 2

At the same time, the Boston Porcelain and Glass Company was persuaded to relocate to a site on the Miller's River, providing the community with an industrial base. These two factors combined to insure the success of the new development and defined its character. In the first decades of settlement, modest housing for the workers in the early industries contrasted with more substantial housing built for Boston commuters and Courthouse-related professionals. The early suburban development centered near the Courthouse, along "Quality Row" on Second and later Third Streets and up Otis Street to the crown of Putnam Hill, a stretch which became known as "Millionaire's Row". The workers' cottages were built north of Cambridge Street and on the marshy fringes of the neighborhood.

A major landmark from this period is the Third Congregational Society, now the Holy Cross Polish National Catholic Church. Built in 1827, it is the second oldest church building in the city, after Peter Harrison's Christ Church of 1760. The Third Street Church is a typical Federal plan, based on Asher Benjamin's 1804 design for the Charles Street Universalist Meetinghouse. An early pastor of the Unitarian congregation was James D. Green, who became the first mayor of the City of Cambridge in 1846.

The post Civil War industrial boom brought a new wave of development to the area. The location of East Cambridge at the junction of the Miller's and Charles Rivers allowed easy access by sea, while the construction of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1834 (and the Grand Junction Railroad in 1854) provided an additional locational advantage. The earliest industries were glass factories; the New England Glass Works (now demolished) was renowned in its day for fine ornamental and scientific ware. Later, furniture became the leading industry. The A. H. Davenport Company gave its name to a type of sofa, and later merged with the firm of Irving & Casson. The firms provided the furniture for the Iolani Palace in Honolulu, the White House as renovated by McKim, Head & White in 1904, the libraries of H. H. Richardson, and for innumerable churches by Richardson, Ralph Adams Cram, and others. The merged firm's last major commission was for the furniture and fixtures of the United Nations Headquarters building.

The new industries encouraged immigrants to settle in East Cambridge, and the density increased as workers' housing filled in the generous lots surrounding earlier houses. The change in social character became evident as the early Protestant churches were moved or taken over by Catholic congregations. The first wave of Irish immigrants were well enough established by 1870 that the Congregation of Sacred Heart, the first Catholic Parish in Massachusetts, after that in Boston, was able to build a new Church, closely followed by a Rectory and School, now individually listed on the Register. (see over for continuation, as page 3)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

By 1890, East Cambridge's residential growth had ended. House lots had been extended into the marshes as far as practicable, and back and front yards had been filled with housing for the successive waves of immigrants. The Irish who displaced the Germans and Yankees were in turn displaced by Italians and Portuguese, who continue to make the neighborhood a place of arrival.

East Cambridge was one of the first planned communities in the Boston area in the nineteenth century, and the pattern of its development set precedents for later growth in Cambridge. Streets were surveyed and graded by a development firm; blocks were sold at auction to speculators, who subdivided and sold lots singly and in groups to builders, who in turn constructed the vernacular houses which largely characterize the area. As development continued and street railways opened additional territory for suburbanization, the social character of the neighborhood changed and its density increased. East Cambridge is significant in urban history as one of the earliest communities to experience this familiar transition; it is today substantially unchanged since development ended before 1900.

The civic buildings in East Cambridge make the most definitive architectural statements. The original Middlesex County Courthouse was designed by Boston architect Charles Bulfinch in 1814. Although substantially rebuilt in 1848 under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, noted designer of Boston's Custom House and later Superintending Architect of the U.S. Treasury, the reconstruction closely followed Bulfinch's original conception. The original Courthouse is now part of a complex covering a full city block made up of five interconnected buildings, the last of which was constructed in 1924. The Courthouse complex and the Registry of Deeds (1896) across Otis Street display a remarkable unity of design; certain architectural themes which were originated by Bulfinch were adopted by the various later architects of the Courthouse complex, and the similar color and texture of the brick used in the Registry unifies the whole. The Putnam School, a block away, designed by James Fogerty in the Queen Anne style in 1886, echoes the County buildings in its use of a similar Cambridge-made brick.

The residential architecture of East Cambridge is nearly all expressed in unpretentious vernacular versions of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Bracketed-Italianate styles. Even the most pretentious brick row houses were anachronistic copies of styles previously current in Boston. Almost all residential construction had ended by 1875, and there are only single examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles in the neighborhood.

Almost all examples of the Federal style in the district are modest workers' cottages built in the early industrial period. Both wood-frame and brick examples, like the row at 30-34 Second Street (1836-39), are notable for their sheer facades and shallow cornices. The wood-framed home of Unitarian minister and Cambridge mayor James D. Green at 96 Thorndike Street (1826) is more pretentious, featuring a brick facade enriched by an elliptically arched doorway and a louvred gable lunette.

(see Continuation Sheet)

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Historical Data - continued, page 4

The Greek Revival is the most characteristic style of the District. Examples range from workers' housing through elaborate residences. The row at 36-46 Second Street (1842) consists of small units built on speculation and are remarkably similar to the Federal-style row immediately adjacent at 30-34 Second Street. Their Ionic entry porticoes are surprisingly sophisticated elements for buildings of their scale. The double house at 71-73 Thorndike Street (1857) exhibits comparable ornament on a larger form. Number 73 was once the home of Frederick Hastings Rindge, a California philanthropist who gave the City its Public Library, Manual Training School and City Hall in 1886-1888.

More elaborate Greek Revival houses utilized varied forms. The house at 69 Thorndike Street (1844), recorded by HABS in 1964, is a typical gable-to-street form, featuring an Ionic-columned porch, floor length windows on the first floor and flush siding in the gable and behind the porch. The house at 80-82 Sciarappa Street (1847) faces on Thorndike with a pedimented gable and 6/9 piano nobile windows unified by a cast iron balcony, which contrasts with the building's modest entrance off Sciarappa Street. Both belong to a striking group of freestanding Greek Revival residences in this first residential block of Thorndike Street.

Much of its decoration has been concealed by aluminum siding, but the Deshon-Hovey House at 93 Otis Street (1842) is still imposing. The outlines of its two-story pilasters articulating each bay are still apparent, as is its hexagonal cupola. The generous lot, with the house set well back, is unusual for the area. In the next block, the cross-gabled entrance pavilion, 6/9 first floor windows and bold door enframement of 66-68 Otis Street (1846) continue to dominate its block.

Other Greek Revival examples were rendered in brick, such as the isolated rowhouse form of 59 Thorndike Street. This house was built in 1827, soon after the adjacent Unitarian Church. The early construction date accounts for the unusually sheer Greek Revival facade, in contrast to the early appearance of the 6/9 piano nobile windows and cast iron balcony.

The row at 55-61 Otis Street shows the fully developed form of a brick Greek Revival rowhouse. The two central units of the row have gained a third story, but the end units clearly show the strong cornice and prominent dormers typical of the style, as well as the 6/9 windows and balcony seen at 59 Thorndike Street. Built in 1851, this row recalls Beacon Hill rows of the previous decade.

A more modest example of the type appears at 109 Thorndike Street (1857). Like the Otis Street house, characteristic elements visible here include heavy bracketed lintels, a returned cornice, arched gable window

(see over for continuation, as page 5)

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and original cast iron fence. The door hood supports an oriel window. The building's most unusual feature, however, is the configuration of the brackets supporting the returns. The brackets at the flank are reflected in silhouette articulated by applied bosses, completing the concept of the return.

The brick double house at 80-82 Otis Street represents a totally different concept of the Bracketed style. Built in 1861, this building is clearly based on an urban prototype. Nonetheless, the awkward placement of the overscaled wooden oriels, whose supporting consoled brackets crowd the elaborately incised lintels of the first floor fenestration, reveal the remote location of the house, away from the mainstream of Boston's architectural development. Despite its shortcomings, the building remains an imposing element of the Putnam Hill streetscape.

"Quality Row", built in 1861 at 83-95 Third Street, illustrates the close relationship between East Cambridge and Boston in this period. The prominent stoops, arched entrances and concave Mansard roofline echo the characteristic brick rows in the South End. Unlike most vernacular Mansard examples, the Second Empire character is carried through in the brownstone trim, especially in the rope-molded archivolts and scrolled acanthus keystones of the door enframements.

Around the corner at 60 Otis Street (1871) stands an equally ambitious though modestly scaled Mansard, with elaborate ornament entirely rendered in wood. The entrance simulates those of the Third Street row, with an elliptical archway, complete with decorated keystone, sketched in jigsaw work beneath the elliptical door hood.

The row at 93-97 Thorndike Street (1885) illustrates the absorption of the Mansard style into the vocabulary of the common builder. Although nicely scaled with alternating bay windows, these houses are fundamentally Bracketed-Italianate in detail, with only their roof hinting at the newer style.

The Queen Anne style appears in the East Cambridge area only through superimposed decoration on other building types, most often triple-deckers, or as elements applied in nineteenth century modernization efforts. One such updating occurred at 85 Thorndike Street, where an 1822 house received a cross-gabled entrance pavilion decorated with patterned shingles and brackets in 1894.

The distinctive character of East Cambridge has been preserved by the independence and isolation that has historically set the area apart from the rest of the city. In the nineteenth century, this isolation from the settled parts of Cambridge and proximity to Boston led to a type of development which made it a prototypical nineteenth century industrial neighborhood. East Cambridge survives as a microcosm of the environment of early industrial development, relatively unaffected by modern intrusion.

(see Continuation Sheets)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: EC I.1
Property Name: East Cambridge N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Historical Data - continued, page 6

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE

The East Cambridge National Register District comprises a cross section of the building types common to the area. It is sited on Putnam Hill which, in the eighteenth century, was an isolated area of solid land amid salt marshes. This topographic formation is still readily visible from the crown of the hill at the intersection of Otis and Sciarappa Streets. The land falls off fairly steeply to the north, west and south. The east slope is more gradual, descending through the substantial residential area of Millionaire's Row, through the Courthouse complex to an industrial fringe near the Charles River.

The complex of buildings once occupied by the Irving & Casson-A. H. Davenport Company between Otis, Thorndike and First Streets is the last major remaining nineteenth century industrial presence in East Cambridge. Built in stages between 1869 and 1908, it includes eight buildings that range from nineteenth century New England mill construction to early twentieth century reinforced concrete.

An even more significant presence is the Courthouse complex in the next block between Second and Third Streets. The Registry of Deeds (1896) is somewhat overscaled, but commands attention with its imposing brick porticoed facades on all four sides, above monumental stairs. The four-storied facade is articulated as a basement and attic with a single monumental main floor between. The surface of the brick basement has projecting courses at regular intervals to approximate the texture of rusticated stone. The main story is arcaded with console keystones, and the attic story is articulated by square windows with shouldered brick architraves set on a sill course. The full entablature and parapet are also rendered in brick, with the exception of the stamped metal corona.

The Clerk of Courts building (1899) is typical of nineteenth century fireproof construction, with iron floors and roof. The facade is treated as a single monumental story set on an English basement, rusticated in brick like the Registry. The fenestration is contained in arches with keystoned archivolts separated by brick pilasters. The effect of a giant order is emphasized by the extension of the pilasters in the basement and the parapet, although interrupted by a string course and cornice. There is little planar wall surface. The building's hip roof is topped with iron cresting.

The centerpiece of the complex is the old Superior Courthouse (1814, 1849). The principal facade is the Third Street side, which was originally the rear of the building. The central five bays are flanked by

(see over for continuation, as page 7)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

projecting pavilions composed of three rhythmic bays. Its three stories are treated as a single monumental story on an English basement, separated by a granite string course. The central portion of the facade and the central bay of the wings have arcaded fenestration articulated with cast iron archivolts and spring course on brick piers. The brownstone cornice is decorated with modillions and a dentil course, above a brick architrave with square panels in low relief. The gable ends of the wings contain lunettes, echoing the arched windows of the main story below. Rising from the center of the building is a wooden clock tower in three states: a square base containing windows in a triumphal arch configuration, an octagonal section containing a louvred arcade enframed by Tuscan pilasters supporting an entablature, and a shorter octagonal section capped by a shallow dome, with four clocks on alternate faces. Entrances at the center of the main section and each wing have simple classically detailed granite enframements, with sidelights flanking double doors.

The brick row of Federal workers' housing at 30-34 Second Street (1836-39) are simple two-story, three-bay houses with recessed side entrances and light brick dentillated cornices. Across Otis Street is a second row at 36-46 Second Street (1842), a group of six wooden Greek Revival houses with typical decoration, including a full entablature, and pilasters and shallow Ionic porticoes. These two rows illustrate the variation on a basic theme typical of an East Cambridge streetscape. The size and scale of the buildings are similar: both rows sit directly adjacent to the sidewalk, yet the differences in material, detail, and formal elements, such as the recessed doorways of 30-34 Second contrasting with the porches of 36-46 Second create a changing texture that enhances the character of the neighborhood.

The residential structures on Third Street facing the county buildings complement rather than contrast with the latter's monumentality. At the corner of Thorndike directly opposite the Courthouse stands the former Third Congregational Society (1827). A typical Federal church in plan and detail, it is a three-story rectangular gabled structure with a wide entrance tower that monopolizes the Third Street facade. The tower is articulated with a three bay relieving arcade set on a granite base. The arcade contains arched windows at all three levels. At the ground level the centrally placed doorway features a simple granite classical enframement. The side elevation is similarly detailed as an arcade, although containing single monumental arched windows.

The rest of the block to the corner of Otis Street is the site of seven elegant brick rowhouses, 83-95 Third Street (1860). This urbane grouping complements the County buildings far better than the less pretentious Second Street rows. Built of red brick with brownstone basements, steps and trim, their detail is essentially Italianate except for the concave Mansard roofs. Rope-molded archivolts crowned by an acanthus keystone create an arched door enframement. This elaboration is matched by incised cap-molded lintels with broken profiles.

At the corner of Third facing Otis Street is another group of brick buildings that smooth the transition between the urbane brick Third Street environment and the more modest streetscape of Otis Street. The

(see Continuation Sheets)

four houses at 55-61 Otis Street (1851) are fine Greek Revival structures with granite bases and brownstone lintels and sills. Their recessed side entries have side and transom lights, and the 6/9 piano nobile windows are unified by a cast iron balcony. Remnants of iron cresting survive at the roofline of 55 Otis Street.

Contiguous to this row is 63-65 Otis Street (1871), a brick double house whose later date is readily apparent from the Mansard roof, incised lintels and bay windows. Across the street at 60 Otis (1871), the tall-proportioned elegance of Third Street is continued. This attenuated house is wood-framed but matches the ambitious detail of the brick examples. By contrast, this building, like its Otis Street neighbors, is slightly set back from the pavement. It is one of the few Mansard-roofed structures in the area in which an attempt has been made to follow through in the style implied by the roof. The elaborate all-wooden door enframement is especially noteworthy. The door recess itself is rectangular, but an elliptical arch, complete with keystone, is indicated in wood relief just above. The strongly projecting door hood, also elliptically arched, helps to create an unusual degree of plasticity, aided by strong lintels, a bay window that breaks through the cornice and the arched, hooded dormer. This house has been re-sided, but retains a sophistication surpassing better preserved examplex elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The Greek Revival house at 66-68 Otis Street (1846) is a similar case. Although its siding has been altered and much of its ornament removed, it remains a commanding presence in the streetscape. The distinctive cross-gabled double entrance and bold decoration are primary factors in its continuing significance.

The two houses at 80-82 Otis Street (1861) exhibit a surprising urbanity for the area and date. Fundamentally Italianate, the second story oriels form a dramatic and updating element in contrast to the more conservative brownstone lintels and subdued brick cornice.

Across Otis Street is a large playground that contrasts with the dense urban character of the rest of the street. Across Sciarappa Street from the lot is the Otis Hospital (c1910), a three-story brick neoGeorgian building. Although massive, its effects are minimized by its location across Otis Street from the Putnam School, much larger but an accepted nineteenth century element in the area.

The Putnam School (1889) is an extremely fine example of the Paneled Brick variant of the Queen Anne style. Both street facades have central gables pavilions three bays wide, but the facades are unified by

(see over for continuation, as page 9)

dark stone belt courses at lintel level at each story. The pavilions have wider central bays and double gable windows crowned by a stone arch containing two lancet arches and filled with patterned brickwork. The windows of the two lower stories are crowned throughout by dark stone archivolts and keystones filled with paneled brick. The third story windows have heavy rusticated stone lintels that abut the elaborate brick cornice. The main roof is a broken pitch with dormers flanking the gabled pavilions. The main entrance on Otis Street is deeply recessed behind a round arch of brick voussoirs and a dark stone archivolt. The door enframement is elaborately wood paneled.

The lower block of Thorndike Street included in the District has a similar appearance to Otis Street. It includes primarily Greek Revival homes slightly set back from the sidewalk, unified by their domestic scale and by the repeated appearance of single story columned porches along the street. 59 Thorndike (1827) serves the same transitional function as the buildings at Third and Otis Streets. Sited behind the Third Congregational Church, which fronts on Third Street, the brick townhouse adjoins the sidewalk. An early example of the Greek Revival, it has an attenuated door enframement with side and transom lights, sheer lintels and a light brick cornice. Its most distinctive stylistic element is the 6/9 piano nobile windows and cast iron balcony. Also noteworthy is a five-sided projecting cupola added circa 1858.

Typical of most of the block is 69 Thorndike Street (1844). An intact but unpretentious Greek Revival dwelling, it has a pedimented gable, full entablature, paneled corner pilasters, an Ionic columned porch and flush boarded surfaces behind the porch and in the gable.

On the corner at 80-82 Sciarappa Street (1847) stands a more sophisticated Greek Revival house. Its pedimented gable faces Thorndike Street, as do the 6/8 piano nobile windows and their cast iron balcony. The entrance is on Sciarappa Street, however. The house is sited directly on the sidewalk, terminating the block.

The upper portion of Thorndike Street in the District has an essentially Italianate character. The proportions of the buildings are taller, and the repetition of plastic elements such as door hoods and bay windows creates a very different rhythm from the serene quality of the Greek Revival group a block away. 93-97 Thorndike Street (1885) is a Mansard-roofed row with Italianate detailing. The facade alternates bay windows and deeply recessed entrances, unified by cornices at each floor level.

Further along the block at 109 Thorndike Street (1857) stands a well-preserved vernacular Italianate house. The gable faces the street and is emphasized by a strongly projecting returned cornice supported by brackets. An interesting configuration is created by an applied bracket silhouette placed beneath the end of the return, reflecting the visible side elevation of the brackets at the flank. Other details are more

(see Continuation Sheets)

7. Historical Data - continued, page 10

typical: an arched gable window, bracketed lintels and footed sills, a bracketed door hood supporting an oriel window above an elaborately paneled door surround, and a deeply recessed pair of etched glass paneled doors. The cast iron fence and gate is composed of Italianate motifs, including S and C scrolls as well as oval elements. The block also includes buildings of earlier periods whose presence reinforces rather than interrupts the basic pattern. The square Federal house at 96 Thorndike Street (1826) is a wood-framed building with a brick facade and granite base. Its notable stylistic elements include a louvred lunette in the gable and a side entrance within a sheer elliptical archway.

Next to the Otis Hospital is the Deshon-Hovey House at 93 Otis Street (1847), an elaborately detailed Greek Revival house set well back from the street, an unusual siting for the neighborhood. This two-story house is articulated by giant Doric pilasters separating the bays, unfortunately sided over although still visible. The other notable element is a hexagonal cupola.

Across the street at 100 Otis Street (1848) stands a brick Greek Revival townhouse. Severely detailed, it relies on contrasting material for ornamental interest, as in the granite basement and brownstone pedimented lintels. The simple dentillated cornice is rendered in brick. A similar double house next door at 102-104 Otis Street (1848) was remodeled by the addition of a Mansard roof and Queen Anne glass paneled doors later in the century.

The District as a whole is a remarkably well preserved nineteenth century industrial community. Very few intrusions have occurred, and alterations have been minor. Evidence of the nature of the area's development up to 1890 is clearly visible in the pattern of age, siting, and decoration of the buildings.

In general, the buildings are ambitious vernacular examples. Even the highest quality buildings fall short of contemporary high-style examples, but their conservatism and use of stock elements are integral to middle class speculative housing of the period. With a very few exceptions, the housing stock dates from 1820-1875 and can be classified as vernacular approximations of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire and Queen Anne styles. Typical forms appear repeatedly in the District, although in substantial variety. Tree-lined streets unify the neighborhood, and help to mitigate the adverse effect of occasional alterations of siding or fenestration.

(see over for continuation, as page 11)

7. Historical Data - continued, page 11

The East Cambridge National Register District includes properties on Otis and Thorndike Streets between Fifth and Second Streets, plus portions of Spring, Sciarappa and Third Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 1A and 2A). The boundaries were chosen to include Putnam Hill and properties reflecting the nineteenth century architecture prevalent in East Cambridge.

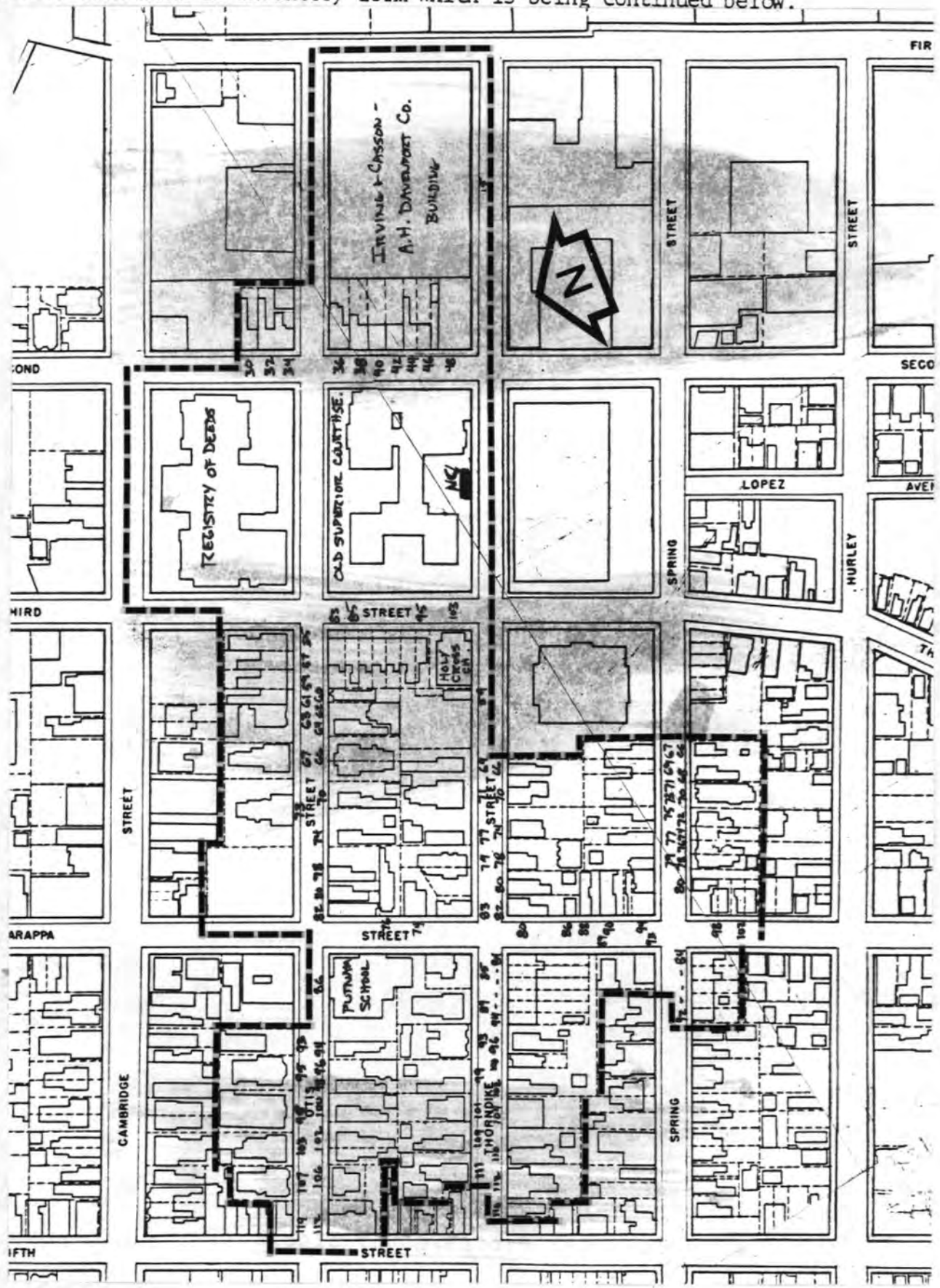
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: EC I.1
Property Name: East Cambridge NRD	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

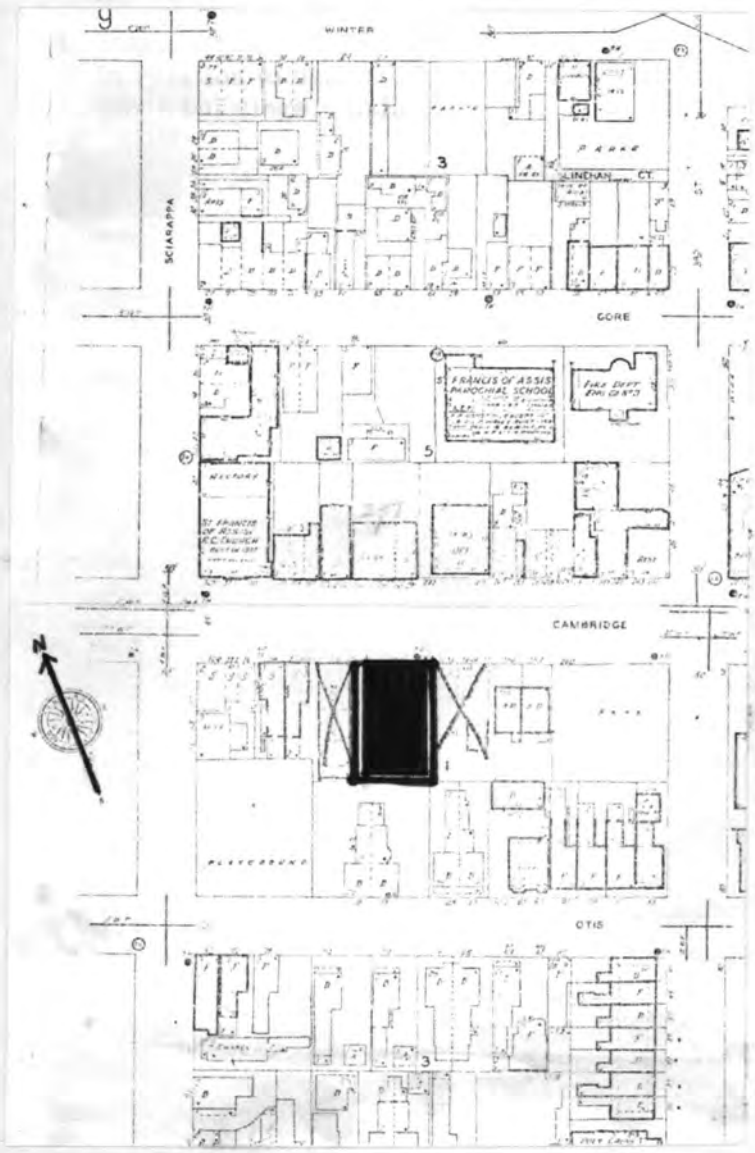


FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIA1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-32A



1. Town Cambridge

Address 292 Cambridge Street

Name East Cambridge Savings Bank

Present use bank

Present owner East Cambridge Savings Bank

3. Description:

Date 1931

Source deed records

Style Art Deco

Architect T.M. James

Exterior wall fabric stone

Outbuildings (describe)----------

Other features Contains stone carving and iron work by Paul Fjelde, a prominent New York sculptor of the period.

Altered No Date --

Moved No Date --

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/327640/4692840

Assessors # 24-102

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) East Cambridge Savings Bank

Original use bank

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The East Cambridge Savings Bank is an unusual example of Art Deco architecture in Cambridge. It was designed by T.M. James, a Boston architect who had designed the Middlesex Bank nearby in 1917.

In addition to the carving and iron work by sculptor Fjelde, the bank's interior ceilings contains murals by Alfred Rasmussen, the noted Boston portrait painter and muralist.

The building was undertaken at the depths of the Depression to provide work for East Cambridge craftsmen. It contains a variety and richness of materials that is unequalled in the Boston area, and is a unique example of its type.

The Bank added a prize-winning addition in 1978.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

APR 4 1986

Old Cambridge | II C 5B

USGS Map #5

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 17-32A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Attached Map)

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325090/4694040
USGS Quad: Boston North

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Address 51 Shepard Street

Historic Name Eliot Hall, Radcliffe College

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1907

Source building permit

Style Neo-Georgian

Architect A.W. Longfellow

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) None

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .0285 acres

Setting On the southern end of the Radcliffe Quadrangle.

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, MRA Old Cambridge, Mass.	Form No: II C 5B
Property Name: Eliot Hall, Radcliffe College	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

See Bertram Hall form for further discussion of architectural significance.

Eliot Hall is identical to Bertram Hall in mass, material, fenestration and style. However, details have been simplified. The cornice is plane and the number of chimneys has been reduced to one. The Quadrangle entrance is surmounted by a simple keystone lintel while the Shepard Street entrance maintains its porch and balustrade with added sidelights around the door. Though somewhat economized in detail, Eliot Hall is significant under Criterion C as embodying the distinguishing characteristics of the Colonial Revival style.

Historical Significance

See Bertram Hall form for further discussion of historical significance.

Designed in 1907 by A.W. Longfellow, Jr., Eliot Hall, Bertram Hall's twin, was the second Radcliffe dormitory to be built on the Radcliffe Quadrangle and began the tradition of arranging the dormitories around the Quadrangle in pairs; with Bertram Hall it forms the south side of the Quadrangle. Its simplified details reflect rising material and building costs.

Bertram and Eliot Halls were found to be significant under themes of architecture and education, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzewsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'Port	CPT IIC1

1. Town Cambridge

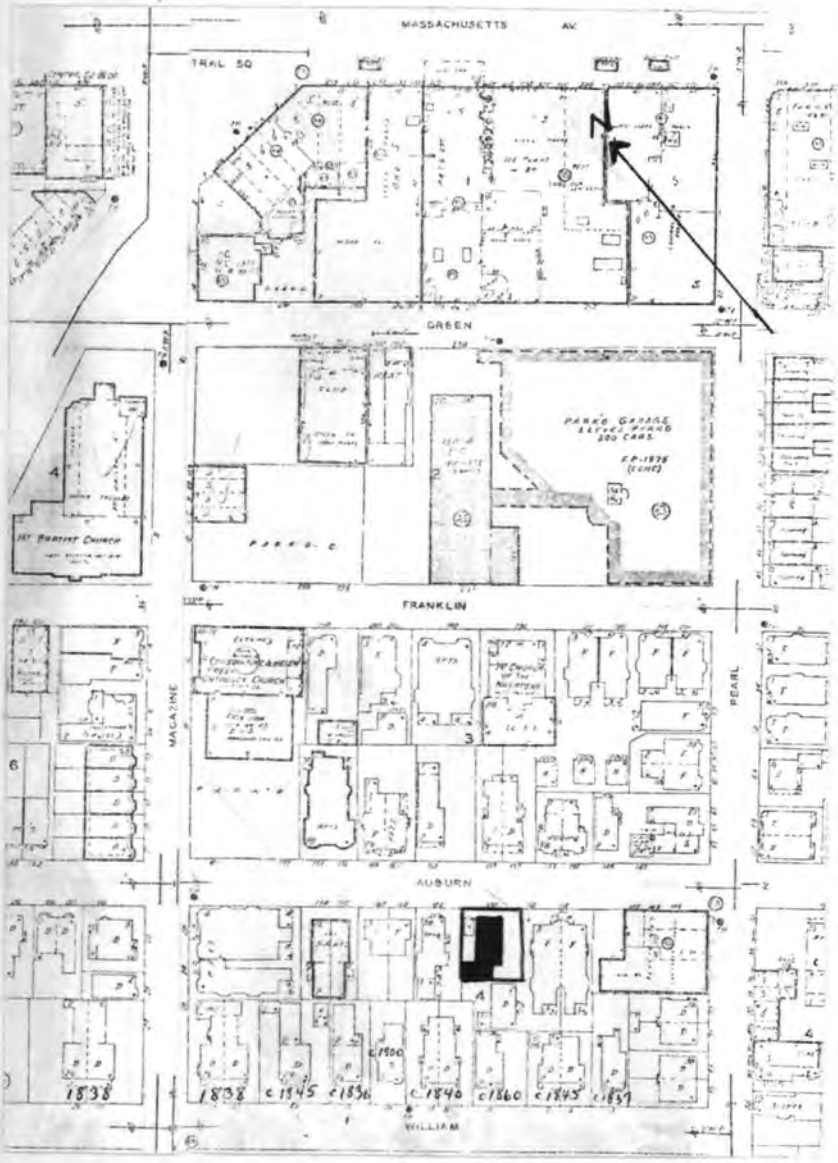
Address 158 Auburn Street

Name Asa Ellis House

Present use residential

Present owner Catherine Babalas

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-27



3. Description:

Date 1805

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric composition siding

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features five-bay facade capped by a low-pitched hip roof. Fanlight over entrance.

Altered Yes-minor Date ----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 8 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1969

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326620/4692040

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR # 106-26

7. Original owner (if known) Asa Ellis

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

158 Auburn Street is a rare example of a frame Federal style house in Cambridgeport. It is one of the most appealing houses in the Cambridgeport neighborhood with its side entrance facing a flower garden. It still retains the rural village flavor of old Cambridgeport.

The house has a typical two-story, two-room center-hall plan with the hearth centered on the rear wall. Only one of the two original chimneys remains. The five-bay facade is capped by a low-pitched hip roof. Over the entrance is a fanlight with simple wood tracery.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: CPT II.C.1
Property Name: Asa Ellis House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Asa Ellis House is one of a handful of Federal-style buildings surviving from the first period of development in Cambridgeport. Cambridgeport developed along the turnpikes built to link the West Boston Bridge of 1793 with Old Cambridge and the towns to the west. The resulting real estate boom ended with the Embargo of 1807-1809, and very little new construction then took place until the 1830s. This house and others also nominated (172 Harvard Street, Old Cambridgeport N.R.D.; 107, 108, and 114 Auburn Street, Salem-Watson Streets N.R.D.) represent the relatively modest type of housing constructed in this period, when Cambridgeport was a new settlement on previously vacant land.

The original clapboards remain under the asphalt siding, and while the windows have been changed from 6 + 6 to 2 + 2, this was an almost invariable alteration carried out during the nineteenth century. This house can easily be restored to its original condition and is no less significant for its present state.

The Asa Ellis House possesses integrity of location, design, and setting as well as integrity of materials beneath its present asphalt siding. It meets criterion A for its associations with the development of Cambridgeport and criterion C as a rare representative of Federal period domestic construction.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC16

1. Town Cambridge

Address 2222-24 Massachusetts Avenue

Name R.H. Farwell House

Present use residential

Present owner Francis J. & Elsie H. Hanley.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-30

3. Description:

Date 1891

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne

Architect George Durgin - builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

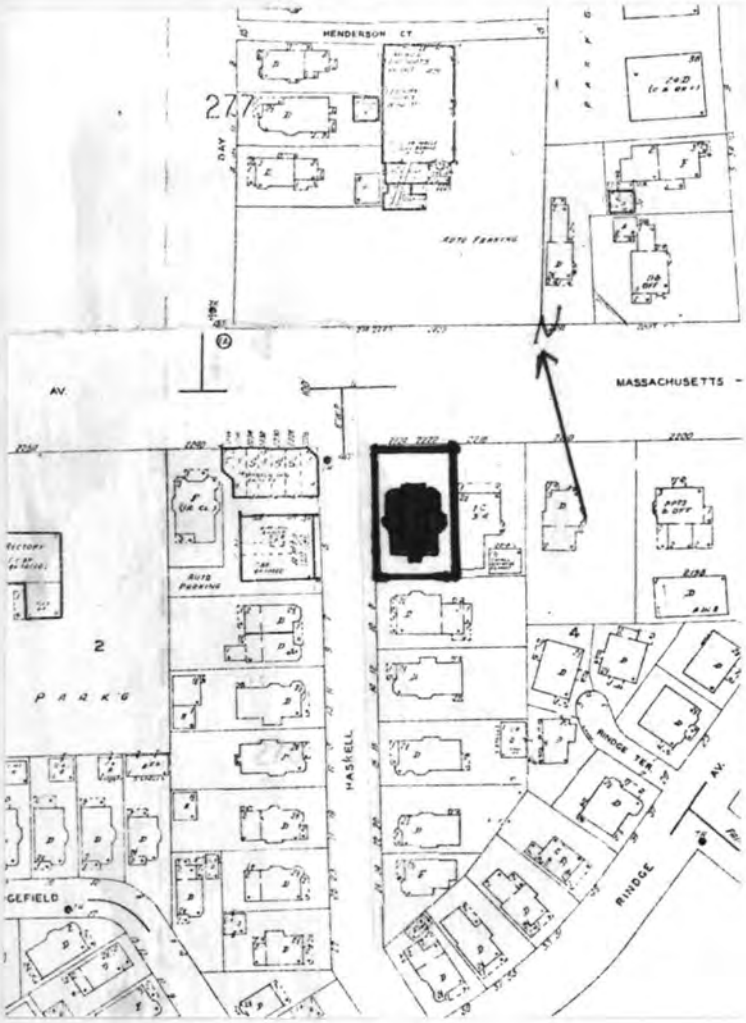
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features large double house with very widely spaced dormers, polygonal bays with Bracketed Italianate features

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 60 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

32 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

ASSESSOR # 198-27

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324960/4695400

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) R.H. Farwell

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The R.H. Farwell house is a large Queen Anne double house with paired entrances flanked by two-story polygonal bays. The bays show Bracketed Italianate influence. The gable roof contains a widely-spaced pair of gabled dormers.

The set back and size of this residence preserves an image of the prestigious homes which developed along Massachusetts Avenue, then called North Avenue, in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Farwell House and its two nearby neighbors at 2200 and 2210 Massachusetts Avenue are the best surviving group of houses from this period and crucial to identifying this phase of growth in Northwest Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 12

1. Town Cambridge

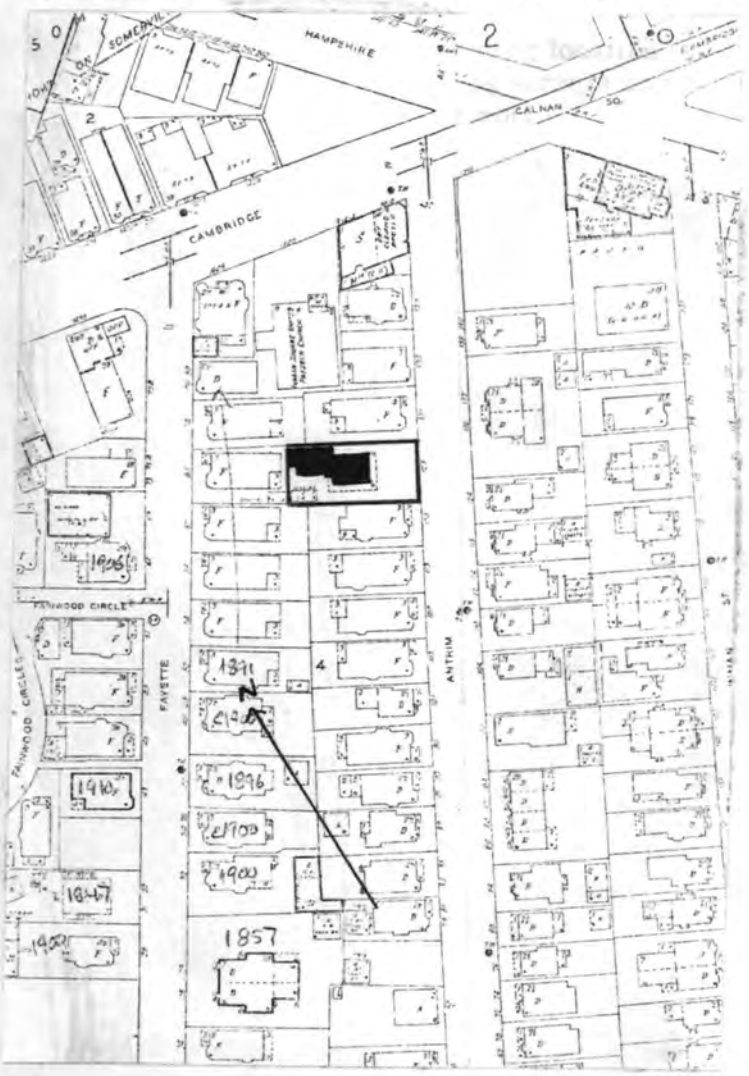
Address 125 Antrim Street

Name Isaac Fay House

Present use residential

Present owner Joseph L. Dobrowolski

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-25A



(over)

3. Description:

Date 1843

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) -----

Other features Large pilasters at corners of porch have leaf molding for capitals, ionic capitals on three columns of wrap-around porch.

Altered No Date ----

Moved Yes Date 1856

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 30'

Approximate distance of building from street 25'

6. Recorded by Elisabeth MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

Assessor # 114A-108

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/325920/4693120

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac Fay

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	XX
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Isaac Fay House is a representative Greek Revival side-hall house distinguished by its elaborate wrap-around Ionic porch and octagonal cupola. The house, which originally stood on Fayette Street, was moved to its present location in 1856. It served as the residence of Isaac Fay, a city alderman and benefactor of the Cambridge Hospital.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.12
Property Name: Isaac Fay House (1843) 125 Antrim Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Isaac Fay House is important as one of the city's finest examples of a three-bay side hall Greek Revival House. In remarkably intact condition, the Fay House possesses numerous outstanding decorative element, including a wrap-around Ionic porch and octagonal cupola. It is the only Cambridge example of the Greek Revival to retain these elements intact.

The Fay House was moved from its original location on Fayette Street to its present location in 1856. Two large lots of land south of Cambridge Street began to be built up during the middle years of the nineteenth century. One of the lots included modern Antrim and Fayette Streets. Both of the lots were owned by a series of real estate speculators, and remained unimproved until the 1840s when the area was developed with parallel streets between Broadway and Cambridge Street. Lots were sold and house construction followed rapidly. The Fay House was one of the first houses to be built in the area, and for this reason is important in the history of the development of Mid Cambridge.

The Isaac Fay House is significant under Criterion C as an important example of the Greek Revival style.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	C PT IIC12

1. Town Cambridge

Address 129 Magazine Street

Name Ernst Flentje House

Present use residential

Present owner Trustees of the Carmela Trust: Rose Spera and David Anne-

3. Description: 1 Florence St., chiarico. Cambridge, MA

Date 1866

Source deed records

Style Built as Mansard, remodelled in Colonial Revival style-1900

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric wood

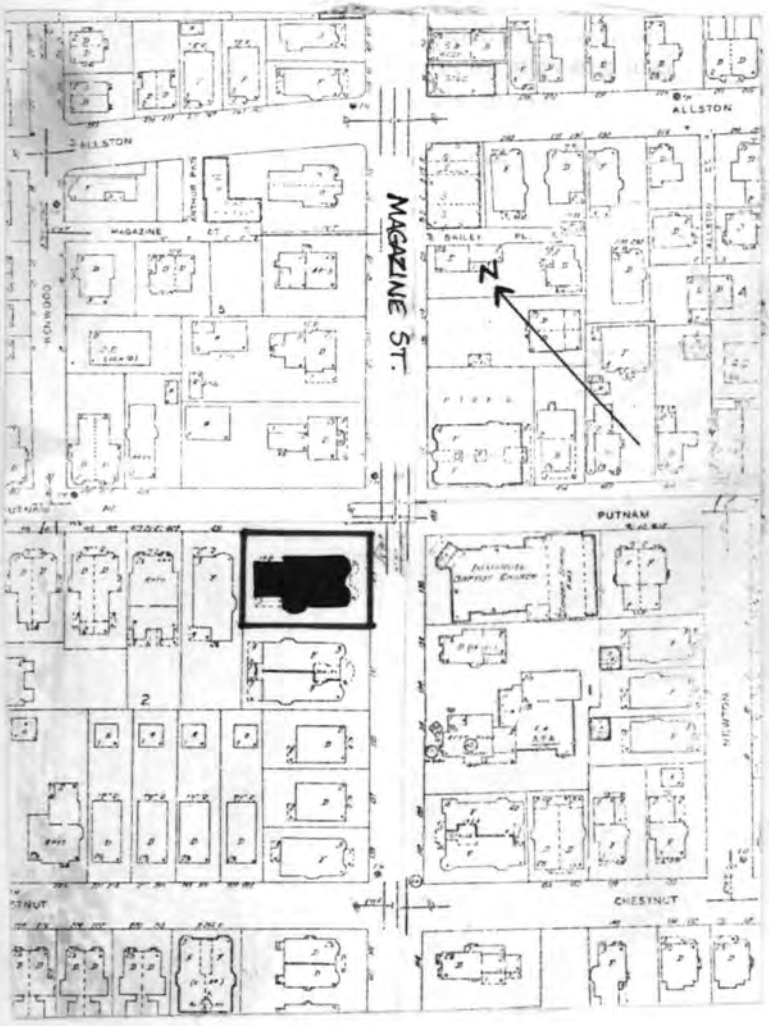
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features Elaborate 3-decker with twin curvilinear 3-tier porches, creating heart-shaped plan with swell-front bays.

Altered Yes - by William Clark, architect Date 1900

Moved No Date ------

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-21



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 150 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

20 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

ASSESSOR # 101-160

(over)

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326086/4691580

NOV 14 1980

7. **Original owner (if known)** Sulvilyer H. Sanborn

Original use residence - one family home

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates multi-family dwelling after 1900

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

This house was one of six mansions built for prosperous Cambridgeport businessmen at the time of the Civil War, when upper Magazine Street had become a fashionable residential district. The house was the residence of Sanborn, owner of a book bindery and a City Alderman and Common Councilman in the 1870s. The house was converted into a three-story apartment building in 1900 by its owner, Ernst Flentje, who built the neighboring apartment buildings, 131 Magazine Street (1898) and 431 Putnam Avenue (1900). William Clark was the architect of both the new buildings, also elaborate Colonial Revivals, as well as the remodelling of 129 Magazine Street.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: CPT II.C.12
Property Name: Ernst Flentje House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Ernst Flentje House is significant as the stylistic epitome of the three-decker type in Cambridge. It was characterized by Bainbridge Bunting, the Commission's Survey Director, as "an extraordinary three-decker - (the) most exaggeratedly elaborate in all Cambridgeport".* The fact that an earlier mansion was converted to a three-decker of extreme opulence reflects the social changes taking place in Cambridgeport at the turn of the century. The wave of elaborate mansions that followed the opening of the horse car route to Boston in 1853 had subsided, and the first generation of owners began to die off by 1880. With the electrification of street cars after 1895, lower Cambridgeport became attractive to the new middleclass. The three-decker type of housing, which was pioneered in Cambridge by the "hotels" of the 1880s (see Norfolk Street N.R.D.) gained acceptance by architectural elaboration of what was first seen as a type of structure one grade above the tenement. The exuberantly detailed Flentje House is an important manifestation of this shift in social attitudes toward housing. The Ernst Flentje House meets critera A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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*Cambridge Architectural Inventory form, 1965.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

Mid
Cambridge

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

APR 4 1986

USGS Map # 17

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Address 26-32 Quincy Street

Historic Name Fogg Art Museum

Use: Present museum

Original museum

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1925

Source building permit

Style Neo-Georgian

Architect Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage approx. 2 acres

Setting The Fogg Art Museum forms the fourth side of Sever Quadrangle.

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date December 1985

UTM: 19/325880/4693260
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Bunting, Bainbridge and Floyd Margaret Henderson, ed. Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985, pp. 161-165.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Cambridge, Mass. Mid-Cambridge Cambridge MRA	
Fogg Art Museum	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Fogg Art Museum meets Criterion C as, according to Bunting, the best example of a Harvard building embodying the learned ecleticism that characterized American architecture of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Notable features include wooden balcony consoles and pilastered window frames derived from the Old State House in Boston and a main entrance is derived from Westover, the Byrd Mansion in Virginia. The high quality of ornamentation is typical of the buildings the Coolidge firm designed for Harvard in the 1920's, before economic conditions restricted efforts to recreate Georgian forms.

Contrasting with the Georgian exterior, but in keeping with its historical accuracy, the Fogg's interior is dominated by a top-lit enclosed courtyard. Executed in travertine, it is a 4/5 scale replica of the San Gallo loggia at Montepulciano. Completing the setting for the study of art and architecture are a French sixteenth century carved oak ceiling bought for the two-story Warburg Hall, the largest exhibition space in the museum, and seventeenth century English woodwork reassembled for the Naumberg Rooms, an ell attached to the northeast corner of the buildings in 1931 to display the Naumberg collection of seventeenth century paintings.

It is no coincidence that the Fogg Museum, designed by the Coolidge firm, became a major element in the "Study for the Future Grouping of Buildings", begun in 1922 by Coolidge & Shattuck and carried out by the successor firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott. Set across Quincy Street from the Yard, the sizable mass of the Fogg Museum successfully completes the Sever Quadrangle without dwarfing Emerson and Robinson Halls.

Historical Significance

The Fogg Art Museum was built with funds raised by the campaign of 1925. It expanded the original Fogg Art Museum, Hunt Hall (William Morris Hunt, 1893), which was built with the bequest of Elizabeth Fogg. A neo-classical building, the style of the original Fogg disregarded that of its neighbors and was considered unfunctional from the start. The new Fogg's attempt to combine galleries, storage, offices, classrooms, a library and a public lecture hall, although not totally successful, clearly places it in the company of earlier teaching museums at Harvard like the University Museum, a tradition continued with the addition of the Sackler Museum (James Stirling, 1981).

The Fogg Museum meets Criterion B for its associations with the history of fine arts instruction at Harvard.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

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Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

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APR 4 1986

MAY 19 1986

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	O.C. I 14

USGS Map FS

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 62-29
62-23
62-12
62-20A

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Follen Street

Historic District

General date or period 1837-1900

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quad: Boston North

UTM's 19/325300/4693870 - A
19/325300/4693750 - B
19/325080/4693740 - C
19/325040/4693790 - D

4.911 acres

Recorded by B. Bunting/S. Maycock/
T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com

Date 1964/1968/1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St. N.R.D	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Follen Street National Register District possesses nearly every major residential style of the late nineteenth century, except the Gothic Revival. Although it lacks strict architectural unity, it maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling and meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. The district also meets Criterion A for its associations with the development of Cambridge during the 1840's, and Criterion B for its associations with numerous people in the field of education. The Follen Street National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of education, music and architecture: residential nineteenth and early twentieth century, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

Follen Street is a quiet, residential neighborhood. A single block street, it is cut off from through traffic. All of the houses are single family, and represent varied architectural styles of the late nineteenth century. The lots are large and the street is shaded by tall trees.

The boundaries of the Follen Street National Register District include all addresses on Follen Street except 46-50 Follen Street. Follen Street is insulated from the surrounding main routes by large masonry buildings: at the eastern end, the Christian Science Church, (11 Waterhouse St.), 46-50 Follen Street and 1558 and 1572 Mass. Ave.; at the western end, the Longy School of Music, in particular, its recent brick addition, and the apartment block in the island between Garden Street and Concord Ave. To the south the district abuts the Cambridge Common National Register District.

There are three non-contributing 20th century houses at the east end of the district. They are included so that the district runs the length of Follen Street on both sides of the street.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Follen St. is one of several quiet residential neighborhoods in Old Cambridge. A single-block street cut off from through traffic, Follen St. is further insulated from main routes by large masonry buildings. Seventeen single-family houses have been built along this L-shaped street. Most of these houses have large lots and the street is shaded by tall trees. Nearly every major residential style of the late nineteenth

Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

Follen St. lies within the sixty-three acre parcel that was originally the Lower Common. By 1831, there were four owners of that part of the land fronting Follen St. The eastern end of Follen St. was laid out by Charles Follen in 1836, and the western end through to Garden St. in 1848 by Mrs. Benjamin Waterhouse. Constructed at a time when building activity in Old Cambridge was beginning to pick up following the opening of Cambridge's first railroad station at Porter Sq., several houses erected between 1836-1848 aid in understanding the development of Cambridge: 29 Follen St., (1837-38), 21 Follen St. (1841), 9 Follen St. (1844), 19 Follen St. (1844) and 36 Follen St. (1847). This period coincided with the popularity of the Greek Revival style, which had arrived in Cambridge during the late 1830's and reached its heyday during the 1840's. Only a half-dozen of the elaborate temple fronted house type were ever built in Cambridge. More typical were the sidehall or center entrance Greek Revivals, of which Follen St. possesses several fine examples.

Beginning with Charles Follen, who lived with his family in a now demolished house at the corner of Waterhouse and Follen St., Follen St. has been home for many Harvard professors. In 1852, 29 Follen St. was rented to Josiah Dwight Whitney, a professor of geology at Harvard, for whom Mount Whitney is named. Whitney's tenancy in the house coincided with his pioneering work at Harvard with Louis Agassiz. Also joining Whitney in this house, coined by Whitney "Clover Den" or "an old Bachelor Hall" were Benjamin Apthorp Gould, an astronomer, who at that time was

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Continued

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance con't

determining longitudes for the Coast Survey; Francis Child an Anglo-Saxon scholar, and George Martin Lane, a Latinist, both of Harvard; and Joseph Winlock, an astronomer, who had begun work on the "Nautical Almanac." According to Edwin Tenny Brewster's, Life and Letters of Josiah Dwight Whitney, Gould and Winlock established a small observatory in the back yard of Clover Den. The house was purchased in 1866 by Mary Mann, mother of Horace Mann, who moved from Concord when her sons were ready to attend Harvard. The house stayed in the Mann family until 1890. Other Follen St. houses with significant historical associations include 19 Follen St. which was built as a rectory for Christ Church and 9 Follen St. which belonged to the Bowen family. Francis Bowen was a Professor of Philosophy at Harvard. His daughter, Maria Bowen, wrote an article for the Cambridge Historical Society in the late 1920's on the history of Follen St., later willing 9 Follen St. to the Society in 1937. The original owner of 9 Follen St. was Mrs. Benjamin Waterhouse.

Of even greater significance under the themes of education and music is 1 Follen St. One Follen St. was built on the site of a former state arsenal (1816) by Edwin H. Abbott, a lawyer and president of the Wisconsin Central Company, who had moved to Cambridge from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The house stayed in the Abbott family until 1937, when it was purchased by the Longy School of Music.

The Longy School had been founded in 1915 by Georges Longy, principal oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to provide musical education in the French manner to children of Symphony players. In 1930 the school moved from Boston to a location on Church street in Cambridge. By the time it purchased the Abbott house, the Longy School offered musical education to adults and children of the community at large and had a Junior and Senior Diploma program. Longy was succeeded as Director by his daughter, Mme. Renée Longy Miquelle, Minna Fraziska Holl (1926-1941) and Melville Smith (1941-61). More recent Directors have included Nicholas Van Slyck and the present Director, Roman Totenberg. Throughout the school's history, there has been a strong emphasis on solfège, musicianship and theory in the French tradition.

For its importance in understanding the development of Cambridge during the 1840's, Follen St. is significant under Criterion A, and for its associations with such individuals as Whitney, Gould, Winlock, Longy and others who played important roles in the fields of science, education and music, Follen St. is significant under Criterion B.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

century is represented, except the Gothic Revival. Follen Street lacks strict architectural unity, but the quality and spacing of the houses, the high level of maintenance, and the canopy of splendid, mature trees make it a remarkably satisfying visual whole.

Significant structures on Follen Street include the Edwin Abbot House at 1 Follen St., designed in 1889 by Longfellow, Alden and Harlow. The firm of Longfellow and Harlow (Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, 1854-1934; and Alfred B. Harlow, 1857-1927) was founded in 1886. Frank E. Alden (1859-1908) joined the partnership in 1887. The firm continued until 1896 and was carried on by Longfellow under his own name until 1915. All three partners had formerly worked for H.H. Richardson, a fact well represented in this Romanesque Revival building. The principal designer seems to have been Longfellow, nephew of the poet, who studied architecture at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

Built of grayish and rust-colored granite with sandstone trim, 1 Follen Street is a 2½ story L-shaped house, with an extensive rear service wing forming the long side of the L. The principal facade on Follen St. has an arched entrance, flanked on the left by a semicircular bay on the first and second floors capped by a conical roof, and on the right, by banded and single windows. There is also a semicircular staircase tower in the angle of the L. The roof is hipped with many dormers. Only the front turret retains its original orange roof tiles; the others have been replaced by asphalt roofing in a matching shade of orange.

Inside is a fireplaced stair hall of unusually grand proportions. The large room to the left of the entrance (Studio 2) was designed as a library with an adjoining study (now an office) to the rear. On the right are the original parlor and dining room (now the reception and Director's office, respectively). The hall, all principal rooms on the first floor, and some second floor rooms are lavishly wood panelled; some have exposed ceiling beams.

Prior to 1968, relatively few alterations were made to the building in spite of its changed use. The parlor was divided into two rooms and a vestibule, and a few interior openings were made. In 1968, a new concert hall-library addition was designed by the firm of Huygens and Tappe in a modern but complimentary style. It is located on the site of the former terrace and a portion of the back garden. For the addition, the architects chose brick in varying shades of orange lighter than, but harmonious with, the particolored granite of the 1889 building. They also continued the sandstone trim of the older building with courses of the same trim, color and texture. The rear wall of the original building was preserved as one wall of the concert hall lobby.

Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

5 Follen St. was built in the Bracketed Italianate style in 1853. A T-shaped house with minimal ornamentation, it derives its significance from its builders, Moses and Jerediah Ricker, carpenters who erected four Greek Revival double houses on Cambridge St. for Royal Richardson.

The Second Waterhouse House at 9 Follen St. is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of Greek Revival domestic architectur within the context of Follen St. and Old Cambridge as a whole. Built in 1844 by Charles Saunders, 9 Follen St. has a large center entrance, and boldly scaled Greek Revival detail, including an entrance porch with Doric columns, wide corner pilaster strips, crossetted window frames, and gabled dormers. The interior woodwork is simple but well proportioned and skillfully executed. There are several marble fireplaces in the house, including one in the parlor. The rear kitchen wing, or at least part of it, may be later than the rest of the house.

Number 10 Follen St. was designed in 1875 by Peabody and Stearns. A 2-story, symmetrical, almost square house, with original clapboard siding and slate roof, its steeply pitched roof with deck recalls the mansard style, while the entrance porch, center gable and dormers have an elaborate stick-style treatment. As it is a fine example of a transitional Mansard/Stick-style house, rare in Old Cambridge.

13 Follen St. (1900) is a Colonial Revival house designed by Guy Lowell, apparently his first work. Lowell (1870-1927) was born in Boston, studied architecture at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and opened a Boston office in 1900. Important local commissions include the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1907-1915) and twenty-five buildings at Phillips Academy, Andover, beginning in 1904.

15 Follen St. was designed in 1900 by the firm of Warren, Smith & Biscoe. H. Langford Warren was born in England in 1857. He came to this country in 1876, studied architecture at M.I.T. and spent five years in the office of H.H. Richardson. From 1893 until his death in 1917, he was head of the School of Design at Harvard. Basically Georgian Revival in style, the house was built for Theodore W. Richards, an internationally known chemist on the Harvard faculty from 1889-1928. Apparently Richards took an active interest in the design and construction of the house, using steel support beams, and five-course brick walls insulated with sea weed.

29 Follen St. is a fine example of a Greek Revival house, five bays wide with a one-story columned porch running the full width of the house. A more usual siting on a small lot was gable end to the street with porch to the side. The house retains its original clapboard siding (flushboards on the first-story front). On either side of the entrance is a curved bay with floor-length window. The window over the entrance has several panes o

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Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

dark blue glass, said to have been installed by Mrs. Horace Mann. There is a later addition to the right rear of the house.

44 Follen St. was erected at 13 Waterhouse St. in 1862 on the site of the former Red Lion Inn. It was moved in 1923 to make way for the Christian Science Church. An elegant and rather ornate mansard house with prominent window bays, heavy paired roof brackets, and a side door on Follen St. (originally the Mass. Ave. entrance), it is said to be similiar to the Brattle Inn, which nolonger stands, and is of at least local significance. The siding and details are intact, except for the main door and paired windows above it which were detrimently altered in 1942.

Follen St. which contains many houses that embody distinctive characteristics of a type and that represent the work of several masters, is architecturally significant under Criterion C.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	O.C. I 14
Property Name: Follen St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

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Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC3

1. Town Cambridge

Address 234 Lakeview Avenue

Name Fresh Pond Hotel

Present use residential

Present owner Wayne Mount, Lincoln, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-30A

3. Description:

Date 1796

Source deed records

Style Federal/Greek Revival features

Architect John Walton, Joseph Moore, housewrights

Exterior wall fabric wood, now stuccoed

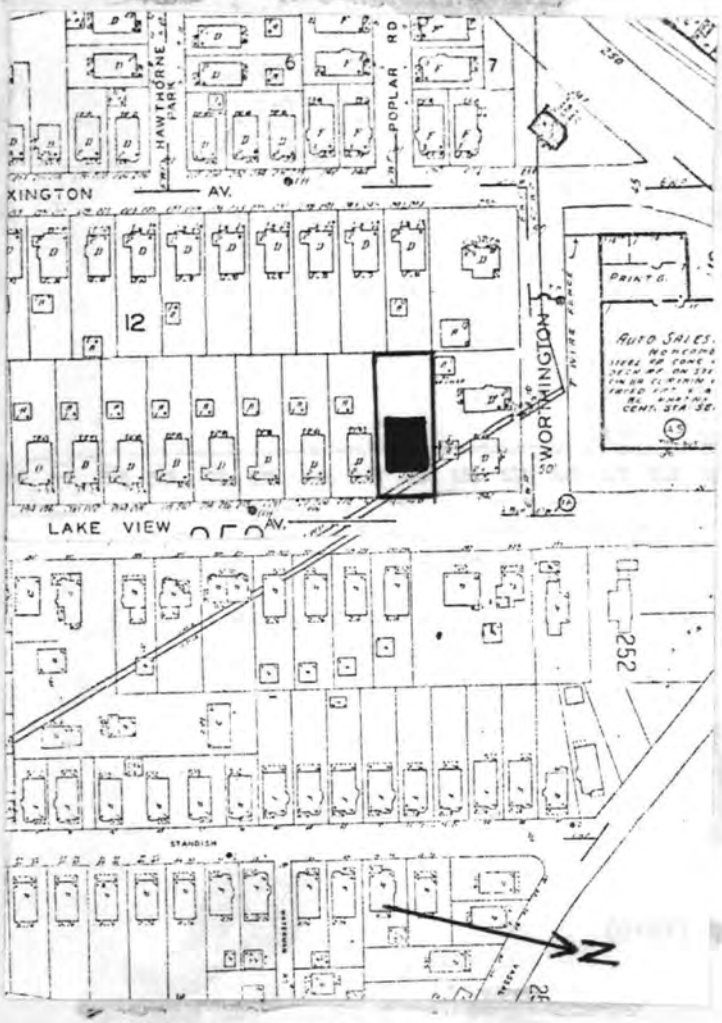
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features originally built as a Federal-style hotel, remodelled with Greek Revival gables and trim about 1838.

Altered Yes-several times Date 1838, 1890s, 1920s

Moved Yes Date 1893

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 60 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 20 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/323710/4694270

30M-5-77 Assessor # 234-38

7. Original owner (if known) Jacob Wyeth

Original use hotel

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates convent, apartments

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	XX
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The celebrated Fresh Pond Hotel was for many years a famous and popular resort. The hotel was established in 1796 when Jacob Wyeth, shortly after his graduation from Harvard, bought eight acres next to Fresh Pond from his father and erected a building in the Federal style. Located on a bluff overlooking the Pond, on the present site of Kingsley Park, the hotel drew on a market of wealthy Bostonians who found easy access via West Boston Bridge and the Concord Turnpike, opened in 1793.

The creation of the nearby Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1831 increased the hotel's popularity, and the building was remodelled with Greek Revival features about 1838. More business for the hotel was generated by the opening of the Watertown Branch Railroad, which took Bostonians directly to the Pond.

The Hotel continued as a favorite site for Boston social events for another generation, but in 1886, the Cambridge temperance laws ended such parties, and the building was converted to a convent by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Hotel was moved in 1893 to its present location at 234 Lakeview Avenue and converted to apartments. Today it is relatively unaltered except for a twentieth century covering of stucco.

Despite its relocation due to great development pressures along Massachusetts Avenue, the building's overwhelming historical significance makes it deserving of preservation.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB7

1. Town Cambridge

Address 26 Gray Street

Name David Frost House

Present use residential

Present owner David & Erika Mumford

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-1

3. Description:

Date 1815

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

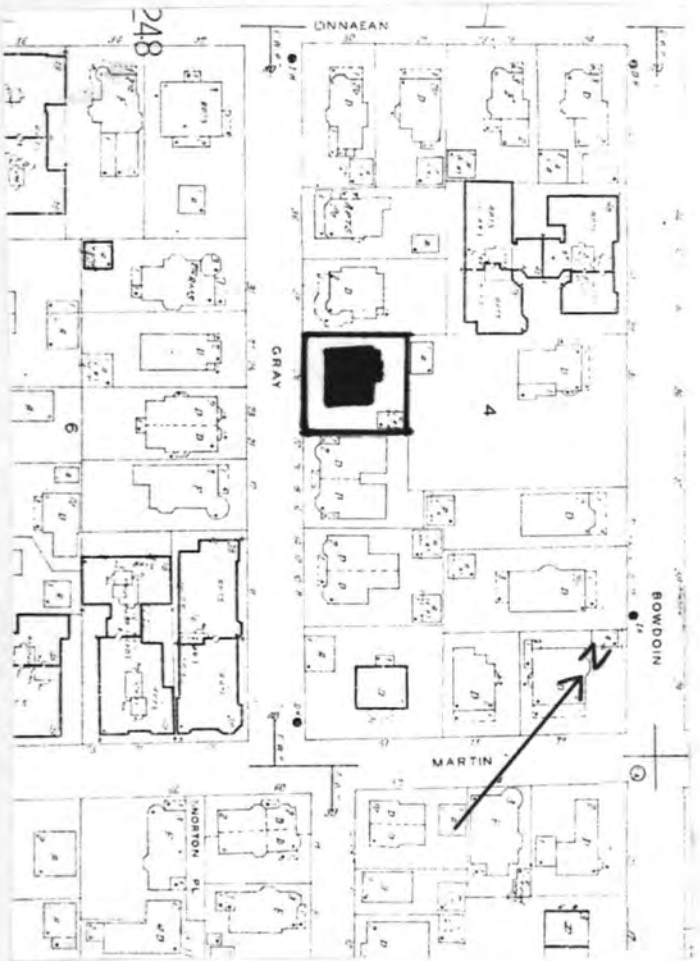
Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features four-room, center hall plan, simple entrance with elliptical fan, capped with cornice.

Altered Yes Date 1889

Moved Yes Date 1889

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 62 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 15 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325260/4694300

ASSESSOR #165-70 NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Elizabeth Frost

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Moved from 1705 Massachusetts Avenue to its present site in 1889, the David Frost house is much earlier than its neighbors. The large chimneys, hip roof, symmetrical proportions, and fan-lighted entrance are characteristic of Federal architecture of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The windows are fairly close to the cornice. The original 6/6 sash has been replaced by 2/2 sash.

David Frost was a painter and glazier and was the son of the original owner Elizabeth Frost. Three years earlier, his mother had built the house next door which she used as an income producing property.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.7
Property Name: David Frost House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The David Frost House is an important surviving structure from the period between the end of the Revolutionary War and the suburbanization of Old Cambridge that followed the establishment of high frequency public transportation in 1826. During this period practically all new investment and construction took place in the new settlements at East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, while Old Cambridge essentially stagnated. Apart from the college, the primary economic activity in Old Cambridge at this time was truck farming, and North (now Massachusetts) Avenue was sparsely settled with modest farmhouses and tenant houses. This period ended abruptly with the opening of the railroad station at Porter Square in 1843 and the establishment of a horse car route from Porter Square to Harvard Square in 1856. Massachusetts Avenue immediately became the most prestigious address in Cambridge for the Boston businessmen looking for a spacious avenue on which to build a suburban showplace, and several modest houses were moved off the Avenue to make room. In the case of the David Forst House, relocation came in 1889 to provide a site for 1705 Massachusetts Avenue, a large Colonial Revival house, by the architectural firm of Van Brunt & Howe. The Frost House was moved west of the neighborhood to a more modest neighborhood then in the process of development.

The Frost House is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of the North Avenue section of Cambridge, and as representative of a period in Cambridge history when little other building took place. It is also significant under Criterion C as a modest vernacular example of Federal period architecture in Cambridge.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb..	8C IIB6

1. Town Cambridge

Address 35 Bowdoin Street

Name Elizabeth Frost Tenant House

Present use residential

Present owner Cynthia Heath & Edwin S. Sunderland, Jr.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-37A

3. Description:

Date 1812, 1942-50

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood (clapboard)

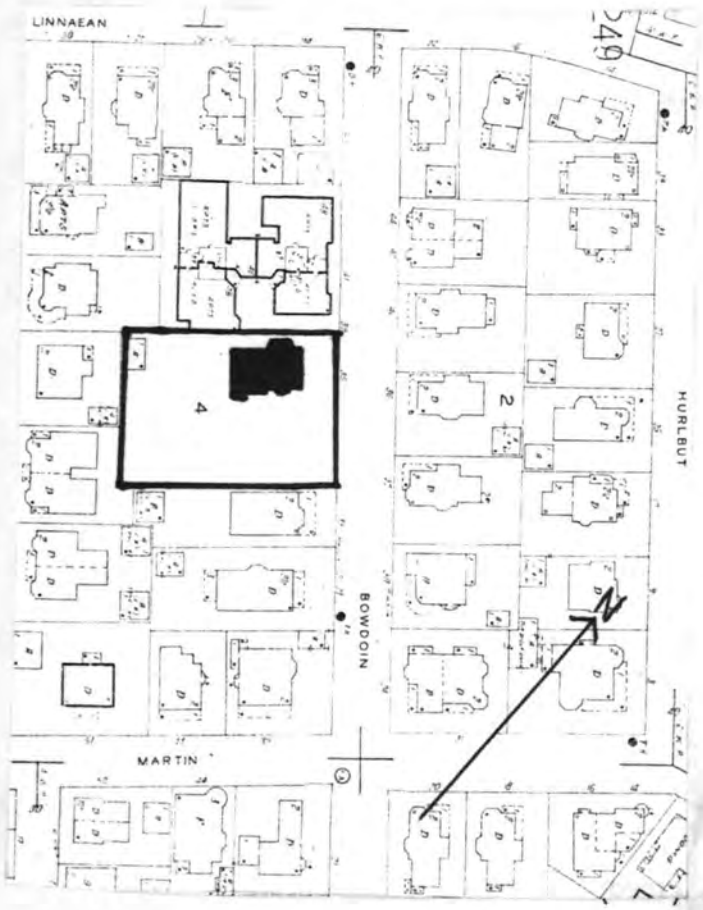
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features very small structure in an unusually large lot, low hip roof, 6/6 windows

Altered Yes- additions Date 1942-50

Moved Yes Date 1840s

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 103 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

30 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325300/4694320

ASSESSOR# 165-86

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Elizabeth Frost

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	X				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This modest house of the post-Revolutionary period is one of the oldest houses in the vicinity. Originally located on Massachusetts Avenue, the house was moved in the 1840s when the district was cut up into lots. Later bay additions on each side of the house enlarged the small interior spaces. The house abuts up to another early house, the David Frost home at 26 Gray Street.

The original owner was Elizabeth Frost whose husband, Gideon Frost, died before the house was completed. She rented out the house for an income producing property.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.6
Property Name: Elizabeth Frost Tenant House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Built in 1812, the Elizabeth Frost Tenant House is associated with one of Cambridge's prominent early families, one which had already acquired extensive landholdings by 1800. The Frost House was built as rental property by Gideon Frost, who died before the construction was completed. The house was inherited by his wife Elizabeth, who had it moved to its present site on Bowdoin Street in 1846 from its original site at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue.

Gideon Frost was a fourth generation member of the Frost family, which had been established in Cambridge since 1700. Frost acquired his own estate in 1763, and his heirs retained possession of most of the property through the early decades of the nineteenth century. Frost's own house (c. 1753), known as the Frost-Waterhouse House, stands at 7 Waterhouse Street in the Cambridge Common N.R.D.

Bowdoin Street lies in the northernmost of the three master blocks which comprise the Lower Common district. The Lower Common was originally part of the Cambridge Cow Common, and is an area of about 63 acres that was divided in 1724 among the Proprietors into twenty parcels ranging from one to five and three-quarters acres. Many of the original boundaries can be distinguished in the present street layout of the area, particularly Bowdoin Street and the streets parallel to it. Bowdoin Street was laid out in 1842; several years later, in 1846, the Federal style Elizabeth Frost Tenant House was moved to its Bowdoin Street lot. The house, one of ten built between 1800-1833 which survive in Old Cambridge, is important as one of the few built during a relatively stagnant period in the history of this part of the City.

The Elizabeth Frost Tenant House is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development of the North Avenue community, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB22

1. Town Cambridge

Address 29-35 Brewster Street

Name Robert Frost House

Present use residential

Present owner James H. & Susan L. Flanders

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-32

3. Description:

Date 1884

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne/Shingle

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

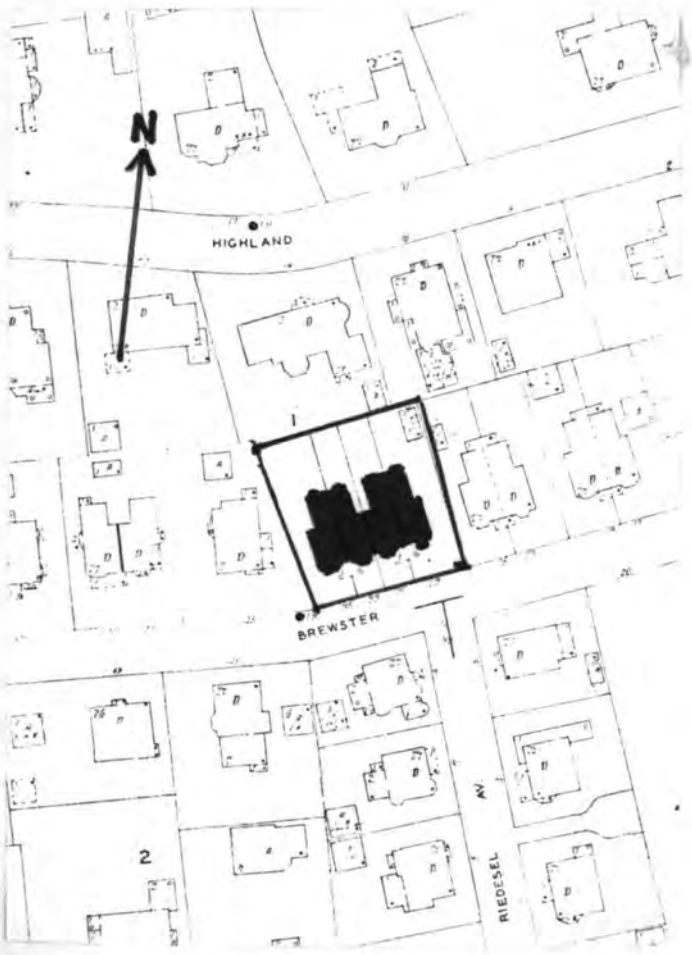
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features rather traditional style with a small amount of Stick articulation. Detailed barge board and zig-zag turned posts.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 28 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 15 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324410/4693800

ASSESSOR # 223-64

7. Original owner (if known) John Brewster

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	XX	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This Queen Anne/Shingle style rowhouse was the home of the poet Robert Frost (1874-1963) for the last two decades of his life. Frost won four Pulitizer Prizes for his poetry, which was marked by the use of everyday language and home images drawn from his rural New England surroundings. Frost was among the most honored poets during his lifetime; he was awarded more than forty honorary degrees and was a consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress. In 1962 Frost was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal.

NOV 14 1988

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 2

1. Town Cambridge

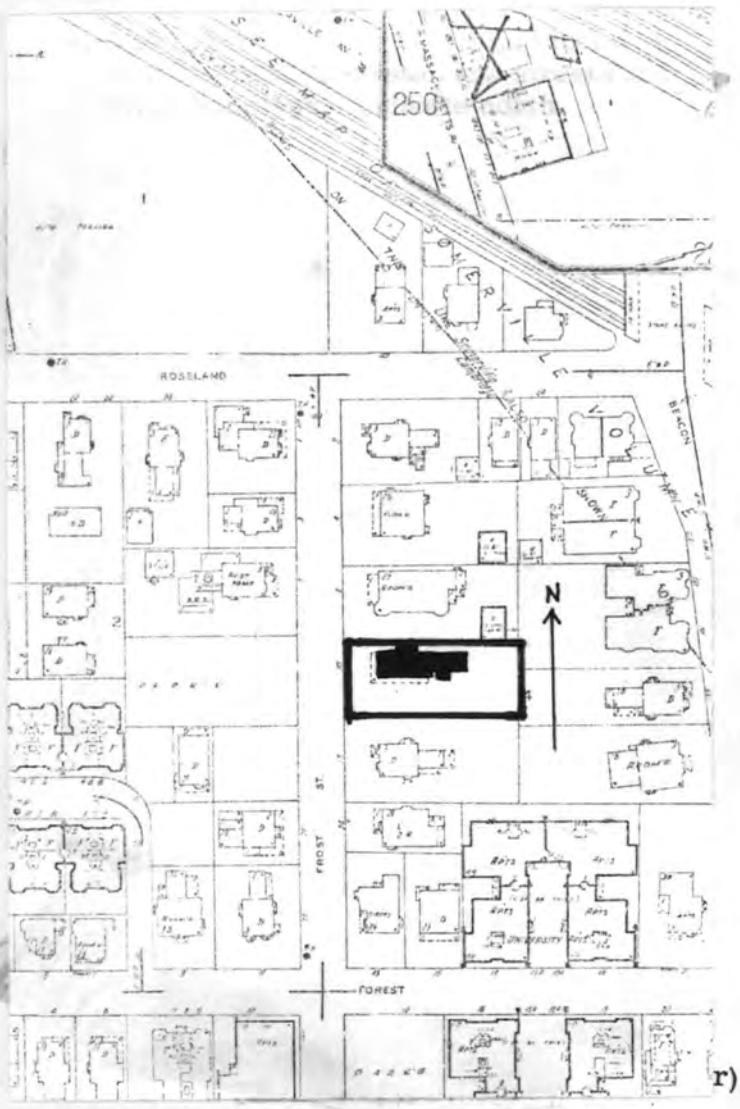
Address 10 Frost Street

Name Walter Frost House

Present use residential

Present owner Donald W. and Elizabeth P. Moreland

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-13



3. Description:

Date 1807

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect William Saunders, builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features high, narrow Federal style, later Greek Revival porch.

Altered Yes -porch Date unknown

Moved Yes Date 1866

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 58'

Approximate distance of building from street 22'

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/325660/4694600

Assessor # 153-34

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Walter Frost

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	X	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Walter Frost house, built in 1807, once stood on Massachusetts Avenue at the corner of Roseland Street, the first in the line of the mansions along the avenue. It was moved to its present site in 1866 to make way for the North Avenue Congregational Church. The Frost family was responsible for the nineteenth century development of the surrounding area, which had been acquired by their ancestors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The high, narrow Federal style structure is unaltered except for a later Greek Revival porch.

The Frost house is a handsome example of an architectural type that has not survived in large numbers in Cambridge, and is an excellent example of the type of house lived in during the early nineteenth century by people of modest means.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

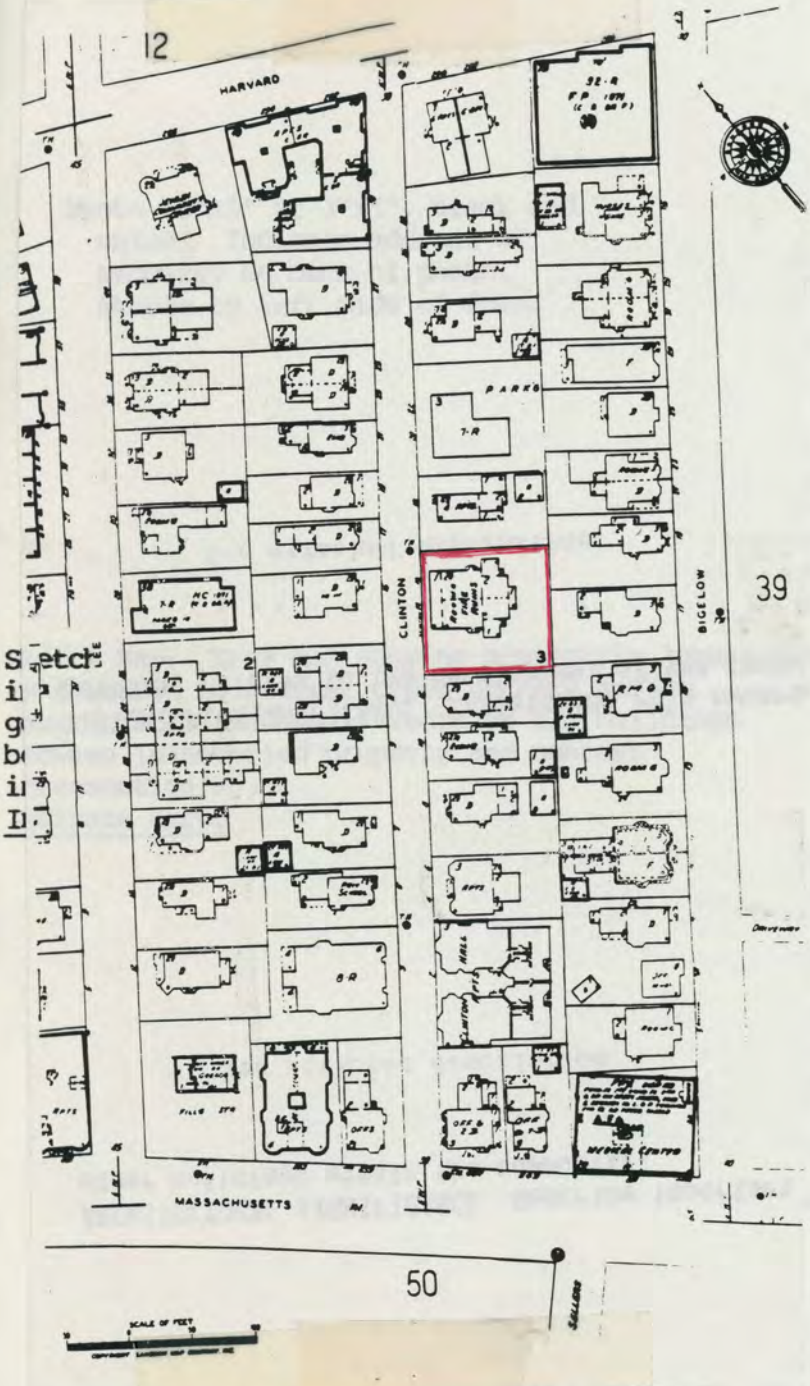
Valerie A. Talmage
SHPO. Mass.
12/22/87

DEC 28 1987

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Sketch

Town Cambridge

Address 14-16 Clinton Street

Historic Name George Gale House

Use: Present Residential (vacant)

Original Residential

DESCRIPTION

Date ca. 1853

Source Deed

Style Center Gable Italiante

Architect unknown

Exterior Wall Fabric asphalt shingle over clapboard, flushboard

Outbuildings None

Major Alterations (with dates) Addition of bay windows, ca. 1894; Addition of side pavilions, ca. 1925; extension of front porch, ca. 1935

Condition some fire and vandal damage

Moved N/A **Date** N/A

Acreage less than one acre

Setting Situated within quiet residential urban neighborhood of detached single and two-family homes of different architectural styles.

UTM REFERENCE 19/326520/4692580

USGS QUADRANGLE Boston south

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by Jon A. MacClaren, Pres. Consultant with Claire Dempsey,

Organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date July, 20, 1987

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

The George Gale House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and meets criteria A and C for inclusion in the multiple resource listing of Historic Resources of Cambridge, MA. The house is located in the Dana Hill area of mid Cambridge which developed as a residential suburb of Harvard Square during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Built ca. 1858, in the Italianate style, the house is also a distinctive type of residential structure in Cambridge representing a significant and distinguishable entity worthy of recognition. This property is significant at the local level.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The George Gale House is a large, 2 1/2-story, wood frame, center gable double house with Italianate decorative details. The building has evolved through a series of additions and alterations and is an important example of mid-nineteenth-century, double house construction, in an area of mid-Cambridge containing Italianate, Queen Anne, Mansard, Tudor, and Colonial Revival homes.

The George Gale House faces Clinton Street with a broad facade of four bays. The house is sided with asphalt shingles over a flushboard front facade and clapboards of the side and rear walls. The main block is gable roofed with a hip roofed large rear kitchen ell. A roof of asphalt shingles with cornice

see continuation sheet

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Cambridge changed from a group of small town centers into a well developed city complete with nationally famous educational institution, cultural attractions, thriving industry, and elegant homes. The Gale House is located in Mid-Cambridge and this area of the city, situated between Harvard University and commercial Central Square, developed into a residential neighborhood. Typical of most Mid-Cambridge residents, the Gale family built a home which reflected their economic status. The house is large, well-proportioned, and finely detailed; but the small lot, wood construction, and two-family design attest to the middle class standing of the Gale family. Father, George F. Gale, lived in the house until his death about 1888. Son, George W. Gale, continued to live in the house with his family until the mid-1890's.

see continuation sheet

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

"Cambridge, The Harvard Bridge", 1630 a Souvenir 1890, published by J. H. Corcoran & Co.
"History of Middlesex County, MA", D. Hamilton Hurd, published by J. W. Lewis Co., 1890.
Historic Resources of Cambridge, National Register of Historic Places multiple resource nomination, 1980.
Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Mid-Cambridge, Ma.
Cambridge City Directories, atlases, building department records.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: George Gale House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance continued
returns and center cross gable is supported by large and ornate Italianate brackets. A pair of small, round arched windows is located under the center gable. The one-story porch originally sheltered only the two entrance doors, but has been extended across the entire front facade, the extensions constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The original porch is supported by detailed Italianate arches with center pendants. First story bays with round arched windows were added to the dining rooms in the late nineteenth century. Two rear additions were added early in the twentieth century, one story lateral extensions from the kitchen ell. Brick foundations support both the bay and additions, whereas, granite blocks support the structure of the original house.

Vertically divided in half by a brick fire wall, the two homes within this building are a mirror image of each other. Each side hall plan contains a front parlor, dining room, kitchen, and front and rear stairs on the first floor plus a one story addition between the kitchen and dining room. The first story of each house retains decorative finish which includes hardwood flooring, molded baseboards, plaster walls and elaborate plaster cornice moldings. Most rooms contain plaster medallions. The second story rooms, off a side hall, are detailed with baseboards, but no cornice moldings or medallions exist. Window frames are most elaborate on the first floor, but exist throughout the house and enframe windows containing two over two wooden sash. The attic is reached by rear stairs and three rooms are tucked in under the eaves of each house. Attic architectural detail is simple with its plain board baseboards and window frames.

The building was altered into a rooming house, in the 1930's, and interior partitions have sub-divided some rooms. The house is in poor condition with fire damage to the front porch, front flush board siding, front doors, windows, and front interior spaces of all floors. The house has been vandalized while vacant, most interior mantles and the north front stair newel post are missing. Even though damaged and neglected, the house retains a strong sense of nineteenth-century style, craftmanship, and proportion which has not been destroyed.

The George Gale House reflects the rapid growth in Cambridge's population at the time it was built. Situated on an urban, quarter acre lot, the double house is a most efficient use of space. The side hall plan affords maximum privacy for residents yet the house does not appear at first glance to be a multi-family residence. The house reflects an aesthetic yet efficient design suited to the conditions of a city with fewer and fewer building lots and a burgeoning population. In addition, the architectural details and interior finish of the house reflect the involvement of the Gale family. These lumber dealers included fine wood detail in their large double house. Other center gable houses worthy of note such as 11-13 Clinton Street and 26 Maple Avenue are similar to the George Gale House. These three houses were built over a twenty year period and the center gable, broad facade with large windows and one story entrance porch are features common to all.

see continuation sheet

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: George Gale House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance continued
The George Gale House is located on Clinton Street, in the Mid-Cambridge area of the city of Cambridge. Once known as Dana Hill, this area was characterized in the eighteenth century by large landholdings. This street was part of the country estate of merchant Ralph Inman, a Tory whose property was confiscated during the Revolution, and whose home served as barracks. After the war, the estates in this area were subdivided as the area came to function as a residential suburb of Harvard Square. Clinton Street was laid out in 1831, but construction of dwellings did not begin until after 1854. In the next twenty years the number of houses in the area grew from about 200 to nearly 500. Like the other residents of the neighborhood, the Gales were prosperous businessmen.

The Gale family directly represented and were identified with the lumber supply business in Cambridge and were active as financiers, business and civic leaders. Father and son encouraged growth in their industry with innovative changes in transportation, storage, and inventory of lumber. The George W. Gale Lumber Company yard was the first dealership in Cambridge serviced by steam railroad. Gale built a rail spur line into his yard from the main tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The addition of the spur to transport Gale lumber and supplies guaranteed timely deliveries and success for the company. A heated storage house of 50,000 square feet kept the kiln-dried lumber in perfect condition, another innovation at the Gale yard. The company was also able to offer wooden building frames, cut at the mill according to the building's plan, directly to the builder. George W. Gale Lumber Company become the largest retail yard in Cambridge selling 10,000,000 feet of all kinds of wood by 1890.

George F. Gale became involved in the building supply business as a partner in the firm of Burrage & Gale Company by 1847. Burrage & Gale were dealers in lumber, lime, and wood and were located at the corner of Broadway and Court Street on the North (or Broad) Canal. The building materials of wood and lime were essential for the construction of wood frame or masonry structures. By the time the Gale family had built their substantial and highly detailed house on Clinton Street, both father and son were working at Gale, Dudley and Company, located on Main Street in the Lower Port section of Cambridge (1861), a prime location for a business involved in building materials supply.

Throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the Gale family remained important business leaders and became active in civic affairs. The Cambridge City Directory of 1873 lists George F. Gale as President of the National City Bank, and son George W. Gale as dealing in lumber. The Gale and Wood lumber dealership was located at 69 Main Street at West Boston Bridge. George F. Gale died around 1888, but at least two years before, by 1886, the Gale & Wood Company had grown into two lumber dealerships. The George W. Gale Lumber Company was located at 336 Main Street in Cambridgeport and advertised

see continuation sheet

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Mid-Cambridge	
Property Name: George Gale House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance continued
on the front cover of the 1899 Cambridge City Directory. He offered kiln dried floor boards and finish. The lumber yard was successful due to its railroad access, drying house, and prominent location, was able to meet the building supply demands of rapidly developing Cambridge. George W. Gale was also a respected member of the Cambridge business community like his father before him. The George W. Gale Lumber Company remained successful and kept expanding until at least 1913. The lumber yard no longer exists.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: George Gale House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Archaeology
While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, at least three known sites are in close proximity (within one mile). This factor and the location of the property near the Charles River indicates sites may be present. In general, however, the potential for prehistoric remains seems low, as a result of intense urban development in the area and the small size, less than one acre, of the house lot. These factors also indicate the potential for significant historic period survivals is low. Pre-ca. 1858 historic archaeological remains have been known to exist, in similar sites, though, in this case, they probably would have been destroyed by house construction.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Mid Cambridge	MC I.2

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Garfield Street
National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-5
1105-7
1105-8
1105-9

3. General date or period 1885-1895

4. Is area uniform (explain):

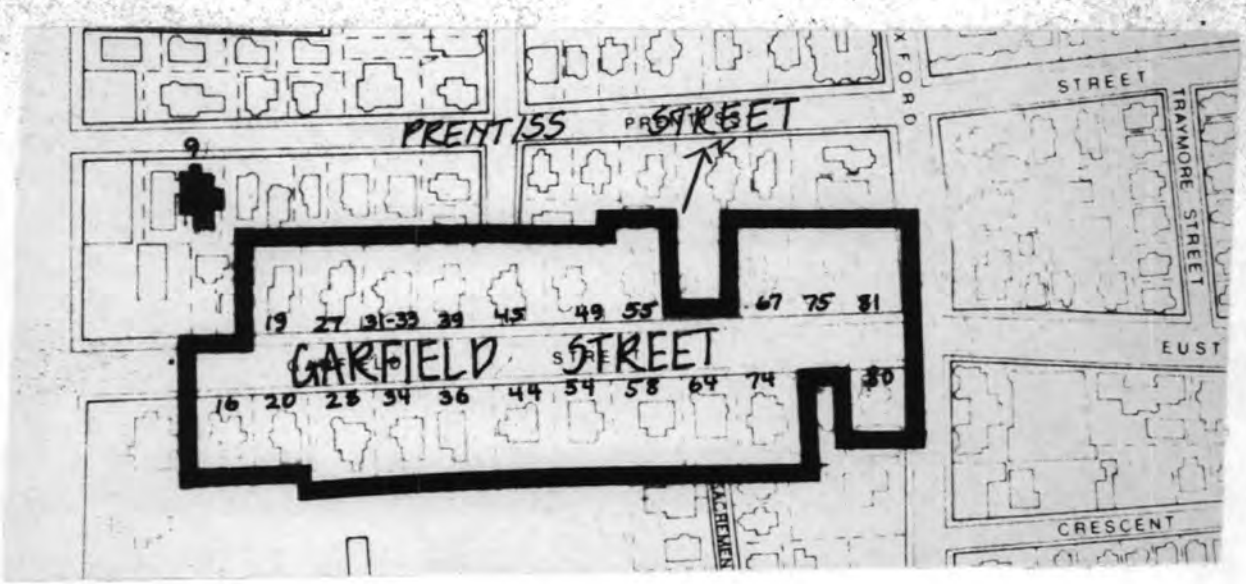
in style? Yes, Queen Anne.

in condition? Yes, good to excellen

in type of ownership? Yes, privately owned.

in use? Yes, residential.

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1965

(over)

3.702 Acres

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/325620/4694350

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Garfield Street is an outstanding example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne period development and provides an excellent catalogue of Queen Anne architecture. The street was laid out in 1883 and built up between 1885 and 1891; all but three of these original houses remain. Most were architect-designed, and range from small side-entrance houses averaging $4500. in cost, to full-blown Queen Anne examples costing as much as $10,000.

Although unity is provided by the consistency of lot size, setback and house height, the impression of the street is one of diversity, with a wide variety of forms and abundant decorative detail. Many of the houses have wrap-around porches, towers and bays, and a rich variety of surface textures and embellishments. Mastic work, terra cotta in swirling foliated patterns, and porch posts and balusters of varying silhouettes are particularly prominent. Windows vary in size and placement, and include much colored and leaded glass. The houses are all well-maintained and the street retains its original nineteenth century appearance.

1. Herbert Shepherd House (1886), 31-33 Garfield Street

   A center-hall, cross-gable Queen Anne house built by Herbert Shepherd, a Harvard Square grocer. Notable features of the elaborate porch include cast ornament in the form of a woman's head in the gable, a spindle screen and turned posts.

2. Edward Shepherd House (1885), 39 Garfield Street

   This gable-roofed Queen Anne house contains a Palladian motif in the gable. The unusual porch has jigsaw ornament including rosettes, in the spandrels. This was the home of Boston bookkeeper Edward Shepherd.

3. J. W. Estabrook House (1886), 45 Garfield Street

   A hip-roofed Queen Anne house with a deep porch across the facade, this 1886 structure has a round oriel bay on the corner with a pagoda turret.

(Continued)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC I. 2
Property Name: Garfield St. N.R.D	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

4. A.S. Bartlett House (1888), 49 Garfield Street

   Architect Eugene Clark designed this Queen Anne house. The wrap-around porch encircles a three-story conical turret.

5. Dewey House (1889), 55 Garfield Street

   This Queen Anne house is almost Shingle style in feeling. The arcaded, wrap-around porch has shingled posts. The house was designed by Eugene Clark.

6. Cornelius Sullivan House (1889), 67 Garfield Street

   A classic example of the Queen Anne style with a gable roof and full-width porch with a spindle screen.

7. John Rollins House (1891), 16 Garfield Street

   William Sidebottom was the architect of this Queen Anne house with a two-story, corner octagonal bay. A square oriel with rounded corners is located in the center of the facade.

8. Edward Wood House (1886), 18 Garfield Street

   This Queen Anne dwelling has outstanding porch detail; a sun-burst pattern in the gable and cut-out scroll decoration beneath a spindle screen. The house was designed by architect John Steadman.

9. Robert Farquhar House (1890), 34 Garfield Street

   A Queen Anne house with a polygonal corner turret and a wrap-around porch supporting a balustraded balcony. The detailing is Colonial Revival in style.

10. Sarah Coon House (1887), 36 Garfield Street

    James Fogerty was the architect of this cross-gabled Queen Anne house with a corner turret.

11. Bertha Thayer House (1888), 44 Garfield Street

    This cross-gabled Queen Anne house with a corner turret and a deep full-width porch was designed by architect Eugene Clark.

continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MCI.2
Property Name: Garfield St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

12. Roscoe Green House (1890), 54 Garfield Street

A commodious house with a Queen Anne silhouette and all Colonial Revival detail, designed by architects Rand & Taylor.

13. George Worcester House (1890), 58 Garfield Street

A Queen Anne house with a gable-on-hip roof and Colonial Revival detail.

14. Frank Allen House (1891), 64 Garfield Street

This Queen Anne house has a wrap-around porch with clustered columns and a corner octagonal bay.

15. Charles Farnsworth House (1897), 74 Garfield Street

This late Queen Anne house was designed by architect William Goodwin. Notable features include an octagonal bay supporting a balcony and a deep wrap-around porch.

16. Elijah Ball House (1887), 80 Garfield Street

A Queen Anne-Stick style house with excellent pavilion treatment, designed by architect James Fogerty.

The Garfield Street National Register District includes both sides of Garfield Street from Massachusetts Avenue to Oxford Street (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 11). Its boundaries delineate a dense nineteenth century streetscape of Queen Anne residences. The district represents a significant and distinguishable grouping and so meets criterion C.

-END-

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APR - 4 1986

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
Old Cambridge	I 12

USGS Map: G-6

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 38-19
38-17A
67-17
67-3

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Gray Gardens

East and West Historic District

General date or period 1922-1930

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quad: Lexington

6.366 acres

UTM's A-19/324940/4694380
B-19/324680/4694240
C-19/324580/4694300
D-19/324630/4694380
E-19/324690/4694340
F-19/324830/4694480
G-19/324900/4694470

Recorded by Therese Alduino

Organization Cambridge Hist. Com.

Date 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Most of the buildings in the Gray Gardens district were designed in the Georgian Revival style. The similarity in mass, material and placement of the buildings, as well as the short building period, make this district especially harmonious.

One of the most authentic examples of this Neo-Georgian style is 4 Gray Gardens Street (Howe and Manning, 1922). Expertly sited on a triangular plot, the brick house is well-scaled throughout and features a pilastered entrance vestibule, a simple cornice and small paned windows. A more elaborate, though stylistically less correct example can be found at 1 Gray Gardens East (A.H. Hansen, 1926). Details include an ornate entrance p ch with finials above, fans over the first story entrance and windows and trumpet corbels at the cornice. More provincial are the simple shingled houses at 14 and 16 Gray Gardens West and the clapboarded homes at 27 and 30 Gray Gardens East.

Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

Gray Gardens East and West was established in 1922 when local residents became alarmed at the prospect of a speculator buying the 8 1/2 acre Dresser estate and constructing rows of two-family suburban housing. Dresser was president of the Cambridgeport Diary Co., and the City National Bank. His estate at 60 Raymond Street, originally built by Jonas Wyeth II, was among the last to be subdivided in the Observatory Hill area of Cambridge. The Wyeth family had owned extensive property in the area as early as the mid-seventeenth century.

Enough interested persons were found to acquire the land, establish the Garden Street Trust, and agree upon a set of thirty-year restrictions. The owners' economic status was not a factor in determining the harmonious nature of the neighborhood, as the housing costs ranged from $7000 to $50,000. The street pattern was laid out by a member of the trust and provided for an average frontage of sixty-five feet. Occupancy was limited to single families; lots were not for sale to builders or speculators; and an architectural control board was established. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1922-1930.

Continued

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 12
Property Name: Gray Gardens	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Gray Gardens East and West Historic District is significant as a 1920's planned residential neighborhood that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. The best example of 1920's single family domestic architecture in Cambridge, it meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The Gray Gardens East and West National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of early twentieth century residential architecture and community design, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

The subdivision plan for Gray Gardens East and West consists of one cul-de-sac of eight houses (Gray Gardens West), and one conventional suburban block, with a small cul-de-sac of three houses at the eastern end (Gray Gardens East). The layout of Gray Gardens West has a landscaped plot separating it from Garden Street and a similiar strip within. Lots are large and well-landscaped. Architecturally, this well-maintained neighborhood contains almost exclusively Neo-Georgian homes, all originally single family. Also contributing to the marked architectural cohesiveness of the district is the fact that sixteen of its twenty-eight buildings were designed by three firms: Putnam and Cox, Duguid and Martin, and Howe and Manning.

The boundaries of the Gray Gardens East and West Historic District are very distinct. The houses included within the district are limited to those fronting on the streets laid out by the Garden Street Trust in the 1920's. Set off by 1950's University housing to the south and 1890's multi-family homes to the west and north, Gray Gardens East and West forms an entity nto itself.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	I 12
Property Name: Gray Gardens East and West	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

Although most of the houses in the district are Georgian Revival in style, there are a few noteworthy exceptions. The Hall tavern, 20 Gray Gardens West, was built in South Duxbury, Mass., and moved to Cambridge in 1930. The style is Federal, with residual High Georgian details such as the Doric entablature and pilasters that frame the elliptical doorway and the wide corner boards that are scored and painted to resemble quoins. An elaborate cornice molding includes diminutive trumpet corbels used like dentils. The shingled wall surface is an original detail. Sash is 12/12.

Also atypical of the neighborhood is 16 Gray Gardens East, designed in 1922 by Graham Carey for himself. Neo-Tudor in style, the house displays such characteristic features as half-timbering combined with unusual carved rope molding around the windows and doors and carved bargeboards.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	O.C. I 12
Property Name: Gray Gardens N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
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Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

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Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC8

1. Town Cambridge

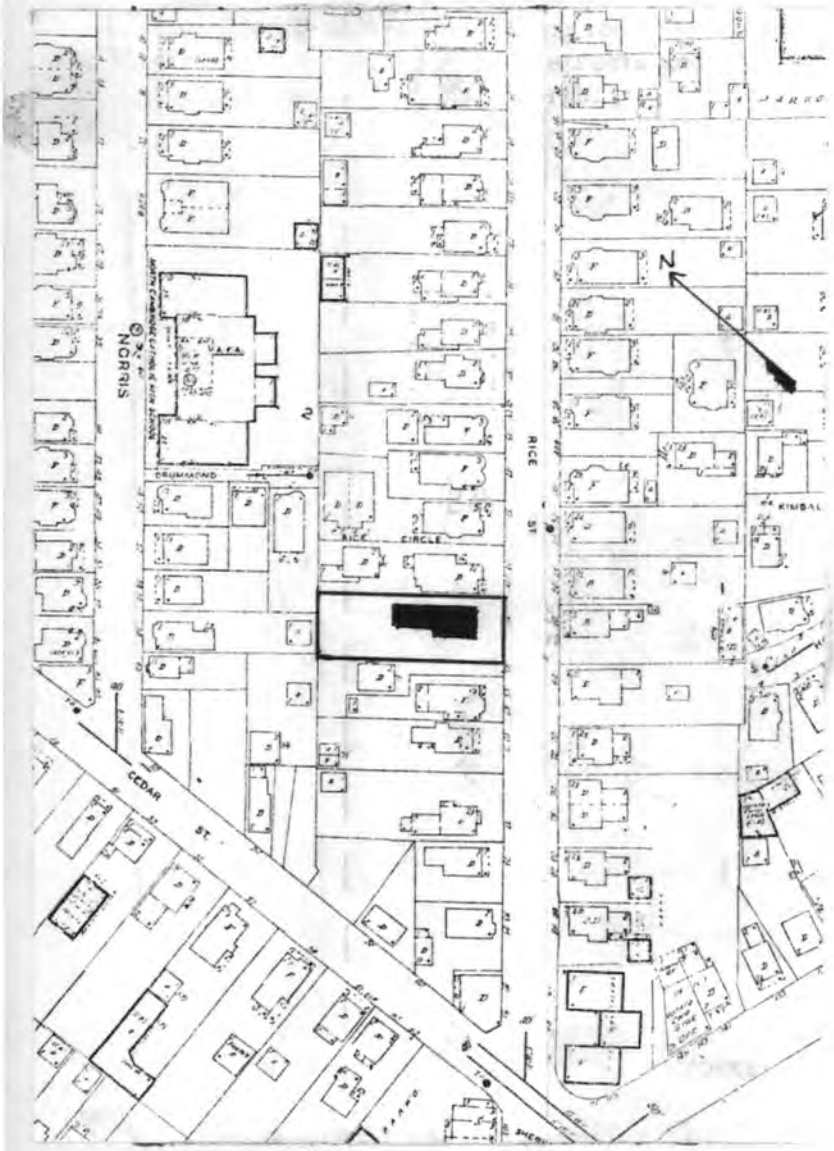
Address 59 Rice Street

Name Greek Revival Cottage

Present use residential

Present owner Alice C. Monahan
(Lexington, Mass.)

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106 - 4A



3. Description:

Date 1847

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Samuel Wright - housewright

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features full Greek Revival pediment and entablature, original fluted columns set under gable, original pedimented dormers on left side.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

20 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324650/4695530

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR # 192-81

7. Original owner (if known) Samuel J. Wright

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOV 14 1980

The house at 59 Rice Street is the finest Greek Revival house in Northwest Cambridge and one of the best-preserved porticoed cottages in the city. Carefully maintained and correctly painted white on grey, this house was designed in 1847 as a speculative venture by Samuel Wright, a local carpenter. The house has a naive quality, its heavy pedimented gable protruding over a front porch consisting of three thin Doric columns arranged in an asymmetrical pattern to frame the entrance.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB2

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-13

1. Town Cambridge

Address 20 Grey Gardens West Street

Name Hall Tavern

Present use residential

Present owner Joseph C. and Lee T. Robbins

3. Description:

Date probably late 1790s

Source

Style Federal/Late Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

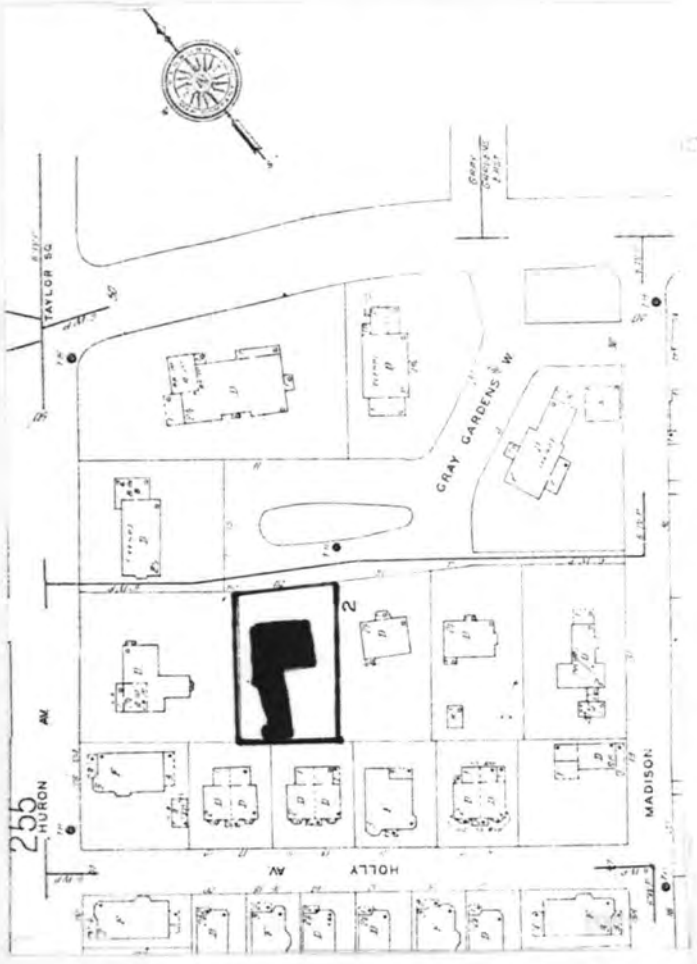
Outbuildings (describe) ------

Other features basically a Federal structure with High Georgian residual features, e.g. Doric entablature.

Altered foundation, chimney, steps probably rebuilt Date 1930

Moved Yes Date 1930

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre

Approximate frontage 70 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 25 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324670/4694260

Assessor #227-89

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) not known

Original use residential/commercial

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 20 Gray Gardens West is a Federal structure with Georgian features. The Doric entablature and pilasters frame the elliptical doorway. The doorframe itself is Federal in style. Wide corner boards are scored and painted to simulate quoins. Use of shingles for wall surface gives the house a delightful provincial quality, reinforced by the 12 over 12 windows and heavy sills.

The building, a former tavern, was moved to its present location from Duxbury in 1930, and restored by architect Clarence W. Brazer.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.2
Property Name: Hall Tavern	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Hall Tavern-Cecil Fraser House at 20 Grey Gardens West was built in South Duxbury, Massachusetts, and moved to Cambridge in 1930. It is a two-story, five-bay, center entrance house with a hip roof and a central chimney. The style is Federal, with residual High Georgian details such as the Doric entablature and pilasters that frame the elliptical doorway and the wide corner boards that are scored and painted to resemble quoins. An elaborate cornice molding includes diminutive trumpet corbels used like dentils. The shingled wall surface is an original detail. The house is unchanged from its original appearance in Duxbury.

This house is one of several Georgian and Federal period houses in Cambridge that were moved for restoration purposes in the 1920s, an indication of the regard with which houses of this period were then held. Demolition of such houses, which occurred frequently in Cambridge and elsewhere between 1890 and 1920, led to the founding of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Among the houses that were moved for restoration at that time are the John Palmer House, moved from 45 Brattle Street to 11 Hawthorne Street in 1926 (Old Cambridge N.R.D.), and the Edward Marrett House, moved to Manchester, Massachusetts, also in 1926. The area to which the house was moved, Grey Gardens, was a real estate subdivision of 1922 that "provides the best illustration in the city of the domestic architecture of the 1920s".* The majority of the buildings on the 8 1/2 acre tract were built between 1922 and 1930, and all are Georgian Revival. The Hall Tavern is, not surprisingly, the most authentic and sophisticated of the lot.

The Hall Tavern meets Criterion C as significantly representative of its type and period. The move in 1930 took place over fifty years ago, and the house has gained additional significance in its new site.

---

*Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, p. 54.

Cecil Fraser was responsible for moving the house from Duxbury, and lived in it afterwards; he was President of the Buckingham School (local, private, secondary school) and a dean of the Harvard Business School.

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FORM B - BUILDING

APR 4 1986

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM.	II B 31A

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

USGS Map #18

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 24-2A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325980/4692940
USGS Quad: Boston South

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 382-392 Harvard Street

Historic Name Richard Hapgood House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1889

Source tax records

Style Queen Anne

Architect J.R. & W.P. Richards

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .2412 acres

Setting The immediate neighborhood of 382-392 Harvard Street contains an agreeable mixture of one, two and three family houses interspersed with apartment buildings.

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Hapgood, Richard, House

382-392 Harvard Street (1889, J.R. and W.P. Richards) is a large Queen Anne style house with projecting center tower and two lower side gables with projecting side bays. Individual entrances for the six units are grouped around the center pavilion and on the end walls. Queen Anne details include turned porch posts, irregular roof line, and variegated shingles. For its imaginative use of the Queen Anne style on a multi-family house, the Richard Hapgood House meets Criterion C.

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Hapgood House marks a shift in Cambridge's development away from single-family dwellings towards multi-unit housing. After the 1870's, lack of available buildings sites, as well as rising construction and tax rates cramped the housing alternatives, especially for the lower and middle classes. The solution was multi-unit dwellings. Gradually, two and four family dwellings gave way to tenements and apartment houses based on row house precedents. 382-392 Harvard Street, a six unit apartment house disguised as an elaborate, shingled, Queen Anne single family house was among the first and most ingenious solutions to the problem. For its importance in understanding the development of multi-family dwellings in Cambridge, the Hapgood House is significant under Criterian A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA Hapgood, Richard, House	Form No: MC II B 31A
Property Name: 382-392 Harvard St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

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FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	O.C. I 6

USGS Map: HH

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 46-10A
13-25
16-3
80-19

Town Cambridge Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Harvard Houses

Historic District

General date or period 1913-1930

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

(See Attached Map)

USGS Quad: Boston South

17.146 acres

UTM References:
A: 19/325910/4693500
B: 19/325700/4692340
C: 19/325200/4692800
D: 19/325340/4693000
E: 19/325620/4692980
F: 19/325780/4692760

Recorded by B. Bunting/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964/1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 6
Property Name: Harvard Houses	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Harvard houses along the Charles River form one of Greater Boston's majestic sights. Looking more like palatial residences than college dormitories, the early buildings are set among trees which unite them as a group yet preclude visual competition between individual structures. Several towers, both classical and modern, are visible among the treetops, and the houses open toward the riverfront and parkway. The large structures fronting the river are harmonious yet individualistic. Even the later modern towers are set in a system of open spaces and paths which unite the residences at the ground level. The early undergraduate houses were designed by the architectural firm, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge and its successors during President Lowell's administration, 1909-1933. The house buildings which are less than fifty years old were designed by the successor to the same architectural firm. Peabody Terrace, the only residential complex which does not house undergraduate students, was designed by Josep Luis Sert.

In an attempt to extend the Georgian atmosphere of Old Harvard Yard to a new South Yard, the architecture of the Old Yard was originally imitated. There was no reproduction of specific buildings, because the new ones were much larger in scale. However, in the houses built before 1930, there are borrowed details from specific models.

Kirkland House uses the twin-chimneyed gable linked by a parapet found on Massachusetts Hall. McKinlock Hall features the stepped gable, volutes and paired oculus windows of the Old State House in Boston. The recessed entries with pilasters superimposed on rusticated jambs of Hollis Hall were copied in the Old Yard on Mower and Lionel Halls and later at McKinlock. The florid scroll work from the pediment of Holden Chapel is used in simpler form at Dunster House. The pedimented pavilion on a hip-roofed elevation found on Harvard Hall is used in Standish Hall. Gore Hall recalls the opulent garden facade of Hampton Court Palace as rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in the seventeenth century.

In Quincy House, Peabody Terrace and Mather House, Georgian references were eliminated altogether and a modern architectural style was used. However, even these modern designs included defined courtyard open space and became a part of the towered riverside silhouette. In fact, the riverside location is the greatest asset of all of these residential complexes presenting a strong image along the sweeping curve of the Charles River between Larz Anderson and the Western Avenue bridges.

The Eliot/Kirkland House quadrangle includes Eliot and Kirkland House, Standish Hall and the Indoor Athletic Building. The oldest building in this area is the John Hicks House. The Hicks House is a representative

Continued

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

eighteenth century Puritan dwelling, one room deep, with gambrel roof. Small and conservative in size, the central chimney and cramped, three run stairs are characteristic features. Anchoring the quadrangle and the western edge of the River Houses is Eliot House (1930, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott). One of three Harvard Houses built as a unit instead of incorporating earlier structures, it uses an irregular plot to great advantage. Built around a polygonal courtyard, Eliot House is grouped into tall pavillions with low connecting wings. The tower was derived from New York City Hall (1802). The south side of the complex opens toward the river with a monumental gate. The handsome concave facade is an introduction to Harvard for those approaching from the river. Kirkland House is composed of Smith Hall (1913, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge) and Bryan Hall and the master's residence (1930, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott) joined when the house system was instituted. A conservative Georgian design, Smith Hall displays a profusion of ornament typical of the early 1900's.

Likewise, Winthrop House is comprised of Standish and Gore Halls (1913, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge), originally built as freshman dormitories and joined together by a handsome wrought iron fence. Gore Hall is wider and has a more elaborate seven-bay limestone facade with engaged columns. This contrasts with the red brick used elsewhere in the South Yard. The windows of Gore Hall are of graduated sizes, based on English antecedents.

The Indoor Athletic Building (IAB) (1939, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott) serves as the athletic facility for the river houses. Designed in the same neo-Georgian style as its neighboring houses, the IAB's five stories, separated by three prominent string courses, are successfully disguised. Very large, arched windows are used for the first and second floors, small square ones for the intermediate zone of the third floor, and large windows without arches light the fourth and fifth floors. Small panes of uniform size are used throughout. As a result, the IAB matches its neighbors in size and scale.

The jewel in the crown, Lowell House (1929, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott) is the largest of all the houses. Consisting of two quadrangles completely enclosed by massive walls, the house is dominated by its entrance tower, which rises atop four stories, a raised cornice and a high basement. Lowell House is the center-piece of its area despite the fact that there is no shared quadrangle as there is at Eliot House.

Quincy House (1958, Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott) was the first of the new houses. Following the traditional plan of blocks of living quarters placed around a courtyard, Quincy House's modern design

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

replaces the Georgian Revival of the earlier houses, but the use of red brick with limestone trim has been continued. Quincy House is composed of four main sections: the main dormitory block, the library, the commons building and Mather Hall, originally part of Leverett House. In 1958, one range of rooms in Mather Hall was demolished to open the building to the new garden courtyard. Although Quincy House is less than fifty years old, it is an integral part of the house district. The placement of the two larger blocks along streets carrying traffic ensures a quiet garden courtyard facing to the southwest. Since the library is on stilts and does not fill the entire width of the corridor between the two dormitory sections, the vista is not entirely closed off, thereby extending the sense of space at the south end of the garden, a feeling enhanced by changes in level of a terrace against the main building. As such, the modern structures of Quincy House contributed to the district. Furthermore, Quincy House carried on a tradition from Kirkland and Winthrop Houses of combining new additions with older buildings to create a residential complex. Quincy House provides a transition between the old and new architecture in the River House District. Although modern in style, it does not clash with the older buildings in terms of massing.

McKinlock Hall (1926, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott), originally a freshman dormitory, was expanded and became Leverett House with the inception of the house system in 1930. It repeats the basic U-shape of the other older buildings. Leverett House Library and Towers (1958-59); (Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott) was built as an adjunct to Leverett House. Leverett Towers was the first high-rise building at Harvard. A two-story gate pavillion serves as a transitional link between the new towers and the older McKinlock Hall on the other side of DeWolfe Street. The landscaping and siting of the towers is the finest aspect of the design. The towers themselves are not tall enough to soar but, rather, seem to compete with the older ones.

Counterbalancing Eliot House at the other end of a curve in the river is Dunster House. The massing of this enormous symmetrical building on its small triangular lot is especially skillful. The heavy forms and large scale are reminiscent of English eighteenth century prototypes. Dunster House was designed by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott in 1929.

Harvard's newest house is Mather (1967-68; Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott). Like adjacent Dunster House, Mather occupies a triangular site but, architecturally, the building is more similar to Peabody Terrace than to the older houses. However, the walls near Dunster House are sheathed in brick while most of the rest of the building is concrete. The complex consists of four elements: a 21-story tower;

Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 6
Property Name: Harvard Houses	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

a series of 5-story wings that wrap around a trapezoidal courtyard; the commons; and the master's pavillion at the corner of Bowles and Flagg Streets. The design of Mather House presents a modern and dramatic appearance.

In 1963 when the University undertook its first building project to house graduate students, a riverside site near the undergraduate houses was selected. Sert, Jackson & Gourley designed Peabody Terrace in a very modern style. Four years later, when the University decided to build Mather House, it returned to the architectural firm that had designed the other undergraduate residence. But Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott designed a building more like Peabody Terrace in style than its own earlier designs for the other houses. In contrast to the aggressive silhouette of the three high-rise towers at Peabody Terrace, the surrounding lower buildings and courtyards of the Mather complex create a sequence of spaces which contributes to the character of the University's riverside residential district. Viewed from the river, the tower silhouettes form an imageable part of the district as well.

The River House National Register District includes a significant and distinguishable entity of imposing Georgian Revival dormitories to which later dormitory and apartment complexes, built in a modern style, have been added. All of the buildings are linked by their relationships to open space along the river and within defined courtyards. While there are four Harvard residential buildings that must be counted as non-contributing because of their age alone (Quincy House, the Leverett Towers, Mather House and Peabody Terraces) all of these buildings are significant for their associations and relationship to the Harvard House system. They should be reevaluated for their status once they have reached 50 years in age.

Historical Significance

Until the turn of the century, the area that is now occupied by the Harvard Houses was a working class neighborhood, while the river frontage was largely undeveloped except for coal and lumber yards. After Memorial Drive (originally Charles River Road) was completed, this marginal property became valuable. Under the Presidency of A. Lawrence Lowell (1909-1933) the district was developed into the Harvard House system. In contrast to President Eliot, who believed students should be responsible for their own living and social arrangements, President Lowell returned to the earlier Harvard concept of "cohabitating for Scholastical communication", and advocated housing both students and faculty so they could live together. Lowell's scheme, which was carried out with gifts totaling $13 million from Edward Harkness, marked a new era in comprehensive planning for the University. In addition to residential and eating facilities, the plan included construction of an athletics building as well. The undeveloped triangle between Kirkland House and Lowell House is not a planned open space and was not part of Lowell's scheme.

Continued

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 6
Property Name: Harvard Houses	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

President Lowell's house scheme which was implemented in 1930 was expanded under subsequent Presidencies to reflect changing architectural styles as well as the changing housing needs of the University. Peabody Terrace thus brought graduate students into the Harvard residential environments along with the faculty associated with individual undergraduate houses.

In addition to the Harvard Houses, three other buildings of earlier date within the district are of historical significance. The John Hicks House (1762) was moved from its original location at 64 Dunster Street to 64 Kennedy Street where it now serves as the Kirkland House library. According to Hicks family tradition, John Hicks participated in the Boston Tea Party. He was shot by retreating British soldiers after the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775.

Only two buildings survive among the Harvard Houses that recall the area's nineteenth century history of wharves, light industry, and working class housing. The house at 101-103 Plympton Street is a simple workers' cottage dating from 1870 with minimal Italianate detailing. Its high basement attests to the time when the Charles River was tidal and the banks were subject to flooding. On the other hand, 11 Riverview Avenue, a Colonial Revival house of 1899, is significant for its associations with the brief period between the construction of the Charles River Road after 1895 and the purchase of the area for Harvard houses in the 1920's, when the traditional riverfront industries were abolished and the banks of the Charles became a landscaped parkway.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 6
Property Name: Harvard Houses N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Harvard Houses National Register District is marked by a significant and distinguishable entity of imposing Georgian Revival dormitories designed by one firm over a period of seventeen years. To this architectural entity were added modern buildings which reflect the architectural and planning trends at the University in subsequent periods. Even the later, more modern buildings form a cohesive part of the district in that linkage of open space and consideration for transitional architectural elements help to unify the area. Possessing integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and workmanship, it meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. Initiated under the leadership of President Lowell (1904-1933), and expanded over the next 35 years, the district represents a major planned building campaign which established the House system of undergraduate education and contains an evolution of successive major building projects. The district meets Criterion A for its importance in understanding the planning and development for residential living first for the undergraduate student bodies and later for their graduate student tutors as well.

The Harvard Houses National Register District consists almost exclusively of Harvard buildings, most of them dormitories. Taking full advantage of their riverside location, the many towered buildings that face the curving sweep of the Charles between the Larz Anderson and the Western Avenue Bridges create a constantly changing interplay of forms. Away from the river, the houses form interior courtyards and open quadrangles.

The River Houses National Register District's boundaries were selected to include the dormitories erected by Harvard for its House plan of residency, plus surviving buildings from the area's earlier development plus the later more modern buildings added to the original 1930 houses. The Charles River forms a natural/man-made boundary to the south. To the northwest, the district abuts the commercial and institutional uses of Winthrop Street and, along Mt. Auburn Street, it touches the various Gold Coast dormitories and private clubs, all included in the proposed Harvard Square N.R.D.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OCI.7

1. Town Cambridge

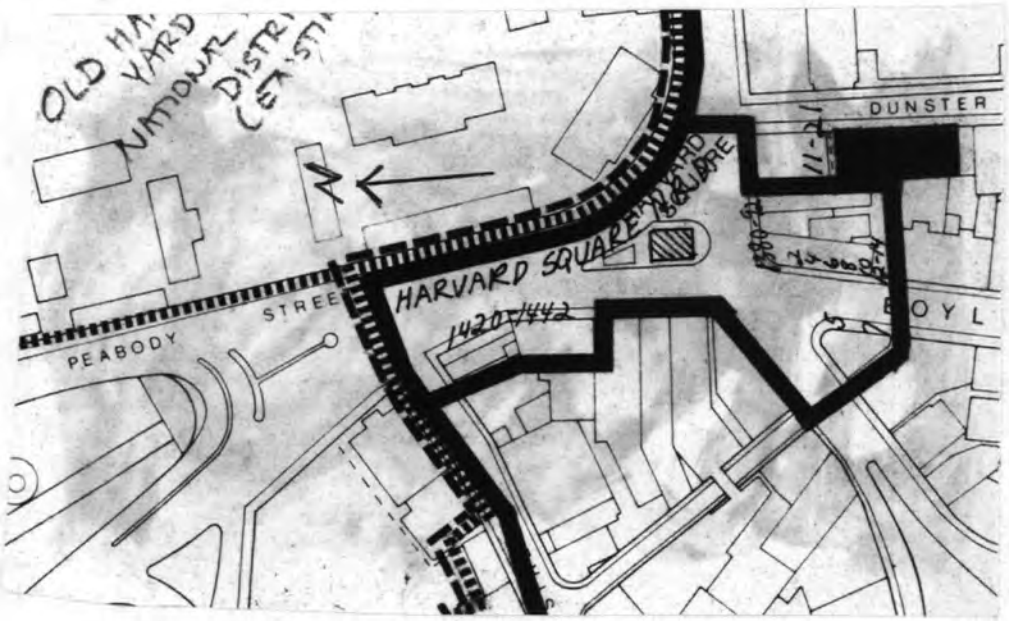
Name of area (if any) Harvard Square
National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1095-7
1095-8
1095-9
1108-31
1108-37

3. General date or period spanning from
1782 - 1908

4. Is area uniform (explain):
in style? No, mixed styles
in condition? Yes, fairly good
in type of ownership? Yes, private
in use? Primarily commercial

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

NOV 14 1980

6. Recorded by R. Rettig
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
Date 1969, 1980

1.865 Acres

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/325480/4693220

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The Harvard Square National Register District encloses within its boundaries the most famous of Cambridge's many squares. It includes two of the most famous of Cambridge's many squares. It includes two of the most significant surviving commercial buildings in Cambridge, 1384-1394 Massachusetts Avenue to 2-8 Boylston Street (which incorporates three eighteenth century commercial buildings), and Graduates Hall, begun in 1832. The Harvard Square Subway Kiosk, which was placed on the Register in 1977, is also in this district.

1. 1380-1394 Massachusetts Avenue and 2-8 Boylston Street (1782-1790; 1896)

   The commercial block at the southeast corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street is the most prominent building in Harvard Square, and incorporates the three oldest commercial buildings in Cambridge. Because of the size of the original parcel these buildings cannot be dated exactly, but include the Owen Warland tailor shop at 6-8 Boylston Street (1782 or before); the Joseph Stacey Read house at 1380-1382 Massachusetts Avenue (between 1782 and 1784), later Read's Store; and the Joseph Bartlett House at 1386 Massachusetts Avenue to 4 Boylston Street (between 1782 and 1790). These buildings were brought under single ownership in the nineteenth century and refaced with a common facade in 1896.

2. Levi Farwell Tenant House (Farwell's Corner) (1820), 10-14 Boylston Street

   This early Greek Revival building appears on the 1833 Wadsworth map. It is a brick structure with brownstone lintels and a simple projecting band of brick for a cornice. Levi Farwell was a prominent Cambridge citizen and Deacon of the First Baptist Church from 1818-44. In addition he was a State Senator (1838); a Representative in the General Court (1823-25) (1833-35) and (1844); a Selectman (1817-21); Town Clerk (1817-21); and Town Treasurer (1821-36). He played an instrumental role in organizing a central market for Cambridge, and in the building of the Town House.

(continued)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OCI.7
Property Name: Harvard Square NRD	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

3. Abbott Building (1908), Newhall & Blevins, 1-7 Boylston Street

A Georgian Revival flatiron building, with a recessed polygonal entrance vestibule flanked by monolithic granite columns. Built for Edwin Abbott, whose house is now the Longy School of Music, this commercial block stands on a triangular lot that survives from Cambridge's seventeenth century street pattern.

4. Graduates Hall - College House (1832, 1845, 1859), 1408-1442 Massachusetts Avenue

This structure is one of the oldest buildings in Harvard Square. First called Graduates Hall (because it housed law students) and later College House, this dormitory was extended in 1845 and 1859 until it stretched for 260 feet to Church Street. It contained stores on the ground floor and students rooms above. A further enlargement of 1870 added a Mansard roof and central pavilion. Graduates Hall, constructed of red brick, has its walls erected right on the property lines with no allowance for front or side yards. It was thus markedly different from the wooden dwellings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which had previously served as shops. Graduates Hall is significant for pioneering the private dormitory, a building type that would dominate Harvard Square for the next three-quarters of a century. Of the eighteen private dormitories ultimately built, Graduates Hall is one of two built by the College. It was converted to offices in the 1920s.

The Harvard Square National Register District includes properties at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, Boylston Street and Brattle Street (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 9). Boundaries were drawn to include buildings related to the commercial and transportation activity which caused this area to become a focus in this area, but to exclude other buildings while including the street area of the Square itself.

- END -

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

HA/YO

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Mid Cambridge	MC I.3

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Harvard Street National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1096-1A
" -3A
" -4A
1104-13A

3. General date or period 1850-59, 1887, 1897

4. Is area uniform (explain):

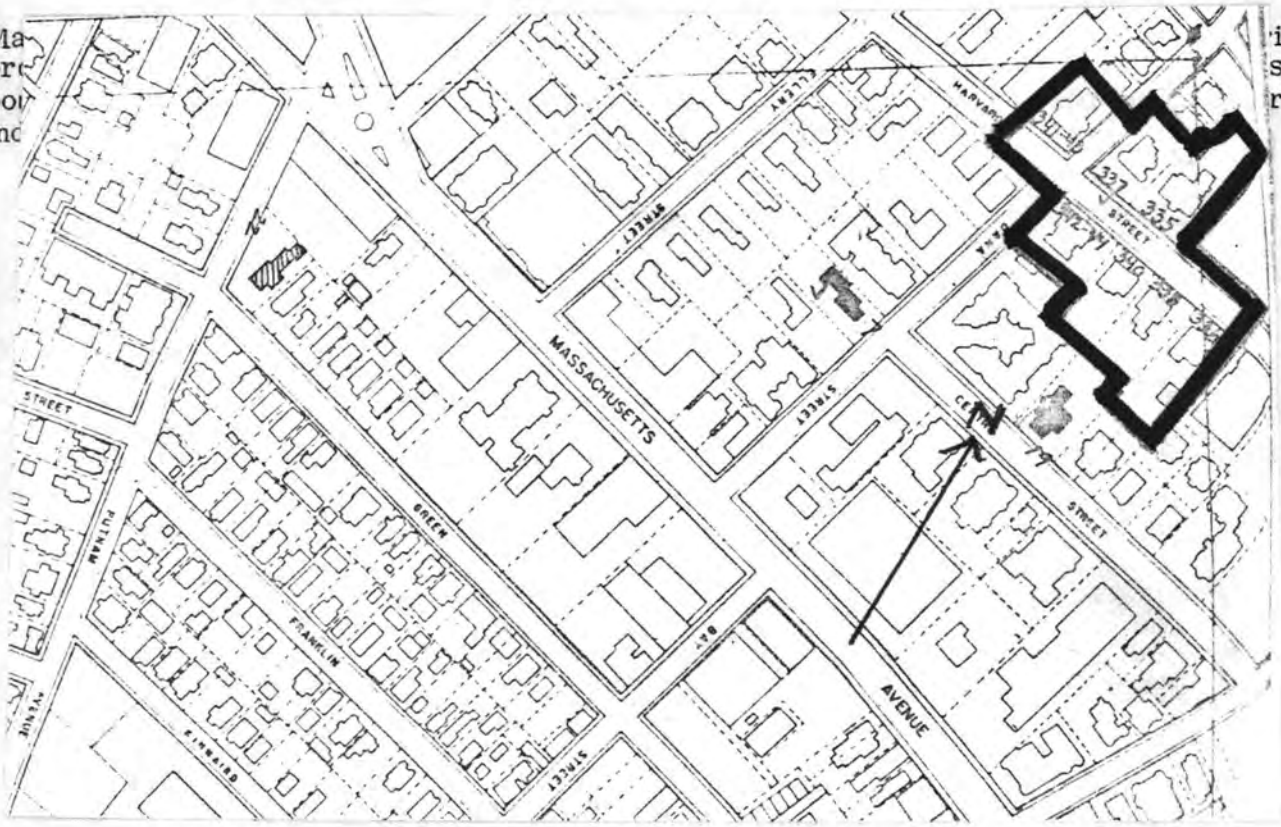
in style? no, a number of styles

in condition? yes, good to excellent

in type of ownership? yes, private

in use? yes, residential

5. Ma... pr... po... Inc... ic s- rth.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

2.009 Acres

(over)

6. Recorded by B. Bunting/R. Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964/1968

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326290/4692860

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Harvard Street is important for its many substantial houses of outstanding quality, and its role in the early suburbanization of Cambridge by prosperous Boston businessmen. Harvard Street is one of the major thoroughfares of mid-Cambridge, and although it was developed as a transportation route to Boston, no street railway or busline ever ran along it.

Harvard Street was projected as the most direct road from Old Cambridge to Boston, and was laid out over the active objections of Judge Francis Dana (see Opposition House, q.v.), whose estate occupied the top of Dana Hill. Promoted by real estate interest, the street was soon lined by suburban villas. It was first laid out as Canal Street in 1801 in Cambridgeport, and by 1803, eight years after the construction of the West Boston Bridge, extended as far as Lee Street. The whole length from the West Boston Bridge to Harvard Square was opened to traffic in 1808. In the 1830s, the stretch from Prospect Street to Quincy Square was parceled into house lots. By 1854 over thirty houses had been built, among them some of the finest Greek Revival mansions in the city. Each successive building style from Italianate to Colonial Revival brought fine examples to the street. Most of these houses were large single-family residences set high above the street.

Fully developed by 1896, Harvard Street was one of the handsomest streets in the city. Despite the unfortunate intrusion of apartment buildings in the 1920s and again in the 1960s, the street retains much of its original appearance.

1. 335 Harvard Street (1850), James P. Melledge House

   A wide-pilastered, monitor-roofed Greek Revival mansion that was the residence of James P. Melledge, a Boston commission merchant. The grounds of the house originally extended to Dana Street. A stable in the rear dates from later in the nineteenth century.

2. 337 Harvard Street (1887), James P. Kelley, architect

   James P. Kelley was the architect of this elegant hip-roofed Colonial Revival house of refined scale. Noteworthy features include the elliptical front porch, recessed shell motif

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

above the entrance, Palladian window and dormers with swan's neck pediment.

3. 341-43 Harvard Street (1855-56)

A well-preserved brick double house in a square expression of the Italianate style.

4. 336 Harvard Street (1858), Caleb Warner House

Notable features of this center-gabled Bracketed-Italianate house include a small projecting center pavilion and hood moldings on the windows of the upper story. This house was built for Caleb Warner, a cashier at the Bank of Commerce in Boston.

5. 338 Harvard Street (1859), Amos Frothingham House

One of the few remaining pattern book Gothic houses in Mid-Cambridge. Gothic Revival elements include pointed arch wall dormers on the asymmetrical facade. The original owner was Amos Frothingham, a cashier at the Tremont Bank in Boston.

6. 340 Harvard Street (1897), William Goepper House, Arthur Vinal architect

Arthur Vinal was the architect of this Colonial Revival house, which retains the asymmetrical facade arrangement of the Queen Anne style, but a total effect of formal clarity and linear precision reminiscent of Federal architecture. Goepper was the owner of a large steam barrel factory in East Cambridge.

7. 342-44 Harvard Street (1857) Samuel Baker Rindge House.

This stylistically up-to-date Mansard house was the residence of Samuel B. Rindge, a successful shipping merchant and banker in the Boston-Cambridge area. His son, Frederick H. Rindge, gave a succession of gifts to the City of Cambridge in memory of his father: the Public Library, City Hall and the Manual Training School.

The Harvard Street National Register District marks the summit of Dana Hill and includes portions of Harvard Street between Ellery and Hancock Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Maps 3 and 5). Boundaries were selected to include the large nineteenth century residences which once distinguished this street.

-END-

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

APR 4 1986

Mid Cambridge

USGS MAP #20

RECEIVED JUL 25 1986 MASS. HIST. COMM.

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address Corner of Quincy & Harvard Streets

Historic Name Harvard Union

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number

Use: Present dining facility

Original dining facility and club house

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1900

Source building permit

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Style Neo-Georgian

Architect McKim, Mead & White

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved N/A Date N/A

Approx. acreage 1.17 acres

Setting East side of Quincy Street, opposite Lamont Library

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date December 1985

UTM: 19/325850/4693080
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

Valerie A Talmage
SHPO 12/8/86

4/4/86

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Bunting, Bainbridge & Floyd, Margaret Henderson, ed. Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985, pp. 83-84.

Roth, Leland M. McKim, Mead & White, Architects. New York: Harper & Row, 19 , pp. 218-219.

10M - 7/8:

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Cambridge, Mass. Mid-Cambridge Cambridge MRA	
Harvard Union	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The design of the Harvard Union, McKim, Mead & White's first major building on the Harvard campus, reflects the firm's desire to integrate the new building with its eighteenth century neighbors, as earlier evidenced in their Johnston Gate (1890). The Neo-Georgian Union with its limestone quoins and escutchions is more closely related to English Georgian rather than the American Colonial prototypes employed by the Coolidge office. Of imposing scale, the Harvard Union makes good use of its small and difficult site to clearly define the boundary of the Harvard campus along Harvard Street, while maintaining a sense of scale with the smaller structures it faces along Quincy Street. This intimacy was further enhanced with the addition of the Varsity Club in 1911 by Thomas Mott Shaw. The Harvard Union meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places, as a significant example of the neo-Georgian style, typical of the McKim office.

Historical Significance

The Harvard Union was erected with a gift of $150,000 from Mayor Henry Lee Higginson, who worked with the McKim office on a number of local projects including Boston's Symphony Hall. The Union was intended by its donor to provide an attractive gathering place for students not wealthy enough to afford the luxuries of a Gold Coast Club, as well as to commemorate the Harvard volunteers who died in the Spanish-American War. The Union's interiors incorporate sculpture, painting and carved heraldic paneling and provide an extension of the English image envisioned by Ware & Van Brunt in Memorial Hall (1866-1878) and later employed by the Coolidge firm in its River Houses of the 1930's.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

4/4/88

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

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Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

4/4/84

Owner Objection

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
Old Cambridge	I 8

USGS Map: HY

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 85-12A
84-27A
84-23A

Town Cambridge Mass
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Harvard Yard

Historic District

General date or period 1628-1973, but principally 1718-1930.

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

(See Attached Map)

USGS Quads: Boston North and Boston South

26.814 acres

UTM References:
A: 19/325860/4693340
B: 19/325800/4693060
C: 19/325500/4693200
D: 19/325540/4693480

Recorded by Therese Alduino

Organization Cambridge Hist. Comm.

Date 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

(See Attached Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

(See Attached Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

(See Standard Bibliography)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Old Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	I 8
Property Name: Harvard Yard	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Harvard Yard National Register District consists entirely of institutional buildings of various types: dormitories, classrooms, libraries and a church. In its present state, the district comprises an orderly series of small and large quadrangles enclosed by an elaborate wrought iron fence which work together to create an area of character and tranquility just a few steps from the bustle of Harvard Square.

The Old Yard contains several eighteenth century buildings, most of which are three or four stories and built of brick. The oldest building, the gambrel roofed Massachusetts Hall (NHL), dates from 1718. Other Georgian buildings include Holden Chapel (1742), Hollis Hall (1762, Thomas Dawes), a three part composition whose center pavillion breaks forward to carry a pediment, and Harvard Hall (1764). Wadsworth House (1726), a two story gambrel roof Georgian dwelling, is the only wooden building in the Old Yard.

Charles Bulfinch designed Stoughton Hall (1804) and the granite University Hall (1813). Later nineteenth century brick buildings such as Grays Hall (1862, N.J. Bradlee), Thayer Hall (1869, Ryder & Harris), Weld Hall (1870, Ware & Van Brunt), and Matthews Hall (1871, Peabody & Stearns), in spite of their ornamentation and more massive scale, blend well with the earliest buildings. Both Weld and Matthews, which face each other, display the profusion of gables, bays and projections characteristic of the Queen Anne style, while Grays and Thayer reflect the more simple facades of their Georgian counterparts, Holworthy and Stoughton. Also successful is the ring of Neo-Georgian buildings from Phillips Brooks House (1898, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow) to Lehman Hall (1924, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott).

Dominating Tercentenary Theatre east of the Old Yard are Widener Library (1913, Horace Trumbauer) and Memorial Church (1931, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott). Memorial Church has two substantial Doric porticoes; the one facing Widener Library balances that building's mass. The church's steeple is modelled after Boston's Christ Church (Old North Church). Proceeding east, Robinson Hall (1900, McKim, Mead & White), built for the school of architecture, displays classical stylistic references, as befitted the prevailing taste of the architectural profession at the turn of the century. Sculptural fragments adorn the facade, along with placques inscribed with the names of the architectural gods of the time. Modelled after Robinson Hall, Emerson Hall (1904, Guy Lowell) employs similar massing and materials and many of the same architectural devices such as pilasters and engaged columns. Also by Guy Lowell is the three story brick President's House at

Continued

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

17 Quincy Street (1911). Widener Library and Memorial Church give the New Yard coherence and focus by virtue of their monumental size and large scale detail which replication of the Old Yard would not have done. Behind Memorial Church is Canaday, a non-contributing group of buildings built in 1973.

Forming a transition between the Tercentenary Theater and the quadrangle to the east is Sever Hall (NHL; 1878, H.H. Richardson). Both facades of Sever Hall are equally important. The contained outline of the building and its solid brick mass clearly define the shape of the open spaces upon which it fronts, as well as make it compatible with the older structures of the Yard. Sever Hall departed from precedent in having fenestration keyed to interior function and unique brick ornament on all four sides. This cut and molded brick was produced in the brick yard of J.L. Sands and Son of North Cambridge. The low arches of the two entrances, twin cylindrical towers, and high hipped roof are other distinguishing characteristics of this Richardson building.

The remaining portion of the district consists mostly of twentieth century buildings, including Houghton Library (1947, Perry, Shaw and Hepburn) and Lamont Library (1947, the Shepley office). Houghton's delicate Federal Revival Style and pale red brick set it apart from the other Yard buildings, while Lamont was Harvard's first contemporary building. The quadrangle they form is the least successful in the Yard, as they were not planned to relate to each other across a quadrangle space. In addition, the buildings lack architectural unity present in the buildings in the other quadrangle areas. The consistent use of the quadrangle to organize buildings and open space breaks down in this area as well as at Canaday (1973, Ezra D. Ehrenkrantz). Beneath the former quad lies Pusey Library (1973, Hugh Stubbins) which is underground except for the entrance facing Widener Library.

Historical Significance

When Harvard College was founded in 1636, this district was principally utilized by neighboring property owners as an ox pasture, cornfields and orchards. While several wooden and brick clasrooms/dwellings were built in the seventeenth century on the site of Harvard Yard, none remain. These early buildings represented a determined effort by the college to house students and faculty together in an academic community.

Massachusetts Hall, the fifth major building erected by the collete, is the oldest that remains. Together with other early buildings of the college, it formed a quadrangle; however, the buildings

Historical Significance (cont'd)

were oriented outward rather than inward as they are today. The next oldest surviving structure, Wadsworth House, was constructed in 1726 as an official residence for Harvard presidents, a use continued until 1849. Other surviving buildings originally facing outward are Holden Chapel (1742), Hollis Hall (1762) and Harvard Hall (1764), the first college building without living quarters. These buildings were used as troop dormitories during the siege of Boston, 1775-1776, when the college was in exile in Concord.

The reorientation of the early buildings took place as the center of gravity of the college shifted from the small western quadrangle to the present Yard with the construction of Holworthy and University Halls in 1811 and 1813. It was Charles Bulfinch who was foresighted enough to see that the land acquired to the east in the last decade of the eighteenth century would be needed for future expansion of the University. His University Hall was designed to face equally both the Old Yard and the present Tercentenary Theatre.

The fifty-four years between the completion of University Hall in 1815 and the active building campaign inaugurated by President Eliot in 1869 represents an uncertain interim. Within the Yard, the placement of five new buildings imposed limitations on later development. Of the five buildings constructed within the Yard during this period, only two remain, Boylston Hall (1857, 1871) and Grays Hall.

Much of Harvard Yard as it is known today took form under President Eliot (1869-1909): the old dormitory quadrangle was largely completed; the scale of the Tercentenary Theatre was established and the eastern third along Quincy Street was brought into the planning of the larger, unified Yard. In 1871, the president reported the expenditure of $4,000 for landscaping and outlined a plan for the growth of the Yard. A few years later, Sever Hall became the first important university building erected in the eastern third of the Yard. The Memorial Fence, begun in 1901 from the designs of McKim, Mead & White, connected several existing gateways and further united the Yard.

President Eliot's building campaign was ambitious, but also somewhat random. Under Lowell (1904-33) there was a deliberate acceptance of the Georgian Revival style and a recognition of the necessity of comprehensive planning. These intents were first set forth in E.J.A. Duquesne's 1913 plan for the future expansion of the University, and later solidified by the "Study For the Future Grouping of Buildings" begun in 1922 by Coolidge & Shattuck and later carried through by the successor firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: I 8
Property Name: Harvard Yard	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The greatest change in the Yard during this period was the construction of Widener Library and Memorial Church which form the focal point of the widely dispersed quadrangles. Two earlier buildings, Appleton and Gore, were demolished. Finally, two other decisions of the Lowell Administration were important in formulating the cohesive and unified feeling within Harvard Yard: a series of seven structures along Massachusetts Avenue, built between 1924-1930, cloister the Yard and screen out the noise and visual disarray of Harvard Square.

None of the four buildings constructed within the district since the Lowell administration; Houghton Library, Lamont Library, Pusey Library, and Canaday Hall, are presently considered contributing by reason of their recent dates. They do not, at present, seem to strengthen the traditional image of Harvard Yard. In addition, the 1983 Gatehouse, a number of gates to the yard, and several contemporary sculptures that are all less than 50 years old must be considered non-contributing at this time. They should all be evaluated for their significance once they have reached 50 years in age.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge MA Cambridge MRA	Form No. I 8
Property Name: Harvard Yard N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Harvard Yard National Register District is significant as the most important evolutionary grouping of historic college buildings in the nation. In addition to its numerous associations with the history of American education and the architectural values represented by the various buildings, the district forms one of the finest man-made spaces in the country. Finally, recent excavations in Cambridge indicate that the district has archaeological significance. These excavations succeeded in locating seventeenth century archaeological features and artifacts in undisturbed contexts. Possessing integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and workmanship, the Harvard Yard National Register District is principally significant under Criterion C as a distinguishable entity whose complimentary components were designed by some of the finest architects of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It also qualifies under Criterion A as being associated with the broad patterns of educational history and campus development; under Criterion B for its associations with numerous important people who educated and were educated at Harvard; and under Criterion D as an archaeological resource associated with an early Colonial settlement. The Harvard Yard National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of architecture, landscape architecture and education, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and Its Environs in Cambridge.

The Harvard Yard National Register District can be divided into three subareas. The Old Yard consists of a large, tree-shaped, roughly rectangular open space, surrounded by several subsidiary quadrangles, and contains the oldest buildings owned by the University. The central space, or Tercentenary Theatre derives its focus from two monumental early twentieth century buildings: Widener Library and Memorial Church, both of which replaced earlier college buildings. The final area consists of the partial quadrangles to the east of Tercentenary Theatre. The result of more than three centuries of growth and several planning schemes, the district derives its cohesiveness from its focus on space, i.e., the basic quadrangle unit, rather than buildings, with several buildings being important to more than one space.

The Harvard Yard National Register District includes all properties within Harvard Yard as defined by the surrounding fence. The Yard is further enclosed by tightly spaced brick dormitories to the south and west, and is walled off from the Harvard Square commercial district. To the north, it borders the institutional complex of the North Yard and Memorial Hall. The eastern boundary is Quincy Street.

Staple to Inventory Form at Bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I.2

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Hastings Square National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-8A/9
1103-6
1103-12
1103-15

3. General date or period 1860-1890

4. Is area uniform (explain):

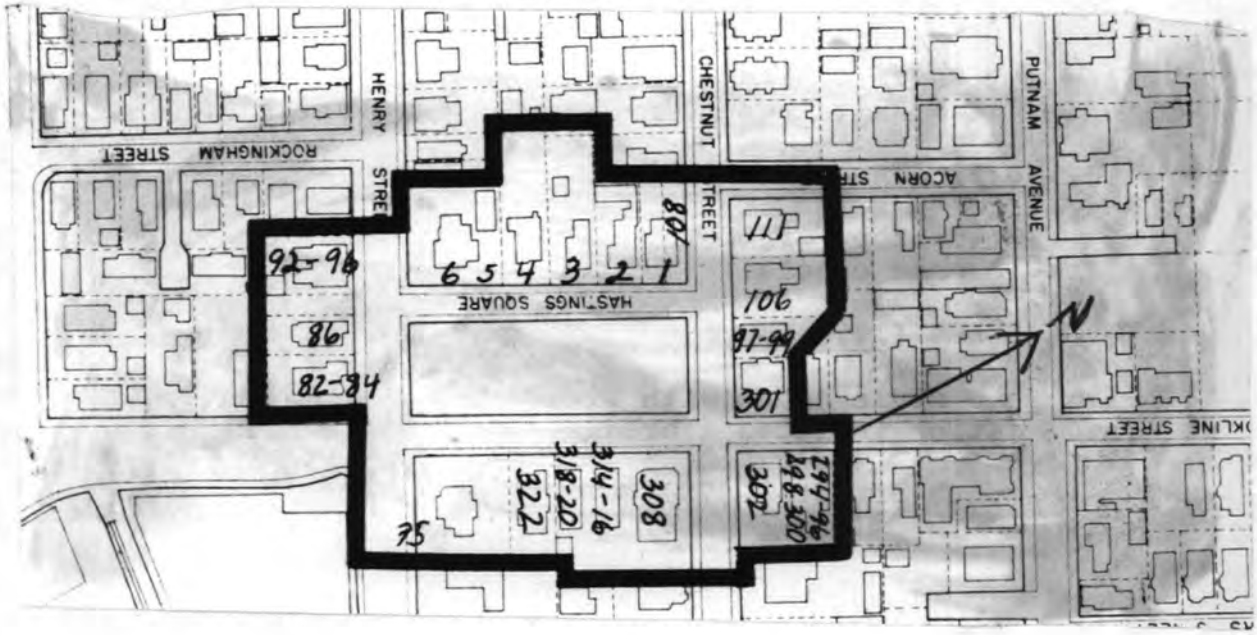
in style? Yes, primarily Queen Anne

in condition? Yes, good - excellent

in type of ownership? Yes, individually owned

in use? Yes, residential

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

5.050 Acres

(over)

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting/Robert Rettig/Harriet White
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964/1968/1980

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
A: 19/326220/4691440
B: 19/326380/4691300
C: 19/326250/4691120
D: 19/326080/4691300

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Hastings Square and adjacent Henry Street comprise one of the finest Queen Anne period neighborhoods in Cambridge. The Dana heirs conceived of the idea of this residential square in the 1830s. After a revision of their original plan, houses began to be constructed in 1852. The opening of the Cottage Farm Bridge (now called the Boston University Bridge) at the foot of Brookline Street, made Hastings Square a desirable place to live. The neighborhood, which has always been middle class, stands on a low rise above the Charles River. Large, imposing Queen Anne dwellings border Parrow Park on all four sides. Examples of subsequent architectural styles add to the variety.

Three of the earliest houses, built during the 1860's, were occupied by a tailor, a carpenter and a builder. Later, more elaborate houses were built for prosperous businessmen, such as 75 Henry Street (1892, Hartwell and Richardson) and 5 Hastings Square (1884). They were the residences of George Hutchinson, a manufacturer of parlor organs, and Lewis Thayer, a Faneuil Hall merchant, respectively.

1. 301 Brookline Avenue (1869)

   A Bracketed Italianate house built in 1869. Has characteristic rounded window, bracketed cornice and steep roof.

2. 302 Brookline Avenue (1887), Rand & Taylor, architects

Picture-Survey Vol.3, P. 74

   Queen Anne Shingle Style house in original condition with extensive use of shingles laid out in a variety of patterns.

3. 308 Brookline Avenue (1870)

   A large two-story Bracketed Mansard with two two-story bays and glass enclosed cupola.

Picture also in survey Vol.3.P74

4. 105 Chestnut (1875)

   Queen Anne style house with side ell and recessed front entrance. Ornamentation includes a bracketed bay and fairly elaborate porch.

(continued)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT I.2
Property Name: Hastings Sq. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

5. 111 Chestnut Street (1875)

Identical to 105 Chestnut with slightly more elaborate ornamentation.

6. 6 Hastings Square (1884)

Picture

Large Queen Anne two-story house with large cross-gable.

7. 75 Henry Street, 1892, Hartwell & Richardson

Large Queen Anne house on corner lot with elaborate ornamentation. Roof features conical and pyramidal caps over the bays.

Picture also in survey Vol. 3, p 74.

92 Henry ST. discussed in Survey, Vol. 3 p. 73-4

The Hastings Square National Register District includes the block of houses which front on Hastings Square, including portions of Henry, Brookline and Chestnut Streets plus Hastings Square (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 6). Its boundaries delineate the visual edges of Hastings Square and include properties appropriate to its late nineteenth century development.

- END -

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIA1

1. Town Cambridge

Address 2067-89 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Henderson Carriage Repository

Present use commercial

Present owner Conal Doyle ~~C.~~ T. Realty ~~Trust~~

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-22

3. Description:

Date 1892

Source deed records

Style Mill construction with Queen Anne influence

Architect Charles Park

Exterior wall fabric brick

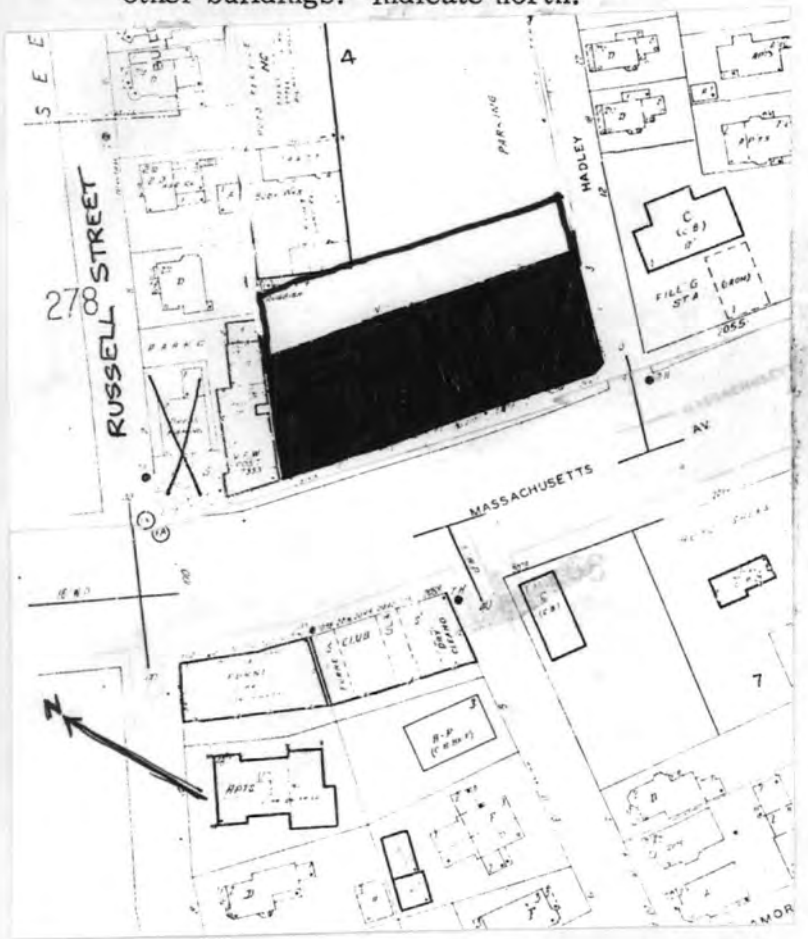
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features of brick construction, repository known mainly for its huge mass, and one of few remaining buildings associated with carriage trade.

Altered Yes - corner tower removed. Date unknown

Moved No Date ---------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 218 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

(over)

Assessor # 181-88

UTM-BOSTON NORTH
19/325200/4695210

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Henderson family

Original use industrial/commercial

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Henderson Carriage Repository is one of two surviving buildings associated with the once extensive carriage building industry in Cambridge. The Henderson family were the most renowned carriage builders in North Cambridge. Robert Henderson, a blacksmith, opened a smithy on North Massachusetts Avenue in 1841 and, in 1862, opened a small factory where he began to build carriages with his two sons. In 1869 the Henderson family erected what was then the largest industrial building in North Cambridge on the site of the present building. Although this structure burned in 1892, it was immediately replaced by the present building, which was designed by Charles Park of Boston.

The building is 218 feet long, 85 feet wide and five stories high. The first story was intended and continues to be used for commercial purposes. While in use as a carriage repository, the four upper floors held an estimated 2000 assorted carriages.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB21

1. Town Cambridge

Address 29 Buckingham Street

Name Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson House

Present use residential

Present owner William & Neva Fowler

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-17

3. Description:

Date 1880

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

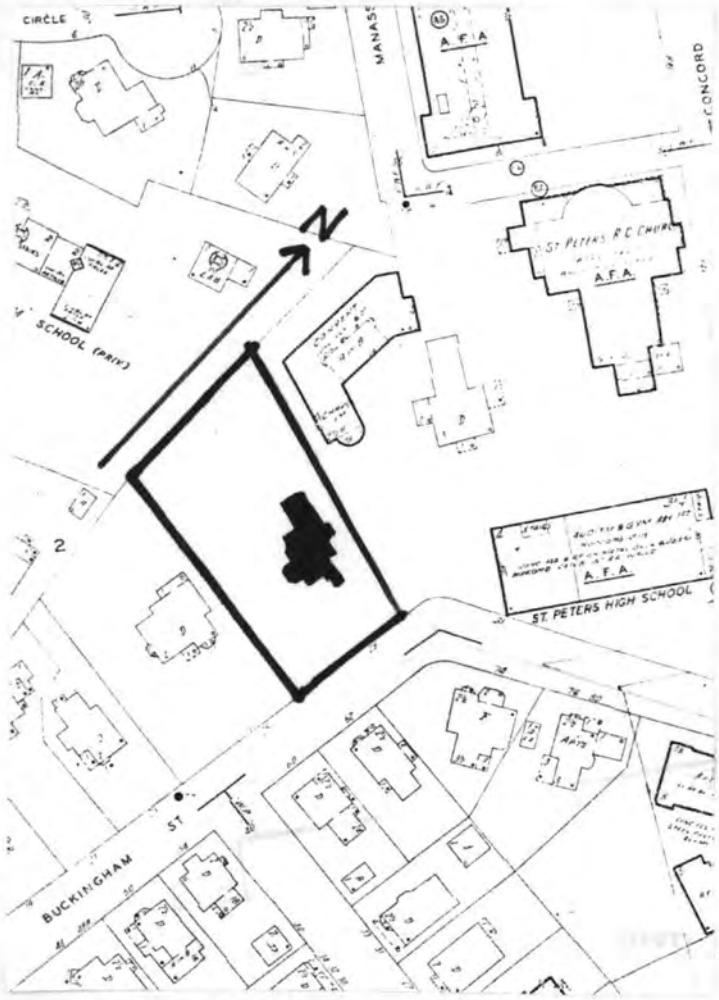
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features a building of modest size, double dutch front door, 9/9 window sashes, shingled.

Altered Yes-1story wood addition----------Date 1888

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 88 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 42 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324590/4694000

Assessor # 226 - 2

30M-5-77

7. **Original owner (if known)** Thomas Wentworth Higginson

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	XX	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	XX
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

This was the home of Thomas W. Higginson, an abolitionist, reformer, and author, who was born in Cambridge in 1823 and graduated from Harvard College at the age of seventeen. After several years spent teaching, he graduated from Harvard Divinity School in 1847 and started a career as a Unitarian minister. Eventually, Higginson became a leading proponent of women's suffrage and the abolition of slavery. He wrote numerous articles and was an early contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, and was a commander of the first Black regiment in the Union Army during the Civil War. Although Higginson aspired to be a poet, he is better known for his discovery and encouragement of Emily Dickinson than for his own writings. He lived in the house from 1880 until his death in 1911.

While the house is basically a modest Queen Anne style, it is notable in that it has moved completely beyond the Stick Style to include picturesque features and shingles. The latticed arch, curved pedimental relief, steep pitch and bracket supports of the entrance porch are all characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The entire second floor and gable are shingled. The house has been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

NOV 14 1980

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB1

1. Town Cambridge

Address 17 Brown Street

Name Aaron Hill House

Present use residential

Present owner Natalie Saville Hewitt
Dwight Andrews

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-36

3. Description:

Date c. 1754

Source Deed records

Style Late Georgian/Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

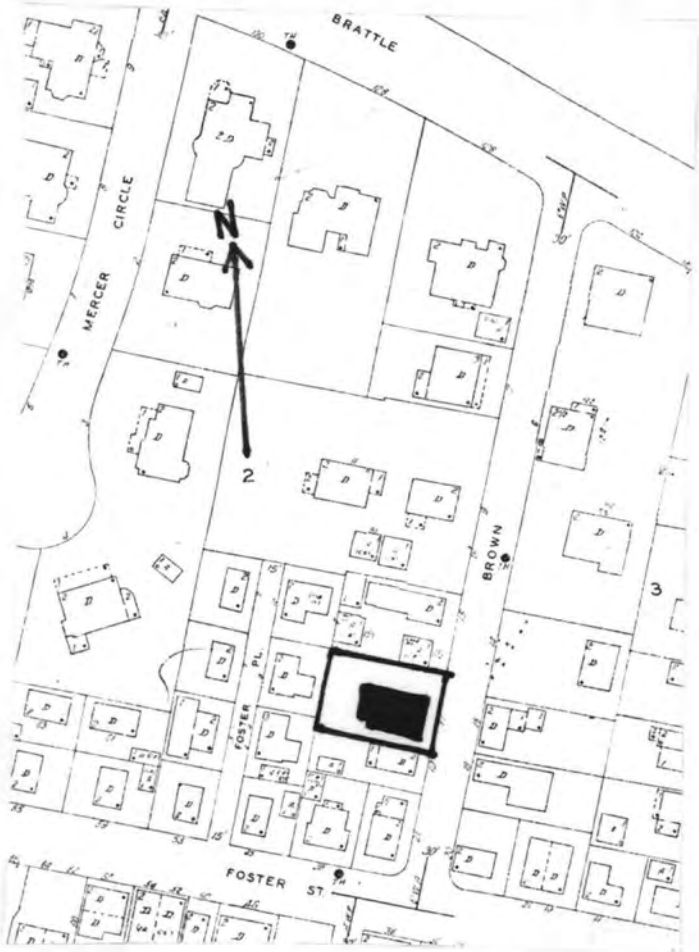
Outbuildings (describe) garages

Other features originally built as a two-story structure, now three stories, gambrel roof.

Altered Altered -Yes Date c. 1867

Moved Yes Date c. 1867

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 53 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

8 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- LEXINGTON
19/324680/4693520

ASSESSOR # 220-60

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Aaron Hill

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

NOV 14 1980

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Aaron Hill house was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century at what is now the site of 99 Brattle Streeet. Built originally as a two story house, a third story was added when the house was moved to its present location c. 1867. The original roof was probably quite steeply pitched and was later lowered by converting it into a gambrel.

Other features include a number of interesting nine-over-six, and eight-over-twelve windows on the rear (south) elevation, and a bowing of the window lintels on the second story.

Hill was the First Church Deacon and a prominent salesman. As with most early Cambridge buildings extant, the Hill house has survived due to a move. When the Episcopal Theological School began developing at 99 Brattle Street, the house was moved to a nearby side street. Despite this, the building still merits recognition for its architectural importance.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.1
Property Name: Aaron Hill House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Deacon Aaron Hill (1730-1792) was a prominent Cambridge mason who held various positions in the town government as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor; he was also a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1789-90 and Deacon of the First Church, 1774-92. The Hill House was moved from Brattle Street in 1867-68 and raised one story. As built it was a two-story gambrel, the present first story having been put under it when it was moved. Descriptions of it before it was moved speak of it as a large low house, painted white, with green blinds and a piazza across the west end (the end now facing Brown Street).

Comparable structures surviving in Cambridge have almost all been moved from their original sites. They include the Daniel Watson House, 30 Elmwood Avenue (1754, Old Cambridge N.R.D.), moved from North Cambridge in 1960; the Abraham Watson House, 181-183 Sherman Street (c. 1750, N.R.), moved in 1850; the Edward Marrett House (1760), moved from Dunster Street to Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1926; the John Hicks House, 64 Boylston Street (1762, Harvard Houses N.R.D.), moved in 1928; and the James Munro House, 8 Willard Street (by 1765, Old Cambridge N.R.D.), moved in 1908.

This house is one of seven of the period remaining in Cambridge, all but one of which have been moved from their original locations, that were occupied by patriots during the Revolution and which illustrate the social and architectural distinctions between the Tories, with their elegant mansions on Brattle Street, and the patriots, who occupied more modest vernacular houses. It meets Criterion A for its associations with the Revolutionary period in Cambridge, Criterion B for its associations with an important local figure, and Criterion C as an example of Mid-18th century residential architecture.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB3

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-22A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 144 Coolidge Hill Street

Name Joseph Holmes House

Present use residential

Present owner Elizabeth G. Ferry

3. Description:

Date 1801, 1929

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect John Holmes, housewright

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

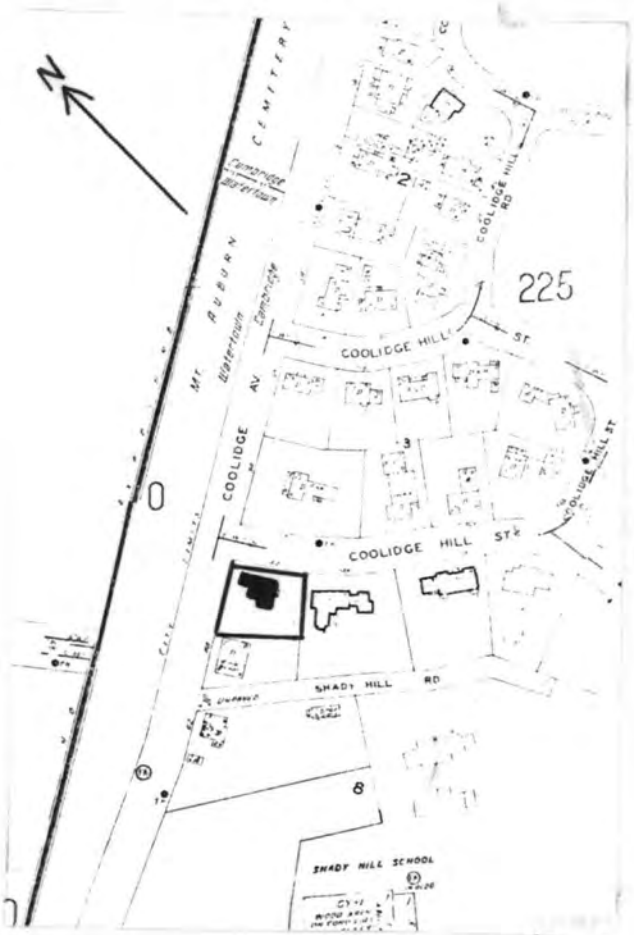
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features small Federal house featuring a porch with delicate triglyphs, papyrus leaf capitals.

Altered Yes- service wing added Date 1929

Moved Yes Date 1929

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 18 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - NEWTON
19/323790/4693060

ASSESSOR # 242A - 127

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Joseph Holmes

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This trim Federal house was originally located at 15 Appian Way and moved to its present location and the service wing added in 1929.

The square plan house is adapted to its narrow lot by being turned with the entrance toward the side yard. The porch has delicate triglyphs, papyrus leaf capitals and an elliptical fan. Records indicate that John Holmes, father of Joseph Holmes, built other dwellings in Cambridge during the early nineteenth century.

The relocation of the house in 1929 when there was increasing pressure for development in Harvard Square saved it from demolition. The dearth of buildings of this early date makes this house worthy of recognition on its architectural merits despite the move.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.3
Property Name: Joseph Holmes House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Joseph Holmes House is one of only 28 houses remaining in Old Cambridge which were built between 1800 and 1833, a period in which development in Cambridge was taking place in East Cambridge and Cambridgeport at the expense of the older section of town. The house is an unpretentious example of a rather standard, five bay, center entrance Federal period house that is significant because of its relative rarity and excellent state of preservation.

Its present location in Coolidge Hill, a real estate subdivision of the 1920s, is indicative of the regard shown for Federal houses during that period and the frequency with which they were moved. Other examples of this trend are the Hall Tavern (also nominated), built in 1798 and moved from Duxbury in 1930, and the Edward Marrett House, built in 1760 and moved from Dunster Street to Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1926.

The Holmes House is significant under Criterion C, as embodying the distinctive characteristics of its type and period.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Rec'd 11/21/82

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number_____

SKETCH MAP
Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.

See attached

Town Cambridge

Address 11 Forest Street

Historic Name Homer-Lovell House (Cambridge MRA)

Use: Original residence

Present two-family residence

Ownership: [x] Private individual
Private organization_____

Public_____

Original owner William Frost, Jr.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1867

Source Middlesex County Deeds

Style Second Empire

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) converted to two-family residence & east entry added (ca. 1920-1930)

Moved no Date N/A

Approx. acreage less than 1/4

Setting mixed mid-nineteenth century sub-urban district with early twentieth century apartment houses

Recorded by B.R. Pfeiffer

Organization ACT for Massachusetts

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Standing at the northwest corner of Forest and Frost Streets, in a residential area of free-standing wood-frame houses and brick apartment blocks, the Homer-Lovell House consists of two sections, or a 2 1/2 storey main house (south) with a side-hall plan, and a 2 storey rear wing (north), both of which rest on brick foundations and are covered with clapboards.

The main house is enclosed by a bell-cast mansard roof covered with fish-scale slates; elevations are trimmed with corner boards and a wide cornice with paired brackets. Windows contain 2/2 sash set in surrounds with moulded hoods. Sash in bay windows consists of 2/2 in the bay's widest opening and 1/1 in side faces; these windows are set in unmoulded surrounds above panelled bases and beneath bracketed cornices. The mansard roof has gabled dormers each of which has a single arched opening containing 2/2 sash. (see continuation sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Homer-Lovell House possesses integrity of design, materials and setting as well as historical associations with the suburban development of Mid-Cambridge in the last half of the nineteenth century.

Built near the Porter Square Railroad Station, which provided direct commuter transport to Boston during the mid-nineteenth century, the Homer-Lovell House is a good and well-preserved example of the type of Second-Empire style architecture that predominated in the early development of this section of Cambridge as a well-to-do suburb of Boston. Although houses of this type were once relatively common in this area, apartment house construction in the twentieth century and the conversion of former single-family houses to apartments have left relatively few intact examples. The house retains all of the important features of its original design, including bay windows, moulded window hoods, panelled front doors, bracketed cornices and a slate-covered mansard roof. In addition, the interior retains parquet floors, marble mantel pieces, panelled doors, plaster cornices and other original decorative details.

Land on which the house stands was formerly part of the large Frost family estate, which was assembled by Gideon Frost in the late eighteenth century, beginning in 1763. Upon the elder Frost's death in 1803, the property passed to his son, William, who held ownership until his death in 1832. Between 1832 and 1855, Frost's estate remained unsettled and the property undeveloped; however, between 1855 and 1858, a plan of settlement was devised whereby the whole property was sub-divided into suburban streets and houselots. Lots were granted to the various heirs in settlement of their claims with the restriction that they could not be rented or sold during the lifetime of Frost's widow, Mary, who continued to live in an old house on the property. (see continuation sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds. Book 983, page 312 (1/4/1867); Book 1010, page 100 (8/1/1867).

Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Mid-Cambridge. Cambridge Historical Commission (1967).

Cambridge City Directories.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: Homer-Lovell House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

The facade of the main house (south elevation) is asymmetrical, having an entry porch surmounted by a semi-octagonal oriel in its westernmost bay, a bay window surmounted by two regular windows in its eastern two bays and two dormers at the roof. The entry porch consists of boxed posts with brackets supporting a cornice with paired brackets. The front doorway contains double doors with panelled bases and single lights above.

The east elevation of the main house contains an added entry (ca. 1920-30) and bay window at the first storey, one window and a bay window at the second storey and two dormers at the roof. The added entry is enclosed by a glazed porch that is essentially identical to that of the main entry.

The west elevation contains a bay window at the first storey, one window at the second storey and two dormers at the roof. The rear (north) elevation is mostly blocked by the rear wing, although its exposed portions contain two windows per storey and one dormer.

Centered on the north elevation of the main house, the rear wing rests on a brick foundation and is enclosed by a low pitched roof. Trimmings are simpler than the main house although all elevations have clapboards, corner boards, and brackets at the cornice. Windows are mostly of 2/2 sash set in moulded surrounds with consoles beneath the sills. Elevations are asymmetrical; the east contains two windows at both stories and a modern door at the second storey; the north contains two windows at the first storey and one window at the second storey; the west contains a two-storey high arched window (added 1982). An original one-storey veranda exists on the east elevation although it has been altered by the addition of a staircase and railings to serve two stories (ca. 1920-30). This porch is supported by boxed posts with brackets and decorative railings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE cont'd

By the terms of this settlement, the lot on which the Homer-Lovell House stands was granted to Gideon and Lucy (Frost) Frothingham, together with eight other lots in 1858. In 1867, the Frothinghams sold the property to Frost's son, William, Jr., a merchant and real estate developer, who gradually acquired and developed a large number of lots in the area during the 1860s-1880s. Between January and August of 1867, William Frost built the present house at 11 Forest Street, apparently on speculation. Soon after completion, the house was sold to Eliza Homer, wife of George W. Homer, a Boston leather merchant. Subsequently, in 1870, the house was sold to Andrew J. Lovell, a Boston grocer and director of the North End National Bank in Boston, who occupied the house throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, all the while maintaining business interests in Boston.

In 1899, the house was sold to Emma Hubbard, under whose ownership the Building remained a single-family house. In 1916, the house and many surrounding properties were sold to the Newport Apartment Trust, which constructed apartment houses nearby and probably converted the Homer-Lovell House into apartments.

Owner: Mr. James L. Miller
11 Forest Street
Cambridge, MA

UTM 19/325630/4694520

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB16

1. Town Cambridge

Address 25 Reservoir Road

Name Hooper-Eliot House

Present use residential

Present owner Charles W. Eliot

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-28A

3. Description:

Date 1872

Source

Style Stick Style/Georgian Revival

Architect Sturgis & Brigham

Exterior wall fabric wood

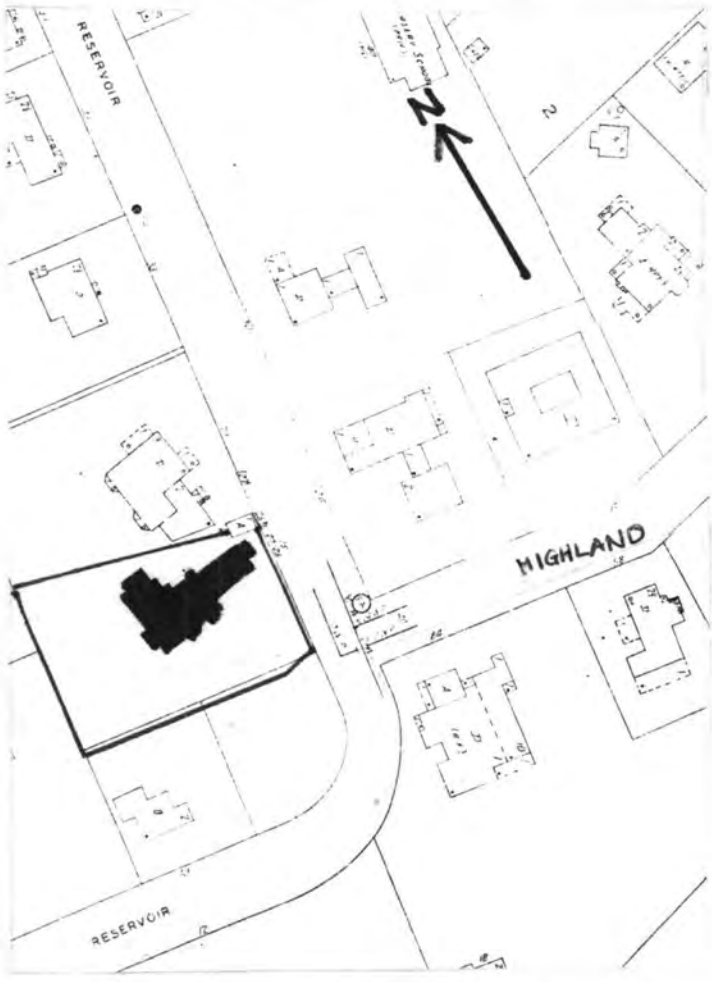
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features featuring Stick Style characteristics such as a band running between 1st and 2nd stories.

Altered Yes-entrance Date 1902
-rear ell added? 1889

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 220 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 10 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324060/4693860

Assessor # 237-77

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Edward W. Hooper

Original use house-residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Originally entered from a carriage drive on the north, this house was given its present southfacing entrance with broken scroll pediment in the first decade of the twentieth century (Lois Lilley Howe, architect). The rest of the house remains substantially as Sturgis and Brigham designed it in 1872. Stick Style detailing articulates the facades, particularly in a band between the stories.

It was built by E.W. Hooper, and purchased in 1902 by the Reverend Samuel A. Eliot. Rev. Eliot was a son of Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard from 1869-1909. A Unitarian minister, Samuel Eliot was named for his grandfather, Mayor of Boston from 1837-1840, and was a secretary and later president of the American Unitarian Association.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.16
Property Name: Hooper-Eliot House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Hooper-Eliot House was built in 1872 to the plans drawn by the firm of Sturgis & Brigham, and was cited in Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge as a pioneering effort by this firm to popularize the Georgian Revival. John Sturgis had made measured drawings of the staircase of the John Hancock House before it was demolished in 1863, and had had the opportunity to study Georgian architecture in England during many years residence there. On his return to this country, Sturgis became one of the earliest to espouse the revival of Colonial architecture. This is seen in the Hooper House in the gambrel roof and five-bay, center entrance facade, and is reinforced by the main stairway patterned after that in the Hancock House. The Carey House at 28 Fayerweather Street, designed by the same firm in 1882, makes use of some of the same Georgian vocabulary (see Report Four: Old Cambridge, page 117). The entrance was remodelled in 1902 in an academic Georgian style by the architect Lois Lilley Howe.

Samuel A. Eliot (1862-1950) returned to Cambridge from mission service in Oregon Territory in 1898 at the age of 36, and purchased the house in 1902. He lived the rest of his life there, during which time he was president of the American Unitarian Association and pastor of the Arlington Street Church. Accordingly, the house is significant under Criterion B for its associations with Eliot and under Criterions A and C as an important early work in the Georgian Revival style. His career is summarized below in a memorial note by Lois Lilley Howe:

> The Reverend Samuel Atkins Eliot was born here in Cambridge in 1862. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1884 and after three years of attendance at the Divinity School, received the degree of A.M. in 1889. He was granted an honorary S.T.D. in 1925.
>
> After holding pastorates in Denver, Colorado, and in Brooklyn, New York, he returned to Boston in 1898 to be Secretary and later President of the American Unitarian Association. In this position he showed great initiative as well as exceptional financial and organizing ability. When he resigned after twenty-seven years' service, he left the Association far stronger in financial resources and in the equipment of a fine new building and far more efficient in its service to the Unitarian churches than it had even been before.
>
> In 1927 he returned with enthusiasm to the exercise of his chosen profession, that of the ministry. He became minister, later minister-emeritus of the Arlington Street Church in Boston. There he won the affectionate admiration of the members of what he termed the church he 'had the honor to serve.'

(see over - continued)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

In spite of his many associations with Boston, he will always be identified with Cambridge, the city of his birth. Here he spent the greater part of his life. Here was the background of his extremely happy marriage, lasting more than sixty years and with seven children and many grandchildren and great grandchildren to 'rise up and call him blessed.'

He not only took his part in many civic groups in Boston and in Cambridge, but he was a member of an enormous number of important national and international organizations. He was no superficial 'joiner', satisfied with paying an annual fee, but an interested working member, traveling far and wide to gain and give information, help, and counsel wherever they were needed. . . .*

---

*Published in the Cambridge Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. 34, 1951.

Like the handful of other early examples of the Georgian Revival style, this one is by no means pure in its interpretation. Rather, it combines Georgian Revival elements with those of other current styles, most notably, in this case, the Stick Style.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB24

1. Town Cambridge

Address 6 Appleton Street

Name Howe House

Present use residential

Present owner Jonathan R. & Barbara Beckwith

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-31

3. Description: 8 Appleton St.

Date 1887

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne/Shingle

Architect Cabot and Chandler

Exterior wall fabric wood

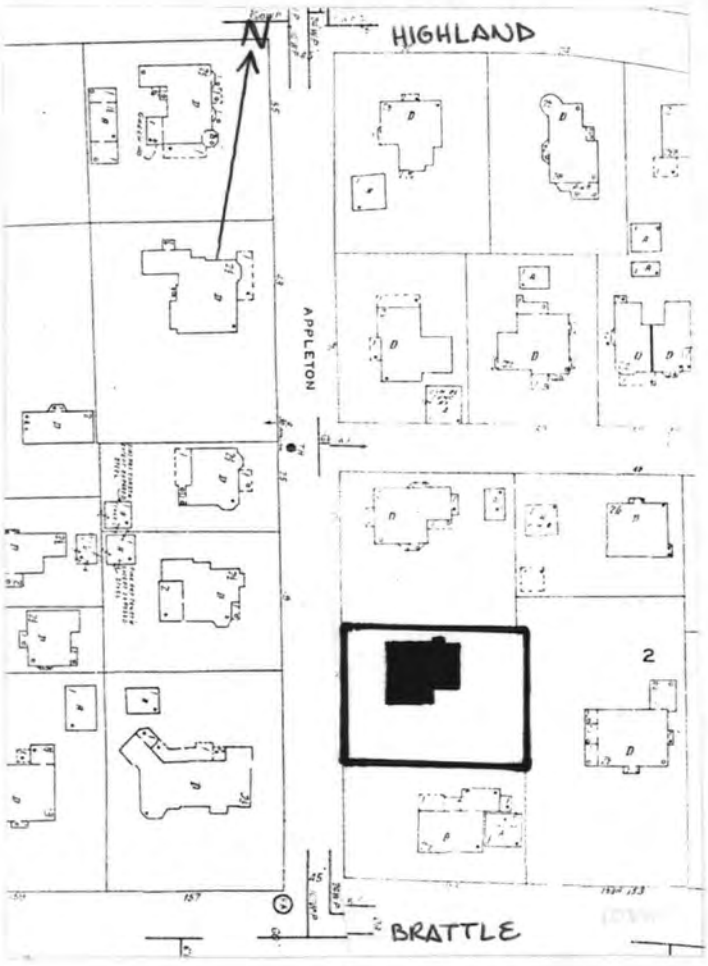
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features Queen Anne features in wood shingle; gambrel roof, elongated hip dormer combined with chimney stack.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less ___ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 90 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324330/4693720

ASSESSOR # 223-17

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Mrs. Estes Howe

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This Queen Anne/Shingle Style house was the home from 1889-1963 of Lois Lilley Howe, America's first woman architect. Howe was an early practitioner of the Colonial Revival Style.

The building is marked by a broad overhang above the first floor and a symmetrical facade.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: II.B.24
Property Name: Lois Lilley Howe House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Lois Lilley Howe (1864-1964) was one of the first women to graduate from the architectural program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the organizer of the only all-woman architectural firm in Boston in the early twentieth century, and the first woman elevated to Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Born in Cambridge in 1864, she grew up in a house at 1 Kirkland Street opposite Memorial Hall. After financial reverses in the 1870s and the death of her father in 1887, when Howe was 23, the family left the house at Kirkland Street and moved into one at 6 Appleton Street designed for them by the Boston architectural firm of Cabot & Chandler. Howe lived at 6 Appleton Street throughout her life. Although she did not design it, the house is associated with her most productive years as architect of domestic structures (at least 33 commissions in Cambridge alone, 12 in various National Register Districts). It meets Criterion A as associated with the role of women in architecture and Criterion B for its associations with Howe.

The following biography is excerpted from the M.I.T. Historical Collections, "Inventory of Howe, Manning & Almy Papers, 1883-1973":

Lois Lilley Howe, 1864-1964

Lois Lilley Howe (LLH) was born into the Cambridge family of Dr. Estes and Lois Lilly White Howe. Before entering the Museum School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1882, she earned an equivalency certificate from the Cambridge Public High School. At the Museum School, LLH concentrated in design, finishing the program in 1886. Her later architectural work reflected this artistic training, and she maintained contacts with artists throughout her life. . . .

As a result of her alteration on a stairway for Reverend Francis G. Peabody's home, she gained the admiration of architect Robert Swain Peabody, and he became her mentor. In 1888, she entered M.I.T.'s School of Architecture and took the course in 'Partial Architecture' which lasted only two years. . . .

With Peabody's help LLH was hired as a draftsman with the firm of Allen and Kenway after finishing at M.I.T. Peabody also told her of the competition for a Women's Building at the Columbia Exhibition of 1893 in Chicago. She and her classmate Sophia Hayden Bennett (M.I.T. Class of 1890), both entered. Hayden won and LLH placed second. The prize money made it possible for LLH to take her mother and sisters to Europe. After fifteen months, LLH returned to Boston

(see over - continued)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

and worked as a part-time librarian in the M.I.T. School of Architecture. She received her first commission to build a house in 1894 and worked alone and with various partners until 1900. She then established her own firm.

LLH concentrated on domestic architecture from the beginning of her architectural career. This emphasis continued when she became partners with Eleanor Manning O'Connor (EMO'C) in 1913 and with Mary Almy (MA) in 1926. Her work with houses was often innovative. For example, an article about her experimental plaster work appeared in a 1907 issue of Architectural Review and Architectural Record. In another 1907 issue she gave advice about designing serving pantries for small houses. LLH initiated Howe, Manning & Almy's (HM&A) use of the Colonial Revival Style for both building and renovating and stressed the need to research architectural details. Details of Old New England Houses was published in 1913 by LLH and Constance Fuller (M.I.T. Class of 1914).

The problems of urban housing concerned LLH enough to steer HM&A towards the development of small houses and of urban planning. She was on the Planning Committee for Architect's Small House Bureau and was a member of the Boston Society of Architect's Small House Service Bureau of the American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.). She also participated in the Committee on Small Houses for A.I.A. and was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston. . . .

Professionally, she was a forerunner because there were few women architects at that time. In 1901, she became the first women to be officially elected when Robert Swain Peabody sponsored her for membership in the A.I.A. She was also one of the first women admitted to the Boston Society of Architects. Perhaps her greatest honor came in 1931, when she was elected a Fellow of the A.I.A., the first woman to be chosen.

LLH retired from HM&A in 1937, after practicing for more than forty years, but she never stopped working. After retirement, she occasionally worked on commissions for EMO'C's private practice. She was also treasurer of the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association, president of the Cambridge Plant Club, vice-president of the Cambridge Historical Society and a member of the Cambridge Social Dramatic Club and various Unitarian Clubs. When LLH died in 1964, she was twelve days short of her hundredth birthday.

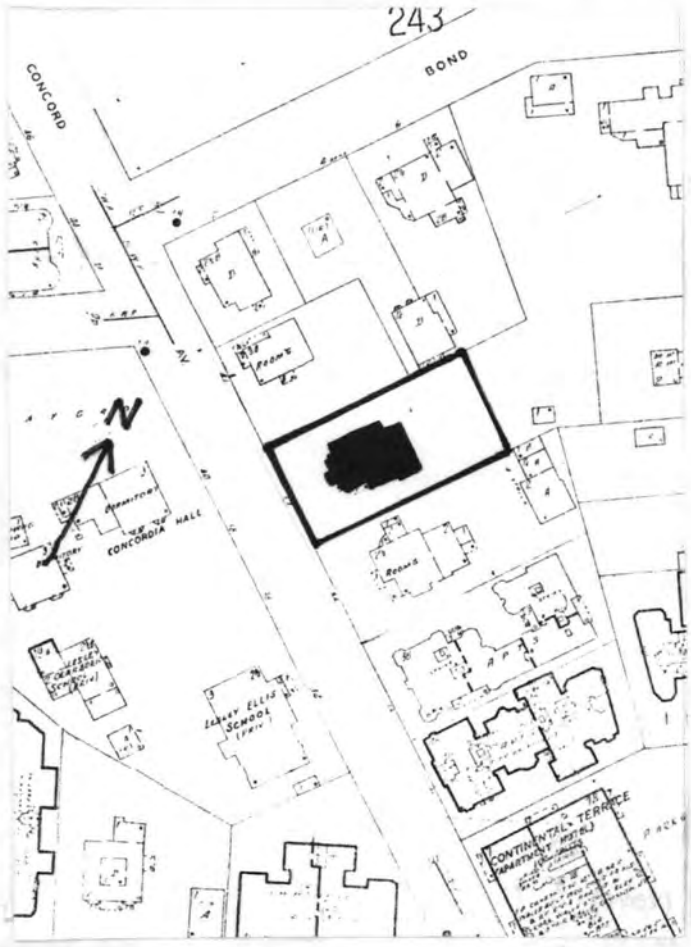
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	∝ IIB17

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-9

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR #215-14

1. Town Cambridge

Address 37 Concord Avenue

Name William Dean Howells House

Present use residential

Present owner Alice L. & Sylvia W. Moore
(Winchester, MA)

3. Description:

Date 1873

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect Mrs. William Dean Howells

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features Mansard style with bevilled stickwork, particularly around front porch.

Altered Yes- additions Date 1914

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 70 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
30 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324860/4693960

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) William Dean Howells

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	XX	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	XX	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 37 Concord Avenue was the home of William Dean Howells. Howell's wife designed the house and supervised its construction in 1872-73.

A two-story Mansard, the house was altered in 1914 with the addition of a three-story section to the rear for apartments. The windows in the mansard were also enlarged in the front of the house to a double dormer. All alterations were done with great care to repeat the detailing such as the bevilled stick work on the first floor. Architect R.C. Groverstein oversaw the alterations and addition.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

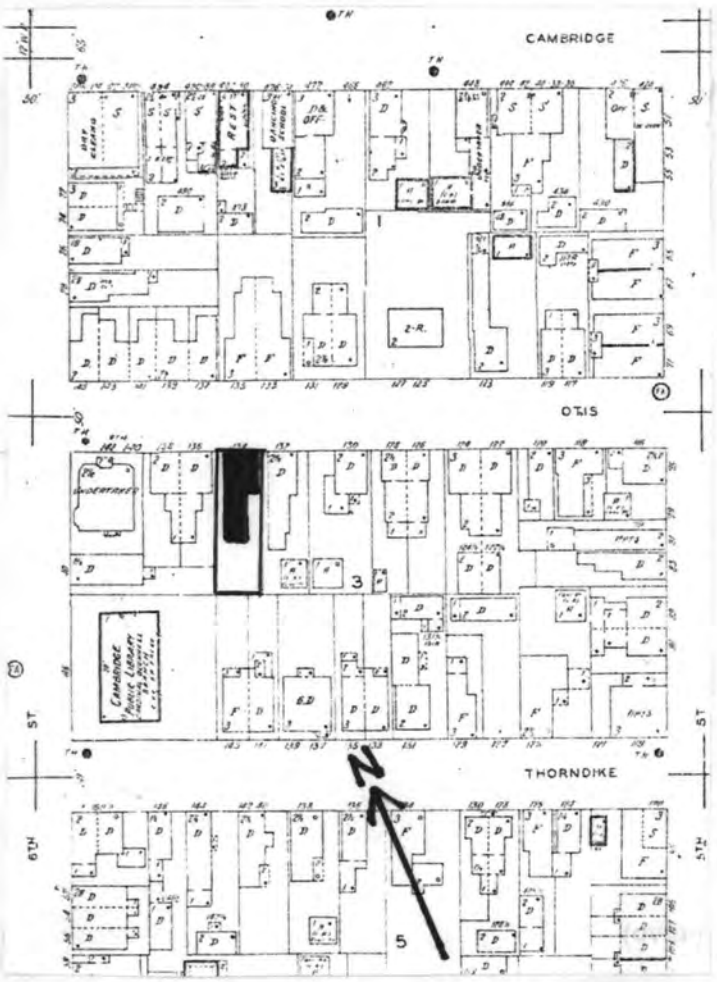
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIC4

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 297-21A

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 25-4

1. Town Cambridge

Address 134 Otis Street

Name Benjamin Hoyt House

Present use residential

Present owner Julia T. McCarthy

3. Description:

Date 1868

Source assessor/deed records

Style Bracketed

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood - clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features side-hall, two-stories; Two doors at entrance with glass decorative panels in upper part.

Altered No Date ----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre

Approximate frontage 30 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date: 1964

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/328340/4692820

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Benjamin Hoyt

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This bracketed side-hall single house remains in exemplary condition. The two-over-two sash are original rather than later replacements. The plan is of the side-hall type, but the typical two square rooms off the stair hall have been eliminated in favor of one long parlor. The dining room and kitchen are in the ell.

The land and house were originally owned by Benjamin Hoyt. Cited in a 1964 Historic American Buildings Survey, it is one of the only houses from this period to have survived totally intact in East Cambridge. Its original fence, storm doors, gable trim and brackets make it an unusually well preserved house.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Building is discussed in Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, NO. 1 series Report One: East Cambridge, pp. 84-5.

1 4 1980

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OC I.11

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Hubbard Park

National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1138/5
1138/8
1138/9

3. General date or period 1886-1907

4. Is area uniform (explain):

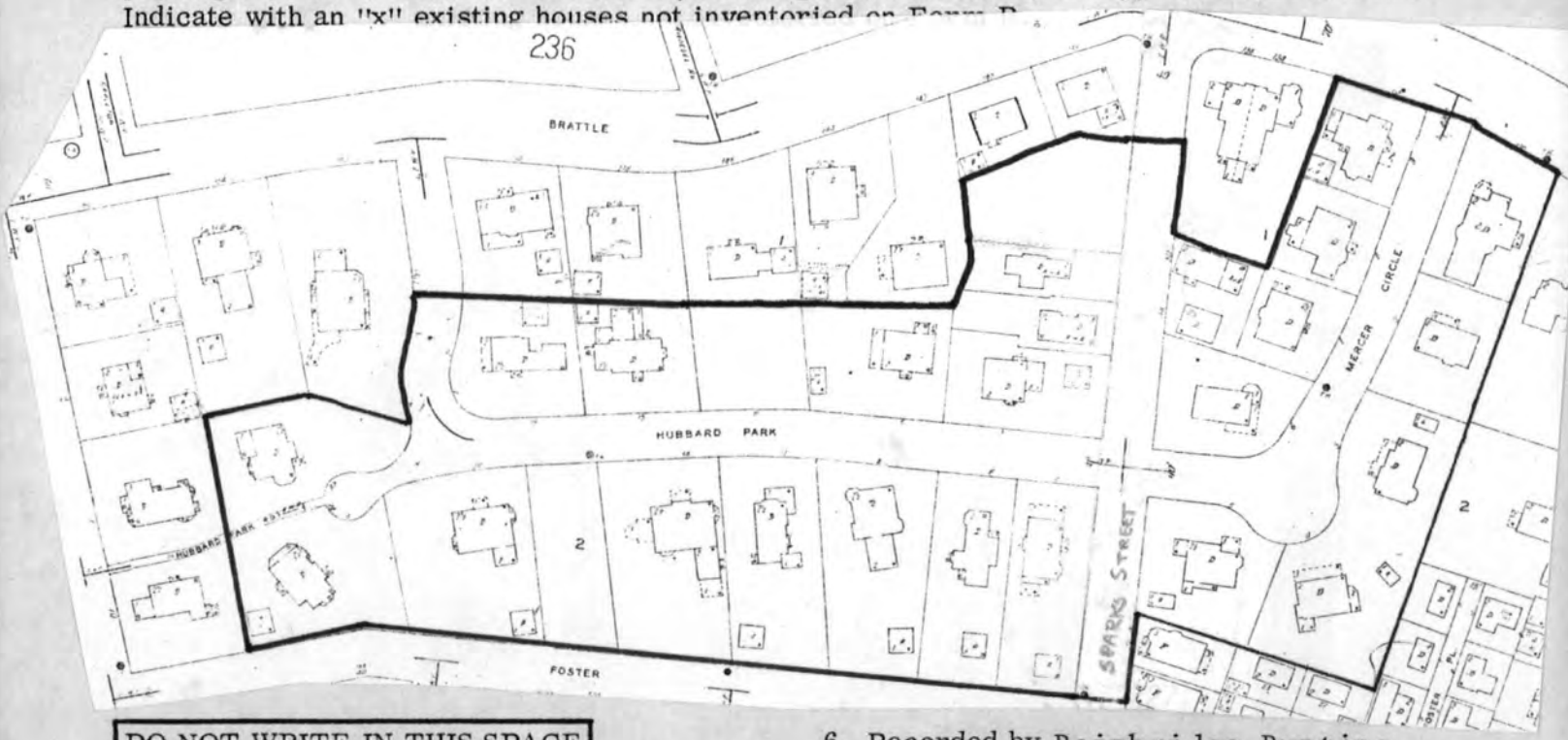
in style? Yes, Queen Anne and Col. Rev.

in condition? Yes, excellent.

in type of ownership? Yes, all private

in use? Yes, residential

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting
Susan Maycock
Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1967

6.815 Acres

(over)

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324500/4693580

NOV 14 1980

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Hubbard Park was a 6-acre estate reserved by Gardiner Hubbard for his mansion at 146 Brattle Street, built in 1850. Beginning in 1886, Hubbard had leading architects of the day design a ring of fine houses connected by a sweeping driveway around the periphery of the park, which gave the grounds a dignified unity and screened off the poorer Foster Street neighborhood to the south. Although Hubbard's mansion at 146 Brattle Street was demolished in 1939, its grounds survive as Hubbard Park, completed in present form by 1907. The unusual aspect of the Hubbard development is that neither the expensive nor the modest portion was exploited with the aggressive rapidity of most real estate promotion. Hubbard seemed to keep the property as a kind of plaything, with a limited amount of development underway, even after he moved to Washington, D.C. in 1879. A civic-minded, progressive citizen, he was responsible for many important local improvements, among them the Cambridge Gas Company in 1852, the promotion of the waterworks between 1852 and 1865, and the financing in 1856 of the first horse-car company in Boston - that which ran the line to Harvard Square. Hubbard was later associated with his son-in-law, Alexander Graham Bell, in setting up the nation's first telephone company, and was also the founder of the National Geographic Society.

Significant Buildings

1. 3 Mercer Circle (1885). One of the best Queen Anne houses in Cambridge, its picturesque elements include a deep front porch with turned posts, a variety of surface textures and irregular window size and location.

2. 4 Mercer Circle (1885). This asymmetrical Queen Anne house has numerous gables and varied window size and placement.

3. 8 Mercer Circle (1885). This Queen Anne style house occupies a prominent location on the street, and is of key importance to the neighborhood.

4. 1 Mercer Circle [a.k.a. 130 Brattle Street] (1886). This picturesque Queen Anne style house contains a variety of

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

- Continued -

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC I.11
Property Name: Hubbard Park N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

gables and projecting wings and utilizes abundant Queen Anne decorative detail. It was designed by Hill & James, architects.

5. 6 Mercer Circle (1886). One of the earliest and simplest of the houses in the Hubbard development, its noteworthy features include the wrap-around segmental-arched porch and wavey, imbricated shingle pattern in the gable.

6. 9 Mercer Circle [132 Brattle Street] (1886). This Queen Anne house designed by the firm of Andrews & Jacques has a number of picturesque elements, including a polygonal tower, projecting eaves, and three brick chimneys with corbelled caps and thin vertical chases.

7. 3 Hubbard Park (1887). This gambrel-roofed structure was designed by the firm of Cabot & Chandler in the Queen Anne style.

8. 5 Mercer Circle (1887). Architects Andrews & Jacques designed this shingle-covered Queen Anne house.

9. 8 Hubbard Park (1888). An exuberant Queen Anne design by Cabot & Chandler has cross gables and an octagonal tower.

10. 32 Hubbard Park (1890). This Queen Anne house has a gable-on-hip roof and wall covering of wood shingles.

11. 14 Hubbard Park (1892). The well-known firm of Longfellow, Alden & Harlow (designers of City Hall) designed this handsome Colonial Revival house. The gabled center pavilion contains an oculus window, a Palladian motif and the columned entrance portico.

12. 20 Hubbard Park (1892). Also a Colonial Revival house designed by the firm of Longfellow, Alden & Harlow. The symmetrical three-bay composition is anchored by a projecting pedimented portico.

13. 26 Hubbard Park (1894). Architect F.R. Allen designed this Queen Anne/Tudor Revival house. Its Medieval features include the diamond-paned stair windows and elaborately half-timbered end gables.

14. 2 Mercer Circle (1894). Architect J.T. Kelley designed this Queen Anne house which features stuccoed and half-timbered cross gables.

- Continued -

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC I.11
Property Name: Hubbard Park N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

15. Lillian Nutting House, 12 Hubbard Park (1908). This cross-gabled Tudor Revival house of shingle and stucco was designed by architect Edward B. Stratton.

16. 2 Hubbard Park (1909). This late Queen Anne style residence with stained wood shingles was designed by the firm of Morrill & Kilham.

17. Revel W. Beach House, 19 Hubbard Park (1913). This gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house was designed by architect Allen W. Jackson. A pedimented porch with slender fluted columns is offset to the left. Beach was an Assistant Superintendent of University Press.

18. 15 Hubbard Park (1914). Newhall & Blevins designed this gabled Medieval Revival style house of stucco. Wide, flattened bow windows flank the entrance.

19. George Paine House, 6 Hubbard Park (c.1918). The architect of this stucco-covered Colonial Revival house is not known.

20. John L. Warren House, 5 Hubbard Park (1922). Notable features of this Georgian Revival house are the projecting entrance vestibule, sun porch and double doors. This was residence of John L. Warren, a Boston attorney.

21. William F. Harris House, 7 Mercer Circle (1922). This simple three-bay, stucco-covered house in the Colonial Revival style is distinguished by its handsome Ionic entrance porch and gable roof of slate. William Harris was a professor on the Harvard faculty.

The Hubbard Park National Register District includes all of Hubbard Park and Mercer Circle and portions of Sparks Street.(see Cambridge Community Development P.D. Quad 12). Boundaries were chosen to include properties formed out of the estate of Gardiner Hubbard.

- END -

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I. 4.

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Inman Square National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-15A
1106-19A
1106-20A
1106-21A

3. General date or period 1855-1900

4. Is area uniform (explain):

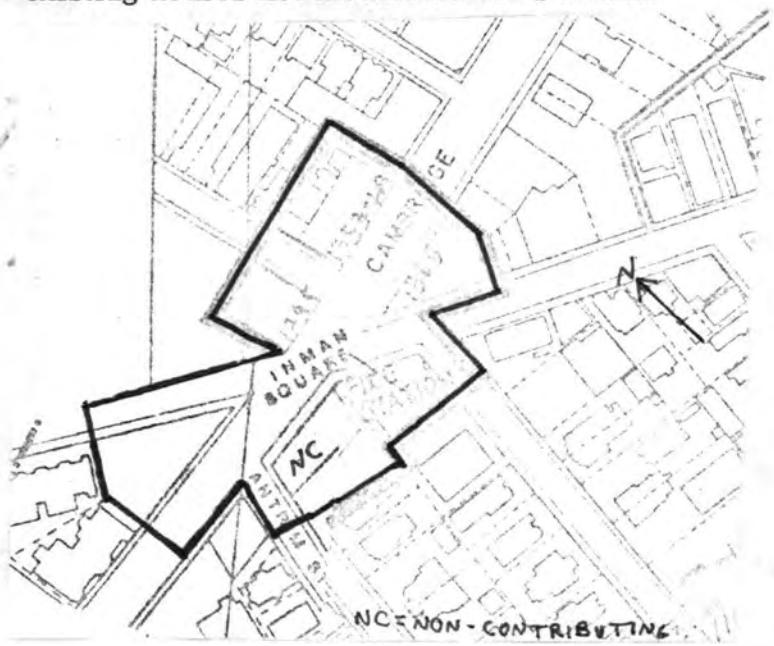
in style? no, mixed styles

in condition? yes, generally very good

in type of ownership? no, commercial/municipal

in use? no, stores, firehouse, bank

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

1.808 Acres

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1868

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326990/4693180

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Inman Square is the only nineteenth century commercial square in Cambridge which is virtually intact and retains is early character and appearance. Today, Inman Square, known as Atwood's Corner until 1875, is the commercial hub of the area known as the Hampshire Triangle. The key elements of Inman Square's nineteenth century streetscape and the proposed National Register District are the Middlesex Bank Building (1874), the Waite Building (1855-57), a Queen Anne commercial/residential block (1894), and the Inman Square Fire Station 1912). The Waite Building and the Middlesex Bank Building are handsome Greek Revival commercial buildings of a type once common in commercial districts of New England cities.

1. Waite Building (1855-57), 1368 Cambridge Street:

The Waite Building has been a prominent Inman Square landmark for 125 years. This mid-nineteenth century commercial structure occupies a triangular lot at the intersection of Cambridge and Hampshire Streets, directly south of the Cambridge-Somerville line. The Waite Building was built for Charles Waite, a property owner with extensive holdings in the Inman Square area that included most of the Inman Square frontages. Waite's ownership of these parcels can be traced back to the 1840s. Waite was a dry goods importer, whose own residence stood nearby at the corner of Oak and Hampshire Streets, opposite the Waite Building. The Waite family heirs retained possession of a number of these properties until World War II.

2. Middlesex Bank Building (1874), 1374-85 Cambridge Street:

The Middlesex Bank Building is an important vestige of the commercial vitality of Inman Square during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Its large scale and dominant siting have made this building a highly visible landmark for over 100 years.

3. Inman Square Fire Station (1912), corner of Hampshire and Cambridge Streets (Newhall & Blevins, architects):

The Inman Square Fire Station is distinguished by an unusual series of terra cotta panels on the facade depicting the development

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Inman Square Fire Station - cont'd.:

of the fire engine. The panels illustrate the history of fire fighting techniques from the early use of hand-drawn pumps to later motor-driven trucks. This is particularly significant since the Inman Square Fire Station was the home of Cambridge's first motor-driven fire-fighting apparatus. The panels were the work of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of New York, who based their designs on old prints and photographs. Engine Company #5, organized in 1874, is based at this station.

4. Queen Anne Commercial/Residential Block (1894), 1353-69 Cambridge Street:

The last of the four key elements in the Inman Square National Register District is a two-story, gable-roofed commercial/residential block, with four storefronts at the ground level and apartments on the upper floor. Noteworthy Queen Anne features include the solid barge-boards with bosses in the dormers and roof gables, and the decorative patterned wood shingles on the upper story. The building is remarkable for its unchanged appearance; it retains its original storefronts, including large double-hung display windows.

The Inman Square National Register District includes properties at the intersection of Hampshire, Cambridge and Inman Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 5). Boundaries were chosen to include the early nineteenth century commercial buildings in this area.

-END-

APR 4 1986

Entered: 05/19/86

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM.	II B 32A

USGS Map #21

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 68-29A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325560/4693540

USGS Quad: Boston North (Staple additional sheets here)

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 27 Everett Street

Historic Name The Jarvis

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1890

Source building permit

Style Queen Anne

Architect J.R. & W.P. Richards

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) no

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .3147 acres

Setting The Jarvis is surrounded by institutional complexes: Lesley College to the east and the Harvard Graduate Center to the south. To the west are several apartment buildings

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Jarvis is a red brick Queen Anne apartment house with polychromatic trim. Orange brick corner quoins and window surrounds contrast with the rusticated ground level, belt courses and window ledges. The asymmetrically placed arched entrance with large wooden doors is flanked by pilasters and follows Richardsonian precedents. Queen Anne details include a projecting gable over the entrance, corbelled brick at the cornice and massive end chimneys. The roof is hipped and slated with two dormers surrounding the turret. The side elevations feature elliptical bays. Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Jarvis was the first apartment house constructed in the area surrounding the northern half of Massachusetts Avenue. This area had contained primarily large estates until 1860 when a building boom began. Unlike other parts of Cambridge, lots were available for new development. Although constructed on a street of single family homes, as were most apartment buildings, the Jarvis fits in better than most because of its domestic appearance. Indeed, the Jarvis was organized much like a large single family house with rooms for the servant on the top floor, storage rooms in the basement, and suites of five to ten rooms. The site plan, published in American Architect & Building News in 1891, also showed a tennis court in the rear. The feasibility of such a luxurious apartment building was apparently fleeting as no imitators were constructed locally. French flat apartment buildings like the Montrose and the Dunvegan developed later along Mass. Ave and provided a much more economic use of space.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	II B 32A
Property Name: The Jarvis	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

J.R. & W.P. Richards were a father/son team, the younger studying both under his father and in the office of Peabody & Stearns. In 1880, he joined his father's office and continued to work there after his father's death in 1900. Together, the Richards designed many Queen Anne buildings in Cambridge including such other significant multi-family structures as 19 Ware Street (1887) and 382-392 Harvard Street (1889). Of these three, the Jarvis is the most elaborate and is significant under Criterion C as embodying the distinguishable characteristics of the Queen Anne style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II B 32A
Property Name: The Jarvis 27 Everett St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 25

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-23A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 307 Harvard Street

Name William R. Jones House

Present use residential

Present owner Edexos R. Travers

3. Description:

Date 1865

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

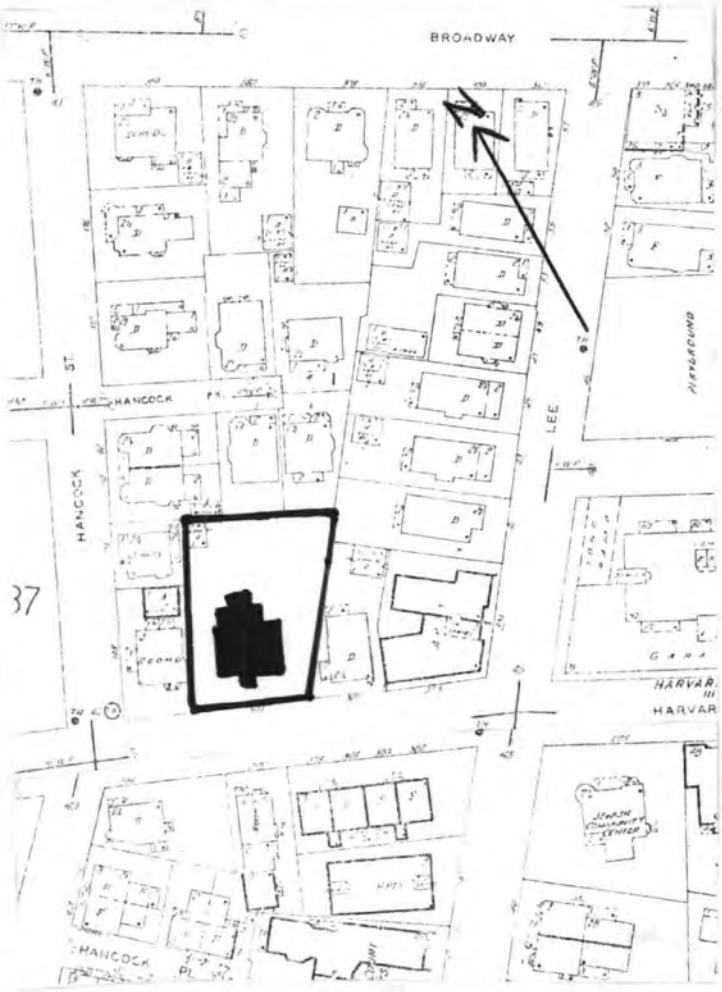
Outbuildings (describe) ------

Other features mansard curved-plate shingles, wide overhang to cornice with large paired brackets at corners and at gable break.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 80'

Approximate distance of building from street 16'

6. Recorded by A.F. Downing

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326530/4692800

ASSESSOR # 115-16

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) William R. Jones

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This well-preserved Mansard house has a curvilinear center gable containing an oculus window , a stylistic feature first seen in Cambridge in the Houghton House (1857) at 1000 Massachusetts Avenue. The heavy ornament includes thick hood moldings and an entrance porch with quadrant struts. The leaded stained glass in the entrance door is later, but the cast iron fence in front is original. The flush-boarded facade is scored to simulate ashlar masonry. William R. Jones was a prosperous Boston soap manufacturer whose business was located at 4 South Market.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.25
Property Name: William Jones House (1865) 307 Harvard Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

This William R. Jones House is notable as one of three surviving houses in the city built in the Mansard style with a curvilinear facade gable. The house is also important as a substantial residence of high quality which played a role in the early suburbanization of Cambridge.

When Harvard Street was completed in 1808, it served as a link between Harvard Square and Boston via the West Boston Bridge. The street was therefore promoted by real estate agents as a prestigious residential address with great convenience for commuters to Boston. The Jones House was built for a prosperous Boston soap manufacturer.

The Jones House gains further significance as one of only ten surviving single family homes on Harvard Street, which was once lined with large residences set on elevated sites above the street. Built on land that was once formerly part of the Dana estate, the portion of Harvard Street between Prospect Street and Massachusetts Avenue was divided into house lots in the 1830s, and by 1854 thirty-three houses had been built. Fully built up by 1900, Harvard Street was one of the handsomest streets in Cambridge.

The William Jones House is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of Harvard Street and Dana Hill, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC2

1. Town Cambridge

Address 146 Rindge Avenue

Name Kidder-Sargent-McCrehan House

Present use residential

Present owner Susan A. Hamilton

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-34A

3. Description:

Date c. 1792

Source deed records

Style: Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

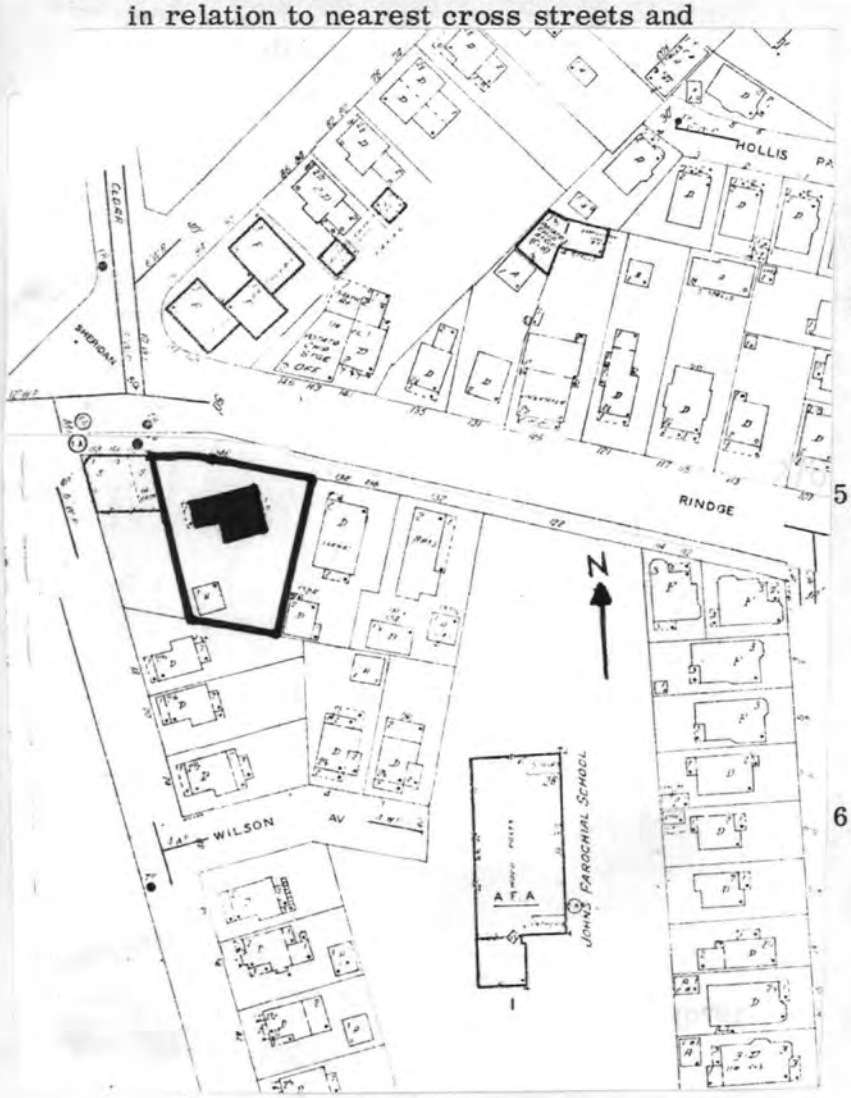
Outbuildings (describe) garage

Other features original condition, angled on lot to face east, double chimney, Federal style second story windows.

Altered Yes, shingles Date: 1920s added. One wall restored.

Moved No Date ----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 110 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

20 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324580/4695380

30M-5-77 Assessor #195-60

7. Original owner (if known) Nathaniel Kidder

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	XX	Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Kidder-Sargent-McCrehan house is the finest rural vernacular example of the Federal style in Northwest Cambridge and the only pre-nineteenth century farmhouse that has survived with its original features intact. The curious siting, at an angle to Rindge Avenue, allows the front entrance to face east in the colonial manner. The house has a typical eighteenth century four-room, center-hall plan, but reveals the Federal style in the small second-story windows, short eaves, and sidelight entry.

The Kidder family acquired the property upon which the house sits in 1706 and it remained in the family until 1835 when the land and the present house were sold to Solomon Sargent. Sargent eventually sold sections of the surrounding farm acreage as building lots during the 1840s, a time of increasing residential development in the North Cambridge area, and eventually sold the house and its present lot to Jeremiah McCrehan in 1867. The house remained in the McCrehan family until the 1940s.

The house is valuable for its well-preserved condition and its historical significance as the only eighteenth century farmhouse to survive on its original site. It was

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

voted eligible for the National Register in 1977.

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC12

1. Town Cambridge

Address 10 Chester Street

Name Chester Kingsley House

Present use commercial

Present owner Louis Almeida, Trustee for Chester Manor Nursing Home, Swansea, Mass.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-25

3. Description:

Date (1866)

Source deed records

Style Mansard/Queen Anne

Architect S. Stiles, builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

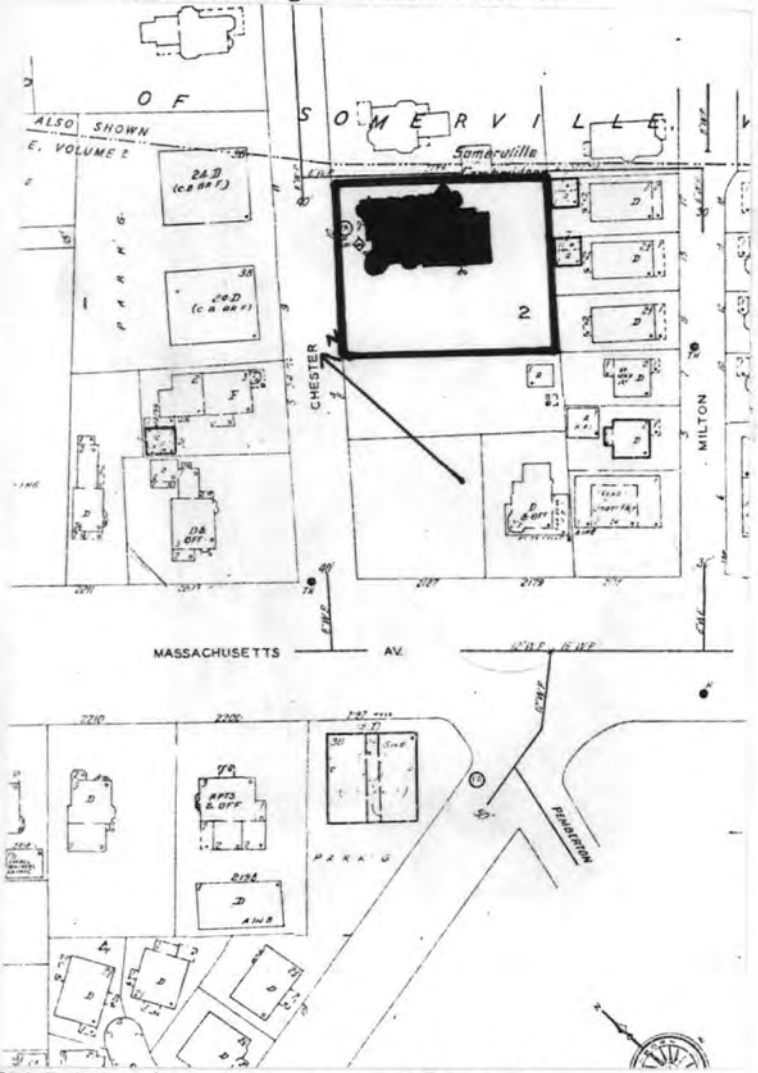
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features asymmetrical but balanced massing, Colonial Revival sidelights, three-story cylindrical tower, ornate Queen Anne decorative effects.

Altered Yes- ell added remodelled Date 1890

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 118 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 22 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical COmm.

Date 1972

UTM-BOSTON NORTH
19/325110/4645450

30M-5-77 Assessor # 182-57

7. Original owner (if known) Chester Kingsley

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The house at 10 Chester Street is an elaborate vernacular dwelling which epitomizes the nineteenth century suburban development in North Cambridge. It exhibits the elaborate detail and complex forms of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles applied to a modest Mansard structure built in 1866. The extensive alterations commissioned by Kingsley in 1890 still dominate the building, although the rear ell was enlarged in 1919 to accommodate a hospital, and the house continues in use as a nursing home today.

The entrance porch features paired fluted columns raised on pedestals supporting a pediment with an ornate foliate centerpiece of molded plaster in the tympanum. A curved porch section wraps around the building on the west side of the entrance, linking the projecting facade additions to the mass of the original 1866 house. The building is dominated by a massive three-story cylindrical tower articulated with Colonial Revival details occupying the western corner of the house. A band of plaster foliate decoration integrates the tower with the main house by carrying the cornice line around the tower, emphasizing its additional height. The tower is topped by an independent conical roof, terminating in a slender finial. The original sweeping curve of the mansard roof is still very much in evidence richly detailed with scalloped slates. During the 1890 remodelling, an ell was addded. While of a different scale from the original structure, it does not intrude on the architectural character of the house.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The owner of the house, Chester Kingsley, was a member of both the State Senate and the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The house was voted eligible for the National Register in 1978.

NOV 14 1980

Resubmission

APR - 4 1986

MAY 19 1986

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
Mid-Cambridge	M.C. I.4.

USGS Map: KP

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 77-16
77-13
78-24

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Kirkland Place

Historic District

4-14 Kirkland Pl.

General date or period 1839-1857

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quad: Boston North

2.424 acres

UTM's A-19/326010/4693810
B-19/326040/4693640
C-19/326000/4693640
D-19/325940/4693660
E-19/325920/4693640
F-19/325900/4693760
G-19/325940/4693760

Recorded by B.Bunting/R. Rettig/
T. Alduino
Organization Cambridge Historical Com
Date 1964/1968/1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

Kirkland Place is the most architecturally distinguished street in the Shady Hill area of Mid-Cambridge. This short cul-de-sac contains seven houses, six of which are fine examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture completed by 1857. Insulated from the busy thoroughfare of Kirkland St. by William James Hall and an early twentieth-century apartment building at 37-41 Kirkland St., Kirkland Place has retained its significance and integrity as a grouping of mid-nineteenth century residentual architecture, and so meets criterion C.

Perhaps the finest house on Kirkland Place is number 4, the Loring-Pierce House, an early example of the Mansard style, designed by Henry Greenough in 1856, and the only survivor of four mansard roofed houses known to have been designed by Greenough in Cambridge.

Although Greenough received no formal architectural training, he

Continued

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

Kirkland Place was laid out in 1855 by local architect/builder, Isaac Cutler, who designed four of the houses on the street: numbers 9 (1855), 10 (1856), 12 (1857) and 13 (1857), all variants of the Bracketed Italianate style. In 1855 the Ware house, built in 1839 by John Ware (architect unknown) for his three daughters, and now located at 14 Kirkland Place, was moved to the back of its lot by then owner, Isaac Cutler, to make room for these four houses.

Although Kirkland Place is generally considered to be part of Professors' Row, most of the early owners do not appear to have been connected with Harvard. Of the four houses designed by Cutler, number 9 was built for John Merrill, a Boston real estate broker, number 10 for Southworth Shaw a Boston businessman and number 13 for George Cutler, a local carpenter. Cutler himself owned 12 Kirkland Place while never residing there. Early owners of the Loring-Pierce House at 4 Kirkland Place included Judge Edward Loring and Professor Benjamin Pierce (mathematics).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	M.C. I.4
Property Name: Kirkland Place	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

belonged to a distinguished family that included sculptors Horatio and Richard Saltonstall Greenough, and his trips abroad lent a sophistication to his work, unusual in Cambridge in the mid-nineteenth century. His designs were done almost exclusively for his relatives and friends, and while he employed the Italianate, Gothic and Palladian styles, he is best known for his mansards which were among the earliest Greater Boston examples of this style.

The Loring-Pierce House has the square and symmetrical proportions and low mansard typical of the early phase of this style, but with unusual refinement of scale and detail. Its material is of brick with a lightly stuccoed or sanded surface that is nearly worn away. In 1908, the house was moved back slightly and turned so it faced a secluded terraced garden, one full house lot in size. By turning its back on Kirkland St., it defines Kirkland Place as a world apart.

The Louise Green House at 11 Kirkland Place, designed in 1921 by Ernest Seaverns, is the only building on Kirkland Place constructed after 1857. Its small size and generous set-back keep this brick house from being intrusive.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 4
Property Name: Kirkland Place	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

Kirkland Place is an enclave of mid-nineteenth century residential architecture that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling and meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. The Kirkland Place National Register District was found to be significant under the theme of mid-nineteenth century residential architecture, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

There are only seven houses on Kirkland Place. Four of them are Bracketed Italianate in style and were designed by local architect/builder, Isaac Cutler, who also platted Kirkland Place. The other three are distinguishable examples of the Mansard and Greek Revival styles and a Neo-Georgian house at number 11 (1921, E.R. Seaverns), which because of its small size and generous setback, is not intrusive. Kirkland Place is a cul-de-sac that maintains its quiet residential quality close to Harvard University.

The boundaries of the Kirkland Place National Register District were drawn to include all extant houses on Kirkland Place, a short cul-de-sac platted in 1855. To the west and northwest are the institutional complexes of Harvard University, while to the east, the district is set off from the late nineteenth century neighborhood of Shady Hill. The busy thoroughfare of Kirkland Street forms a man-made boundary to the south.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	M.C. I 4
Property Name: Kirkland Pl. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC7

1. Town Cambridge

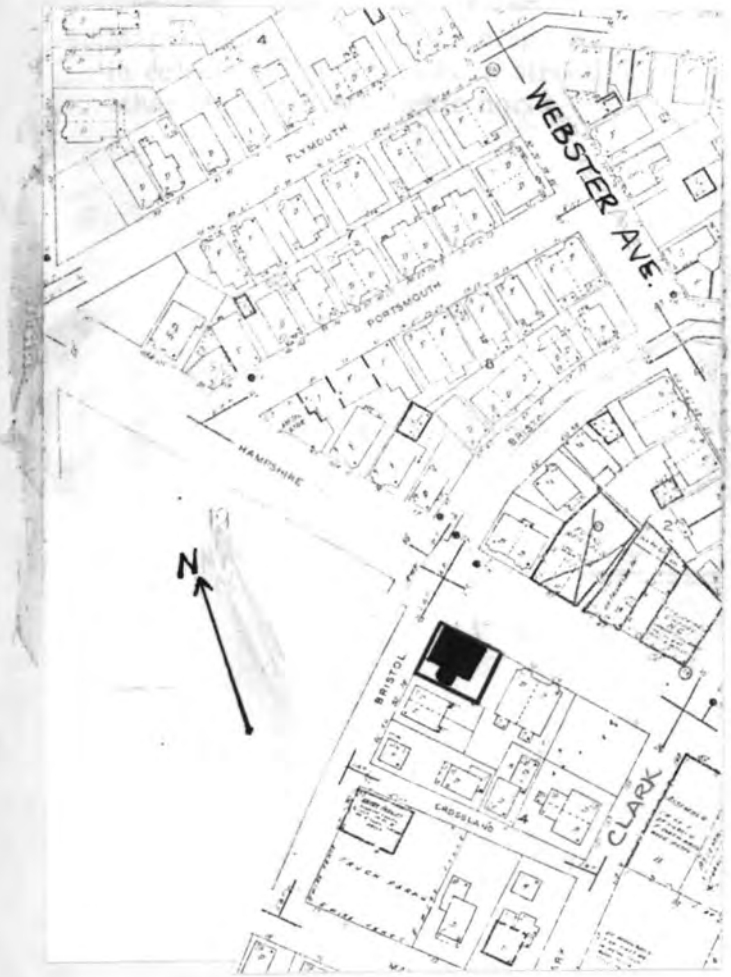
Address 72-74 Hampshire Street

Name Rufus Lamson House

Present use residential

Present owner Owen and Rose McCann

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1102-14



3. Description:

Date 1854

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features thin and elegant brick moldings cap the main facade forming a complete entablature.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 58 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 8 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/327500/4692500

ASSESSOR # 77-48
77-49

(over)

30M-5-77

NOV 14 1980

7. Original owner (if known) Rufus Lamson

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This pressed brick double house is of considerable architectural importance, since freestanding brick examples of the Greek Revival style are relatively rare in Cambridge.

The thin and elegant brick molding that caps the main facade is Greek Revival in style, differing from earlier Federal designs by representing a complete entablature, not just a cornice. Both of these houses also employ a subtle raked cornice of corbelled brick to cap the gabled walls.

72-74 Hampshire Street was the home of Rufus Lamson, a local mason, who was a member of the Common Council from 1854-1855.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB5

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-19,21

1. Town Cambridge

Address 22 Larch Road

Name The Larches

Present use residential

Present owner Margaret W. Thompson
12 Larch Road

3. Description:

Date c. 1808

Source v deed records

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

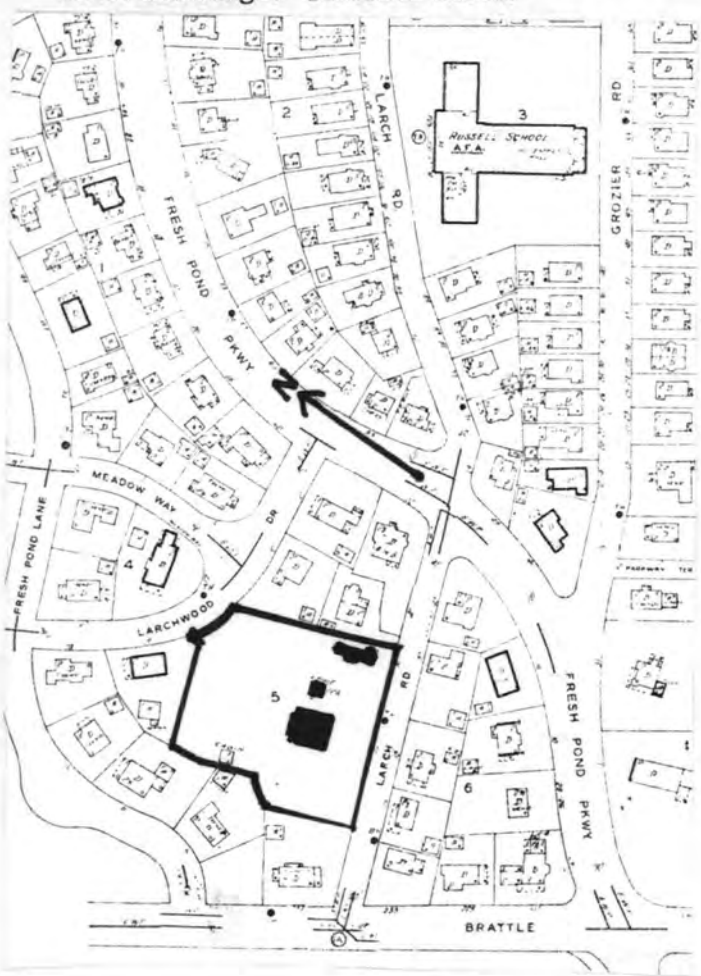
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features conservative use of quoins and projecting cornice, the detailing in dentil, and leafed capitals. Federal.

Altered Yes Date 1915

Moved Yes Date 1915

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 240 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

58 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/323550/4693600

Assessor # 250-221

7. Original owner (if known) Jonathan Hastings, later William Gray

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	xx	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built around 1808, The Larches was the mansion of the last important Cambridge estate to be subdivided for suburban development. The Larches was originally used as a summer home. In 1915, the grounds were subdivided and the Gray House and its ell were moved to their present locations, 22 and 36 Larch Road respectively. At the time of the 1915 move, alterations on 22 Larch Road were carried out by the architect Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr.

The low hip roof and delicate cornice with fretted dentils and mutules, lightened by a pattern of drilled holes is characteristic of its early 19th century date. The entrance has a graceful elliptical fan light and sidelights, and is set within a porch supported by light fluted columns with papyrus leaf capitals. The surface ornamentation implies that the designer was still compiling ornamentation in the Georgian manner.

The interior of The Larches constitutes the best surviving Federal period work in Cambridge. A graceful flight of stairs rises in a semi-circle. Doors throughout the structure are capped by delicate friezes of molded plaster. The woodwork is light and elegant in scale throughout.

The Larches is now the home of the composer Randall Thompson. It was originally built for Jonathan Hastings in 1808, and was later finished in 1810 by William Gray of Salem for his country home.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIC1

1. Town Cambridge

Address 45-51 Gore Street, 25 Third Street

Name Lechmere Point Corp. Houses

Present use residential

Present owner 25 Third: Jose and Maria Dias
49 Gore: Dorothy C. Vetrano
51 Gore: Philip & Louise John
47 Gore: Rocco Lopardo

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
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Photo number 1101-30A

3. Description:

Date before 1821

Source assessor/deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

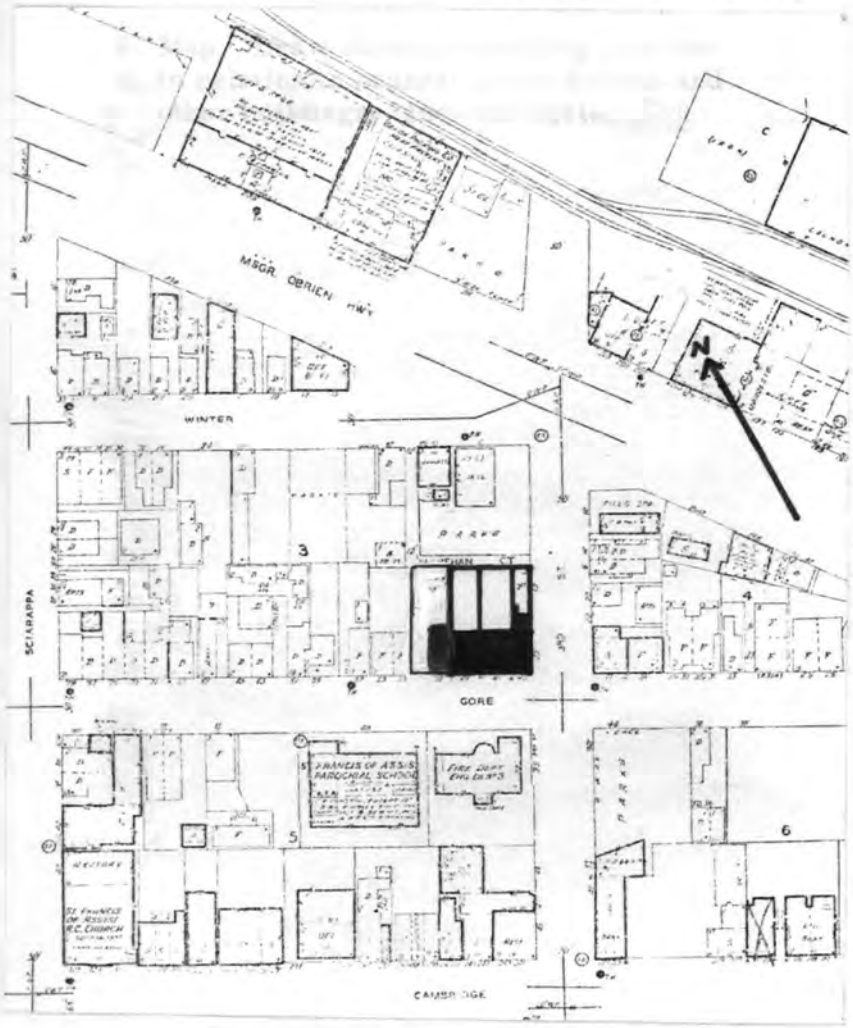
Exterior wall fabric wood and brick

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features houses under what was originally a single gable roof.

Altered Yes Date different times

Moved No Date ---------



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage all bldgs. 70 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

ASSESSOR # 21-38
21-39
21-40

(over)

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328710/4692940

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Lechmere Point Corporation

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This Federal style residential block is the oldest structure known to be standing in East Cambridge, and the only one remaining of an unknown number built directly by the Lechmere Point Corporation. It first appears in a real estate transaction in 1821, when it was sold by the Corporation to Governor Christopher Gore. Gore was a stockholder in the Corporation, and speculated in East Cambridge real estate on his own account.

The block contains four houses. The houses at each end of the row are entered through doorways placed in the center of each facade, while the two houses in the middle of the row are entered from Gore Street and appear to have typical sidehall plans . Only the building facing Gore Street remains substantially unchanged. The pedimented gable is now asphalt sided, but was presumably flush board; on the brick wall below, only the deeply recessed center entrance relieves the undetailed facade. The unit at 49 Gore has been remodelled with arched windows and an additional story, while a mansard roof has been added to number 51.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
Mid. Cam.	MC II B 26

USGS Map #22

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 89-25

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by E. MacDougall/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1966/1985

UTM 19/325940/4693140
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 16 Prescott Street

Historic Name Littlefield - Roberts House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1873

Source deed and tax records

Style Mansard

Architect Joseph Littlefield, builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .1446 acres

Setting Set on a confined lot with paved driveways on either side and a parking lot to the rear, 16 Prescott Street faces the Harvard Yard Extension. Prescott Street includes four mid-nineteeth century wood frame houses and three early twentieth century brick apartment buildings.

Littlefield - Roberts House

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Constructed in 1873, 16 Prescott Street is a wood frame clapboard house rising two stories from a brick foundation to a low, slate mansard roof. Details include a wide frieze, corner boards, molded water table and mid-story beltcourse. The facade (west) is heavily ornamented with a bold side entry. This consists of a molded segmental frame with transom and narrow sidelights and a porch with paired rusticated columns on paneled bases supporting a bracketted mansard roof. Above this is a window with bracketted, pedimented entablature and 2/2 sash. South of the entry is a three-sided, two story bay which projects through the cornice to its own

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

Joseph Littlefield, the architect/builder, retained ownership of the house until 1875 when it was sold to Orrin Roberts, a mason from Chelsea. 16 Prescott Street is a quintessential example of the Mansard style of the 1870's in Cambridge. Retaining some of the plasticity of the 1860's in its entry and side window treatments, its vertical form and linear details are pure expressions of the period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 26
Property Name: 16 Prescott St. Littlefield-Revere House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

towered roof with iron cresting. This bay is flush boarded and contains narrow windows with stilted flat top arches, bracketted sills and 1/1 sash. The south elevation has a similiar bay at its rear and windows with segmental pediments below and triangular above toward the front. The north elevation follows a similiar window scheme with segmental pediments below and triangular above, but all are blocked. The house is extended by a rear ell with secondary entry on the south side. Roof bracketts have been removed.

This house is one of the finest examples of the late Mansard style in Cambridge. While earlier buildings retained a certain stability as the result of the heavy horizontal mass of the Mansard, 16 Prescott Street shows the trend in the 1870's toward a more pinched verticality and aggressiveness of outline in its chateau roofed bay and corner towers. The iron tower cresting and incised window caps are featured on other Cambridge houses such as 334 Braodway and 37 Arlington Street (although neither of these houses features both details). The walls of the bay and paired columns are scored in imitation of masonry, a technique used on earlier houses of the period (6 Maple Avenue, 1860 and 20 Sacramento Street, 1869). The Littlefield House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Mansard style as enumerated above and so meets Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II B 26
Property Name: 16 Prescott St.	

L. Hatfield - Roberts House

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

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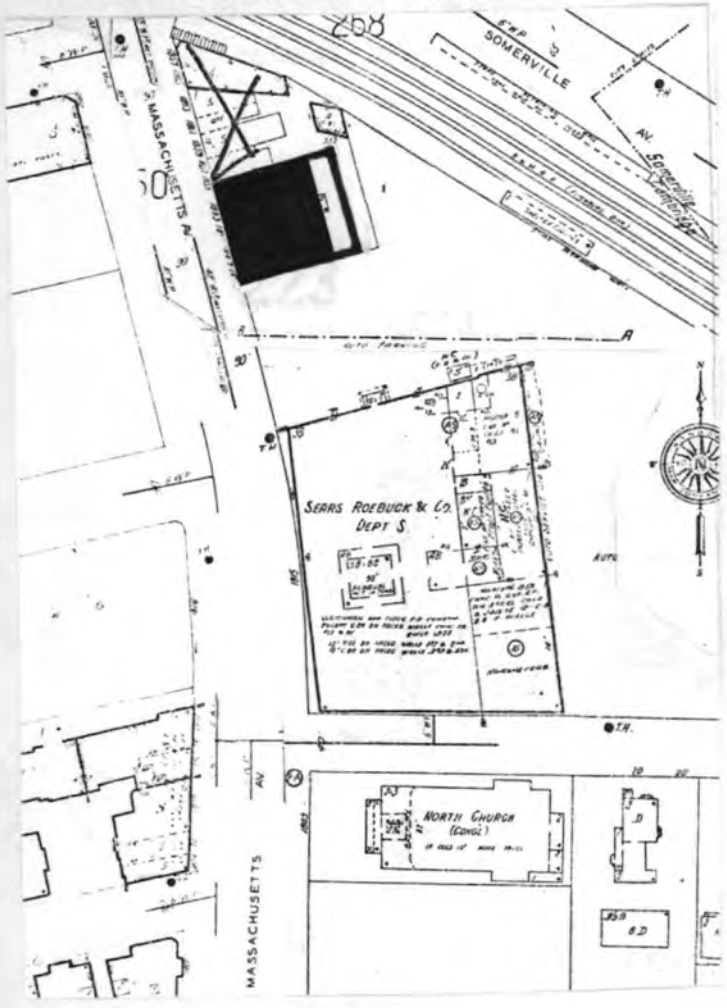
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIB1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-17

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 152-47

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1853 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Lovell Block

Present use residential/commercial

Present owner Avis Bunten & Edward A. Mayer

3. Description:

Date 1882

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne - Panelled Brick

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick, limestone

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features front facade of complex patterned brick with limestone trim.

Altered No Date:---------

Moved No Date ----------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 70 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/325520/4694740

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Andrew Jackson Lovell

Original use commercial/residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Lovell Block was built in 1882 for Andrew Jackson Lovell as a combination commercial/residential block. The ground floor stores included a branch of the owner's grocery business, and the specifically designed headquarters of the North Cambridge Post Office, while the two upper floors contained only four well-appointed flats.

The building was designed in the Panelled Brick variant of the Queen Anne style, with a rather complex brick front facade. The dominant features of the facade are the corbelled cornice and the tripartite arch within a projecting frontispiece. The arch frames a signet stone with the builder's name and date, flanked by two windows which light the attic.

Architecturally, the Lovell Block is substantially unchanged from its original appearance, both on the exterior and interior. The interiors are a free interpretation of the Eastlake style, of high quality in detail and execution. Most of the original mechanical fittings have remained in place, including plumbing fixtures, radiators, dumbwaiters and gas lighting jets, making the building a valuable historical and architectural artifact.

This building was voted eligible for the National Register in 1977.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Northwest Cambridge	Form No: NWC II.B.1
Property Name: Lovell Block	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Lovell Block, constructed in 1882, represents an attempt to provide a full range of housing for an actively growing middle class community primarily comprised of Boston businessmen and others oriented to the transportation provided by the Fitchburg Railroad depot located just behind the building. With the opening of the Fitchburg depot in 1843 and the establishment of a horsecar line to Harvard Square in 1856, Porter Square became the transportation hub of Cambridge. At the same time, North (now Massachusetts) Avenue became the most sought after address in Cambridge for the Boston businessman seeking a spacious avenue on which to build a suburban showplace. By 1875, North Avenue was lined with elaborate mansions, and Porter Square had become, in the words of a contemporary newspaper, "two communities divided by the railroad tracks". North of the tracks were the taverns and stockyards, as well as a growing lower middle class suburb, while south of the tracks was prestigious North Avenue and the newly developing suburb of Avon Hill (Avon Hill N.R.D.).

The Lovell Block was built to provide relatively expensive rental accommodations that were otherwise unavailable in the North Avenue community. It contained only four flats, as well as the post office and the only grocer serving the neighborhood. Buildings of this type were rare in Cambridge; most multifamily structures of this period were tenements or row houses, as the "flat" concept did not become current until the construction of four-decker "hotels" in Central Square a few years later. Architecturally, it is closer to the Queen Anne panel brick designs then being built in the Back Bay, translated to the mixed use, multi-family concept executed here.

The Lovell Block is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the North Avenue community in the last half of the nineteenth century, and under Criterion C for its unduplicated architectural style and quality.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
Mid Cam.	M.C. II B 5

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

USGS Map #23

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 69-16A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by R. Rettig/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1968/1985

UTM 19/326010/4693560

USGS Quad: Boston North

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 38 Kirkland St.

Historic Name Joseph Lovering House

Use: Present offices

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1839

Source tax records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Oliver Hastings & Luther Brooks

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .4361 acres

Setting On a lot separated from busy Kirkland St. by a granite retaining wall. Although it lies in the shadow of William James Hall to the north, the Luther Brooks House, 34 Kirkland, (1839) abuts it to the west and the mid-nineteenth century houses of Kirkland Place and Sumner Road provide an appropriate setting.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Joseph Lovering House was built in 1839 with a contemporary three bay facade and an elaborate two story portico supporting a gable end pediment. Sheathed in clapboards (flushboard on the facade) it rises two and one half stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt shingled gable roof. Paired chimneys stand outside the end walls of the house. The house is extended to the rear by a two story, gabled, slate roof ell and to the east side by a one story, flat roof ell. The flushboard facade (north) is framed by wide pilasters and recessed behind a fluted Ionic portico which is vertically interrupted by a full width

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

The Lovering House was designed by Oliver Hastings, a Cambridge lumber dealer and builder, in collaboration with Luther Brooks, owner of 34 Kirkland St. (1839) also designed by Hastings. Hastings designed at least thirteen houses in Cambridge between 1829 and 1859, including the Regency mansion he built for himself at 101 Brattle St.

The house remained in Hastings' possession until 1843, when it was purchased by Professor Joseph Lovering (1813-1892) and incorporated into Professors' Row. Lovering received both his AB and his AM from Harvard, and in 1838, he was named Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a position he held for fifty years. Lovering served as Regent (Dean) of Harvard and was also Director of the United States Coast Survey, and a Trustee of the Peabody Museum. He served as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and from 1880 until his death in 1892 as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The house remained in the family until 1941. From 1944 until 1961, it was the Kirkland Nursing Home. In 1961, it was purchased by Harvard and is now used by the English Department.

For its historical associations with Joseph Lovering, the Lovering House meets Criterion B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: MC II B 5
Property Name: Joseph Lovering Hs.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

balcony with a delicate iron railing. The facade is slightly asymmetrical with the entry, framed by sidelights, pilasters and a projecting entablature, set east of center. Full length first floor windows contain 6/9 sash while the second floor window contain 6/6. Of the three windows in the front gable, only the center one is original, the other two having been added in the late 1960's.

The ell (the extension to the main block which appears in the picture) was a typical feature of Greek Revival houses and is considered to be original. It appears on the earliest map available after the construction of the Lovering House, the Walling map of 1854.

Attached to the rear entrance of the house is a breezeway which leads to another of Hastings' houses at 17 Sumner Road (1845). This breezeway according to atlases appears to date from the nursing home period of the Lovering House. Although 17 Sumner Road was designed by Oliver Hastings, neither it nor the breezeway are intended to be part of this nomination.

The architectural significance is described by the Mid-Cambridge survey report: "Mid-Cambridge's Greek Revival mansions included the finest examples of the style in the city. The best have disappeared, victems of commercial development along Massachusetts Avenue and of their own ostentatious impracticality. Of surviving examples, only two have a full porticoed temple front, a type that went out of fashion in the 1840's; the two are the Joseph Lovering House at 38 Kirkland St and the Gannett House, now part of Harvard Law School." (Cambridge Common-OCI4)

The Lovering House embodies the distinctive characteristics of high style Greek Revival design as enumerated above and so meets Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at botton

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II B 5
Property Name: Joseph Lovering H.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
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Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
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Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIC2

1. Town Cambridge

Address 25 Lowell Street

Name Lowell School

Present use offices

Present owner City of Cambridge

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110 - 16A

3. Description:

Date 1883

Source deed records/City history

Style Italianate

Architect James and George Fogerty

Exterior wall fabric wood

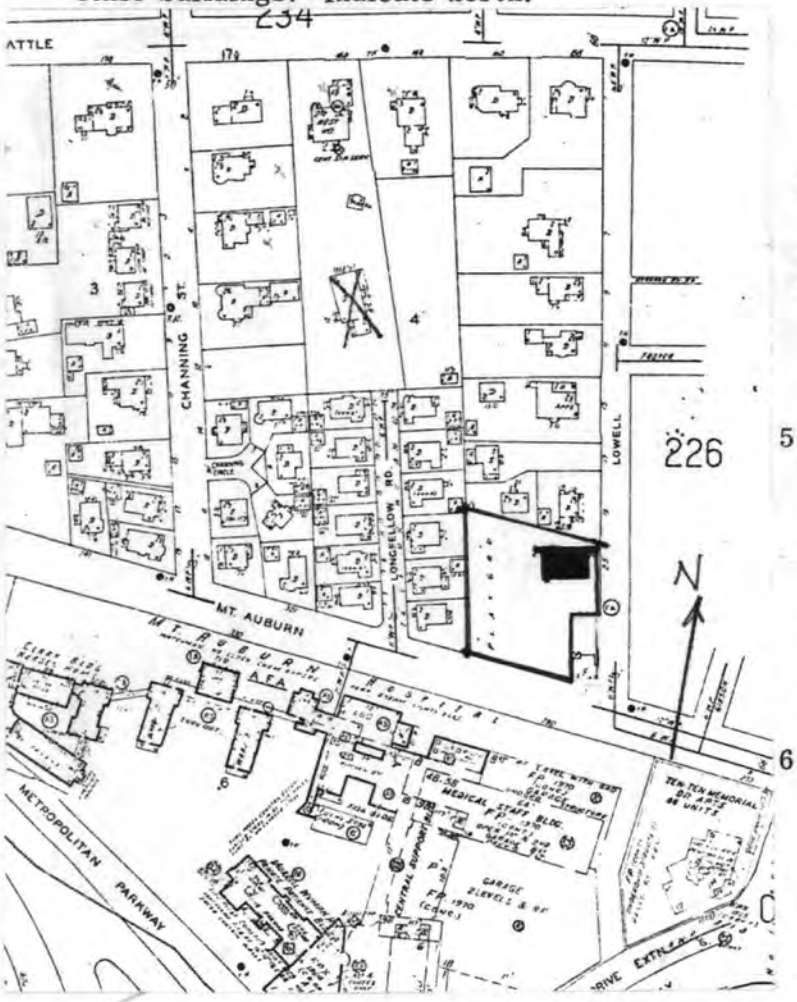
Outbuildings (describe)----------

Other features only surviving frame school remaining in Cambridge, fairly austere design in keeping with public views.

Altered No Date ---------

Moved No Date ---------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 200 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

18 feet

6. Recorded by Harriet White

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date January 1980

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324300/4693420

NOV 14 1980

ASSESSOR # 239-55

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) City of Cambridge

Original use school

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education	XX	Religion	
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community development					

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Lowell School has the distinction of being the only surviving frame school remaining in Cambridge. It was designed by the father-son team of architects James and George Fogerty, prolific Cambridge designers whose work included schools, firehouses, factories and over 100 Cambridge residences.

The design of the Lowell School reflects important advances in educational policy and school design of the 1880s. By this time classes were graded, each in its own room. Lower grades were separated from high school in a different building. Improved sanitation and heating facilities had also been developed, and school grounds were enlarged to provide adequate recreational space.

The Lowell School was built in 1883 at a cost of $12,943 which included land, construction and furnishings. The two-story, rectangular plan frame building rests on a brick foundation. Its low-pitched hip roof has a projecting cornice supported by paired brackets. Except for the brackets, the building is otherwise devoid of ornamentation; such austerity was considered appropriate for educational buildings, and was done for reasons of economy as well.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB26

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-18

1. Town Cambridge

Address 33 Lexington Avenue

Name "The Lowell"

Present use residential

Present owner Arthur D. Trottenberg & Lucille E. Muhlhauser. c/o Ellis & Andrews, 4 Brattle

3. Description:

Date 1900

Source

Style Colonial Revival

Architect John A. Hasty

Exterior wall fabric wood

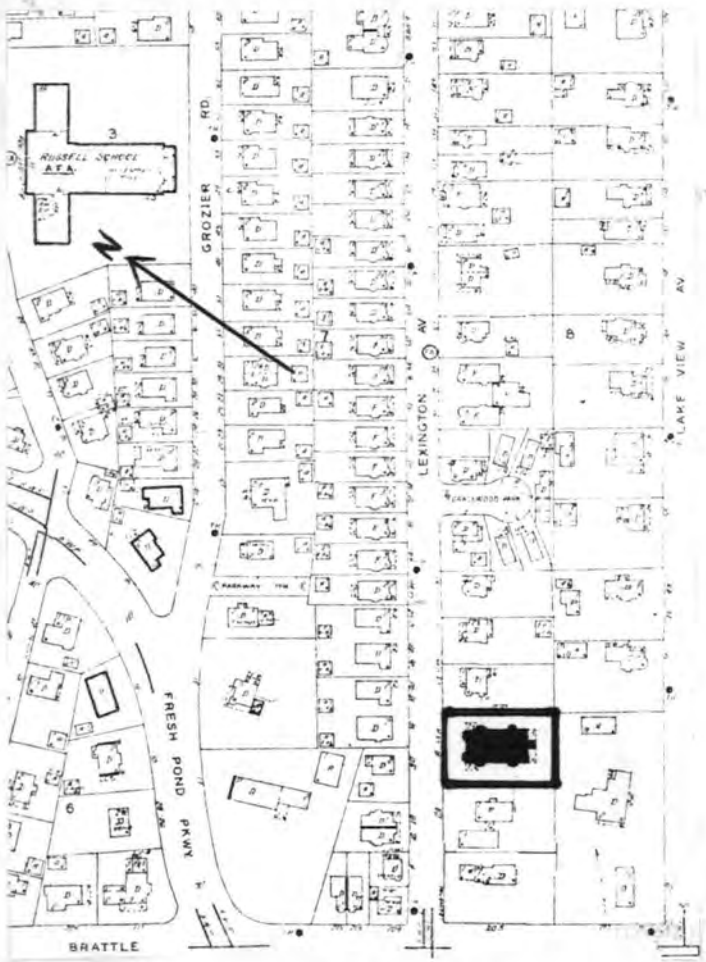
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features excellent integration of Colonial Revival features on a three-decker frame, unusual side porches rather than the usual front porches.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 96 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

Assessor #235-2

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/323790/4693640

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) James M. Hilton

Original use residential (apartments)

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"The Lowell" is an elaborately detailed Colonial Revival three-decker apartment building designed by the local architect, John A. Hasty. Hasty is best known for his imaginative and original use of the vernacular. The Lowell displays an excellent sense of form and proportion as well as an inventive use of detail, including elliptical windows, applied garlands and wreaths, an over-scale swan's neck pediment at the second story level repeated at the roofline, and monumental fluted columns with Scamozzi capitals. Also of note is the side placement of the porches, giving the Lowell a five-bay facade.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.26
Property Name: "The Lowell"	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The three decker style evolved from wood frame tenement houses of the 1860s, of which an early example exists at 223-225 Broadway (1873; see Report Three: Cambridgeport, pp. 41-42). Tenements had a deservedly bad name as being overcrowded and poorly built, but the introduction of the "French flat" brought efforts to make them acceptable to the middle class. Early examples of this development are relatively plentiful in Cambridgeport, which was developing as a lower middle class suburb during this period. The "hotels" of Norfolk and Austin Streets near Central Square were the first examples of this type in Cambridge (Norfolk Street N.R.D.); they were four-deckers executed in an elaborate Eastlake-Queen Anne style in 1886 and 1887. An even more elaborate example of the effort to make three deckers acceptable to the middle class is the Ernst Flentje House at 129 Magazine Street (also nominated to the National Register), built in 1900.

"The Lowell", like the Flentje House, is an example of architectural extremism in search of social acceptability. Located just three doors from "Tory Row" (Brattle Street), it was built at a time when the Brattle Street horse car line seemed about to be converted to electric street cars. Instead, Brattle Street residents, concerned about just such development on what was even then considered to be one of the most historic streets in America, convinced the City Council and the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners to relocate the car line to Mount Auburn Street and Huron Avenue. If this had not happened, many more real estate ventures like The Lowell would undoubtedly have taken place in the neighborhood. As it was, The Lowell is unique to the Brattle Street neighborhood as multi-family housing, and in Cambridge as representing an extraordinary effort to embellish a middle class housing type. In Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, The Lowell is called "the most extraordinary double four-decker in the entire city".

This building is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of Cambridge, and under Criterion C as an exceptional example of its type and style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Mid Cambridge	MC I.5

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Maple Avenue National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1106-26A
1106-30A
1094-32A

3. General date or period 1860-1890

4. Is area uniform (explain):

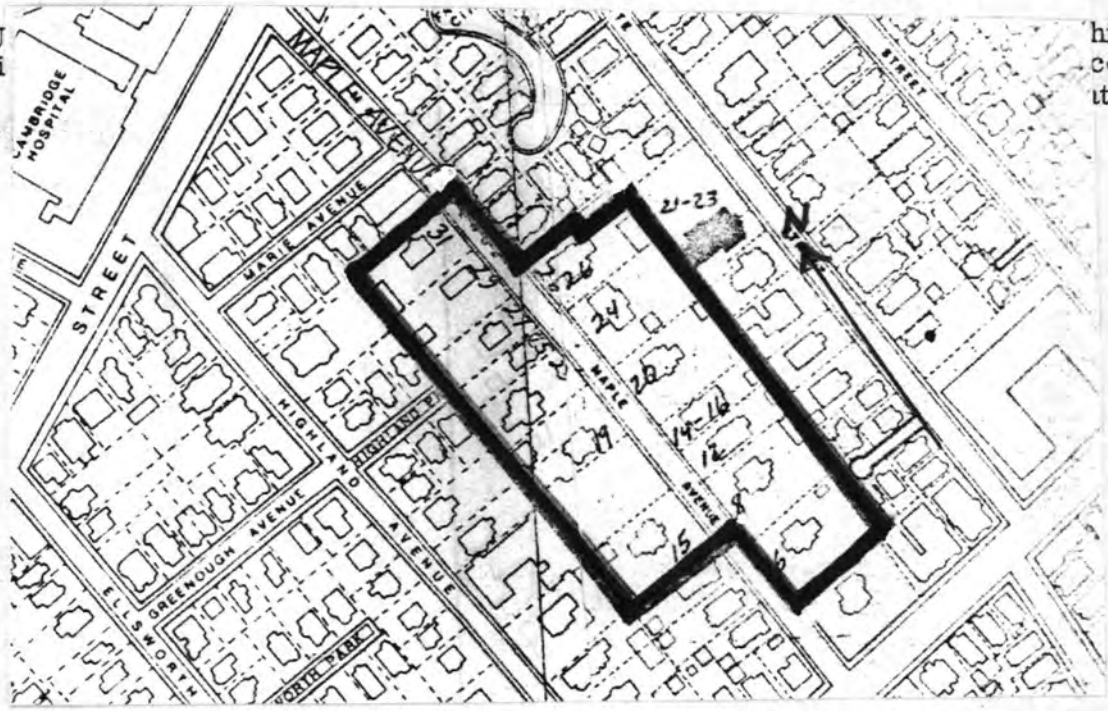
in style? yes, primarily Mansard

in condition? yes, good

in type of ownership? yes, private

in use? yes, residential

5. Map. U historic
properti corres-
ponding ute north.
Indicate



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

4.434 Acres

(over)

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326670/4693040

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Maple Avenue is one of the most attractive streets in Dana Hill and is especially notable for its Mansard houses. The street was first laid out in 1841 and featured larger lots than the other streets between Broadway and Cambridge Street. A series of fine Mansards interspersed with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses line the avenue. The houses are widely spaced and somewhat uneven in height and size, with Mansard roofs and bay windows creating a rhythimic pattern. The street retains much of its original nineteenth century appearance.

1. Charles B. Stevens House (1873), 8 Maple Avenue

Picture

This late Mansard house is particularly notable for its aggressive outline and verticality, and exemplifies the break with the formal academic style of the 1860s. The house was built for Charles B. Stevens, at one time the Middlesex County Registrar of Deeds and a Common Councilman in Cambridge from 1864-65.

2. Lewis Hall House (1867), 23 Maple Avenue

This solid and dignified house is symmetrically organized around a center pavilion. The smooth, rusticated walls are capped by a block-like roof. This was the residence of Lewis Hall, an East Cambridge lumber dealer.

3. Philip Munroe House (1887), 31 Maple Avenue

Picture

This side-hall Mansard has a steep, straight-edged roof and porch with paired columns and curvilinear under-boards.

4. Francis B. Webster House (1861), 20 Maple Avenue

This handsome Mansard house has a flush-boarded facade and a curvilinear Mansard gable above the center pavilion.

The Maple Avenue National Register District includes both sides of Maple Avenue from Marie Avenue to Broadway (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Maps 3 & 10). Boundaries were selected to include the architecture and spacing of the street's original development.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

END

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: MCI5
Property Name: Maple Avenue District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Boundary Justification/Intrusions

The boundaries of the Maple Avenue National Register District were drawn to include the concentration of single-family mid 19th to early 20th century residences. The district is especially important for its concentration of elegant Italianate/Mansard style houses. It is distinguished from its surroundings by increasing concentrations of multiple-family dwellings.

#31 two-story side hall Mansard style; asbestos siding, slate roof, brick foundation; double multi-pane doors of the Queen Anne style. Contributing.

#29 two-story side hall Queen Anne style; clapboard siding, slate roof, masonry foundation; multi-pane door with sidelights, cross gable dormer, gable valance. Contributing.

#27 two-story Queen Anne style with verandah; clapboard siding, slate roof, door with leaded transom and sidelights. Contributing.

#25 two-story, standard early 20th century two-family; shingled siding, rusticated cast stone foundation; Colonial Revival style porch with balustrade. Minor contribution: scale, set back.

#23 one-story Mansard style cottage; flushboard facade, paired bracketted cornice. Contributing.

#19 two-story, three bay, Colonial Revival style; clapboard siding; center entry with fan and sidelights, paladian window above entry porch. Contributing.

#17 vacant lot. Non-contributing.

#15 two-story,three bay Mansard style; rusticated flushboard facade with quoins, granite foundation, slate roof; center entry with granite steps, paired cornice bracketts; granite retaining wall. Contributing.

#6 two-story, three bay Mansard style; rusticated flushboard facade, slate roof, granite foundation; bellcast mansard cross gable, elaborate cast iron fence. Contributing.

#8 two-story, three bay Mansard style; rusticated flushboard facade with quoins, slate roof, granite foundation; elaborate porch surmounted by tower and roof turret; double door entry; cast iron fence. Contributing.

#12 two-story Colonial Revival style; clapboard siding; double rounded side bays flanking entry with two story porch. Contributing.

#14-16 two-story, two-family house. Minor contribution: scale, set back.

#20 two-story, three bay Italianate style; rusticated flushboard facade; central cross gable; elaborate entry porch, original double door. Contributing.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: MCI5
Property Name: Maple Avenue Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Boundary Justification/Intrusions (continued)

#24 Colonial Revival style; heavily altered with entries, picture windows, etc. Minor contribution: scale, set back.

#26 two-story, three bay Italianate style; flushboard facade with quoins, brick foundation; elaborate window frames and entry porch, replacement plateglass door. Contributing.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC3

1. Town Cambridge

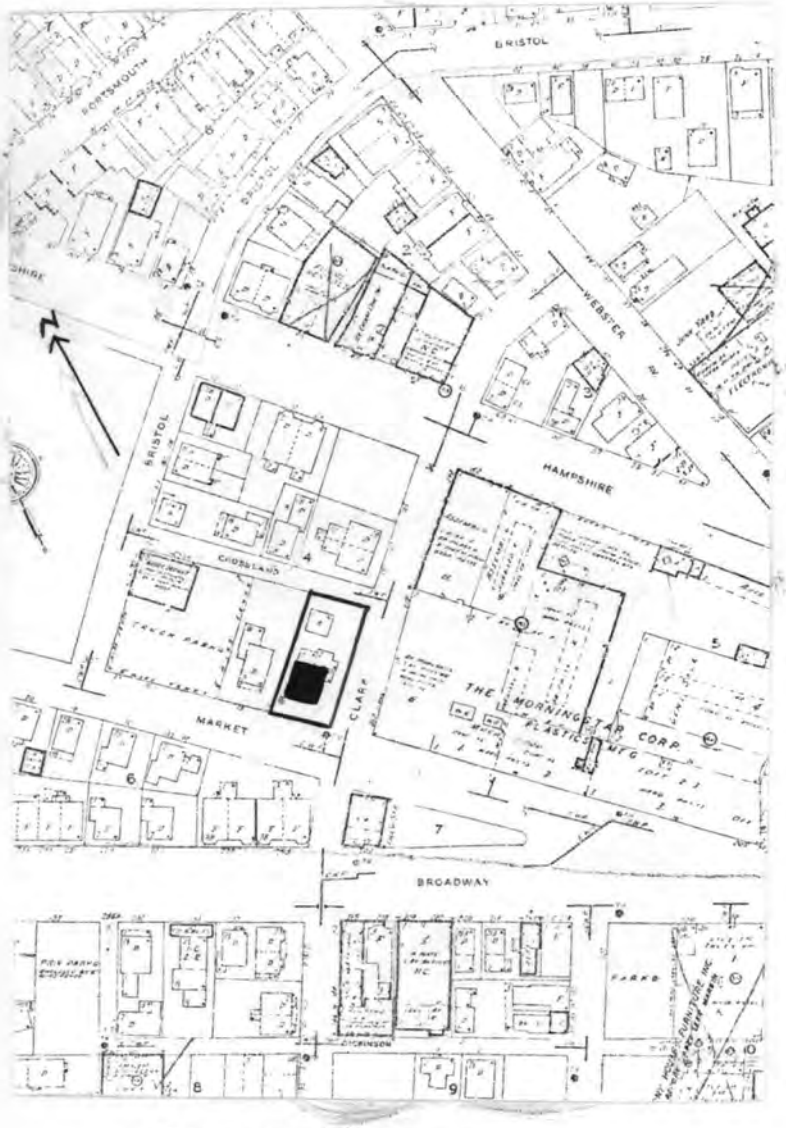
Address 11 Market Street

Name Josiah Mason, Jr. House

Present use residential

Present owner Francis X. Hayes;
170 Harvard Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1102-16



3. Description:

Date 1831

Source deed records

Style Late Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) -----

Other features Greek Revival pilaster enframement of entrance,

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
20 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/327530/4692440

ASSESSOR # 77-57

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Josiah Mason, Jr.

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Josiah Mason house is significant both architecturally and historically. It is important as a rare example of a Federal period side-hall single house. The brick cornice of the structure is a Federal detail, but the pilaster enframement of the entrance indicates the emergence of the Greek Revival style. The first inhabitant of the house was Josiah Mason, Jr., a merchant and owner in the hundred share estate. By an act passed in 1805, Mason, along with Royal Makepeace, John Cook, Daniel Mason, and Andrew Bordman, formed the Cambridgeport Meeting-house Corporation.

Mason was a Representative in the General Court in 1832 and served as a Selectman from 1828-31.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB14

1. Town Cambridge

Address 87 Raymond Street

Name W.A. Mason House

Present use residential

Present owner Kenneth & Mary Dawson

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110 - 36A

3. Description:

Date 1846

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect unknown

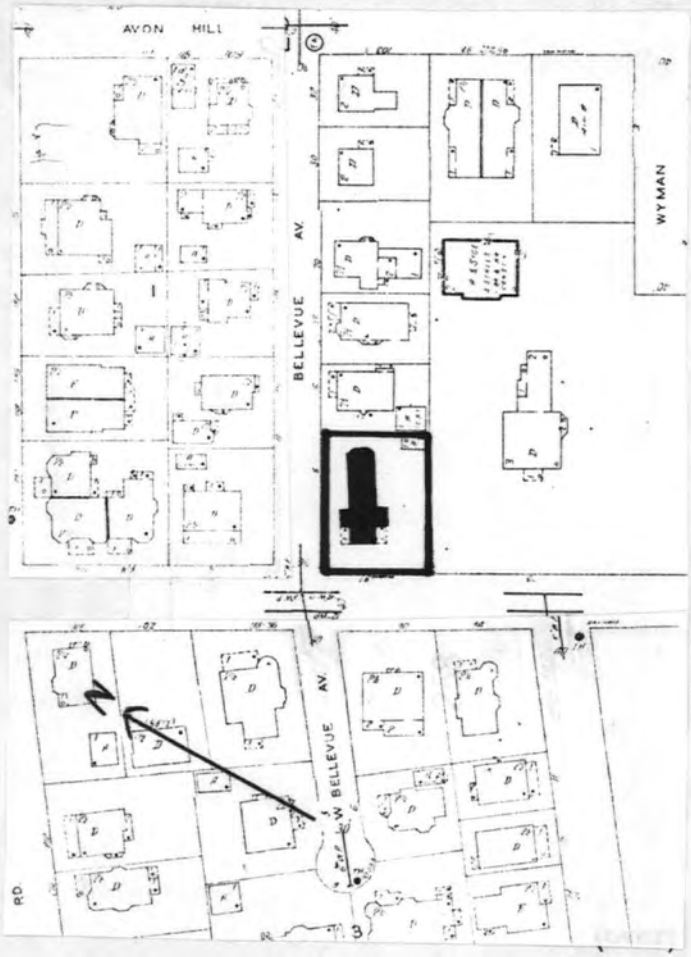
Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features T-shaped house, of rather modest proportions compared to its neighbors. Basic Greek Revival and Italianate features.
Altered Yes-enlarged Date 1867

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 72 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
20 feet

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324920/4694560

ASSESSOR # 209-33

7. **Original owner (if known)** W.A. Mason

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	X	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

Number 87 Raymond Street is a rather small, T-shaped house combining both Greek Revival and Italianate features. The pilasters are evidence of the Greek Revival influence. The house underwent substantial alteration in 1867 when a rear extension was added.

The original owner was W.A. Mason, the Cambridge surveyor responsible for platting and surveying almost every developing area in Cambridge in the nineteenth century. His work here and in nearby areas shaped the physical patterns which these towns and cities still utilize.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.14
Property Name: William A. Mason House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The W. A. Mason House was built in 1846-47 and extended in 1867, and has retained its Greek Revival - Italianate transitional features. The present ell was built in 1846-47, and the front part of the house added in 1867. The only recent alterations have been the replacement of the entrance surround with a new stock unit which does not detract from the integrity of the house, and the enclosure of a porch with jalousie windows. Mason occupied the house from 1851 until his death in 1880; thereafter, it was occupied by his son, Charles A. Mason, who maintained the family surveying business of W. A. Mason & Son.

The Mason House meets criterion B for its associations with surveyor W.A. Mason and criterion C as an example of its style and type.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC17

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-29

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 2218 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Isaac McLean House

Present use residential/commercial

Present owner John J. Murphy

3. Description:

Date 1894

Source deed records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Hartwell and Richardson

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) Barn - now an office

Other features well-scaled front porch unifying the house, fanlight with leaded glass, pilasters, center Palladian dormer.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 58 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324980/4695380

ASSESSOR # 198-28

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac McLean

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential/commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Isaac McLean House is the best example of the domestic Colonial Revival style in Northwest Cambridge, and was designed in 1894 by the well-known architectural firm of Hartwell & Richardson. McLean, the owner, was also the builder. The hip roof caps a center-entrance facade. The entrance with its elliptical fanlight and sidelights is set within a full-width Ionic porch. The Palladian window motif of the front slope dormer is repeated on the carriage house located at the rear of the main building.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC13

1. Town Cambridge

Address 2200 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Alpheus Mead House

Present use professional offices

Present owner Carmello P. & Evelyn J. Rinaldo

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-26

3. Description:

Date 1867

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric aluminum siding

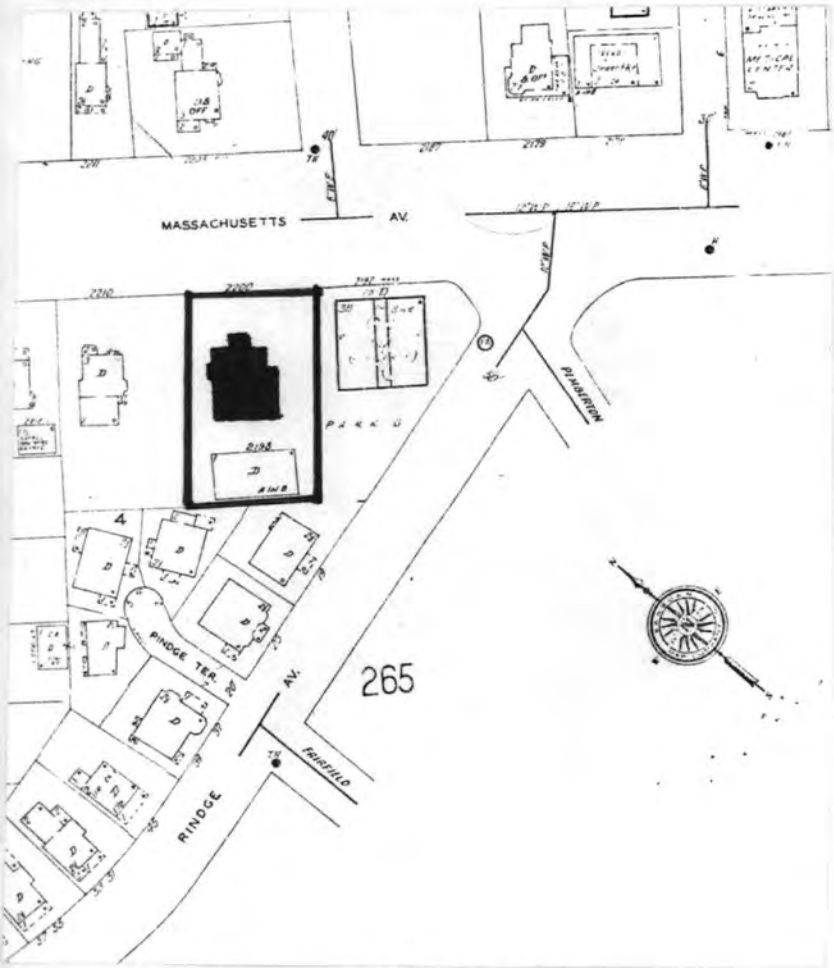
Outbuildings (describe)----------

Other features modillons under cornice, double door, very large lintels, center arch with pediment, mansard roof.

Altered Yes- Date on several occasions

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 88 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/325020/4695340

ASSESSOR # 198-30

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Alpheus Mead

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential/commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Alpheus Mead House (1867) is a typical center entrance Mansard house of the mid-1860s, and one of the best houses of its type remaining on the Avenue. Original features include the entrance porch with quadrant struts, the alternating gabled and segmental dormers, and projecting bracketed cornice.

Alpheus Mead was a local butcher. Although aluminum siding has been added, the original trim was retained and the house could easily be returned to its original clapboarding underneath. This house, with the Daniel Snow and R. H. Farwell Houses, represents the only three residences in the same proximity which document the style and scale of houses which once lined this route. Intensive development along Massachusetts Avenue has already transformed what was once, in this section, a spacious residential streetscape into commercial uses and new construction. This cluster of houses provide the only visual evidence of the earlier history of this road.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 10

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-12A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 19 Centre Street

Name Isaac Melvin House

Present use residential

Present owner Unihab Renovate , Inc.
25 Mt. Auburn St., Camb.

3. Description:

Date 1842

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect Isaac Melvin & Oliver Woods

Exterior wall fabric wood

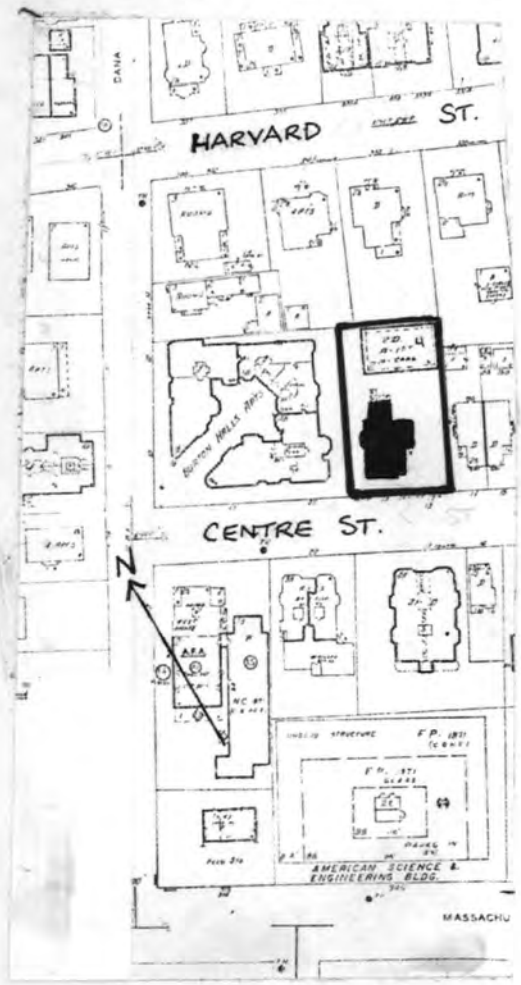
Outbuildings (describe) originally included a mansard carriage house.

Other features physical layout is Italianate. Features are primarily Greek Revival.

Altered minor remodelling Date several times

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



(over)

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 83'

Approximate distance of building from street 18'

6. Recorded by E. MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326300/4692770

ASSESSOR #116-82

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac Melvin

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This important Italianate mansion was built in 1842 by prominent local architect Isaac Melvin and his colleague Oliver Woods. Melvin was also the architect of the North Avenue Congregational Church (1845) in Northwest Cambridge, a significant religious structure in the city.

Number 19 Centre Street is an Italianate cross gable form with a strong vertical emphasis. Elaborate applied ornament was taken from standard pattern books of the period. Notable features include the Greek Revival pilasters, octagonal cupola and heavy pediments at the gable ends.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

Entered: 5-19-86

APR - 4 1986

FORM A - AREA

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	OLD CAM. I 15

USGS Map: MDA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 2-6
6-12A
6-9A

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Memorial Drive Apartments Historic District

General date or period 1914-1924

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quad: Newton

1.802 acres

UTM's A-19/325030/4693140
B-19/325010/4693050
C-19/324880/4693240
D-19/324970/4693240
E-19/324960/4693200

Recorded by Therese Alduino

Organization Cambridge Hist. Com.

Date 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The Memorial Drive apartment buildings turn their backs on the working-class neighborhood to the northeast and instead take advantage of the splendid views of the Charles River and the aging but cherished sycamore trees that line this part of Memorial Drive.

The first apartment building constructed was Strathcona-on-the-Charles (1914, W.L. Mowll). The plan of the many bayed Strathcona follows the curving frontage of the irregular site. Its details are somewhat Elizabethan in style. Two years later, the next two buildings, Radnor Hall and Hampstead Hall (Charles R. Greco) were constructed together. Published in American Architect and Building News, the plans for these buildings show an imaginative arrangement of six-to-eight room units, all with river or courtyard views. Georgian Revival in style, the first story and trim are cast stone. The last to be built, Barrington Court (1924, R.B. Whitten) has an unusually deep courtyard

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific). Continued

Before the construction of Memorial Drive (originally Charles River Road) in the late 1890's, the land along the river had little potential for development. About half owned by the Cambridge Gas Light Company and the rest by private owners, there were few buildings on the site. After the completion of the parkway, designed by Charles Eliot, it became prime property for a fashionable residential district.

The four luxury brick apartment buildings that make up the district are of the courtyard type. Ralph Adams Cram originated this style with Richmond Court on Beacon Street in Brookline (1898). Widely followed in Cambridge, especially by the firm of Newhall and Blevins (Wadsworth Chambers, 83 Brattle Street, 1908; Burton Halls, 10 Dana Street, 1909) the first riverfront example was Riverbank Court, 1900, H.B. Ball, located at the other end of Memorial Drive, near the Harvard Bridge. Because of their many similarities-courtyards, brick material, stone ornamental detail, and uniform height-983-993 Memorial Drive seem at first glance to be a single complex. They were actually designed over a period of ten years by three architects.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 15
Property Name: Memorial Drive Apartments	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

and a more symmetrical layout.

Taken together, 983-993 Memorial Drive, with their varied courtyards, form the most impressive concentration of apartment buildings in Cambridge and are significant under Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: O.C. I 15
Property Name: Memorial Dr. Apts. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Memorial Drive Apartments National Register District is Cambridge's most distinguished grouping of twentieth century luxury apartment houses. The district retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling and meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. The Memorial Drive National Register District was found to be significant under the theme of architecture: early twentieth century luxury apartment houses, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

The Memorial Drive Apartments National Register District consists of four brick Neo-Georgian or Neo-Tudor apartment buildings of the courtyard type. Fronting the Charles River, the apartment buildings take full advantage of the views of this landscape. Although designed by three architects over a period of ten years, the buildings have the appearance of a single complex.

The boundaries of the Memorial Drive Apartments National Register District were drawn to include the four luxury apartment buildings, 983-993 Memorial Drive. The area is distinct from the working-class neighborhood to the northeast, on which the apartment buildings all turn their backs. The Charles River Basin National Register District forms a natural/man-made boundary to the southwest. The eastern boundary is marked by the monastery of the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	FORM NO.
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	O.C. I 15
Property Name: Memorial Drive Apartments N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Entered: 5-19-86

APR 4 1986

AREA	FORM NO.
OLD CAM.	II B 25A

USGS Map #7

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 55-17A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTCHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325370/4694070
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

Town Cambridge, Mass
Cambridge MRA

Address 1648 Massachusetts Ave.

Historic Name The Montrose

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1898

Source building permit

Style Italian Renaissance

Architect J.S. Harold

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .1969 acres

Setting Today the northern part of Massachusetts Ave. towards Porter Square is largely a commercial strip interspersed with a few well preserved Queen Anne and Colonial Revival mansions. Closer to Harvard Square, the Avenue is anchored by several notable early 20th century apartment houses, including the Montrose, Dunvegan, Bay State and the Harvard.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Montrose is a six story yellow brick building, which blends well with its neighbor, the Dunvegan. Italian Renaissance details include a copper cornice with modillions, belt courses, differentiated window treatments on each story and small circles faced with marble above the center entry. The wooden classical entry is arched and supported by fluted Ionic columns. As such, the Montrose is significant under Criterion C.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Montrose, along with its neighbor the Dunvegan, were the first luxury, French flat apartment houses constructed in Cambridge. Originally, the buildings had two units to a floor, each with ten rooms. The Dunvegan also had two-room, "bachelor" apartments. After the turn of the century, Massachusetss Avenue's large homesteads increasingly gave way to apartment buildings and then commercial development, as the trolley brought in a different class of residents. For its importance in understanding this process of transformation along Mass. Ave., the Montrose is significant under Criterion A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	OC II B 25A
Property Name: The Montrose	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

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Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

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Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIA1

1. Town Cambridge

Address 583 Mount Auburn Street

Name Mount Auburn Cemetery Reception House

Present use commercial

Present owner Granite Trading Corporation

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-24A

3. Description:

Date 1870

Source deed records

Style Bracketed Italianate

Architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features important as one of two extant Cambridge works by the architect

Altered Yes Date c. 1900

Moved No Date--------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 65 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

4 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/323330/4693500

ASSESSOR # 251-9

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Mount Auburn Cemetery

Original use Reception House

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	XX
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Mount Auburn Cemetery Reception House was built in 1870 on the Wyeth estate, directly opposite the cemetery entrance. It was replaced by a second reception house, built on the cemetery grounds in 1896. Number 583 Mount Auburn Street now houses Mount Auburn Marble and Granite Works.

The building is important as one of two extant Cambridge works by the architect. The other is Gray's Hall at Harvard University.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.A.1
Property Name: Mount Auburn Cemetery Reception House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

After its opening in 1831, the Mount Auburn Cemetery gained international attention not only as the most prestigious place of burial in the Boston area but as the first garden cemetery in the United States. As such, it reflected changing attitudes toward death in Western society, and was the model for numerous landscaped cemeteries throughout the country. On a strictly local level, it became an afternoon and weekend attraction of great popularity. So great was the demand that the first horse car route in New England was built from Boston through Harvard Square to a terminal at the cemetery gate; it opened in 1853. The cemetery is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

By 1870, the need for a reception house for funeral parties was acute, as the two rooms in the gate itself were deemed inadequate. The Cemetery Trustees purchased a site across Mount Auburn Street and hired the Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee, architect of Grays Hall at Harvard University (1862; Old Harvard Yard N.R.D.) and of numerous commercial buildings in Boston, to prepare a design. Bradlee's design was for a one-story building forty-six feet wide and thirty feet deep with a center entrance and a hip roof. A portico supported by four smoothly tapered posts runs the full width of the building, and a pedimented cross gable projects on two additional posts over the front entrance. Both the gable and frieze board are ornamented with incised floral decoration, while the center of the pediment holds a cartouche for a clock. The body of the building is stuccoed. It was replaced by a second reception house built on the grounds of the Cemetery in 1896.

The Mount Auburn Cemetery Gatehouse is significant for its associations with the Cemetery, and thus meets Criterion A. It is also significant architecturally and as the work of N. J. Bradlee, and meets Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC2

1. Town Cambridge

Address 23 Fairmont Street

Name Andrew Newman House

Present use residential

Present owner Alexander & Elizabeth A. Pellrine

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-22

3. Description:

Date 1823

Source deed records

Style Late Georgian

Architect unknown

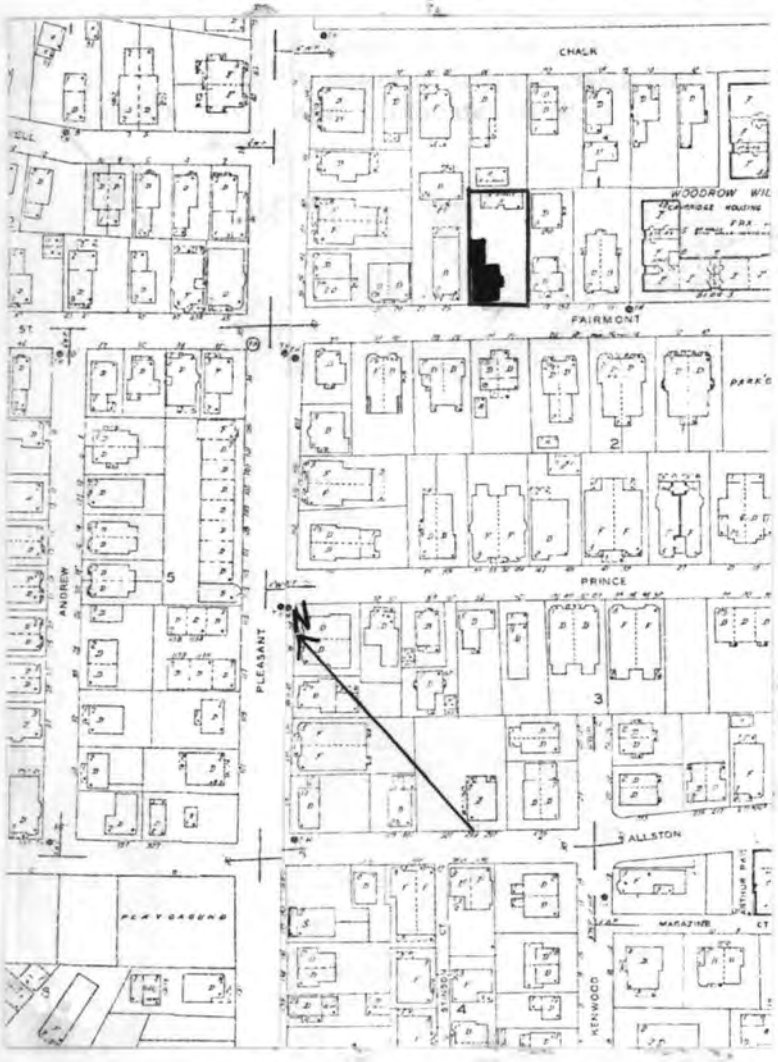
Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) -----

Other features one-story, center hall house with massive central chimney.

Altered No Date ------

Moved NO Date ----------



ASSESSOR #104-16

(over)

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

5 feet'

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326180/4691840

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Andrew Newman

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Andrew Newman house presents an unusual architectural departure from the standard Federal period house: it is a one-story, center-hall building with a large central chimney. The chimney and compact massing recall earlier eighteenth century structures. The Newman house is one of only two surviving houses of its type in Cambridgeport.

Built on land once owned by Peter Tufts, the house's first inhabitant was Andrew Newman, a Cambridgeport rope-maker.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I.6

1. Town Cambridge

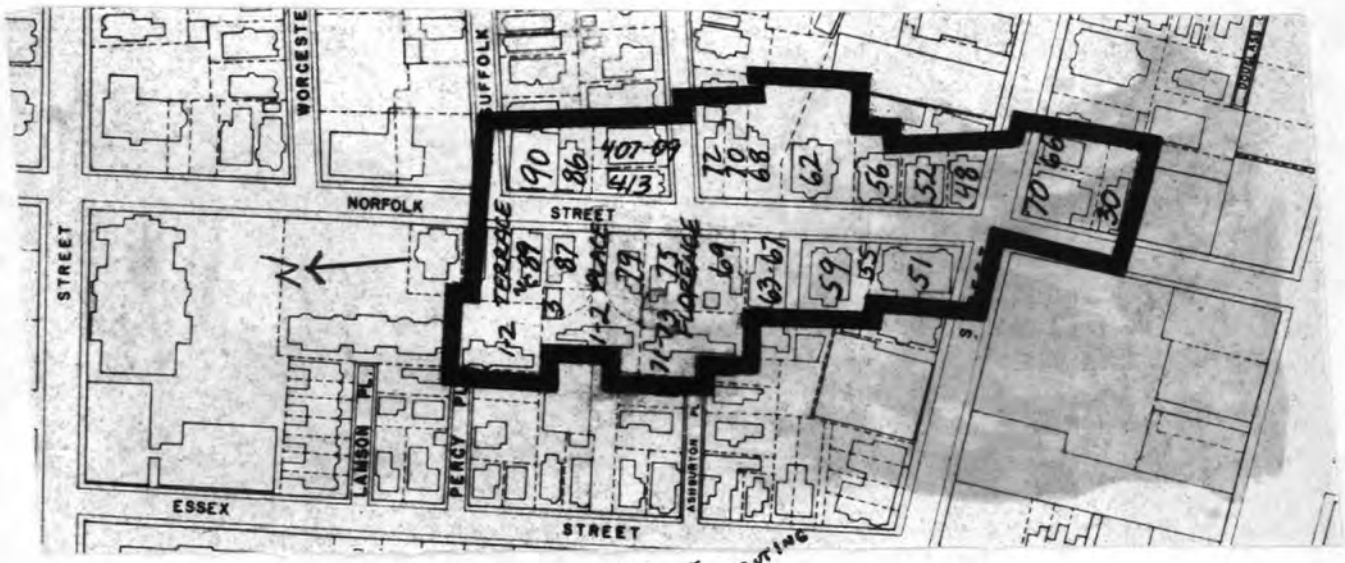
Name of area (if any) Norfolk Street National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-1A
1104-2A
1094-18A
1094-15A

3. General date or period 1840-1885

4. Is area uniform (explain):
in style? No, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque
in condition? No, fair to good
in type of ownership? Yes, private
in use? Yes, residential - both single and multi-family

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
Date 1965

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326980/4692320

2.956 Acres

SM-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Norfolk Street is significant for its concentration of Greek Revival Cottages and later multi-family structures that characterize the increasing intensity of development in nineteenth century Cambridgeport. Laid out in the 1840s as a spacious suburban street near the Cambridgeport meetinghouse, Norfolk Street was soon lined with a mixture of double and single Greek Revival houses of moderate size. Early construction was on land formerly held by the Cambridge almshouse, which had burned in 1836, leaving large parcels of land to be built upon after the end of the Civil War. In the 1890s, when Cambridgeport began to experience a shortage of desirable building sites, Norfolk Street again attracted the speculative builders of three- and four-deckers; the most notable of these are the four-story "hotels," or flats which are unique to Cambridge. No development occurred after 1919, when the last building sites were filled in.

The concentration of fifteen Greek Revival houses on the west side of Norfolk Street is remarkable for its organization around three cul-de-sacs, each of which is flanked by porticoed Greek Revival cottages. This pattern of development is not repeated elsewhere in the city. Even substantial remodelling of three of the cottages has not undone the effectiveness of these groupings. Only one cottage (79 Norfolk Street) has escaped extensive alteration, and is a splendid example of what the group once was.

1. 1-2 Norfolk Terrace (1839)

   Greek Revival double house with paired center entrances.

2. Robert Fuller House, 79 Norfolk Street (1843), Zenas Crowell, housewright

   Number 79 Norfolk Street was built in 1843 by a local housewright, Zenas Crowell. It is the only survivor of a group of six similar Greek Revival cottages still in its original condition. Other houses in the group are Number 69 (1843), Number 75-77 (1844), Number 87 (1843), Number 89 (1840), and Number 97 (1840). Each was constructed by a different carpenter. Number 79 is the only one to have escaped extensive alteration, and serves as a reminder of how the group once appeared.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT I.6
Property Name: Norfolk St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Robert Fuller House - cont'd.:

The house stands on a raised foundation and has a one-story Ionic porch with an overhanging gable. A pair of large gabled dormers is located on the south slope of the roof. The facade windows are triple-hung 6/6/6 with divided shutters. Other noteworthy Greek Revival features are the wide corner pilasters and ssetted window and door frames on the interior and exterior.

3. 69 Norfolk Street (1843)

Greek Revival house, greatly altered.

4. 87 Norfolk Street (1843)

Greek Revival Cottage with full-width Ionic portico.

5. 65-67 Norfolk Street (1844)

Pilastered Greek Revival side-hall house.

6. 71-73 Norfolk Street (1844)

Pilastered Greek Revival double house with side wings and a full-width Doric portico.

7. 75-77 Norfolk Street (1844)

Greek Revival Cottage with full-width portico.

8. 1-2 Norfolk Place (1844-45)

Similar to 71-73 Norfolk Street. Double Greek Revival house with side wings.

9. 3 Norfolk Place (1846)

Small pilastered Greek Revival house one room deep.

10. John Pollard House (1859), architect unknown, 68-72 Norfolk Street

This house is the only Italianate row house in Cambridgeport, and one of few existing in the City. The prominent Italianate feature of this design is the enormously projecting roof carried around all four sides of the block. Its brownstone lintels, recessed entrance vestibules and pressed brick exterior walls rising to a small dentil course under the eaves recall features of the preceding Greek Revival style. Number 68-72 Norfolk Street is graced by a generous setback, and ample front gardens.

NOV 14 1980

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT I.6
Property Name: Norfolk St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

11. 51 Norfolk Street (c. 1885)

Queen Anne double four-decker

12. 59 Norfolk Street (1886), J.H. Ferrick, architect

Richardsonian Romanesque brick apartment block with brownstone sills and lintels and a corbelled cornice.

13. Early Apartment House Prototypes

a. "Hotel Norfolk" (1886), 30 Norfolk Street, James Fogerty, architect
b. "Hotel Franklin" (1886), 90 Norfolk Street
c. "Hotel Eliot" (c. 1885), 66 Austin Street
d. "Hotel Austin" (1885), 70 Austin Street

NOV 14 1980

The buildings at 30 and 90 Norfolk Street and 66 and 70 Austin Street are important as representative examples of single and double four-deckers, early forerunners of Cambridgeport apartment houses. They are pretentious Queen Anne style buildings, elaborately ornamented and given high-sounding names. "Hotel So-and-So" was a particularly common name for four-deckers, reflecting the contemporary American interest in the fashion of "French flats" (which were called "hotels" but were more analogous to present-day apartment houses than to transient hotels.)

The Hotel Norfolk is the work of James Fogerty, who, with his son George, was a prolific Cambridge designer of that time. The architect of the other three buildings cannot be ascertained, but may be assumed to be James Fogerty as well, because of the identical form and detail of all four structures.

90 Norfolk Street and 70 Austin Street are double four-deckers; each with a single center entrance on the street facade and a single stairway giving access to the two flats per floor.

30 Norfolk Street and 66 Austin Street are single four-deckers with entrances offset and one flat per floor.

The Norfolk Street National Register District is comprised of properties along Norfolk Street between Suffolk and Austin Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 3). Boundaries were selected to include properties which contribute to the street's nineteenth century appearance.

-END-

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II C 3

1. Town Cambridge

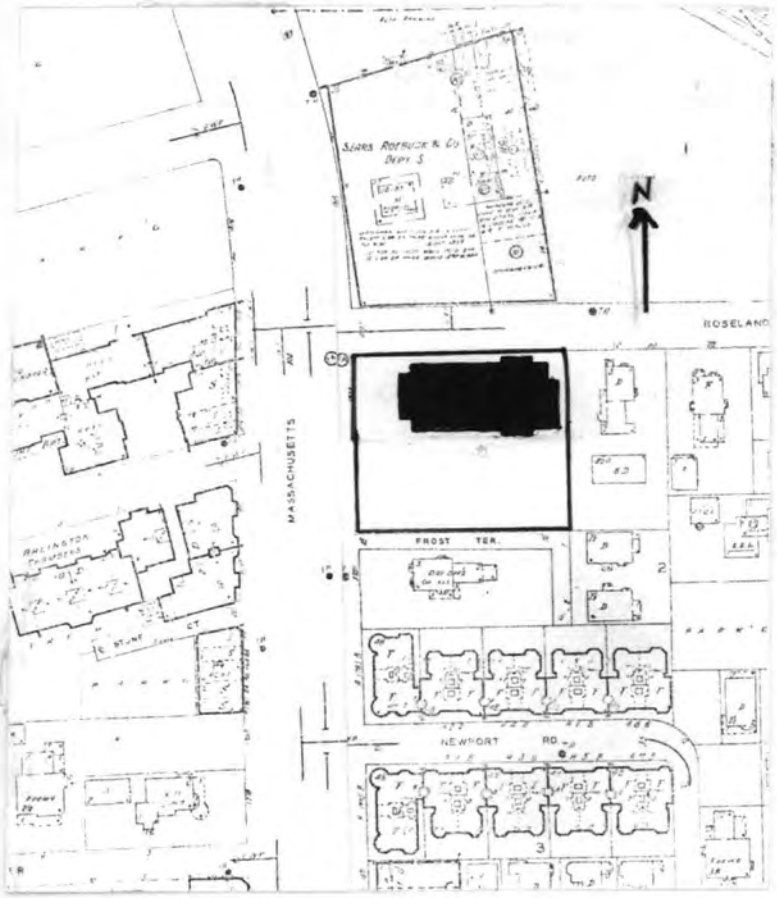
Address 1803 Massachusetts Ave.

Name North Avenue Congregational Church

Present use church

Present owner North Avenue Congregational Society

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-15



3. Description:

Date 1845

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect Issac Melvin

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features vestibule treated as a temple front with Egyptian capitals.

Altered Yes - steeple replaced Date several times

Moved Yes Date 1867

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 75'

Approximate distance of building from street 40'

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

ASSESSOR #153-1

(over)

UTM-BOSTON NORTH
19/325540/4694640

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Old Cambridge Baptists

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	X	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The North Avenue Congregational Church was designed for the Old Cambridge Baptists by Isaac Melvin in 1845. It originally stood on the corner of Holmes Place and Kirkland Street, and was moved to its present site in 1867. The Baptists outgrew the building and sold it to the Holmes Society in 1866. The Holmes Society then became the North Avenue Congregational Society, the same congregation which owns the church today. They moved the building in 1867, a year after assuming ownership.

Although the present steeple is an inappropriate replacement, the rest of Melvin's forthright Greek Revival design survives intact. The original building was Late Georgian in form: a rectangular plan, four bays long with a projecting entrance vestibule. The vestibule is treated as a temple front with Egyptian capitals and a pediment topped by an acroterion. Three identical doors stand beneath panels of carved ornament probably derived from designs of Asher Benjamin.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No: MC II.C.3
Property Name: North Avenue Congregational Church	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The North Avenue Congregational Church is significant as a work of architecture, for its associations with architect Isaac Melvin, and for its associations with the development of North Cambridge. North Avenue Congregational Church is the only example in Cambridge of the heavily pedimented, porticoed Greek Revival style church of the 1840s. It is especially significant for its use of an Egyptian architectural motif with capitals of the columns flanking the main entrance; such details are rare on Massachusetts churches, and only the Mount Auburn Cemetery gate (1831, N.R.) provides a local precedent.

Isaac Melvin was a housewright turned architect in the New England tradition. Practicing in Cambridge from 1837 to 1850, he was architect for several important houses in Mid Cambridge and for Dane Hall of Harvard University (now demolished). His own house, 19 Centre Street, is listed on the National Register.

The relocation of the Church from Harvard Square to North Cambridge in 1867 reflects the growing importance of that community. After the opening of the Fitchburg Railroad station in Porter Square in 1843, North Cambridge became a bedroom suburb of Boston. While Porter Square itself retained its earlier character as a stagecoach stop and cattle market, North Avenue from Porter Square to Harvard Square quickly became the most prestigious address in Cambridge. By 1875, the entire avenue was lined with elaborate mansions in the Greek Revival and Second Empire styles, almost all built by Boston businessmen who commuted by horse car to Porter Square and thence by train to Boston. The North Avenue Congregational Society was made up of these men, who by their purchase of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, hoped to demonstrate the importance and stature of their community.

North Avenue Congregational is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of the North Avenue neighborhood, and under Criterion C as an important example of a Greek Revival church.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB25

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1 Highland Street

Name J.A.Noyes House

Present use residential

Present owner ~~Marvin & Margaret~~ Manheim

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-20

3. Description:

Date 1894

Source ~~deed~~ ~~records~~

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Longfellow, Alden and Harlow

Exterior wall fabric wood

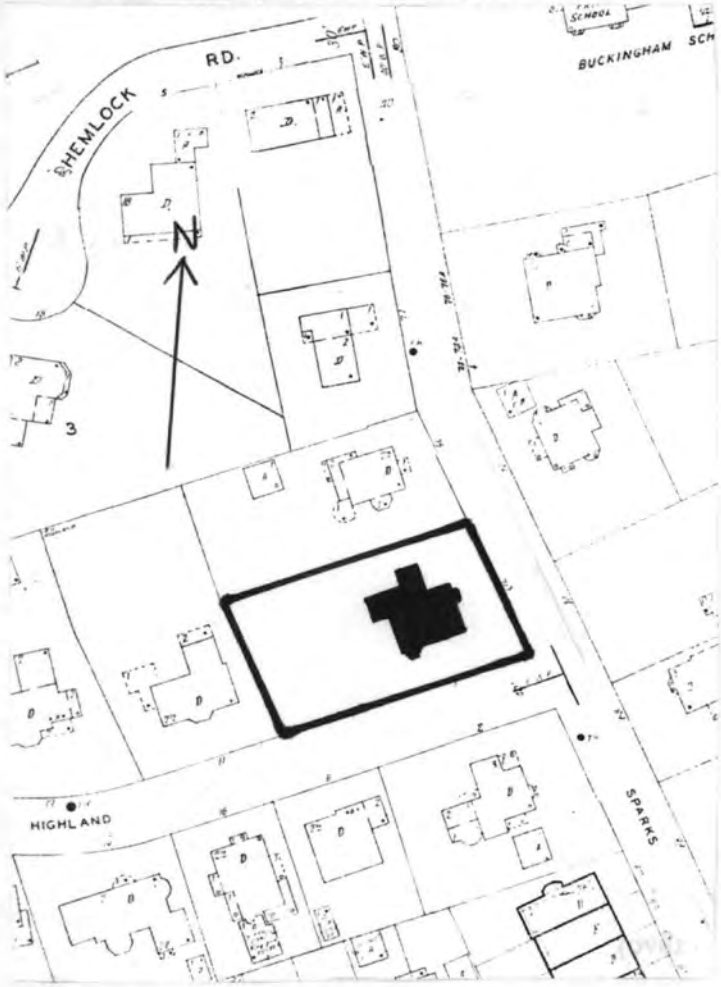
Outbuildings (describe) garden gazebo

Other features picturesque leading of unusually short sidelights and squeezed fanlight window. Same design echoed in center 2nd story window.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 178 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

28 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/324460/4693900

Assessor #231-3

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) J.A. Noyes

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Unusual in its complete documentation and perfect state of preservation is the J.A. Noyes House at 1 Highland Street, designed in 1894 by the firm of Longfellow, Alden and Harlow. Although the axial entrance and five-bay fenestration follow Georgian precedent to some extent, the Colonial Revival Style is expressed by the overhang and heavy scale of the second floor.

In the garden stands an open octagonal gazebo with an octagonal roof with spring eaves surmounted by a pineapple finial, a Colonial symbol of hospitality. It was designed by the landscape architect Charles Eliot and renewed in 1925 by his nephew, Charles Eliot II.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Camb'port	CPT IIA2

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-5A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 536 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Odd Fellows Hall

Present use commercial

Present owner Kenneth W. Estridge, Trustee

3. Description:

Date 1883-1884

Source Cambridge Chronicle, June 1884

Style Richardsonian orientation

Architect Hartwell & Richardson

Exterior wall fabric brick

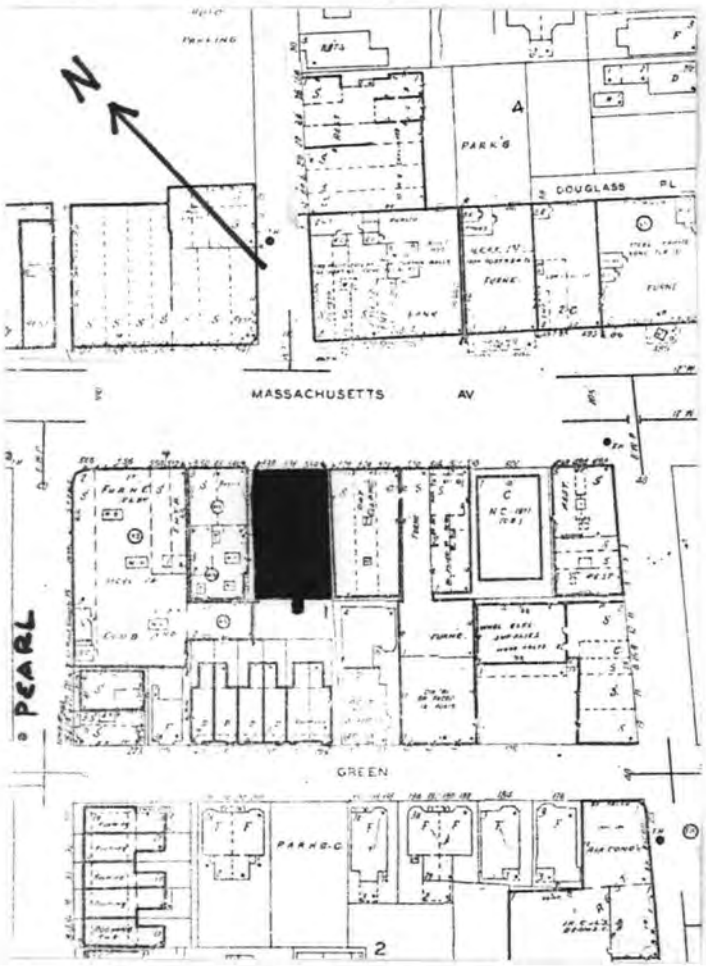
Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features pressed brick with molded brick and terra cotta ornament, arches on first and third stories.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 93-75

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Harriet White

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date June 1980

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326860/4692130

7. Original owner (if known) unknown

Original use mixed commercial and social meeting space

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	XX
Agricultural		Education	XX	Religion	
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	XX
Commerce	XX	Military		Transportation	
Communication	XX	Political			
Community development					

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Odd Fellow's Hall was built in 1884 by the firm of Hartwell and Richardson, popular architects and followers of the style of H.H. Richardson. It is a noteworthy example of a mid-nineteenth century "hall" building. Halls such as this played an important role in 19th century community life by accommodating group functions such as meetings, dances, concerts, etc. These functions took place on the upper floors of commercial buildings to take maximum advantage of what would have otherwise been unused space. During the early years of the 20th century, Odd Fellows' Hall housed a moving picture theatre and a vaudeville theatre.

The Hall was designed in 1883 and built in 1884. The five-story building contains stores on the ground floor, a two-story galleried meeting hall behind the space of the main arches, and lodge and banquet rooms on the upper floors. All ornament is confined to the facade of the building, and the primary decoration emphasizes the meeting hall space.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

This building is discussed in Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge Series, Report Three: Cambridgeport, pp. 102-3.

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II C 6

1. Town Cambridge

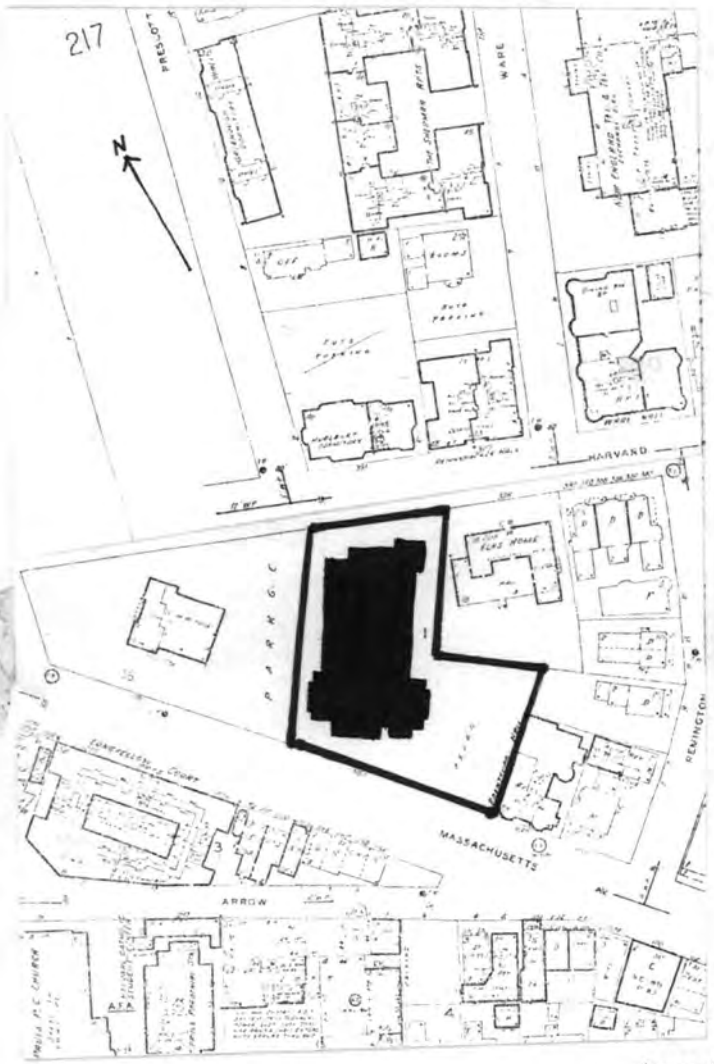
Address 398 Harvard Avenue

Name Old Cambridge Baptist Church

Present use church

Present owner Old Cambridge Baptist Church

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104 -14A
1098-5



(over)

3. Description:

Date 1867-70

Source deed records

Style Gothic Revival

Architect Alexander R. Esty

Exterior wall fabric stone

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features tall stone spire, a prominent Cambridge landmark, many typical Gothic-style features.

Altered No Date ------

Moved Yes Date 1889 - after a fire.

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 115'

Approximate distance of building from street 28'

6. Recorded by Robert Nylander/Harriet White

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967/1980

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/325880/4692980

ASSESSOR # 134-2

7. Original owner (if known) Old Cambridge Baptist Society

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Alexander R. Esty designed this handsome example of Gothic Revival religious architecture. The tall stone spire is a prominent Cambridge landmark. The church exhibits the post-Civil War change in design from the traditional meetinghouse form to the lofty asymmetry of the Gothic Revival. The pointed arches buttresses, turrets and spires combine to produce the style, which prevailed during the late 1860s. The exterior resembles H.H. Richardson's Church of the Unity in Springfield, Massachusetts. The interior was greatly remodelled following an 1889 fire, so that only the nave is unaltered.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

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FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OC I.9

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Old Cambridge

National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1098-24
1098-26
1099-2
1099-7
1099-30
1100-9
1110-13A
1110-12A
1110-15A

3. General date or period c. 1750-1970

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? No, all periods represented.

in condition? Yes, good to excellent.

in type of ownership? No, public, private, and institutional.

in use? No, mixed.

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.

See attached map.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Allison Crump; Harriet White

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1978; 1980

52 acres

E 19/324880/4693320 (over)
F 19/324720/4693340
G 19/323920/4693380

UTM - Lexington, Boston North, Newton
A 19/323600/4693640
B 19/324720/4693800
C 19/325160/4693650
D 19/325140/4693420

NOV 14 1980

5M-5-73-075074

* 7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The Old Cambridge National Register District includes the properties on both sides of Mason and Brattle Streets and Elmwood Avenue from Cambridge Common to Fresh Pond Parkway. The District includes four structures on Garden Street formerly included in the Cambridge Common National Register District and four National Historic Landmarks: The Reginald Daly House at 23 Hawthorn Street, the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House at 105 Brattle Street, Elmwood at 33 Elmwood Avenue and the Oliver Hastings House at 101 Brattle Street.

The unifying feature of the District is the Watertown Path, an ancient way which predated the foundation of Newtowne in 1630 and which is said to have followed an earlier Indian trail. Along that portion of the Watertown Path now known as Brattle Street and Elmwood Avenue, prominent Loyalists acquired extensive properties and built fine mansions in the middle years of the eighteenth century, so that the street was nicknamed "Tory Row." At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1774, the Tories fled to Boston and their houses were used by the Continental Army for hospitals and barracks with General Washington quartered at the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House. During the Siege of Boston (1775-1776), the Continental Army camped on Cambridge Common and occupied Christ Church and the Harvard buildings which are now included in the Old Harvard Yard National Register District.

From the time of the American Revolution to the present day, the old houses and many new ones along Mason and Brattle Streets and Elmwood Avenue have been occupied by nationally famous figures - Vice President Elbridge Gerry and James Russell Lowell at Elmwood, Andrew Craigie and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at 105 Brattle Street as well as President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, John Bartlett of Bartlett's Quotations, Joseph Worcester, author of Worcester's Dictionary, architect Henry Van Brunt, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Governor William Russell, lawyer Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Judge Robert Walcott, ornithologist William Brewster, historian John Fiske, and numerous Harvard professors and other distinguished New Englanders.

During the late nineteenth century, the Episcopal Theological School and Radcliffe College were established along Mason and Brattle Streets. The early buildings of the Theological School were designed by the firm of Ware & Van Brunt, architects of

[Continued]

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

* - See also Survey of Architectural History of Cambridge series, Report Four: Old Cambridge, pp. 55 ff.
P.W.A. 3/15/82

(Old Cambridge National Register District continued)

Memorial Hall, and are highly distinguished examples of nineteenth century architecture. Although the origins of the plan of Radcliffe Yard are not known, the organizing elements of the quadrangle were Fay House (1807), the first building owned by Radcliffe, altered by A. W. Longfellow in 1890-92; the Gymnasium (1898), by McKim, Mead & White; Agassiz House (1904), by A. W. Longfellow; and Schlesinger Library (1907), by Winslow & Bigelow, all buildings in the Georgian Revival style. Fay House, was included in the Cambridge Common National Register District in 1973.

Before the beginning of the twentieth century most of the frontage along Mason and Brattle Streets had been developed with large houses, usually set well back from the winding road. Since that time, there has been further lot division and additional house construction in many architectural styles, but usually of high quality so that these houses fit in unob trusively into the streetscape. Among the major architects of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries whose work is represented here are Henry Greenough, H. H. Richardson, Henry Van Brunt, William R. Emerson, Ralph Adams Cram, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, John Worthington Ames, Arthur Little, Charles Follen McKim, Langford Warren, Lois Lilly Howe, Hugh Stubbins and J. A. Hasty.

The twentieth century saw the first and only apartment house in the area displace an old dwelling at 83 Brattle Street to 8 Willard Street. Other non-residential buildings of this century have included three churches, the Mormon Church, Quaker Meeting house on Longfellow Park and the Armenian Church at Brattle and Sparks Streets.

The District is also significant for the quality of the environment that has been created along the length of Brattle and Mason Streets. Each of the houses possesses a distinctly individual character expressed by varied siting, attractive fences and walls and handsome trees. Despite a variety of styles, the visual continuity of the streetscape is maintained by the rhythm of masses and open space. This area meets criteria A, B and C.

Significant Buildings

1. Radcliffe Gymnasium (1898): This Colonial Revival building designed by McKim, Mead and White faces the interior quadrangle of Radcliffe Yard. A simple rectangular plan building of red brick with white trim, it has brick quoins and a rusticated lower story. The gabled central entrance pavilion has a porch with Doric columns beneath an overscale demi-lune window. The building is crowned by a central, open octagonal cupola with a copper dome and finial.

Picture Survey Vol. 4 P. 200

2. Agassiz House (1904): This building was designed by A. W. Longfellow, Jr. as a student center. This red brick Colonial Revival structure is trimmed in limestone. The monumental portico has columns with Scamozzi capitals. The full-length first and second story windows have splayed keystone lintels. The truncated hip roof terminates in a modillion cornice.

Picture

NOV 14 1980

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

(Old Cambridge National Register District continued)

3. Schlesinger Library/Radcliffe Institute (1907): The Old Radcliffe Library was designed by Winslow and Bigelow in the Colonial Revival style. This three-story red brick building has a rusticated lower story. Wide belt bands separate the first and second stories and wide brick pilasters divide the facade into seven bays. The central entrance pavilion terminates in an elliptical gable. This building houses a research center which is concerned with the roles of women in American life.

Picture Survey Vol. 4 P. 200

4. 9 Phillips Place (c. 1855; remodelled in 1900): 9 Phillips Place is listed in the 1894 atlas as the Cambridge Hospital. The greatly altered T-plan structure has a hip roof with a cornice supported by brackets of unusual profile. Identical brackets trim the cornice of the one-story polygonal bay. The central entrance pavilion has a door with transom and side lights.

5. 6-12 Mason Street (c. 1860): This group of four Greek Revival red brick rowhouses are unified by a simple brick cornice linking the facades. The mansard roof, bay windows, double doors, dormers and porches are all later additions. This block has a more modern quality than other houses in the district.

6. 4 Mason Street (1847): This building was attached to 85 Brattle Street until 1894 when it was moved to its present location. It is an extremely simple, 1 1/2-story Greek Revival cottage. The gable end faces on the street and contains a single window and door with simple molding on the first story and a window in the gable.

7. 85 Brattle Street (1847): Known as the Norton House, after builder Michael Norton, this Gothic cottage of 1847 is very similar to a plate by Henry Austin in Hill's pattern book of that year, The Builder's Guide. The central projecting bay on the Brattle Street facade contains a window in the first story supporting a balcony railing of cut-out patterns. The gable of this bay has a trefoil window. There are bracketed wall dormers on either side of the central gable. On the first story is a projecting entrance vestibule offset to the right. The horizontal siding is scored and laid flush to simulate masonry. The Norton house occupies a prominent site and is one of the finest examples of American Gothic architecture in Cambridge.

Picture, also, Survey Vol. 4 P. 97, 56

8. 83 Brattle Street (1908): The "Wadsworth Chambers" apartment building was built in 1908 by Newhall & Blevins. Of brick, with limestone trim, it features a Tudor entrance set back in the corner of the L-plan, and is framed by polygonal bays reaching the height of the full seven stories. The chimneys form projecting panels on the facade; floors are articulated by thin raised belt courses. The windows on the Brattle Street facade and in the bays are grouped in twos and threes.

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(Old Cambridge National Register District continued)

9. John Chamberlin House (1821), 77 Brattle Street and
10. John Warland House (1838), 69 Brattle Street: This pair of early houses in Radcliffe Yard have both been converted into college offices, but recall the early suburban character of the street. The deep side yards by which they are entered are splendid transitional spaces between the seclusion of the quadrangle and Brattle Street. An unusual feature of 77 Brattle Street is the fascia between the heavy Georgian cornice and the window heads. The entrance is flanked by robust pilasters and has a circular leaded fan light. 69 Brattle Street is a typical side hall Greek Revival house placed with its flank to the street. A full-width Doric porch spans the 3/3/3 full-length facade windows.

Pictures Pic. Survey Vol. 4 p. 56

11. James Greenleaf House (1859), 76 Brattle Street: Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and her husband James Greenleaf, a cotton merchant and warden of Christ Church, built this mansard residence in 1859 on the large family lot, moving the original Greenleaf house off the lot to Ash Street. Their brick house was stuccoed and scored to resemble stone, with porches and balconies incised with quatrefoil pattern. In 1905, Radcliffe College purchased the property and later removed the stucco and simplified the porches. This remodeling, which did not disturb the major design features, made the house more visually compatible with the brick Neo-Georgian structures of Radcliffe Yard.

Picture Survey Vol. 4 p. 104

The Greenleaf House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship as well as important associations with Radcliffe College, serving as the president's residence for most of this century. It meets criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the mansard style. These include its mansard roof with segmentally arched dormers, deep bracketed cornice, bracketed entry porch, corner quoins and symmetrical design. It is singled out by the Survey of Architectural History of Cambridge series, Report Four: Old Cambridge as one of the finest mansard houses in this part of the City.

12. 79-81 Brattle Street [Radcliffe Alumnae House] (1836): A two-story clapboard house on the corner of Brattle and James Streets, the current Radcliffe Alumnae House was built in 1836. The gable end with a very attractively done

[continued]

NOV 1 1990

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

entrance bay faces James Street. The large rear wing and two-story bay facing James Street are probably later additions. An enclosed late Greek Revival entrance porch with fluted Doric columns supports a second story bay.

13. 99 Brattle Street (Episcoal Divinity School): The Episcopal Divinity School buildings fill a large quadrangle site at the corner of Brattle and Mason Streets. All the E.D.S. buildings facing the quadrangle are the work of the distinguished American architecture firm of Ware & Van Brunt. They include St. John's Chapel, Reed Hall, Lawrence Hall, Burnham Hall, Wright Hall, Sherrill Hall and Washburn Hall.

Picture

14. 90 Brattle Street (Stoughton House, 1882): One of the best known of Henry Hobson Richardson's domestic buildings, the Stoughton House exemplifies early residential Shingle Style. The L-plan contains a round, turreted bay in the corner, which emphasizes the asymmetrical massing. Shingles completely cover this long, low house. The entrance is deeply recessed under an overhanging balcony; the sidelights and balcony windows share the same flattened arch design. Windows with a Queen Anne 12/1 configuration are grouped in the round bay and gable end. Built in 1882, the house was commissioned by Mrs. Edwin Stoughton, whose son, the hisorian John Fiske, had the house expanded by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge in 1900.

Picture Survey Vol. 4 p. 112

15. 94 Brattle Street (c. 1637, 1746): Much altered by its owners, the Vassall family, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this Georgian house dates substantially from 1746. Some evidence indicates that a portion of the framing may survive from a house built by Roger Bancroft in 1637. In the eighteenth century its large square form was covered in roughcast, which was removed around 1825. The steep hip roof and cornice recall its original Georgian appearance.

16. 11 Hawthorn Street (1813): Moved to this location in 1926, this simple Federal house of 1813 originally stood at the corner of Brattle and Church Streets. Its modest, five-bay facade and shallow hip roof form are highlighted by the pilastered door surround and elliptical fanlight. This was the home of Jacob H. Bates.

17. 23 Hawthorn Street (Reginald Daly House, N.H.L., c. 1885): This house was built in the Queen Anne style with the characteristic irregular massing and asymmetrical arrangement of dormers, bays and windows. The shingling forms decorative patterns on the second story, which overhangs the clapboarded first story. The entrance porch is offset to the right, and carries a solid curvilinear screen supported by brackets. The windows have typical Queen Anne divided upper sash with double panes in the lower sash.

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Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

18. 49 Hawthorn Street (1900): Lois Lilley Howe designed this Federal Revival house in 1900. It has five bays with a hipped roof, and a tripartite window with applied pediment above the balustraded entrance porch.

19. 175 Mt. Auburn Street (c. 1890s): This Queen Anne/Colonial house built during the 1890s has a steep gambrel roof which incorporates the second story. An octagonal dormer rests on the roof of the octagonal front porch. The house adjoins Longfellow Park.

20. The Oliver Hastings House, 101 Brattle Street (1845): This elegant Greek Revival mansion of 1845 is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

21. Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street (1750): A National Historic Landmark, this Tory Row mansion was built in 1750 by John Vassall, and was the home of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Picture, also Survey, Vol. 4 p. 80

22. Longfellow Park: Created in 1883 to maintain the vista from the Longfellow House to the Charles River, landscape architect Charles Eliot's park plan is comprised of two distinct sections. The upper park is a formal lawn surrounded by houses, while the lower park has the private secluded feeling of a garden and contains a marble monument to the poet by the sculptor Daniel Chester French.

23. 6 Longfellow Park (1901): A two-story gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house designed by Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr., in 1901. The five-bay facade frames an elaborate central pedimented door surround, echoed on the second story by triple segmental window suggestive of a Palladian motif. A bay window and terrace open to the garden.

24. 5 Longfellow Park (Friends Meetinghouse and Center, 1914, 1937): This Georgian Revival house of red brick was designed in 1914 by A.W. Longfellow, Jr. The new meetinghouse is tied to the older building by a colonnade. The buildings maintain the domestic scale of the Park.

25. 8 Willard Street (1765): This modest Georgian house of 1765 was moved from 83 Brattle Street in 1908. Additions were made in 1908, 1912, and 1916 by Lois Lilly Howe. The original five-bay facade now faces the garden; the Willard Street Court facade is entirely twentieth century fabric, including its finely detailed Georgian Revival entrance. The small-paned windows have projecting frames, and the window heads almost touch the eaves. The house has a massive central chimney.

26. 113 Brattle Street (1887): A design by Andrews and Rantoul, this

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house combines classical symmetry with the Queen Anne interest in variety of texture and form. The two-story hip roofed form is enlivened by gabled pavilions flanking the center entrance, dormers and a two-story ell offset to the right. The clapboard first story creates a base for the shingled upper stories.

27. 115 Brattle Street (1887): Longfellow & Harlow's gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house is carefully balanced. The elliptical portico forms the terrace for a balcony above. The portico has fluted Corinthian columns and an elaborate frieze with garlands and shells. The balcony has spiral balusters and fluted Ionic columns. A porch on the left is balanced by the porte cochere on the right. The entrance has an elliptical fanlight with tracery and wide side lights with tracery in a repeating oval pattern.

28. 121 Brattle Street (1843-44): This imposing house, built for Joseph Worcester, does not easily fit into one stylistc category. The broad pilasters and gable end suggest the Greek Revival, although the projecting eaves are incongruous. A pair of cross gables rest on the roof of the Doric porch. The side entrance porch on the left is counterbalanced by a second porch extending the full length of the right side.

29. 127 Brattle Street (1970): Hill, Miller, Friedlander and Hollander, Inc. designed this modern house in 1970 on land once belonging to the Ross Estate. Basically triangular in plan, it creates an interplay of projecting roofs and solids and voids.

This house has been cited as an example of the fine quality of modern architecture which is possible under Historic District legislation.

30. 24 Craigie Street (1869): Built in 1869 by James Richards, 24-26 Craigie is a classic example of the academic French Mansard style. It occupies a prominent site at the intersection of Brattle and Craigie Streets and is visible from three sides. The principal south facade is divided into three bays, the central of which is an entrance porch.

The slate Mansard roof has flared eaves and contains alternating triangular and segmental dormers. This alternating pattern is repeated in the first story windows of the west facade. The second story 2/2 windows have bracketed sills and shouldered architraves. The north facade has a recessed central pavilion and an entrance porch similar to that on the south facade.

31. 25 Craigie Street (1856-57): This house was built in 1856-57. No architect is known, but the builder was K.W. Baker of Winchester. The formal three-bay facade contains a central gabled pavilion with an oculus window in the gable. A balustraded terrace wraps around the front and sidesoof the house. The Georgian Revival entrance

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with elaborate fanlight and sidelights is set within a classical entrance porch. Both the entrance and porch were added c. 1910.

32. 27 Craigie Street (1854): This house was designed in the Italianate style by the well-known Cambridge architect, Henry Greenough. The flush horizontal siding is scored to resemble ashlar masonry. The symmetrically organized facade bears a three story central pavilion crowned by a deeply overhanging cornice mounted on modilion blocks. The pavilion attic cornice has more delicate carved modillions. At the first story, a porch with circular tracery continues across the porch and downstairs to either side. First story pavilion windows are paired within panelled frames, while the third story windows of the pavilion are round-headed.

Greenough built the house for Professor Arnold Guyot. Professor Eben Morton Horsford, a noted chemist and Norsophile, lived in the house for a long time after Guyot. Like its neighbor, 27 Craigie is visible from Brattle and is an important focal point at this corner.

33. 126 Brattle Street (1890): This Tudor Revival house by Cram & Wentworth is covered with dark shingles and a half-timbered gable. Gabled bays flank the central entrance with its Queen Anne console. There are banks of three and five leaded casement windows and a large small-paned wood-muntined stair window. Clustered chimney pots top the two brick chimneys.

34. 134-136 Brattle Street (1857): This Italianate double house is arranged symmetrically around a projecting gabled entrance bay containing two round-headed windows. Its projecting cornice surmounts a wide entablature with corner returns. The entrance at the first story has a projecting hood supported by large brackets over the double door, and the stoops are framed by solid curcilinear railings with square, paneled newels. The first story bay windows flanking the entrance bay have concave roofs. The side wings, two stories on the right and one story on the left, are later additions. This style is not represented elsewhere in the District.

35. 143 Brattle Street (1959-60): The Holy Trinity Armenian Apostolic Church was designed in 1959-60 by John Bilzerian. The brick and limestone building is a modified Armenian-Turkish Georgian design. This is chiefly seen in the deep set arched entrance and high twelve-sided cupola.

36. 142 Brattle Street (1915): This Georgian Revival house was designed in 1915 by John Worthington Ames. The symmetrical facade is topped by a gambrel roof containing three dormers. The central entrance door with its flanlight and sidelights sits within a square porch supported by thin Doric columns and surmounted by a balustrade. The considerable setback cfeates a park-like setting.

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37. 146 Brattle Street (1939): William M. Duguid's Georgian Revival house of 1939 evokes the form of the seventeenth century Lee-Nichols House at 169 Brattle. Its elements include the enclosed central porch, with pilasters and pediment, 12/8 windows, central chimney, low balustraded roof and corner quoins. The house is shielded from the street by two large copper beech trees.

38. 149 Brattle Street (1761, 1869, 1886): The second floor is all that remains of Tory Richard Lechmere's 1761 mansion. The house was raised and a new first floor added in 1869. The original top story was removed when the house was moved here from 145 Brattle Street in 1886. The main architectural, features (portico with paired columns, hip roof, and bay windows at either side) date from the nineteenth century remodelling.

39. 153 Brattle Street (1803): Built for Thomas Lee, this conservative five-bay house has a truncated hip roof with a balustraded deck. Gabled dormers flank a segmental dormer. The pedimented projecting entrance has a double door, fluted pilasters and a shouldered architrave. A wooden fence at the street has one and one-hald inch round ertical pickets. The balusters of the terrace balustrade are hefty and appear to be of a later date than the house.

40. 155 Brattle Street (1889): This two-story shingle-clad house of 1889 by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow strongly reflects its medieval prototypes. Its steeply pitched rood, angularity, second story overhang and small-paned casement windows all contribute to its medieval character.

41. 152 Brattle Street (1887): This Shingle Style house of 1887 by Cabot & Chandler is clapboarded on the first story and shingled on the second. Shingle wrap around the curved surfaces. A row of dogtooth shingles delineates each floor levelon the exterior. The recessed entrance porch faces Hubbard and a second porch projects into the garden. Situated with the gable end to Brattle Street the house enjoys a generous setback.

42. 154 Brattle Street (1860s): A fine example od the Mansard style, this house exemplifies the large comfortable houses built in the 1860s. The boxlike mass of the house is symmetrically organized. There is a glassed-in entrance porch of Doric pilasters supporting a penelled entablature. Two bracketed bay windows flank the entrance. The three second-story windows have segmental lintels, as do the dormers set in the flaring Mansard roof of imbricated slate.

43. 159 Brattle Street (1680s, c. 1760): The Lee-Nichols House was built in the 1680s and remodelled to its present severe, three-story form c. 1760 by Judge Joseph Lee. Its massive, six-flue central chimney,

Picture

NOV 14 1980

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

low-studded rooms and roughcast end wall give evidence of its early beginnings.

The low-pitched roof is screened by a parapet of balusters alternating with panels. The projecting entrance vestibule has paired pilasters and an unusually wide, nine panel door. The window frames project boldly from the facade with heavy cornices and molded sills. There are wooden quoins at the corners and the west elevation is plastered and painted.

44. 165 Brattle Street: (1873): Built for John Bartlett, this Mansard roofed house has some linear Stick Style detailing. The entrance porch and bay windows are later Colonial Revival additions. An accompanying carriage house is contemporary with and shares the architectural detailing of the main house.

45. 167 Brattle Street (1883): Architect Henry Van Brunt's own house of 1883 is an early example of the Queen Anne style with picturesque massing, a variety of surface materials (shingles in various patterns, half-timbered gables), turned posts and divded upper sash windows.

46. 175 Brattle Street (c. 1764): One of the best preserved of the Tory Row mansions, the Ruggles-Fayerweather house was built around 1764, and is a typical five-bay Georgian house. Three stories tall, it is capped by a shallow hip roof, and twin chimneys, and features a pedimented central doorway.

47. 177 Brattle Street (1915): Set back from the street at the end of a driveway, this small L-shaped house was built as a squash court and garage for the neighboring Fayerweather house in 1915 by Coolidge and Carlson.

48. 160 Brattle Street (1884): This Queen Anne house was designed by Peabody & Stearns, and although its form remains unaltered, the removal of most of the original detailing and the color scheme has changed its character. The house consists of two perpendicular gambrel roofed sections, one with a gambrel roofed side ell. The entrance door is set within a broad elliptical arched entrance porch. Numerous roof and wall dormers of various sizes are asymmetrically arranged on the facade.

49. 170 Brattle Street (1852): Oliver Hastings built this late Greek Revival house in 1852. Wide corner pilasters, the bold cornice and hipped roof with monitor window recall Hastings' own house at 101 Brattle Street. The main structure has siding of horizontal flush boarding, while the right wing has clapboards. Full length windows flank the center entrance with its later small Doric porch. This house sits on a prominent corner, where it was moved in 1965 from 2 Phillips Place and restored.

NOV 14 1980

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

50. 8 Elmwood Avenue (1893): Designed by Peabody and Stearns in 1893, this Queen Anne/Shingle Style house is located on the corner of Traill Street and Elmwood. The Traill Street facade has a circular bay, and an entrance porch set at an angle on the right corner. A two-tier porch with flat arches and shingled posts is offset to the right; a hipped roof bay is offset to the left. The second story overhang has patterned shingles. The roof dormer has a steeply pitched roof.

51. 20 Elmwood Avenue (1892): Designed by John Hasty, this clapboard house has a very steep gambrel roof. The square entrance porch contains thin Doric columns; in the third story above it, the gambrel roofed gable contains a Colonial Revival Palladian window.

52. 30 Elmwood Avenue (c. 1767): The Daniel Watson House, formerly 5 Russell Street, was built c. 1767 and was moved to its current site in 1965. It is one of the few surviving pre-Revolutionary farmhouses in Cambridge. The gambrel-roofed, five-bay clapboard house has a central entrance. The pedimented door frame with pilasters was probably added later in the 1790s. The house is one room deep with two rear wings. This dwelling provides a dramatic contrast to its grand neighbor at 33 Elmwood.

53. 33 Elmwood Avenue - "Elmwood" (1767): A National Historic Landmark, this 1767 Georgian mansion was built by Loyalist Thomas Oliver, and was later the home of both Elbridge Gerry and James Russell Lowell.

Picture

54. 182 Brattle Street (1895): A major feature of this Queen Anne/Shingle Style house, designed by W.R. Emerson, is the two-tier shingled porch with elliptical arched openings. One corner of the house is canted and contains two large 1/1 windows. The second story facade contains a large tri-partite window. The same window configuration appears above the entrance. The large hip roof has projecting eaves and show rafters, and caps the blocky form of the house.

55. 202 Brattle Street (1903): Allen W. Jackson designed this stucco house for his own use in 1903. In the Neo-Tudor style, it has a picturesque roof line, two gabled bays on each end, and an overhanging second story. The gables and central bay contain banks of small leaded windows. This is an early example of an attached garage. The garage is linked to the left side of the house, and contains a half-timbered gable and bay window. This is the last house in the District on the south side of Brattle Street.

56. Lowell Park: This remaining fragment of the Oliver-Gerry-Lowell Estate links Elmwood to Brattle Street and Fresh Pond Parkway, and increases the spaciousness of the site.

NOV 14 1980

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC I.9
Property Name: Old Camb. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

57. 195 Brattle Street (1896): A Queen Anne style house, 195 Brattle was designed by H. Langford Warren. The first story is of stucco, the second is shingled. Medieval features include recessed entrance, the leaded glass windows flanking the door, the second story overhang and the tall pilastered chimneys. Casement windows appear throughout in groups of three and four. The asymmetrical roof line terminates in gable ends of different sizes.

58. 199 Brattle Street (1966): This house was designed in 1966 by Hugh Stubbins for his own use. This modern design is set with the gable end facing Brattle Street. A wooden fence along Brattle, which matches the vertical siding of the house, and a brick wall shield the house almost entirely from view. The ridge roof, wood siding and dormer window make this house compatible with its surroundings.

59. 17 Fresh Pond Parkway (1838-1839, 1916, 1927): This Georgian Revival house was altered for President Eliot of Harvard in 1916 and again in 1927. It was originally a house of the Wyeth family, built in 1838-1839. The house has very large full-storied wings to the left and right. This creates a long extended facade of eight bays. The entrance pavilion consists of a segmental pediment with fluted Doric pilasters around a transom with bull's eye lights. The elegant Jeffersonian serpentine wall of brick surrounding the corner site marks the end of the District.

60. Winthrop Hall, Episcopal Theological School, St. John's Road (1892), Longfellow, Alden-Harlow, architects: This puddingstone dormitory follows the medieval inspiration established by architects Ware and Van Brunt in the original Episcopal Theological School buildings rather than the Georgian Revival idiom subsequently favored by Longfellow in his work at Harvard and Radcliffe. The rock-faced sandstone trim and gable dormers enhance the medieval feeling of the building.

Picture

The Old Cambridge National Register District includes Brattle Street between Fresh Pond Parkway and Garden Street plus portions of Phillips Place, James Street, Craigie Street, Elmwood Avenue and Longfellow Park (see Cambridge Community Development P.D. Quad Maps 8, 9, 12, and 13A). Boundaries were chosen to include the original route to Watertown and properties appropriate to its development.

-END-

NOV 14 1980

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge	OC I 9
Property Name: Old Cambridge National Register District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Boundary Justification/Instrusions

The boundaries of the Old Cambridge National Register District were drawn to encompass the route of the 17th century Watertown Path west of Harvard Square along Mason Street, Brattle Street and Elmwood Avenue. As has already been described, this route has been developed through the present day with fine residences which define its primary character. Additionally, its eastern end near Harvard Square was developed with outstanding institutional buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by the Episcopal Divinity School and Radcliffe College.

Thus, the district includes only a handful of structures which would be defined as non-contributing. These are the Mormon Church on Longfellow Park, the Armenian Church at Brattle and Sparks Streets, the Chronkite Center of Radcliffe College, and the two large modern structures of the Episcopal Divinity School at Mason Street and Philips Place. All of the residential properties, regardless of date, are considered to contribute to the significance of the district.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I.5

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Old Cambridgeport National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-30
1100-31
1100-32
1100-33
1100-35

3. General date or period 1805-1850

4. Is area uniform (explain):

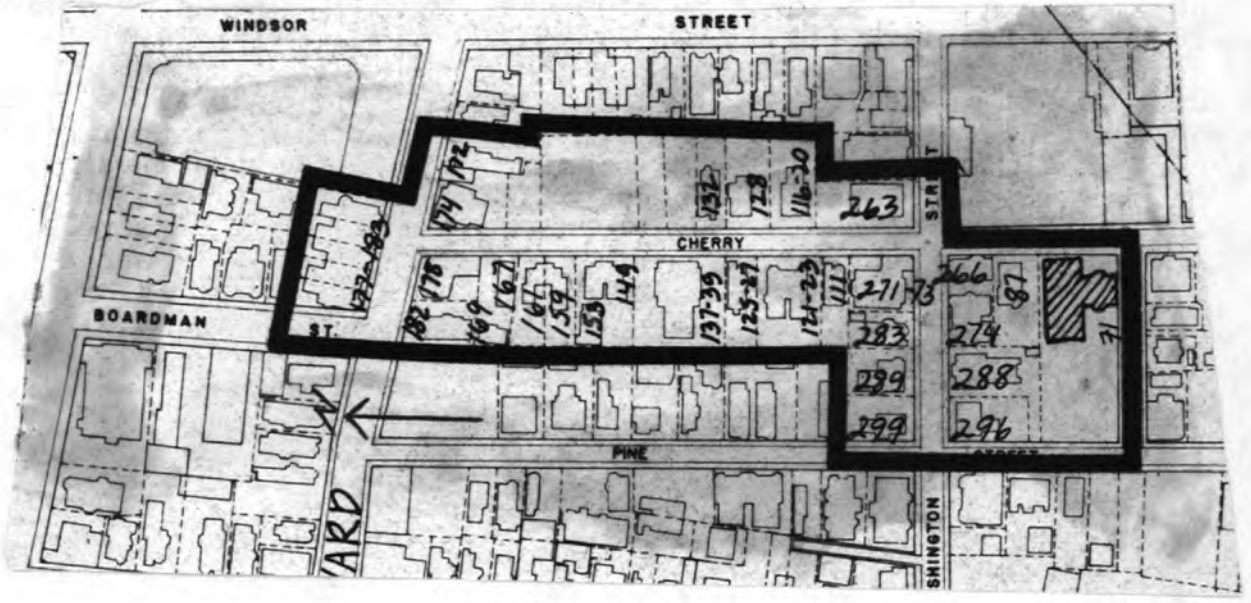
in style? No, mixed

in condition? Yes, good to excellent

in type of ownership? Private

in use? Yes, residential

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

4.290 Acres

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/327300/4692300

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The proposed Old Cambridgeport district was the site of the initial development north of Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridgeport, and contains some of the oldest houses remaining in that section of the city. During 1805-06, generous one hundred foot square house lots were sold by Andrew Boardman on Washington and Cherry Streets; however, early growth was sparse, and was limited by the failure of the Broad Canal development caused by the Embargo of 1807.

Several Federal houses remain in the area, all in moderately good states of preservation. Notable among them is the Margaret Fuller house of 1807, which is of exceptional architectural and historical significance. In addition, there are a number of important Greek Revival houses. This was a prosperous, conservative neighborhood and contained the residences of such substantial citizens as the Reverend Thomas Wittemore (#288 Washington Street) and the historian Lucius Paige (296 Washington Street).

1. Samuel P. P. Fay House (1805), 172 Harvard Street (Amos Ramsdell, housewright)

The Fay House is significant because of its association with Samuel Fay, a prominent Cambridge citizen. The house was built on land originally owned by Andrew Boardman. The structure was built by Amos Ramsdell, a local housewright, for Fay, who lived there from 1806 to 1815. Fay was a Judge of Probate and active in community affairs. He was a member of the Committee to Protest the Embargo Act in 1807. Along with Francis Dana and Royal Makepeace, he wrote and signed a letter to the President describing the economic hardship imposed by the Embargo Act on the residents of Cambridge. Fay was also a member of the committee which opposed the building of a highway across the Common, and the committee in charge of the building of a new town house in 1830. In addition, he was a warden of Christ Church from 1833 to 1840, a Governor's councillor, a representative in the General Court, and a City Alderman.

(continued)

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 1

1. Town Cambridge

Address 2-4 Hancock Place

Name Opposition House

Present use residential

Present owner Herbert Oliver/Judith F. Ziegler

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-26A

3. Description: 29 Dana St., Cambridge

Date 1807

Source tax records

Style Federal

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

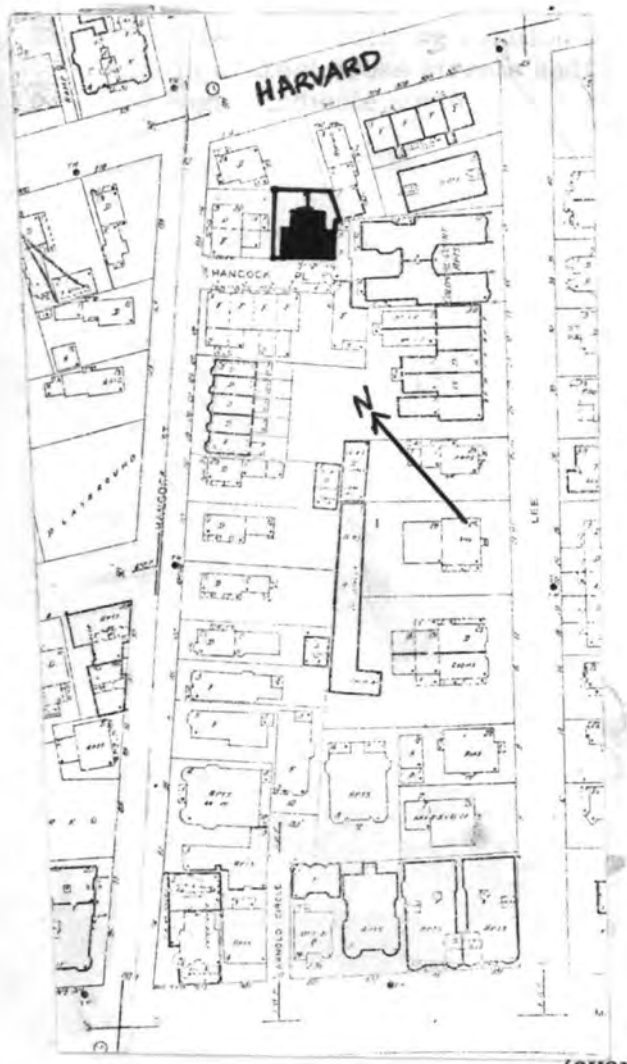
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features hip-roofed, double house.

Altered Yes-minor Date unknown

Moved Yes Date 1859-60

4.



(over)

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 52'

Approximate distance of building from street 3'

6. Recorded by Elizabeth MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

Assessor # 117-81

UTH-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326500/4692740

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Judge Francis Dana

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	XX	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Opposition House is the oldest surviving house on Dana Hill, and a historical curiosity. By 1803 attempts were being made to extend Harvard Street across Judge Dana's estate despite his violent opposition. In an unsuccessful attempt to block any further extension of the road, Opposition House was built in its path in 1807. The road was realigned and the house, a hip-roofed Federal style double house, was moved from Harvard Street to its present location in 1863 or 1865 when a more intensive use of the land was desired. Such moves are typical of Cambridge's earliest buildings extant and do not detract from the structure's significance in Cambridge's developmental history.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB4

1. Town Cambridge

Address 10 Coolidge Hill Road

Name Sarah Orne House

Present use residential

Present owner Richard and Priscilla Hunt

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110 - 19A

3. Description:

Date 1807

Source deed records

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

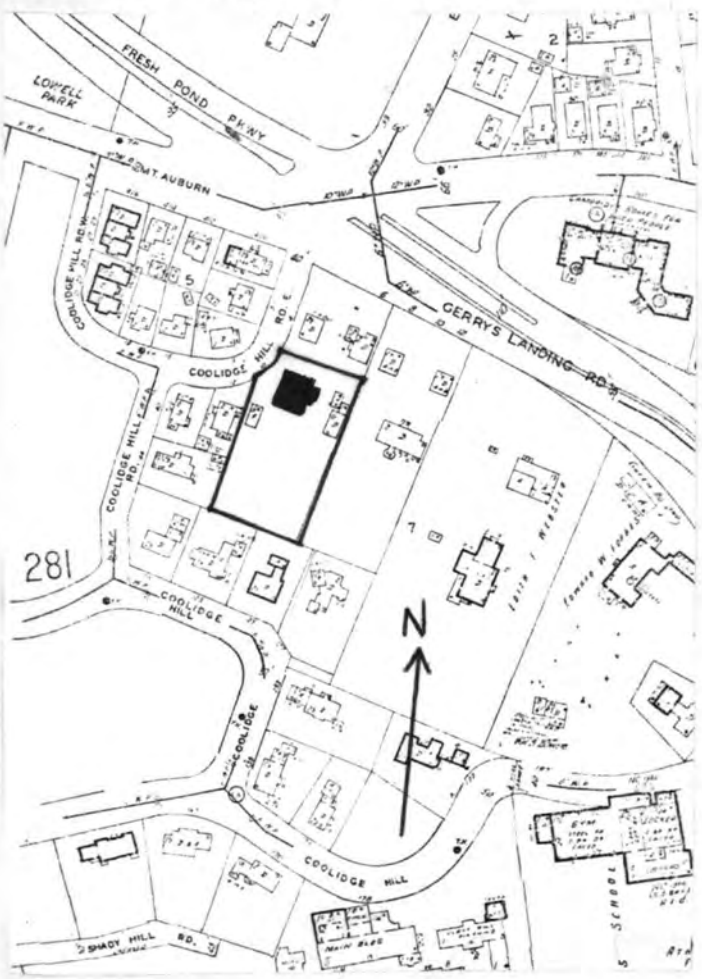
Outbuildings (describe) garage wit h barge-board

Other features round-headed window over entry, bay at southeast end has Greek Revival molding.

Altered Yes Date 1809

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 75 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - NEWTON
19/323800/4693300

ASSESSOR # 242A-149

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) John G. Orne - Sarah Orne

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential use

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A well-preserved house surviving from the nineteenth century when most of the hill was still farmland. Initially built in 1807 by Sara Orne's son, John, it functioned as a store until 1809 when it was moved onto a different site on the property. It was then enlarged into a house by Sara Orne. It has an unusual full-width facade porch with a round-headed stair window above.

In 1936, the service wing was separated from the main portion of the house and is now Number 8 Coolidge Hill Road. The barn was remodelled as a residence in 1900 by Ralph Adams Cram (Number 6 Coolidge Hill Road.).

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.4
Property Name: Sarah Orne House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Sarah Orne House is associated with the Josiah Coolidge Farm, which occupied a drumlin on the banks of the Charles River in sight of Harvard Square until it was sold for a subdivision in 1910. It was the last working farm in Cambridge, and the last of the Old Cambridge estates to be subdivided. The following description is drawn from Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge:

> The history as well as the location of Coolidge Hill sets it somewhat apart from Brattle Street. Here, at what later became known as Gerry's Landing, the bank of the Charles River offered a firm landing place, and it was near this point that Sir Richard Saltonstall in 1630 established the first Watertown settlement. Until Memorial Drive was extended through to Fresh Pond Parkway in 1946, this valley was meadowland leading down to the Charles River.
>
> When the initial settlers removed toward Watertown Square after 1635 the allotments were gathered into farms by a few remaining families. Most of Coolidge Hill was acquired by the Samuel Thatcher family, in whose possession it remained until 1793. Owned later by Elbridge Gerry - and thus briefly annexed to Elmwood estate - it came eventually into the hands of Josiah Coolidge and his son Joseph, who kept the farm together until World War I, except for some 11 acres sold in 1865 to the city for the Cambridge Cemetery. The last remnant of the farm disappeared in 1924. Near what had earlier been an access road to a farm further south on the river, Coolidge Avenue was laid out in 1830 and became the boundary of the newly founded Mt. Auburn Cemetery.
>
> Partitioning of Coolidge Hill began in 1910 with sales of the lower meadows to Browne and Nichols School and in 1925 to Shady Hill School; the eastern crest was purchased by the Forbes family in 1910 and developed as a family enclave. The more intensive subdivision of the hill's norther slope as Coolidge Hill Road took place in 1915, while larger hilltop lots were laid out in 1924.
>
> Surrounded by cemeteries, school grounds, and a traffic artery, Coolidge Hill is very much of an island, and it is further protected by one-way streets that seem only to lead 'out'. As a result, the district's streets are as quiet as they were forty years ago and their layout [Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Pray, Hubbard & White] attains the same picturesque informality as Larchwood, although the houses on top of the hill are larger. Like Larchwood [a nearby development of 1915], they provide a perfect locality in which to study and compare high-grade residential building before and after the First World War.

(see over - continuation)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Though the 17th-century Thatcher farmhouse near the corner of Coolidge Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street disappeared in 1831, five other structures of some antiquity survive on the hill. Numbers 8 and 10 Coolidge Hill Road are the service wing and main portion (separated in 1936) of the Widow Orne's house. This building began life in 1807 as a store across the parkway, on the grounds of the Home for Aged People; two years later it was moved to its present site and adapted as a house. Its barn (6 Coolidge Hill Road) was remodeled as a residence in 1900 by Ralph Adams Cram. The two Coolidge houses also survive: 24 Coolidge Hill Road (1822, remodeled 1900) and 34 Coolidge Avenue built in 1856. And finally, there is the trim little Federal house of 1801 at 144 Coolidge Hill, moved here in 1929 from 15 Appian Way.

The Orne House is a two-story hip roof wood frame structure with five bays, a center entrance, and a single dormer centered above it. A porch spans the entire front of the house, with flush boarding underneath and clapboards elsewhere. Built in 1807 as a store, it was moved in 1809 and converted to a house; the details which are described are presumed to date from that remodelling. The house is important as an early farmhouse of the period; the move occurred so early that it does not detract from its significance.

The Orne House meets Criterion A as associated with the development of Cambridge, and Criterion C as an important example of its type.

Entered: 5-19-86

AREA	FORM NO.
OLD CAM.	II B 28

USGS Map #8

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 17-11A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325050/4694320
USGS Quad: Boston South

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 41-43 Linnaean Street

Historic Name Peabody Court Apartments

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1922

Source building permit

Style Colonial Revival

Architect H. Harlow

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage 1.095 acres

Setting A residential neighborhood of detached wooden houses, interspersed with an occasional apartment building of which Peabody Court is one of the largest.

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Peabody Court is a four story H-plan brick building with many bays and projections. It is generously set back from the street and well-landscaped. Architectural elaboration includes a rusticated first story, limestone corner quoins, sills and keystone lintels, a belt course above the basement and first story, and wooden cornice with a brick parapet. The fenestration is generally 6/6.

The courtyard type apartment building originated by Ralph Adams Cram with Richmond Court on Beacon Street in Brookline (1898) was widely followed

Continued

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

While most of the surrounding neighborhood was laid out in 1886, the land where Peabody Court is now located was kept as an open field until 1916. Located near Massachusetts Avenue, Peabody Court can be equated with the increased demand for apartment housing near public transportation first displayed by the Montrose and the Dunvegan (1898).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 28
Property Name: Peabody Court	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

in Cambridge, especially by the firm of Newhall and Blevins (Wadsworth Chambers, 63 Brattle Street, 1908; Burton Halls, 10 Dana Street, 1909;) and many others. Peabody Court is a particularly well-designed example of this courtyard type and so is significant under Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at botton.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No.
Cambridge, Mass.	OC II B 28
Property Name: Peabody Court	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

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Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIC5

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1320-24 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Porcellian Club

Present use residential/commercial

Present owner Edward Bigelow, Leverett Saltonstall ~~& John Gardiner, Trustees~~ of the Porcellian Club, 294 Washington Street, Boston.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
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Photo number 1108-28

3. Description:

Date 1890

Source ~~deed records~~

Style Federal Revival

Architect William Y. Peters

Exterior wall fabric brick

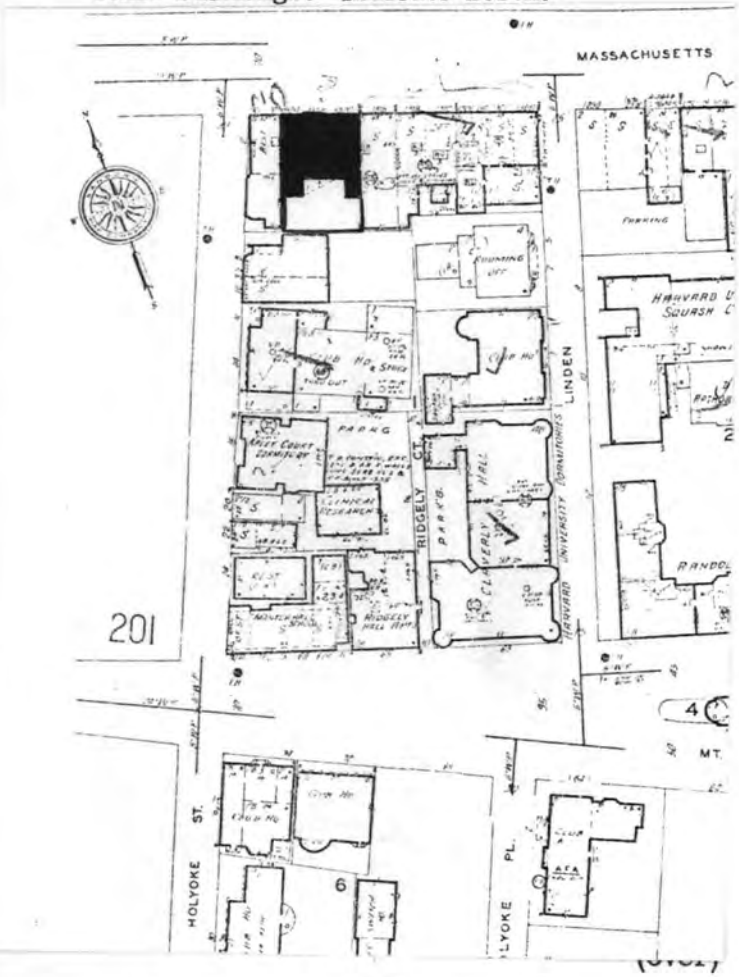
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features primarily brick with brownstone trim. Good example of the Federal Revival style.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 200 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/325590/4693140

Assessor # 160-24

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Porcellian Club

Original use commercial/club purposes

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential/commercial/club

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOV 14 1980

Brown Roman brick was used for the austere facade of the Porcellian Club. The shop front, the entrance door to the clubrooms, and the window are detailed in a delicate manner foreshadowing the emerging Federal Revival style.

The club itself was established in 1791 as an exclusive private club for Harvard students. This building, constructed to mark the club's one hundredth anniversary, continues in use as a meeting place for the club.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.C.5
Property Name: Porcellian Club	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Harvard's "final clubs" are essentially fraternities or secret societies, open only to juniors and seniors; "final" refers to the fact that one can belong to only one final club. The Porcellian was the third to be established at Harvard, in 1791, after the Speakers Club (1770) and a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (1781). It quickly became the most aristocratic, and attracted members from the elite families of Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and the Old South. By the turn of the century, the Porcellian, like all the other final clubs of the era, maintained a clubhouse with a dining room, billiard room, and other requirements of upper class undergraduate life. The Porcellian remains the most prestigious, and the most limited in membership of Harvard's final clubs.

Architecturally, the Porcellian Club is a fine example of Federal Revival architecture. The main entrance features an elliptical fanlight window and side lights. The elliptical motif is repeated over the Palladian window on the second floor. Broken scroll pediments top the eight-over-eight dormers, under which all the windows on the front facade line up. The dormers are also decorated with pilaster strips. The entrance side of the building is emphasized by the double dormers, over the paired windows, over the Palladian window, over the entrance. The flatness of the facade, the delicacy of the window details, and the harmonious relationship of the parts are features displayed here which were common to Federal architecture.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	II C 4 MC

1. Town Cambridge

Address 99 Prospect Street

Name Prospect Congregational Church

Present use religious structure - church

Present owner Prospect Congregational Church

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1093-21A

3. Description:

Date 1851

Source deed records, local history

Style Traditional northeast meeting-house form with Norman and Romanesque detail.

Architect Alexander R. Esty

Exterior wall fabric brick

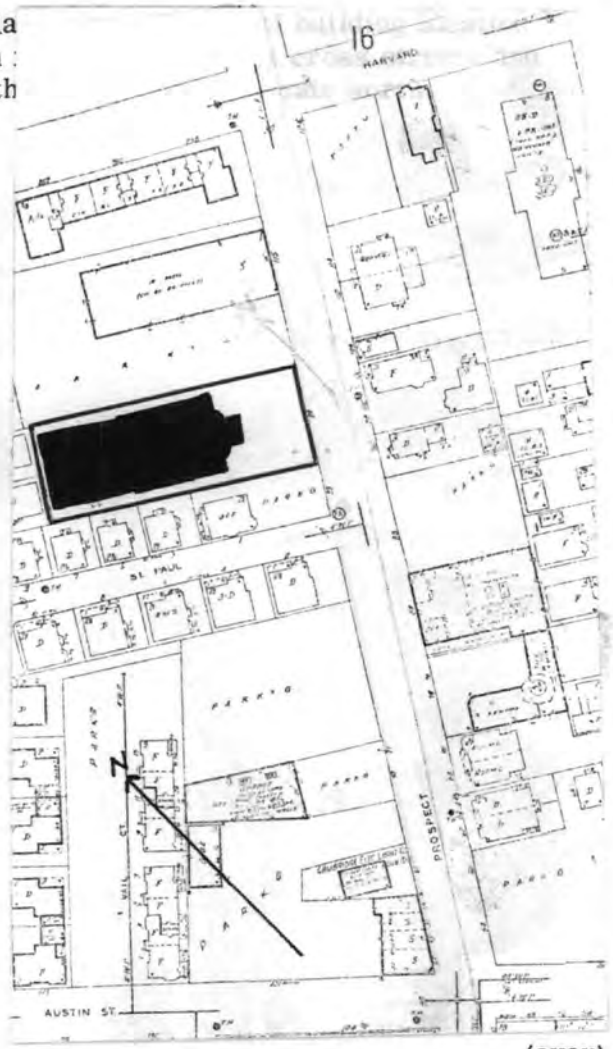
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features round-headed windows decorated with carved zigzag patterns and colonnettes and capitals.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

4. Ma
in
oth



(over)

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ✓ Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 85'

Approximate distance of building from street 60'

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326810/4692540

ASSESSOR # 107-26

7. Original owner (if known) Prospect Congregational Church

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Prospect Congregational Church is architecturally unique for its use of Norman/Romanesque details many years before the style was popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson.

Despite its overlay of medieval details, the Prospect Congregational Church for the most part retains the form and composition of a traditional New England church: a long rectangular box with a gable roof and projecting four-story entrance pavilion. Its Romanesque ornament included round-headed windows. The structural and spatial characteristics of medieval Romanesque architecture were unknown to mid-nineteenth century American architects, who simply embellished the familiar New England meetinghouse with Romanesque motifs.

The architect of the church was Alexander R. Esty, a Boston architect active from the 1850s to the 1870s, and designer of another Cambridge landmark, the Old Cambridge Baptist Church (1867). In 1879 the parish hall at the rear of the Prospect Chuch was extended by the architect Thomas Silloway, whose other work included the plans for the rebuilding of the Vermont State House.

The church was built to serve the growing population of mid-Cambridge. Although technically in the mid-Cambridge area, the congregation has always been Cambridgeport oriented. It originated as the Evangelical Congregational Society of Cambridgeport.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

NOV 14 1980

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC6

1. Town Cambridge

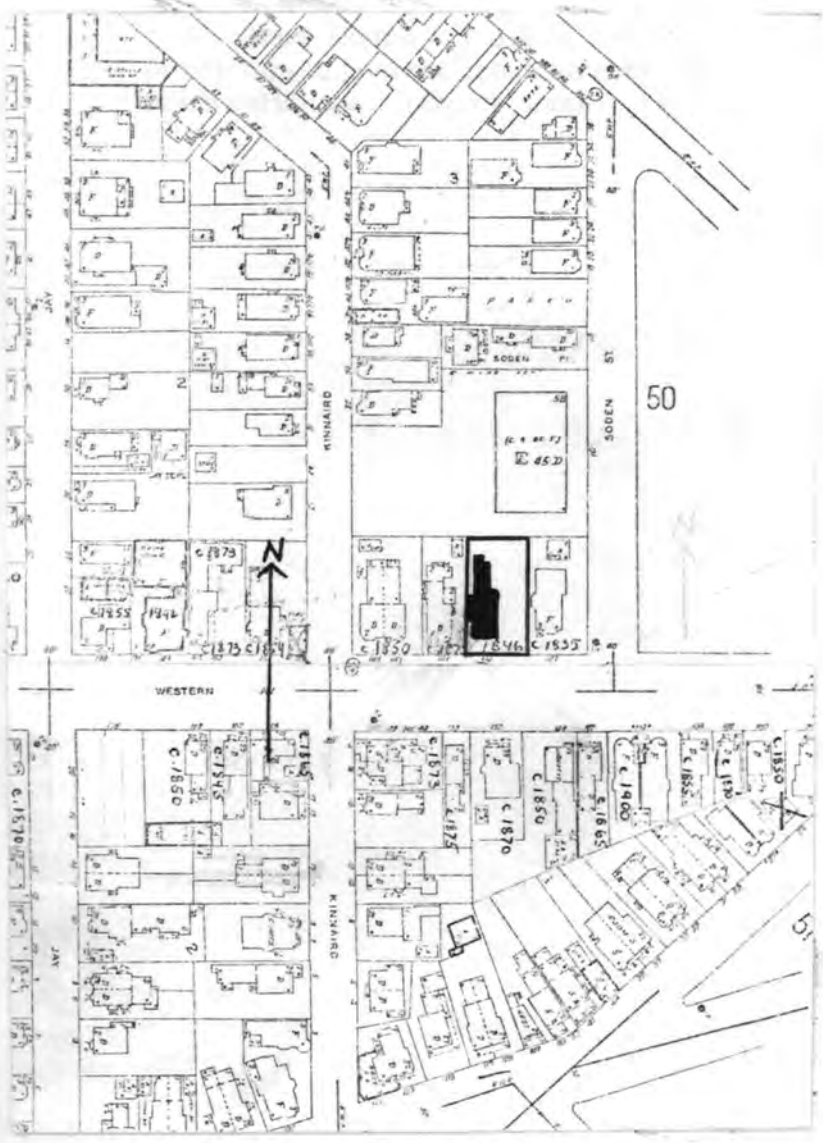
Address 135 Western Avenue

Name Cheney Read House

Present use residential

Present owner Sylona Wilder

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-6A



ASSESSOR # 124-25

3. Description:

Date 1846

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect William Hyde- builder

Exterior wall fabric asbestos

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features slope of pediment is unclassically steep; stock door frame is framed by pilasters and a pedimented lintel.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 15 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326340/4692240

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Cheney Read

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Cheney Read House is important as the only surviving Greek Revival house with a two-story portico in Cambridgeport. The builder, William Hyde, squeezed a pretentious Ionic temple front on this house of otherwise ordinary dimensions. The door and window openings, with their heavy Greek Revival trim, are not quite centered between the columns. The steeply sloped pediment allows for more headroom in the attic.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port.	CPT IIC11

1. Town Cambridge

Address 195 Erie Street

Name Edmund Reardon House

Present use residential

Present owner Alan J. and Birute R. Zimlicki

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-19

3. Description:

Date 1884

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric wood

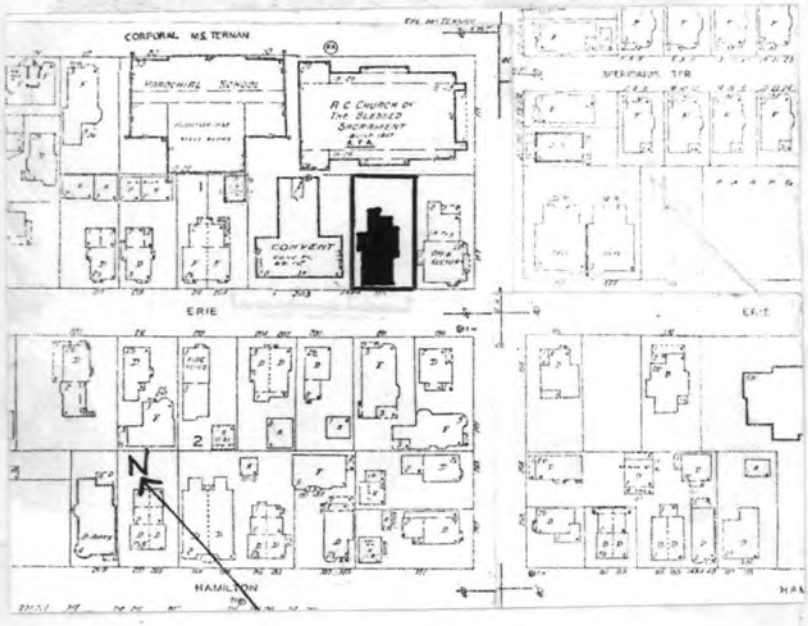
Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features rectangular block capped by a hip roof, and intersected by front and side cross gables. First floor porch has heavy timber arches and open spandrels filled with bun-shaped turnings.

Altered Yes-minor Date 1977

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross street and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

5 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

Assessor # 103-13

(over)

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326360/4691720

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. **Original owner (if known)** Edmund Reardon

Original use single-family dwelling

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same - with third floor apt. with separate entrance.

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

The Reardon House is an extremely fine example of domestic Queen Anne architecture and derives historical importance from its association with the Reardon family. Their large soap factory was located several blocks away.

The front slope of the hip roof sweeps down forming the roof of the second story porch as well. Additional features of this exuberant Queen Anne design include half-timbering and a triple panel of carved wooden ornament in the facade gable.

Edmund Reardon was also an alderman from 1870 to 1877 and a common councilman from 1874 to 1875.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

DT ENT SEP 27 1985

AREA	FORM NO.
Cambridge-port	

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Amendment to the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area (NR: 1983)

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white) staple to left side of form

Photo number _____

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Map; see attached map. Numbered arrows refer to direction of photographs above.

For map, see attached. Numbers on map refer to direction of numbered photos above.

Recorded by David J. Eisen

Organization Kruger Associates, Inc.

Date January 1985

Town Cambridge

Address 25-27 Mt. Auburn Street ~~10-12 Arrow Street~~

Historic Name Reversible Collar Company Building

Use: Present Commercial, Offices

Original Factory

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1860,1868,1870,1875,1889,1907

Source Deed and Tax Records

Style Mill Building Vernacular, Second Empire

Architect S.S. Woodcock, Charles Gannett

Exterior wall fabric brick, wood

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) 1965, 1970 renovated for offices

Moved NO **Date** N/A

Approx. acreage Less than one acre

Setting Mixed detached wood frame residential, with two-six story commercial and institutional buildings.

UTM References: 19/325820/4692900

(Staple additional sheets here)

Valerie Talmage SHPO
8/1/85

#7

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

See Attachment

#8

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

See Attachment

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Cambridge Historic Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, Acme Printing Co. Inc., 1965, Cambridge.

Gilman, Arthur, The Cambridge of 1896, 1896, Cambridge.

Landscape Research, Beyond the Neck, 1982.

Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, S.J. Clark Publishing Co., 1930, Boston.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: Reversible Collar Company Building	1

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Reversible Collar Building is a well-preserved example of middle and late nineteenth-century industrial architecture. Built between the early 1860s and 1907, it is typical of the mill building vernacular that evolved during this period. The building was a self-sufficient industrial complex complete with enclosed coal yard, power plant, and production floor. Its dignified facades illustrate the changing taste in formal architectural design.

The building has been modified and added to over the past 100 years to accomodate the various manufacturing and commercial concerns that have occupied it. Frame and masonry sections wrap around each other and structural systems abut and overlap. The masonry shell and post and beam structure of all sections, however, remain substantially intact. Building sections are described below in the order of their construction. Together they form a unified complex illustrating the evolving forms of industrial architecture.

Section A: This frame portion, now almost entirely embedded in later construction, appears to be an enlarged version of the original printing factory built on the site in 1862. It is a 4-story wooden post and beam structure.

Section B: Built in 1870, this portion is a four-story, brick bearing-wall structure with wooden posts, beams, and floors. There is a dentilated brick cornice above the third floor with shingled mansard or "French Roof " at the fourth floor. The stylistic feature gives the Mount Auburn Street facade a feeling of dignified urbanity popular in the 1860s and 1870s and marks the transition from gable-roofed to flat-roofed mill construction. An 8-foot by 32-foot, one-story high structure projects out on the west side. It is of solid masonry construction with a brick barrel vaulted ceiling and 25-foot high chimney at the rear. It served as a fire proof engine house.

Section C: This gable-front brick house is one story high with an attic and a full basement. It was built in 1870, probably as the factory office. The rear and side have double-hung wood windows with wood lintels and granite sills. The front facade was rebuilt in 1889 to match the addition built along Arrow Street that year.

Section D: Once freestanding, this engine house, built in 1877, has been almost entirely embedded in later construction. It is one story high. The exposed facade facing Mount Auburn Street has a dentilated brick cornice, segmentally-arched lintels and granite sills. A brick chimney towers 87 feet above the ground. The southern portion of this section is of fire resistant construction with an arched masonry ceiling supported on iron beams. Shafting once entered the main complex from this building, transmitting rotary power to other parts of the factory.

Continued

Valerie Talmage shpo
8/1/85

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: Reversible Collar Company Building	2

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Section E: This addition was built in 1889 and stretches 129 feet along Arrow Street. It was designed by S. S. Woodcock and is the first section to be designed by an architect. Woodcock designed a large number of churches, schools and other public buildings in the Boston area between 1855 and 1901. A landscape architect as well as an architect, he was the designer of the Boston Public Garden. The first floor is of brick construction with two frame floors above. The sills and the foundation are of ledge stone. Windows with projecting segmentally-arched brick lintels are evenly spaced along the first floor beneath a dentilated brick cornice. At the western end a large opening leads down by ramp to what was once an enclosed coal yard. Although it is an industrial building, it presents a dignified face to narrow, brick-paved Arrow Street, retaining the nineteenth-century atmosphere of the neighborhood.

Section F: Built in 1907, this is the last significant addition to the building complex. It is four stories tall and of brick bearing-wall construction. It has broad, flush, segmentally-arched brick lintels with a pair of double-hung windows in each opening. Sills and foundation are of concrete. The interior has cast-iron columns and steel beams on the first two floors and wood framing above. It replaced an older building on the site that had been demolished. This is a transitional building. It has simpler detailing and broader openings than most nineteenth-century industrial buildings, but still has traditional brick bearing walls rather than the concrete frame that was soon to become standard in industrial construction. Unlike earlier additions, the 1907 section had plans submitted to the Cambridge Building Department. This reflects the increasing public control over private building projects ocurring at the time. Charles Gannett is listed as the architect, Mitchell Sutherland as the "mechanic."

The parts of the Reversible Collar Building embody the distinctive characteristics of the types, methods and periods of construction in which they were built. They illustrate the transition from wood to metal framing, from pitched to flat roof construction, from small masonry openings to broad, open masonry framework, from stone sills and foundation to concrete, and from elaborate nineteenth-century facades to the simple functional construction of the twentieth century.

The forms and details are similar to those in other Cambridge industrial buildings of the time. Riverside Press built a mansard-roofed addition to their plant in 1867 that may have been the model for the 1870 addition to Reversible Collar. The Lamb & Ritchie Sheet Metal Factory's 1909 addition uses the same broad segmentally-arched openings with paired double-hung windows used on the Reversible Collar Buildings' 1907 addition. Both the Riverside Press and Lamb & Ritchie buildings, like so many other historic industrial buildings in Cambridge, have been demolished.

Valerie Talmage SHPO
8/1/85

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: Reversible Collar Company Building	3

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Reversible Collar Building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The people, products, and events associated with the site have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history. The building's construction and expansion program are closely tied to parallel developments in Cambridge and American society, illustrating the historic association between architectural, cultural, and economic growth. The building meets criteria A and C for listing on the National Register, with significance at the local level.

The site of the Reversible Collar Building was originally an open homestead and stable on the periphery of old Cambridge. It was first developed for industrial production during the early 1860s. Located between the developing industrial area of Cambridgeport to the east and Harvard College to the west, it was an appropriate site for a printing business. Unlike other industries, printing required large floor areas, rather than convenient transportation. Printers were able to locate away from Cambridgeport and East Cambridge where industrial development clustered around the newly-built railroad tracks and canals.

Allen and Farnham, Printers purchased the property in 1860, and by 1862 they had built an engine house and workshop on the site. In 1865 they sold the property to John Wilson, Eliab Metcalf and Frederick Dakin, the owners of University Press. University Press is the oldest press in the United States, and along with the Riverside and Athaneum Presses, was responsible for Cambridge's return to prominence as a printing center. It is not known whether any of the existing buildings were built for the University Press or for Allen and Farnham, although Section A appears to date from this period.

In 1867, the property was sold to the Reversible Collar Company. The Reversible Collar Company began a 30-year building program that paralleled Cambridge's development as a major industrial power.

The Reversible Collar Company was founded by George Snow for the manufacture of paper collars. The production of paper collars was an important industry in the early 1860s, but declined in the late 1860s with the growing popularity of cloth collars. George Snow responded to the new demand by inventing and patenting a machine for uniting cloth and paper in continuous rolls. The invention allowed for the economical production of quality goods and eliminated the painstaking hand work previously required.

The Reversible Collar Company prospered throughout the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s. It expanded its line of products to include colored, glazed, and enameled paper and cloth-lined paper for maps and wall charts. This was a

Continued

Valerie Talmage SHPO
8/1/85

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No:
Property Name: Reversible Collar Company Building	4

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

period of rapid economic growth in Cambridge and the Reversible Collar Company took advantage of the same rail and port facilities and burgeoning immigrant population that brought prosperity to so many other industrial concerns.

By 1893, the Reversible Collar Company had outgrown its site, relocated to a new building several blocks away, and sold its building to the Boston Bookbinding Company. With the exception of the 1907 addition, Boston Bookbinding made only minor changes in the building, continuing to occupying it until 1951. Mathieson Higgins Inc., die cutters, bought the building that year. Along with several other manufacturing and printing concerns, they occupied it until 1967.

In the late 1960s the shortage of the office space in the Harvard Square area and the development of industrial areas in the suburbs of Boston combined to make the conversion of the Reversible Collar Building into office space economically attractive. When Mathieson Higgins moved their operations to Woburn, it brought to an end 100 years of manufacturing on the site. Yhe conversion of the Reversible Collar Building to office space was one of the earliest in the area, setting the trend for the numerous factory and mill conversions that have followed.

The Reversible Collar Building is both typical and unique in its relation to other industrial sites in Cambridge. Its growth, gradual decline and conversion mirror the overall growth and gradual decline of Cambridge as an industrial center. Yet it is one of the few industrial buildings in the predominantly commercial and industrial complexes that grew up along the railroad tracks and canals. The Reversible Collar Building is a reminder of the complex origins of the Cambridge community and interdependence of all aspects of cultural life.

Valerie Talmage SHPO
8/1/85

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IID1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-29



ASSESSOR #125-102

1. Town Cambridge

Address 176 River Street

Name River Street Firehouse

Present use firehouse

Present owner City of Cambridge

3. Description:

Date 1890

Source local histories

Style Queen Anne

Architect George Fogerty

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) -----

Other features herringbone brick work, two-bay facade flanked by short corner towers.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 48 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 10 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326200/4692090

NOV 14 1980

7. Original owner (if known) City of Cambridge

Original use firehouse

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	XX	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This firehouse is an example of the standard late nineteenth century firehouse form: two stories high, two or three bays wide, with an attached hose drying/bell tower.

The firehouse was designed in the Queen Anne style by George Fogerty. Fogerty and his father, James Fogerty, were prolific Cambridge architects whose numerous commissions in the City included firehouses, schools and public buildings. The building is two stories high with a two-bay facade. A triple arched facade window is placed against the background of herringbone brick work.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IID2

1. Town Cambridge

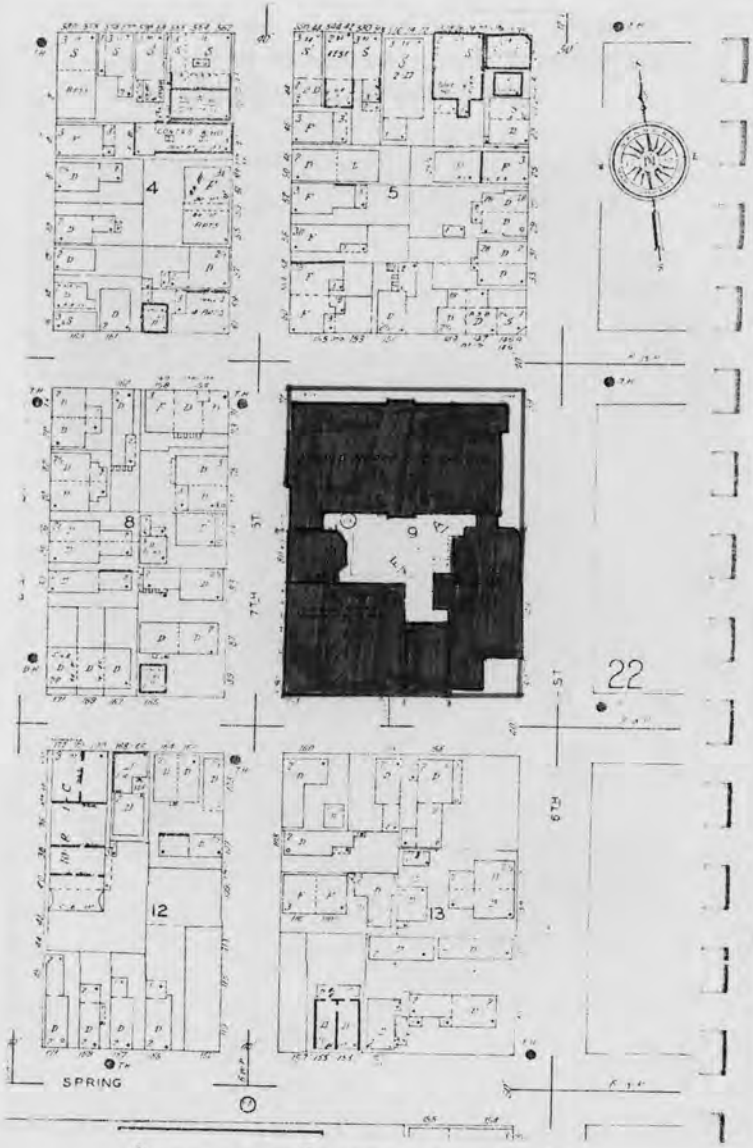
Address Sixth & Thorndike Streets

Name Sacred Heart Church, School and Rectory, and Convent

Present use religious

Present owner Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, Corp.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-14A
1101-15A
1101-19A



3. Description:
Date Church: 1874-1883), Rectory:1885, School and Convent: 1902.

Source church and deed records

Style Medieval Gothic/Panelled Brick

Architect P.W. Ford

Exterior wall fabric stone and brick

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features well-integrated grouping of church buildings combining features from both the Medieval and more contemporary styles.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XX

Approximate frontage 200 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/328240/4692820

30M-5-77

ASSESSOR # 34-110 34-61
34-111

7. Original owner (if known) St. John the Evangelist Parish

Original use religious

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Sacred Heart Parish was original organized as Saint John the Evangelist Parish in 1842. As the first Catholic Church in Cambridge, it served the growing immigrant population working for East Cambridge industries. The Sacred Heart Church, designed by P.W. Ford, features an elaborate altar executed by Peter Paul Pugin, son of A.W.N. Pugin.

As the parish grew, the Rectory and School were added to the complex, filling the entire city block. Relying on the contributions of improverished immigrants, the complex, rich ornamentation symbolized its role as the center of culture, education and social improvement for this working class neighborhood.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

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FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I. 3

1. Town Cambridgeport

Name of area (if any) Salem Street/Auburn Street National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-6A ✓
" 7A ✓
" 8A ✓
" 9A ✓

3. General date or period 1800-1845

4. Is area uniform (explain):

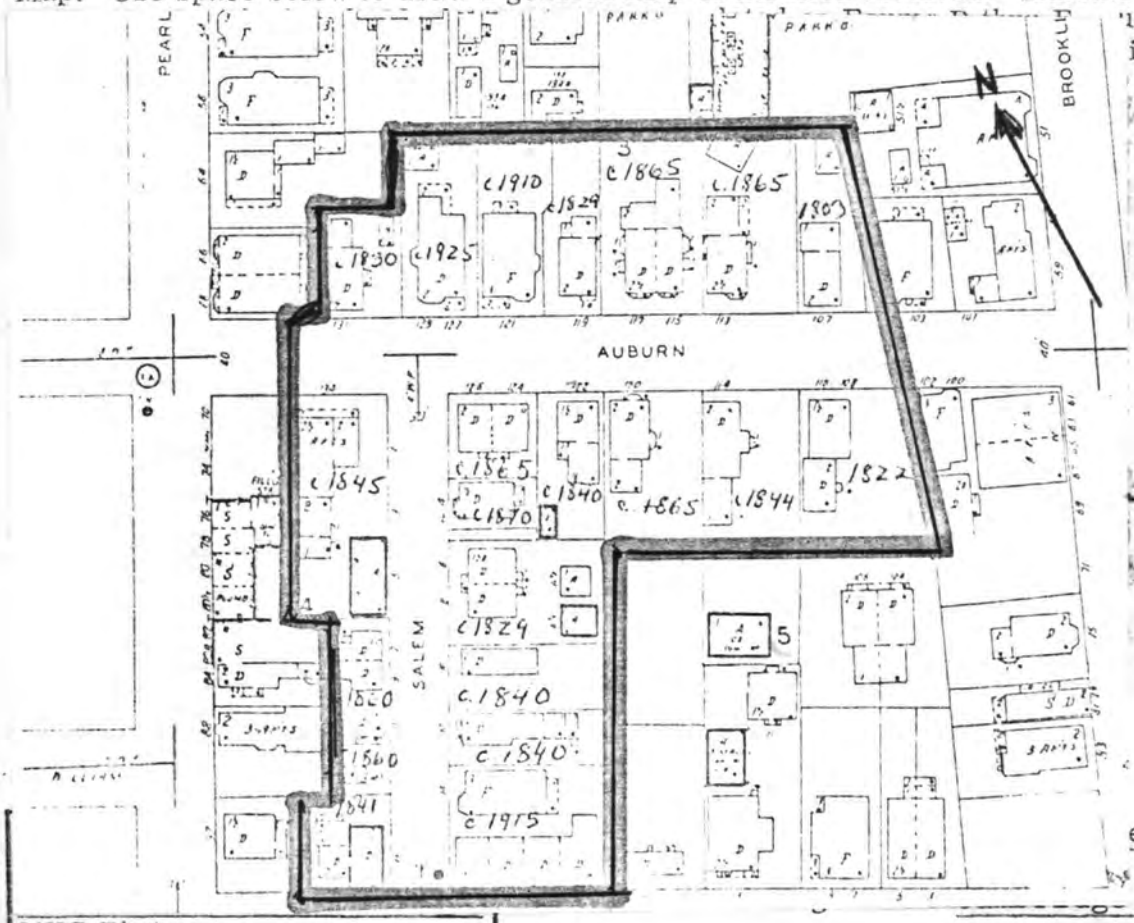
in style? yes, largely Georgian

in condition? yes, good condition

in type of ownership? yes, privately owned

in use? yes, residential

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic using corresponding indicate north.



NOV 14 1980

e Bunting/Harriet White
Historical Comm.

MHC Photo no.

Date 1964/1980

1.923 Acres

(over)

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326740/4691980

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The proposed Salem Street/Auburn Street district contains the oldest houses remaining in Cambridgeport. The small scale of the buildings and the narrow streets retain the village quality of Cambridgeport at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Salem Street Auburn Street settlement originally focused on Lafayette Square and the meetinghouse located just north of Massachusetts Avenue. Little development occurred south of the Salem Street/Auburn Street district until after 1850.

Particularly noteworthy is the Federal house at 15 Salem Street, a rare two-story brick dwelling, and a pair of modest workers' cottages dating from 1803-1804.

1. 107 Auburn Street (1803)

   Late Georgian style two-story workers cottage with unusually low gable and one story rear ell.

2. 108-110 Auburn Street (1822)

   Late Georgian style house with large rear addition (#110) attached durings the 1850s.

3. 114 Auburn Street (c. 1844)

   Late Georgian workers' style cottage.

4. 119 Auburn Street (c. 1829)

   Greek Revival three-story house with sidelights.

5. 122 Auburn Street (c. 1840)

   Late Greek Revival/Bracketed Italianate house with simple ornamentation.

6. ~~131~~ Auburn Street (c. 1830)

   Late Georgian/Greek Revival one-and-a-half workers cottage with delicate

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT I.3
Property Name: Salem Street/ Auburn Street N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

131 Auburn - cont'd:

fanlights, one on each side of three-sided projecting porch.

134 Auburn Street (c. 1845)

Greek Revival house originally part of a double house.

6-8 Salem Street (c. 1829)

Late Georgian/Federal house with large center chimney, projecting Federal-style entry and sidelights.

10 Salem Street (c. 1840)

Late Georgian style house with shingles and unusually low eave line.

15 Salem Street (c. 1841)

Rare two-story Federal brick house.

The Salem Street / Auburn Street National Register District includes portions of Salem and Auburn Streets between Pearl and Brookline Streets. (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Maps 3 & 4). Boundaries were chosen to include properties reflecting the early nineteenth century period of development of this area.

- END-

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC5

1. Town Cambridge

Address 145 Elm Street

Name Ivory Sands House

Present use residential

Present owner Dr. Edward Seldin

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-1A

3. Description:

Date 1839

Source deed records

Style Late Federal - Greek Revival influence

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features Angled brick dentil course at cornice; demi-lune window in each gable.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

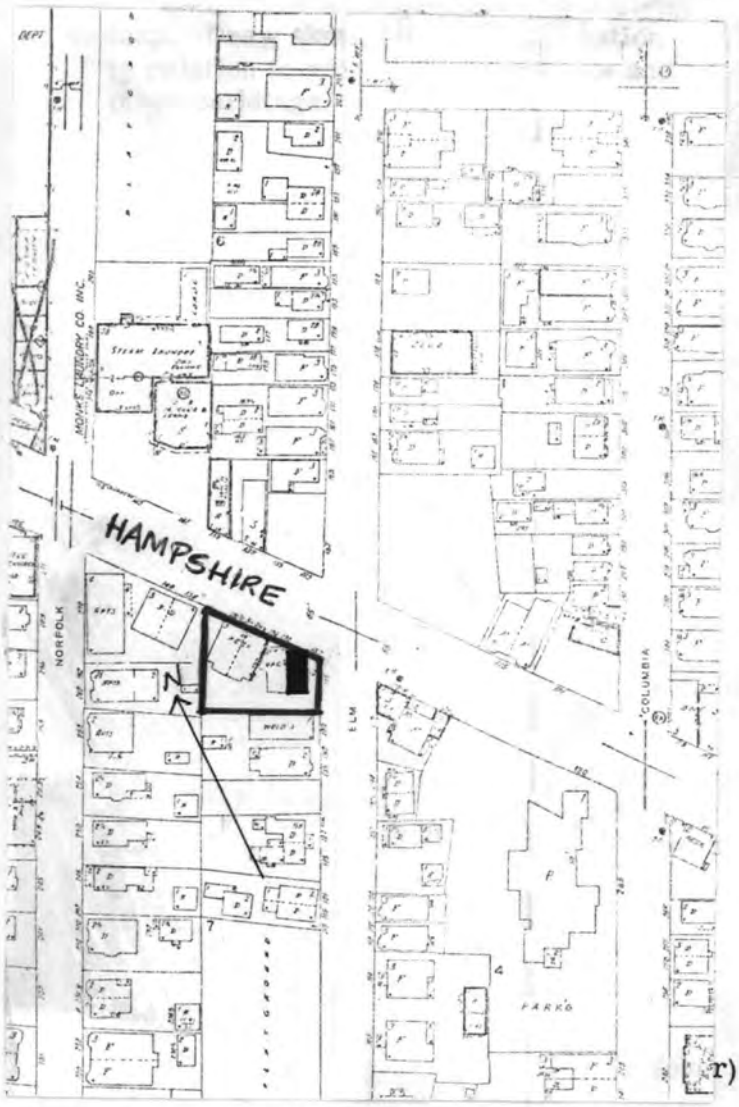
Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 12 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1969



UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/327280/4692800

ASSESSOR # 86-18

7. Original owner (if known) Ivory Sands

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates ----

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___				
Commerce	___	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	___
Communication	___	Military	___		
Community development	___	Political	___	Transportation	___

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The house at 145 Elm Street was the first of four brick houses built by the Sands family, who operated brickyards in Cambridge for over seventy years. The house is noteworthy historically for its association with the early brick industry, and architectually as one of the few surviving Federal period brick houses in Cambridge.

The Sands family was involved in the Cambridge brick industry through the turn of this century. John and Ivory Sands first entered the trade in the 1830s, working at the claybeds on the Miller's River on Cambridge Street. These pits were among the first clay deposits to be commercially worked in Cambridge.

NOV 14 1980

The Ivory Sands house is late Federal in form but shows the influence of the approaching Greek Revival in its high-pitched gable roof. The facade has a typical five-bay configuration with a center entrance reflecting the two-room, center hall plan. The window openings have sandstone lintels and sill, an early use of this decorative material in Cambridge.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

This building is discussed in Architectural History in Cambridge series, Report Three: Cambridgeport p. 50.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 11

1. Town Cambridge

Address 6 Prentiss Street

Name William Saunders House

Present use nursing home

Present owner Louis Almeida, Trustee of Exeter House Nursing Home

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-4

3. Description: Swansea, MA.

Date 1843

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect William Saunders, builder

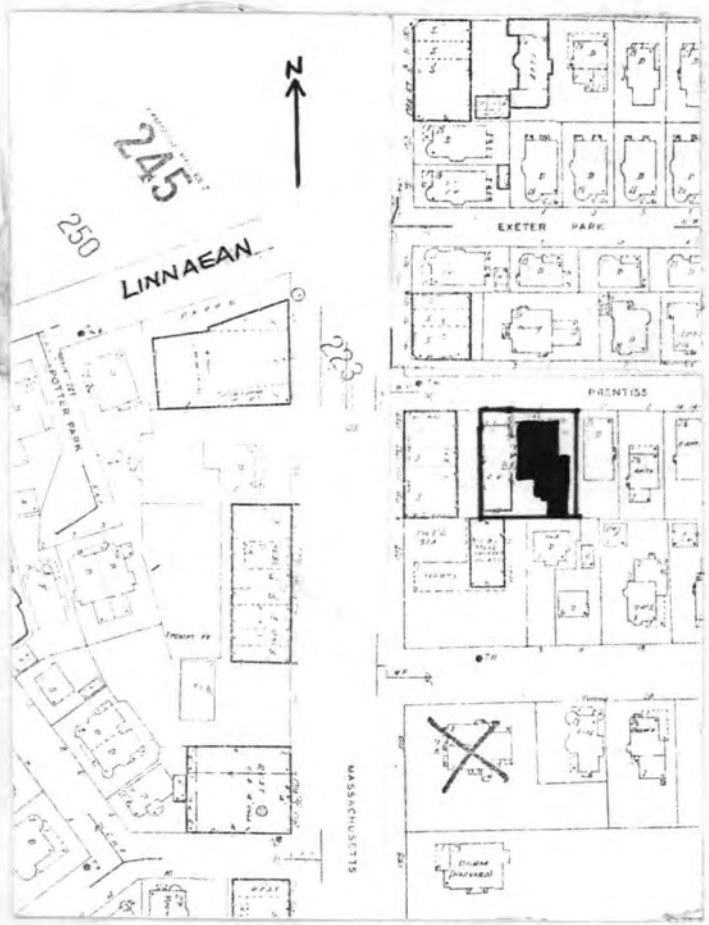
Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features Facade, with gable end to the street, is divided into bays by the two end pilasters with Tuscan capitals, and two middle pilasters w/ Ionic capitals

Altered yes, c.1960 Date

Moved Yes Date circa 1926



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre

Approximate frontage 83'

Approximate distance of building from street 12'

6. Recorded by Elisabeth MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

ASSESSOR #154-98

(over)

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/325520/4694380

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) William Saunders

Original use private home

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates nursing home,

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Saunders House is a classic example of a Greek Revival residence with monumental pilasters and cornice in imitation of a classical pediment. The house was moved from Massachusetts Avenue to its present location circa 1926. The porch entablature is ornamented with wreaths.

The house was built for his son by William Saunders, a carpenter/builder active in the first half of the nineteenth century. The elder Saunders was responsible for a number of Federal, Greek Revival and Regency houses in Cambridge.

Despite the unfortunate replacement of the original porch column shafts, the Saunders' detailing has otherwise survived intact and is unusual for this area. Its move in 1926 saved it from probable demolition as commercial pressure increased along Massachusetts Avenue and indicates that the importance of the house was recognized even at that time.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.11
Property Name: William Saunders House, 6 Prentiss Street (1843)	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The William Saunders House is significant as a handsome and intact example of an architectural type that has not survived in large numbers in Cambridge. The house is the work of master builder William Saunders; only three other examples of his work remain in Cambridge: the Frost House (1807); Saunders' own residence (1820); and the Sparks House (1838), all three nominated to the National Register.

The Saunders House is notable architecturally in that it creates the effect of a temple front, not with a full portico, but rather by using colossal applied pilasters and a cornice carried across the gable, suggesting a classical pediment. This house has the latest date (1843) of the four Saunders-designed buildings in Cambridge, and it represents the evolution of the architect's mature style.

The northern end of Mid Cambridge was ready for development once the railroad station at Porter Square was in operation, thus rendering Boston within easy commuting distance. The Saunders House is one of two substantial Greek Revival houses built on North (Massachusetts) Avenue at the time the railroad commenced its passenger service to Boston. The Saunders House was moved to its Prentiss Street location in 1843; the other, the Stillman Wills House (1839), also on the National Register, was moved to 1 Potter Park. The Wills House was extensively remodelled in 1883 and 1904, overwhelming the original simple lines. The Saunders House, therefore, is the only one of its date in unaltered condition.

The William Saunders House is significant under Criterion A for its role in the development of the North Avenue community, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIC1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-12

1. Town Cambridge

Address Garden Street

Name Harvard Observatory - Sears Tower

Present use academic

Present owner Harvard University

3. Description:

Date 1843

Source deed records/Harvard history

Style Palladian

Architect Isaiah Rogers

Exterior wall fabric brick and wood

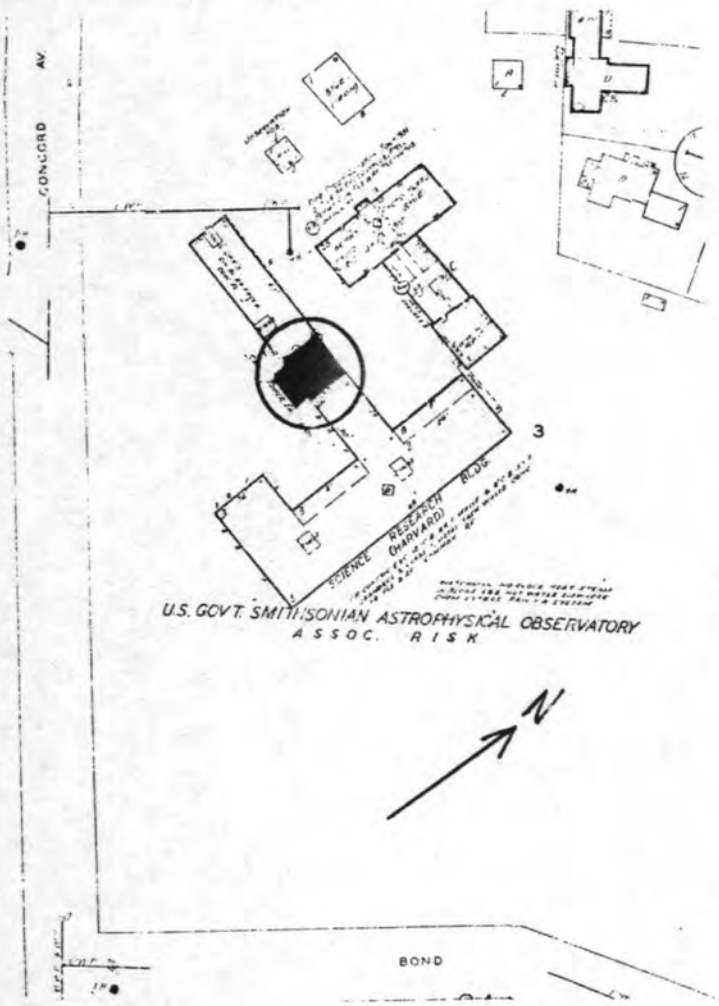
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features brick central section and wooden end pavilions connected by lower wings (wings removed).

Altered Yes- see above Date 1954, 1960

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 150 Feet

Approximate distance of building from street
150 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- LEXINGTON
19/324740/4694080

Assessor # 227-90

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA, Cambridge, Mass.	Form No: O.C. II C 1
Property Name: Harvard Observatory, Sears Tower	

Architectural Significance

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Harvard Observatory, on Observatory Hill, is a large complex of interconnecting structures dating from 1843 to ca. 1970. Its focus is the Sears Tower, designed by Isaiah Rogers in 1843, and now part of Building A. Rogers' other local commissions include the rebuilding of the First Parish Church in Cambridge (1833-34) and the Tremont House (1828) in Boston. As originally planned, the Sears Tower was the central element in a five-part Palladian scheme, the geometric formality of which was enhanced by broadly overhanging cornices. The Astronomy Professor's residence to the east and the classrooms and library to the west, both built in 1851, were wooden pavillions connected by one-story passages to the central brick block of the Observatory. This concept was not unlike the arrangement at the nearby Botanic Garden, where the Botany Professor's house was connected to the Herbarium building and greenhouses.

Constructed of brick, the Sears Tower takes the form of a cube with a widely projecting cornice, topped by a hemispherical observation dome. On the facade (south) is a massive projecting pedimented pavilion containing an entry austerely framed by pilasters, frieze and heavy architrave.

In its history, the Sears Tower has been encroached upon but not engulfed by modern additions to house the Observatory's growing functions and needs. The original entry through the pedimented pavillion and the heavy granite door framed have been blocked by later additions. The earliest surviving addition (Building C, 1892), by G. Leslie Nichols, is a two-story edifice with a modest Brick Panel cornice, which once stood free of the original observatory. Lower on the slope to the northwest is a three-story wing in the new-Georgian manner by Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott (Building D, 1931). A small wing by W. P. Hooper (Building A, 1954) immediately west of the Sears Tower replaced the original classroom and library wing. The space age and affiliation with the Smithsonian Observatory generated a burst of expansion beginning in the 1960s. Two sets of L-shaped buildings combine to form a courtyard and enfold the Sears Tower. The earlier of these wings, sheathed in brick and comparable to the west wing, was built in 1960 (Building B, Griswold, Boyden, Wilde & Ames); it replaced the east wing of the original observatory. The most recent additions are the Perkin Laboratory (1970, Cambridge Seven Associates) and Building E, which together form a second L and make a courtyard with Building B. Other buildings in the Observatory complex are an observation house, a small metal building containing a telescope, and a metal storage shed. All are less than 50 years old.

Continued

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7/30/86

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA, Old Cambridge, Mass.	Form No: O.C. II C I
Property Name: Sears Tower, Harvard Observatory	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance

A temporary observatory had been improvised in the Dana-Palmer house in 1839 after President Quincy persuaded William C. Bond to bring his equipment and become "astronomical Observer to the University", but it was four years later before the President, taking advantage of a swell of interest in astronomy caused by the Comet of 1843, was able to procure funds to build a permanent observatory. Operation of the new observatory was made possible by a bequest of $100,000 by Edmund Phillips, a recent graduate of the college. It was equipped with a 15-inch equatorial telescope of the largest size then known, which was bought with funds raised by public subscription. Since its founding, the Harvard College Observatory has pioneered in the development of modern astronomy. Its first directors early recognized the potential of spectroscopy in revealing the constitution of the stars, and of photography in determining the positions and motions of celestial objects.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

7/30/80

7. Original owner (if known) Harvard University

Original use observatory, classrooms, library

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	XX	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	XX
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

At the crest of Observatory Hill in Cambridge is part of the original 1843 observatory by Isaiah Rogers. Only the central block, called the Sears Tower, remains. It is crowned by a hemispherical observation turret. The original entry through the pedimented pavilion and heavy granite door frame has been blocked by later additions. The Sears Tower stands amidst structures of six later building periods and many styles of architecture.

The Sears Tower design followed a Palladian five-part scheme, with a brick central section and wooden end pavilions connected by lower wings. The dome housed the observatory, and the wings, removed in 1954 and 1960, housed classrooms, a library, and an astronomer's residence. It was the scene of numerous important astronomical discoveries.

The Observatory embodies the distinctive characteristics of Palladian classisism and so meets criterion C.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

7/26/86

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIA3

1. Town Cambridge

Address 11-21 Dunster Street

Name ~~Se~~cond Cambridge Savings Building

Present use commercial

Present owner Reliance Cooperative Bank

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-1

3. Description:

Date 1897

Source deed records

Style Italian Renaissance

Architect C.H. Blackall

Exterior wall fabric brick and limestone

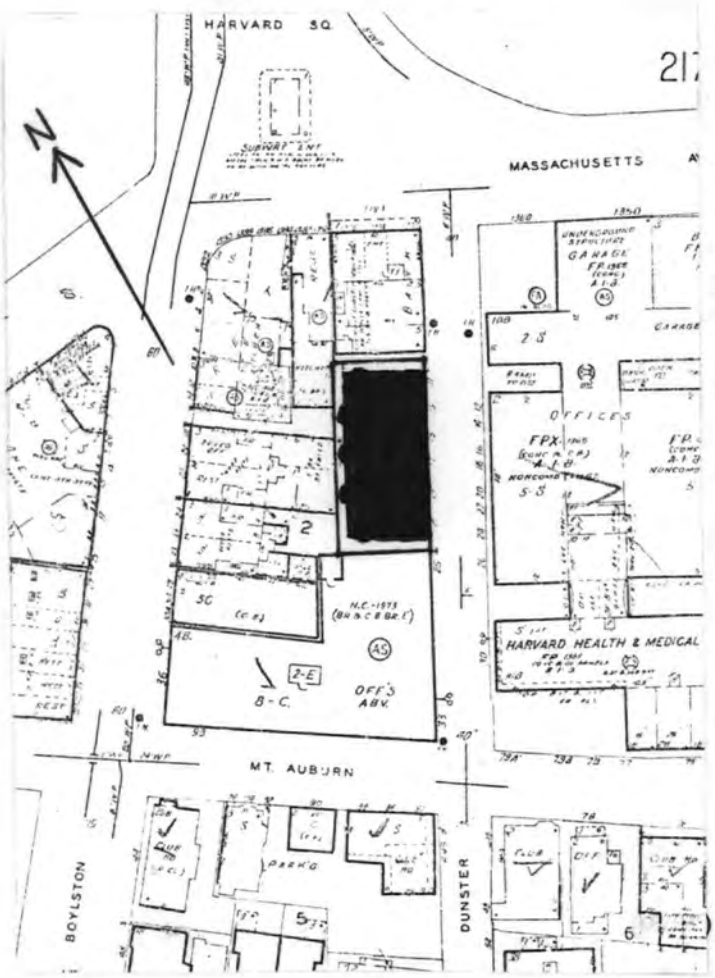
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features best example of the opulent pre-World War I buildings in Cambridge area.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 120 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326460/4693120

ASSESSOR #16059

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Cambridge Savings Bank

Original use commercial/residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOV 14 1980

Number 11-21 Dunster Street was built in 1897 by the Cambridge Savings Bank. A barber shop has occupied space on the ground floor since construction of the building, and retains original furnishings of exceptional quality.

The style is characterized by heavy Florentine features including a large cornice of metal and fleur de lis friezes of stone running below the second floor. The windows of the second floor have cornice caps supported by brackets. At the corners of the building are large quoins.

A U-shaped structure, this building has two handsome twin entranceways. It is one of the best examples of pre-World War I architecture in the area.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Old Cambridge	OC II.A.3
Property Name: Second Cambridge Savings Bank	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Second Cambridge Savings Bank Building, also known as Dana Chambers, was constructed at a time when the character of Harvard Square was rapidly changing from an early nineteenth century commercial center to a modern business district served by electric street cars and, in 1912, a subway. As discussed in Bainbridge Bunting's Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, Harvard Square in this period gained its present urban quality and architectural unity by the construction after 1880 of private dormitories east of the Square and, after 1923, of Georgian Revival commercial and academic buildings in the Square itself.

At the same time, numerous elaborate apartment buildings were being built to accommodate wealthy undergraduates, who, by College policy, were free to seek housing in the community at large. Other buildings of this type, although without the commercial space in the ground floor, include Adams House (Gold Coast N.R.D.), formerly a private dormitory; Ware Hall (nominated); and The Craigie (nominated). Their popularity was not surprising, as the Harvard Yard dormitories had basement toilets and no central heating as late as 1908.

The building was designed by Clarence H. Blackall, a prominent Boston architect, who had attended the University of Illinois and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. With the firm of Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore he designed six major theatres, three office buildings, and three newspaper buildings in downtown Boston. It is significant under Criterion A as associated with the development of Harvard Square, and under Criterion C as a work of Blackall and for its architectural quality.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB13

1. Town Cambridge

Address 9 Follen Street

Name Second Waterhouse House

Present use residential

Present owner Todd Stuart

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

3. Description:

Date 1844

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

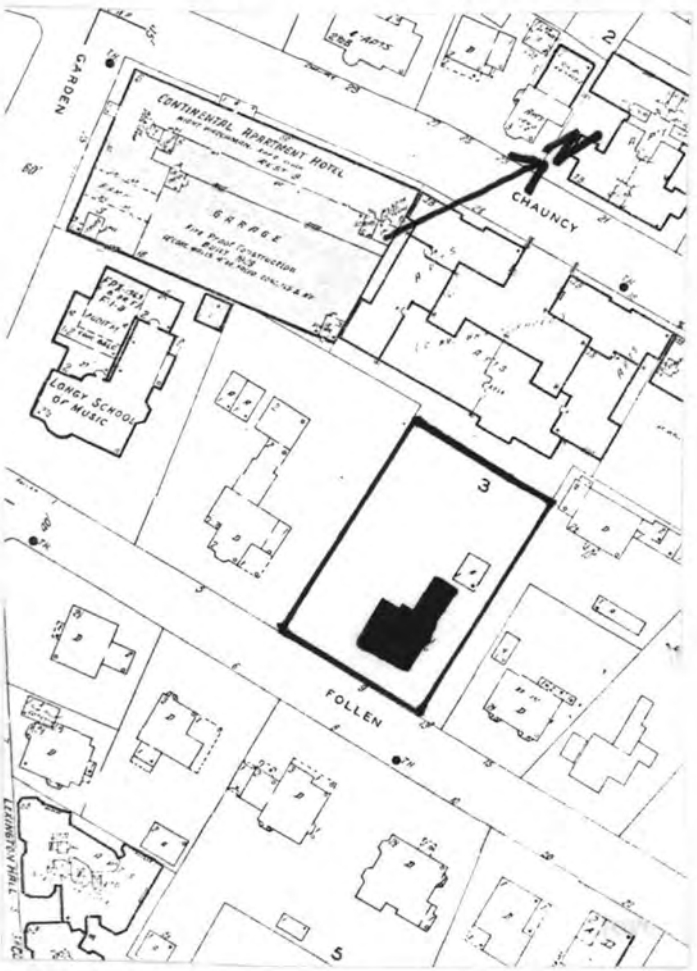
Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features typically Greek Revival in detail, the house is one of the earliest on block.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 108 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
22 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325230/4693800

ASSESSOR # 172-21

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Benjamin Waterhouse

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Number 9 Follen Street is the most characteristic Greek Revival house in the block. It is upright and impressive, including large dormers. The windows have heavy crossetted frames, and the entrance porch is appropriately enclosed with substantial Doric columns and a full entablature. Other features include the wide pilaster strips, which are actually enlarged corner boards without capitals at the corners.

Because of its fairly early date and simple Greek Revival lines, this house remains one of the more impressive buildings on Follen Street.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.13
Property Name: Second Waterhouse House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Second Waterhouse House was built just a block away from Cambridge Common at a time when building activity in Old Cambridge was beginning to pick up following the opening of Cambridge's first railroad station at Porter Square. This period coincided with the popularity of the Greek Revival style, which arrived in Cambridge during the late 1830s and reached its heyday during the 1840s. Old Cambridge had only one temple fronted house (now demolished), however, and no more than a half-dozen of this elaborate type were ever built in the city. Much more common were sidehall or center entrance Greek Revivals, of which 9 Follen Street was considered the best example by Bainbridge Bunting in Report Four: Old Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. The house is fully described in the following excerpt from the book:

> An impressive representative of Greek Revival design, though not a temple-house, is the beautifully preserved dwelling at 9 Follen Street, built in 1844 by Charles Saunders for Mrs. Benjamin Waterhouse. In 1853 it was bought by the Bowen family whose last member, Miss Maria Bowen, willed it to the Cambridge Historical Society by whom it was later sold with appropriate provisions for preservation. The stocky, forthright character of this house creates a telling contrast to the light, sheer qualities of the earlier Federal idiom. The juncture of roof and facade is emphasized by a full entablature of substantial projection, and there is considerable space between the tops of the windows and the eaveline - quite a different effect from that of the low cornice and crisp moldings found in Federal work. The sturdy quality of the composition is further emphasized by corner pilaster strips and heavy window frames enlarged by crossettes.
>
> The entrance porch is carried on Doric columns of good design - these recall the great value placed by architects and critics of the period on the accuracy with which Classical forms were reproduced. A standard mail product, wooden columns like these were manufactured in varying lengths and in conformity with the three orders. Although the Yankee carpenters who built these houses or fabricated the columns probably had little knowledge of the architecture of Greece, they could copy 'correct' Classical details, profiles, and proportions from current handbooks like Asher Benjamin's The American Builder's Companion, which included plates illustrating the orders in the fifth and sixth editions of 1826 and 1827.
>
> Slight modifications in plan of the Follen Street house tend to relax the monotonous symmetry of the four-room, center-hall, Georgian plan. Though chimney placement and equal size of rooms to the right

(see over - continued)

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of the hall (used for dining-room and library) are traditional, the partition between the two parlors on the left has been moved forward to create a small front reception room and a large rear parlor. The smaller room lacks a fireplace, which would have been an unusual arrangement in a Georgian house, but the two rooms are connected by large double doors so that they could be thrown together for entertaining. The parlor mantel is ingeniously centered on an outside wall so that its chimney will not prevent an equal division of space between the bedrooms on the floor above.

The interior woodwork is heavier in scale than Federal trim would have been: moldings have a bold profile and lintels a slightly pedimented outline. Doorway trim shows this treatment although details of the stairway retain the proportions of Federal preference. Wooden paneling - even for wainscoting - had gone out of fashion, but principal rooms displayed heavy plaster cornices. Since Cambridge lacked a plant to produce illuminating gas until 1852, 9 Follen Street was not originally equipped with gas fixtures. Like most Cambridge houses of the period, it contains several marble mantels; these appear to be commercial products turned out by local stoneyards and, though monumental-looking, they are reasonably portable, having been assembled from several thin slabs of precut marble. It is interesting to note the hierarchy of designs, which range from a beautiful specimen of black veined marble in the parlor to a delightfully simple one in the main bedroom. Less important chambers have wooden mantels, while third-floor rooms have only a shelf above a stove outlet.

Of historic interest at 9 Follen Street are traces of the early heating and sanitation arrangements. Although the house originally had no central heating, a furnace was installed toward mid-century, perhaps when the Bowens bought the house in 1853. No longer in use, the old hot-air furnace consists of a cylindrical fire chamber of iron, enclosed in a brick vault spanned by brick arches carried on iron beams. The air warmed in this vault was probably led through ducts to floor registers in rooms on the main floor, but as the ducts and the soapstone floor registers have been removed, it is difficult to know just which rooms were heated. (Frequently houses of the period had no heat on the second floor and in the attic almost never.) Nor, at first, was there a bathroom; a double privy situated on the ground floor at the rear of the service wing was reached from the back hall by a narrow inside passageway. Though the privy was removed, the blocked-up door to it remains, as well as traces of the passageway partition. Until the city built a pumping station and reservoir in 1856, water was obtained from private wells. Even after waterclosets had become usual in Cambridge houses, they were long confined to the rear of the second-floor ell, an inconvenient location doubtless derived from the usual position of the old privy on the ground floor.

(see next page - continued)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC II.B.13
Property Name: Second Waterhouse House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

(continued - page 3)

The Second Waterhouse House is significant under Criterion A for its importance in understanding the development of Cambridge during the 1840s, and under Criterion C as embodying to an exceptional degree the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style.

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MAY 19 1986
APR 4 1986

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
	MC I 7

USGS Map: SH

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 77-21
52-11
77-27
52-2

Town Cambridge Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Name of area (if any) Shady Hill

Historic District

General date or period 1889-1936

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

SEE ATTACHED MAP

USGS Quad: Boston North

26.457 acres

UTM's A-19/326420/4693830
B-19/326340/4693800
C-19/326280/4693640
D-19/326070/4693600
E-19/326025/4693800
F-19/326020/4693970
G-19/326100/4694120 H-19/326180/4694100

(Staple additional sheets here)

Recorded by Therese Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com

Date 1985

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Criteria For Evaluation

The Shady Hill National Register District is significant as the most homogenous grouping of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses in Cambridge. In addition to the architectural values represented by the various buildings and their architects, many of the houses were the homes of prominent Americans associated with Harvard University. Finally, the subdivision plan for the district was designed by the Olmsted firm. The area retains its integrity of location, design, setting, material, feeling and workmanship, and fulfills Criteria A,B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The Shady Hill National Register District was found to be significant under the themes of architecture, landscape architecture, community design, and education, as proposed by Dr. Cynthia Zaitzevsky to the Review Committee for the Study of Architecture of Harvard University and its Environs in Cambridge.

The Shady Hill district is a residential neighborhood composed of a curvilinear street pattern, the Olmsted/Eliot plan, and one cul-de-sac, Shady Hill Square. The single-family houses are substantial and well set back from the street. Maintenance and landscaping are excellent. Architecturally, the district features a predominance of Queen Anne and Colonal Revival style houses with a few distinguished earlier types along Kirkland Street. The two institutional complexes within the district, the American Academy and the World Religions Center, are so well sited as not to impose on the residential quality of the area.

Part of the district's distinctive character stems from its clearly defined boundaries. The area is bounded by the Cambridge/Somerville line along Beacon Street, Museum Street, Francis Street, the rear lot lines of 1-23 Francis Street, Kirkland Street, and the rear lot lines of Sedwick Road and 73-81 Kirkland Street. To the west the district abuts the institutional complex of Harvard's North Yard, and to the east, the commercial strip along Beacon Street. The district is also much homogenous than the architecturally and economically mixed neighborhoods to the north and south.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The Shady Hill district is an area of remarkable homogeneity characterized by tree-lined streets, expansive homes and fairly large lots. Comprised of mostly Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses, with a few earlier estates near Kirkland St., the district gives the feeling of an upper-middle-class suburban oasis, a few blocks from Harvard Square.

Number 61 Kirkland Street is one of the few Mansard houses in the Shady Hill district. Deisgned in 1858 by Charles W. Eliot along with an adjoining house (Number 59, since demolished) for his father, Samuel A. Eliot, it is a two story brick house rising from a cut granite and rubble stone foundation to a slate mansard roof with wide segmentally pedimented dormers with Greek Revival pilaster strips. Additionally, the house features a classical cornice with wood dentils and modillions; brick segmentally arched windows with 6/6 sash and triple belt courses, the upper of which forms the sills for the second story windows; and corbelled chimneys. The facade (east) is symmetrical with an enclosed center entry porch flanked by narrow, paired segmental arched windows; three segmental arched windows light the second story. The side elevations are sym-

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific). Continued

Although there are scattered buildings of earlier date along Kirkland Street, the bulk of the Shady Hill neighborhood was not subdivided until the 1880's. By this time, the land was in two parcels: the Frost Estate along what is now Francis Avenue and the Norton Estate on the remainder of the property. The house lots in both sections were sold subject to stringent deed restrictions.

The Norton Estate passed to Charles Eliot Norton, later Harvard's first Professor of Fine Arts, in 1853. Fifteen years later, Norton asked his friend, Frederick Law Olmsted to make a plan for the area. Norton wished to subdivide about two-thirds of the property along Kirkland Street, to preserve his own house with approximately ten acres of surrounding land, and to donate to the public a landscaped parkway strip between Kirkland and Jarvis Streets. The logical continuation for the parkway would have been through Harvard property to the Common. This imaginative plan was never executed.

In 1887-1888, Charles Eliot designed another subdivision plan for Shady Hill, the lower part of which, near Kirkland Street, was carried out. The plan included a typical, Olmsted/Eliot type of curvilinear street pattern. The deed restrictions required substantial, single-family houses with large set-backs. The first houses were built in 1889, and the neighborhood was virtually built up

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Continued

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

metrical and obviously secondary; the rear elevation in blank and stuccoed following the demolition of 59 Kirkland Street.

Following close on the heels of the Loring-Pierce House, the Charles W. Eliot House is an important early example of the Mansard style, unusual for its brick construction. Following its 1848 introduction to Boston, the Mansard style spread slowly to Cambridge in the 1850's, where it appeared in gradually increasing numbers through the 1860's and 70's. Few examples from the 1850's remain.

Another early example is the Ebenezer Francis House at 1 Francis Avenue. Built in 1836 by Harvard College carpenter Ebenezer Francis for himself, it is a traditional (Georgian-Federal) five bay, center entry plan with paired end wall chimneys. Sheathed in clapboards, it rises two and one half stories from a granite foundation to a slate covered, gable roof. It is extended to the north by a two-story three bay gable roof ell which is probably a later addition. Contemporary (Greek Revival) features include wide cornerboards and frieze, as well as gable ends treated as pediments. Windows contain 6/6 sash in simple frames; second story windows are set directly below the frieze. The entry, framed by sidelights and an elliptical fan and protected by a porch on slender paired columns, results from a 20th century Neo-Federal remodeling. The Francis House is significant as a well-conceived Neo-Federal overlay on a traditional Greek Revival style house. As such, the Francis House ties together its early associations with Professors' Row and those of its Colonial Revival style neighbors.

Perhaps the most characteristic house of the Shady Hill neighborhood is the Hyatt-Durant House at 19 Francis Avenue, which combines the gambrel roof of early colonial and the decorative detail of late Georgian with the strong plastic forms of Queen Anne. Designed in 1889 by C.H. McClare, notable decorative features on this house include the Palladian window in the gambrel with its ornamented mastic panel, the dentil cornice, the balustrated entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, the swags over various window openings, and the leaded window at the stair landing on the north facade. This building was considered significant enough to be recorded by the Historic American Building Survey.

A more unusual house is the Francis J. Child House at 67 Kirkland Street. Built in 1861, the house is architecturally significant for its interesting combination of the Mansard style with the applied gothic decoration one might find in an A.J. Downing cottage. The Child House is composed of two mansard roofed blocks, each one symmetrically arranged but both combined to form an asymmetrical massing. This arrangement is somewhat unusual for the early 1860's which tended

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cont.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

to favor more formal organizations. The lower mansard roof is distinguished by hexagonal slates. Downing's theories on cottage design, publicized in Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850), incorporated the picturesque aesthetic characterized by elements of irregularity, roughness and variety. Also important were the integration of the house with its natural setting and the use of ornament to animate the cottage facade. Elements of this design influence seen at 67 Kirkland Street include the jigsaw-cut cornice boards, the veranda as an important means of linking the house to its surroundings and the tall chimney stacks and slender porch posts which enliven the facade.

Other houses of note within the Shady Hill district include 9 Francis Avenue (1886), a late example of the Mansard style; 14 Francis Avenue, a shingle-style Colonial Revival house, designed in 1895 by William Rotch Ware; 44 Francis Avenue, a large brick, Neo-Georgian house (1913, Derby & Robinson); 105 Irving (1890, Longfellow, Alden and Harlow); 110 Irving (1889, W.R. Emerson) and 114 Irving (1911-1912, Gustav Stickley), a rare example of the Craftsman style in Cambridge. Also, 1 Bryant Street (1911, A.W. Jackson) a Stucco-style house; another house by William Ralph Emerson at 7 Scott Street (1891); and an unusual example of the Neo-Federal in brick at 17 Farrar Street, designed in 1897 by M.N. Stearns. Of more recent date are the Center for the Study of World Religions (42 Francis St., 1959, Sert, Jackson and Gourley) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on the site of the former Norton estate (1980, Kallman, Mckinnell and Wood) at 136 Irving Street. Through the use of a residential facade and a generous amount of land respectively, these institutional buildings help to retain the residential character of the neighborhood.

In all, Shady Hill presents an extraordinary grouping of well-designed houses, principally of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. As such, it is significant under Criterion C.

There are a number of outstanding buildings in the district that must be counted as non-contributing for reasons of age alone. These include the Josep Lluis Sert House at 64 Francis Street (1957), a fine, inward-looking modern design by the architect; the Center for the Study of World Religions at 42 Francis Street (1959), and important Sert-designed institutional building; and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at 136 Irving Street (1980), the home this important organization. These properties should be evaluated for their significance once they are old enough to qualify for the National Register.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance con't.

twenty years later, making this district a remarkable homogenous grouping of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style houses. The first area to be built up within the Eliot subdivision was Irving Street, the last, Shady Hill Square, a little development off Holden Street that was part of the Shady Hill estate until 1915, when it was laid out into two single and five double family houses surrounding a garden-like square. Residential construction in the district continued through the 1920s and 1930s, primarily in the Colonial Revival style

Buildings of historical significance include the William James House at 95 Irving Street (1889, W.R. Emerson). William James, brother of the author Henry James, was a famous Harvard philosopher. The James family occupied the residence from the time it was commissioned by Pr. James in 1889 until 1968 when descendant John S.R. James deeded the land and house to Harvard College. In addition, the William James House is significant for its associations with its architect, William R. Emerson. In his book The Shingle Style and the Stick Style, Vincent Scully quotes an obituary for Emerson as follows:

> Mr. Emerson was a native product of New England, delighting in ingenious contrivances and original inventions, filled with enthusiasms for whatever was spontaneous and natural, and abhorring conventions of any sort. He was the creator of the shingle country house of the New England coast... and taught his generation how to use local materials without apology, but rather pride in their rough and homespun character. (p. 111).

The William James House, with its gambrel roof, brown shingles and smallish windows with small panes, derived from seventeenth and early eighteenth century prototypes was a notable enough example of Emerson's interpretation of the Colonial Revival style to be documented by the Historic American Building Survey.

At 104 Irving Street is the childhood home of poet e. e. cummings. The house was commissioned by his father, Professor Edward Cummings, an educator at Harvard as well as a pastor. e. e. cummings was born in the house in 1894 and lived there until he graduated from Harvard College in 1911. cummings received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Harvard. In 1917 he moved to New York City where he resided at 21 E. 15th Street.

cummings speaks of the house in a book entitled six nonlectures, which consists of talks originally delivered at Harvard as the Charles Eliot Norton Lectures of 1952-53. He says, "My own home faced the Cambridge world as a finely and solidly constructed mansion, preceded by a large oval lawn and ringed with an imposing white-pine hedge."

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: M.C. I 7
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Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance con't.

And later, "One of the many wonderful things about a home is that it can be as lively as you please without ever becoming public. The big Cambridge house was in this respect, as in all other respects, a true home." cummings lived in the house with his parents, his sister, two successive grandmothers, an aunt, an uncle, and three to four servants. From six nonlectures, it is evident that the house was of great emotional significance to the poet. Although the former Cummings summer home in Silver Lake, New Hampshire, is preserved as an historic site, 104 Irving Street is significant as e. e. cummings' principal home while he lived in Massachusetts.

Two earlier houses, the Ebenezer Francis House at 1 Francis Avenue (1836, Ebenezer Francis) and the Charles W. Eliot House, 61 Kirkland Street (1858, Charles W. Eliot) are significant for their associations with Professors' Row. The western end of Kirkland Street was known as Professors' Row as early as 1830 on account of the number of Harvard professors who made their homes in the area. Charles Eliot was president of Harvard from 1869-1909, and is credited with transforming a college into a world reknown university.

For its importance in understanding the development of Mid Cambridge during the 1890's and 1900's , particularly in light of its Olmsted/Eliot subdivision plan, Shady Hill meets Criterion A. In addition, for its associations with such people of national prominence as e. e. cummings, William James and Charles Eliot and those of more regional distinction, such as William R. Emerson, Shady Hill meets Criterion B.

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	M.C. I 7
Property Name: Shady Hill N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC10

1. Town Cambridge

Address 73 Bolton Street

Name Patrick Slowey House

Present use residential

Present owner Virginia E. & James A. Curto
Mystic Steel Co., Box 92, Cambridge, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-36

3. Description:

Date 1852

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival/Italian Bracketed

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

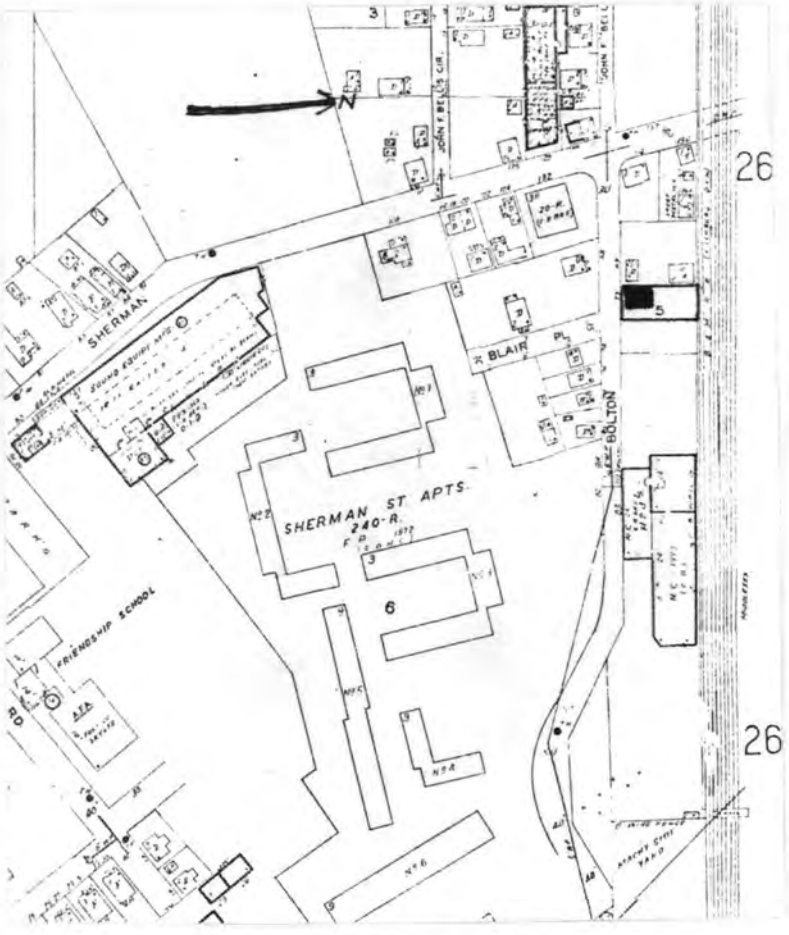
Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features projecting cornice of 1850s; simple pendent hood c. 1860s, original clapboard siding.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date -------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 44 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
6 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM- LEXINGTON
19/324480/4695080

ASSESSOR # 203 A - 15

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Patrick Slowey

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The structure at 73 Bolton Street was erected in 1852 for Patrick Slowey, a laborer. It is a typical North Cambridge workers cottage, a single-story frame house on a high basement, executed in a transitional Greek Revival-Bracketed Italianate style. It is considered the best example in Northwest Cambridge of an original workers cottage, the only one to have original siding and shutters. It is an important example of this housing type, which may be unique in North Cambridge and the only one in unchanged condition.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC15

1. Town Cambridge

Address 11 Russell Street

Name Lawrence Soule House

Present use ~~residential~~

Present owner Caspar, Inc.
1348 Cambridge St., Camb.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
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Photo number 1105-24

3. Description:

Date 1879

Source deed records

Style Queen Anne

Architect Frank Maynard Howe

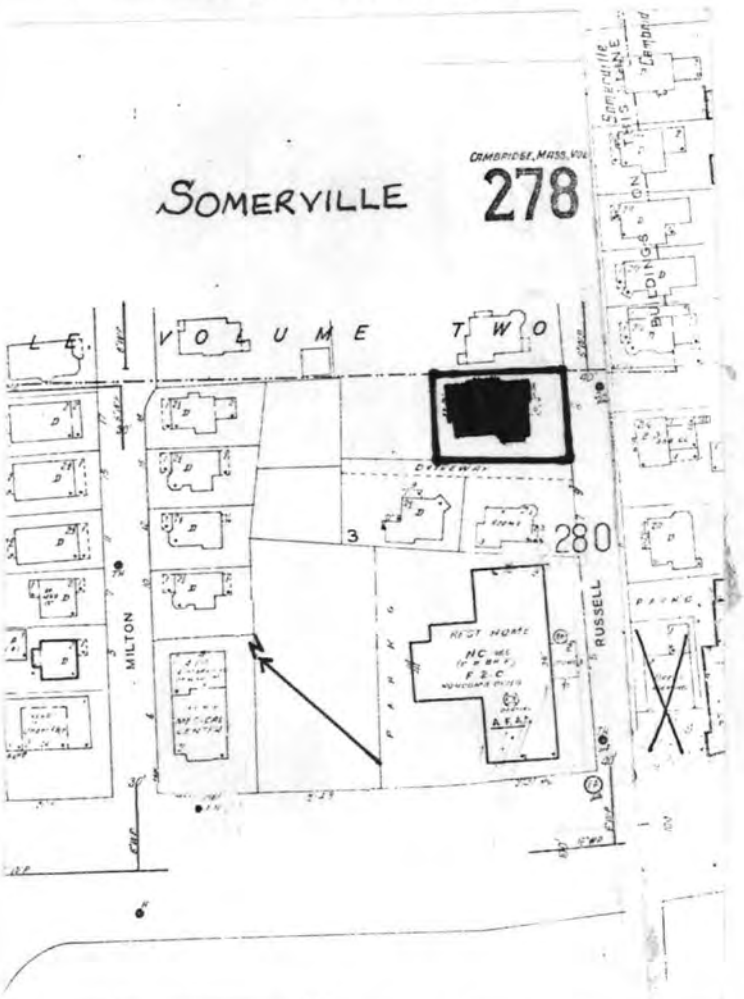
Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) ------

Other features rich surface texture of various brick patterns, hip roof complicated by cross-gables and irregularly placed chimneys.
Altered: No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 60 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
25 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325200/4695320

NOV 14 1980

ASSESSOR # 181-190

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Lawrence Soule

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	XX	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A brick Queen Anne structure, 11 Russell Street was designed by Frank Maynard Howe in 1879 for Lawrence Porter Soule. Its complex design and fine craftsmanship represent the peak of vernacular Queen Anne design in Cambridge. Soule, a local mason and builder, was a typical entrepreneur and skilled craftsman, one of many who transformed North Cambridge from farmland to affluent suburb. Soule's work in Cambridge appears in numerous other Cambridge buildings.

Frank Maynard Howe was an apprentice with the well-known firm of Ware & Van Brunt. In 1879, during his partnership with Van Brunt, his design for 11 Russell Street was published in American Architect & Building News. This is a rare documented example of his early independent work.

The two-and-one-half story brick house in the Queen Anne style has overtones of the Stick Style and Panel Brick style. Its massing, rich textural variety and robust detail make it one of the finest brick Queen Anne residences in Cambridge. Architect-designed houses in North Cambridge are rare; for this reason and because of the high quality of the design, the Soule house is especially noteworthy.

This house was voted eligible for the National Register in 1978.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IID2

1. Town Cambridge

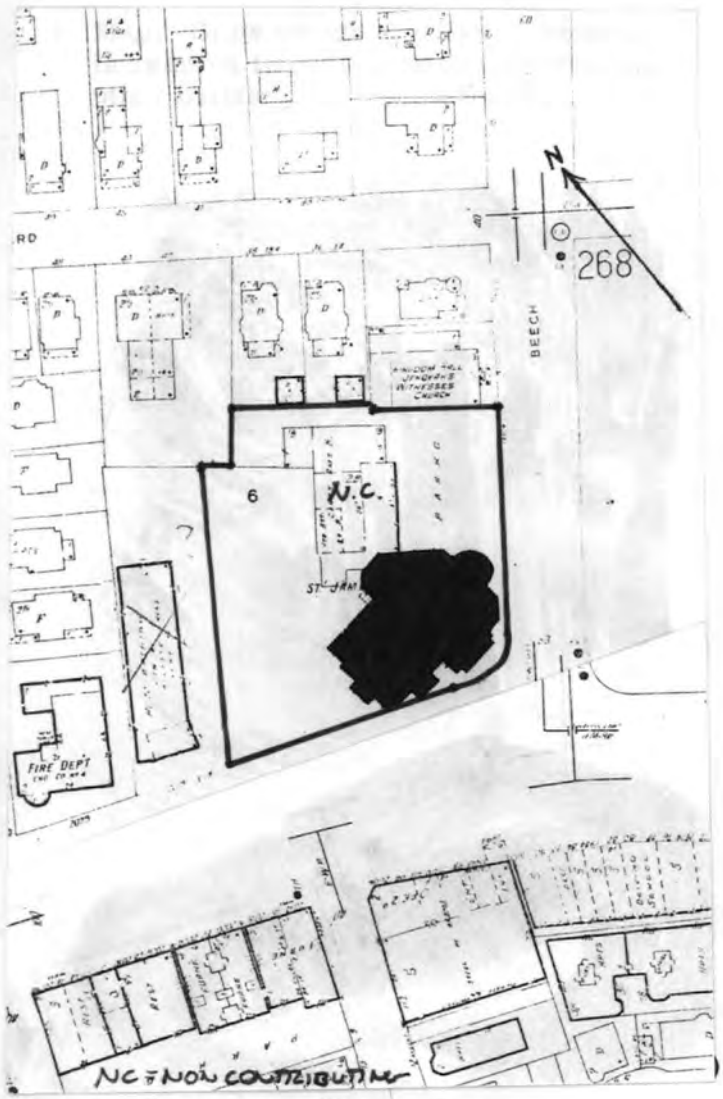
Address 1991 Massachusetts Avenue

Name St. James Episcopal Church

Present use church

Present owner St. James Episcopal Church

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-19



ASSESSOR # 181-50

3. Description:

Date 1888

Source deed records

Style Richardsonian Romanesque

Architect Henry M. Congdon

Exterior wall fabric stone, brick

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features crossing tower with peaked roof and finial, apse has sandstone Romanesque columns separating its windows with scalloped capitals and molded band.

Altered No Date -------

Moved No Date --------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 200 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

5 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM- BOSTON NORTH
19/325400/4695130

7. Original owner (if known) St. James Parish

Original use church

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

St James Church was built in 1888-89 on the site of an earlier Cambridge landmark, the eighteenth century Davenport Tavern. The parish of St. James had begun in 1864 as a mission from Christ Church, and built its first chapel in 1871. Within ten years, the congregation was able to plan the erection of the present building.

The commanding presence of St. James results from the richness of its masonry and from its unusual siting on an angle at the corner of Beech Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The compact, centralized plan, broad for its length, is characteristic of Episcopalian churches. A square tower dominates the complex composition of buttresses, gables, dormers and porches. The use of four materials, puddingstone, brownstone, brick and slate, creates vivid contrasts. The spacious beamed interior contains handsome woodwork and a rose window.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Northwest Cambridge	Form No: NWC II. D.2
Property Name: Saint James Episcopal Church	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Until the middle of the 19th century, Porter Square and Massachusetts Avenue developed as a strip community along the highways to Lexington on the west and Charlestown and Harvard Square on the east and south. The Square itself was an important stage stop, with a hotel, tavern, blacksmith shops and cattle market. The opening of the Fitchburg Railroad in 1843 established direct communication to Boston, and North Cambridge quickly became a bedroom community. While North (Massachusetts) Avenue from Porter Square to Harvard Square quickly became a prestigious suburban address, Porter Square itself and the streets north of it developed in a more modest fashion. The streets north of the railroad immediately adjoining Porter Square were developed in the 1850-1880 period with comfortable single family homes on small lots, while the streets further out Massachusetts Avenue developed in the 1890-1930 period in two family houses and three deckers. Those who built close in were Yankee and Protestant Yankee craftsmen and managers, while those who built further out were Irish Catholics, the children of immigrants.

St. James Episcopal Church was built to serve the established Yankee community in Porter Square. It is described in Report Five: Northwest Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge:

> The St. James Episcopal Congregation was brought together in 1864 by a retired clergyman, and first met in rented quarters in an old drill hall over a grocery store on Russell Street. By 1871, the group was large enough to erect a modest wooden chapel on Beech Street, just north of the present church, but it was soon discovered that the building had been built partially on adjacent property. The owner of this land refused to sell the strip of land on which the church sat, but was willing to part with the entire parcel. Thus, in 1885, the congregation acquired its present site at 1991 Massachusetts Avenue, including the Davenport Tavern which had stood there since 1757. By 1888, the group was ready to undertake the construction of the present building, although this necessitated moving one section of the tavern to 81 Eustis Street, Somerville, and demolishing the remainder. Much of the funds for the new building came from parishioners who lived in Old Cambridge, and included a very large gift from Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of the poet and resident of 76 Brattle Street.
>
> The design of St. James is a good late example of Richardson Romanesque and is the work of Henry M. Congdon, an architect from New York City. It has a commanding presence because of its unusual site and fine materials. The principal view is a side elevation seen from the south as one proceeds north on Massachusetts Avenue from Porter Square. The composition is deliberately picturesque, and suffers from an overabundance of architectural elements: a crossing tower, a belfry, slate roofing, dormer windows of different sizes, a transept, two side entrances with separate and different-

(see continuation sheet

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sized porches, a complicated arrangement of shapes fitting around the apse, and numerous finials, gable stones, and buttresses. The compact, centralized plan - broad for its length - is characteristic of Episcopal parishes with the low church ritual which emphasized sermon rather than ceremony. St. James is somewhat similar to Trinity Church in Boston in the way the composition is crowned by a dominant crossing tower, but it lacks the calm monumentality of Richardson's masterpiece. Moreover, the use of four materials provides too strong a contrast. The random puddingstone masonry is beautiful in itself, but its tawny colors do not harmonize with the reddish brownstone nor with the unusually ruddy brick. It is clear from contemporary newspaper accounts, however, that the builders would have preferred stone to the existing brick trim, which was necessitated by economy.

St. James Episcopal Church meets criterion A of the National Register, due to its associations with the development of Massachusetts Avenue and North Cambridge, most notably the Yankee community between Harvard and Porter Squares. It also meets criterion C as a good local example of Richardsonian Romanesque ecclesiastical design.

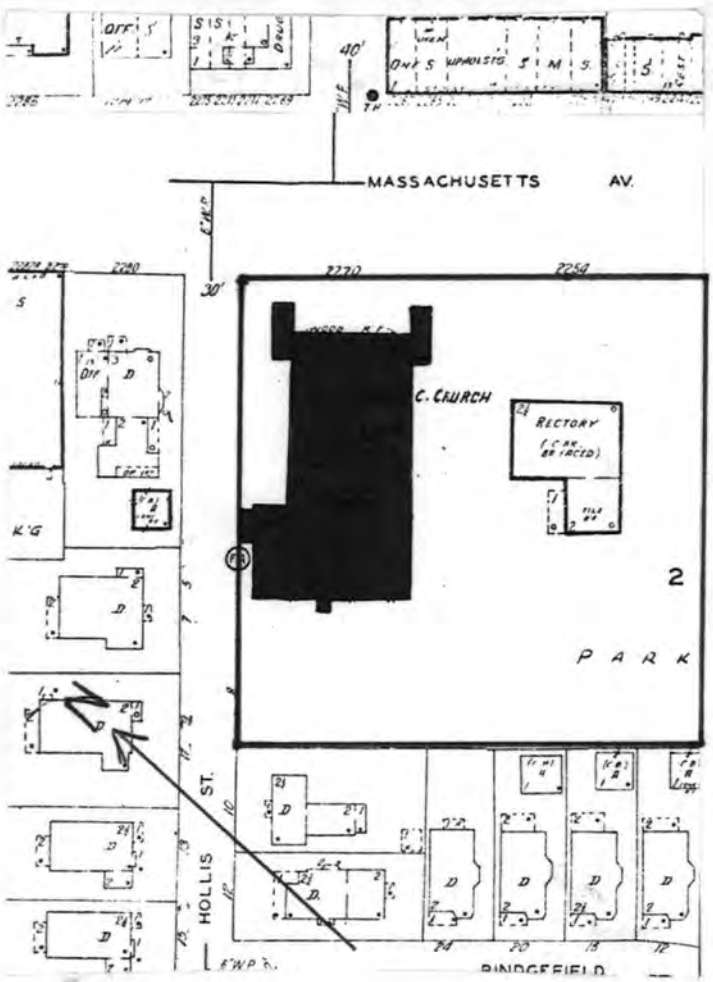
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IID3

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-31

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Cambridge

Address 2270 Massachusetts Avenue

Name Saint John's Roman Catholic Church

Present use church

Present owner Roman Catholic Archocese of Boston Corporation Sole; Rev. Henry Barry.

3. Description:

Date 1904

Source Deed Records

Style Tuscan Romanesque

Architect Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features impressive campanile at rear of church, terra cotta decorative features, marble columns supporting arched openings at entrance.

Altered Yes- part of church rebuilt after 1957 fire Date 1957

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ____ Over one acre XXX

Approximate frontage 278 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 10 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324860/4695500

30M-5-77 Assessor # 196-143

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use religious

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	XX
Architectural	XX	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This Tuscan Romanesque style church was built in 1904 to replace the parish's earlier building of 1891. Flanked by a Florentine-style campanile, it is executed in brick with ivory, green and red terra cotta detailing. Marble columns with terra cotta capitals support five arched openings, within which are three entrances and above which is a broad terra cotta fascia pierced by paired round arched windows.

A 1957 fire resulted in the rebuilding of the nave area in a similar style as the original. Fortunately, no damage was done to the tall campanile to the rear of the church which is ornamented with ornate terra cotta trim in the belfry area. The reconstruction of the nave was designed by the firm of Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Northwest Cambridge	Form No: NWC II.D.3
Property Name: Saint John's Roman Catholic Church	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Until the middle of the 19th century, Porter Square and Massachusetts Avenue developed as a strip community along the highways to Lexington on the west and Charlestown and Harvard Square on the east and south. The Square itself was an important stage stop, with a hotel, tavern, blacksmith shops and cattle market. The opening of the Fitchburg Railroad in 1843 established direct communication to Boston, and North Cambridge quickly became a bedroom community. While North (Massachusetts) Avenue from Porter Square to Harvard Square quickly became a prestigious suburban address, Porter Square itself and the streets north of it developed in a more modest fashion. The streets north of the railroad immediately adjoining Porter Square were developed in the 1850-1880 period with comfortable single family homes on small lots, while the streets further out Massachusetts Avenue developed in the 1890-1930 period in two family houses and three deckers. Those who built close in were Yankee and Protestant Yankee craftsmen and managers, while those who built further out were Irish Catholics, the children of immigrants.

St. John's Church was built to serve the Irish Catholic community on outer Massachusetts Avenue. It is described in Report Five: Northwest Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge:

> After 1900, three elaborate edifices were erected in North Cambridge by Roman Catholic parishes. St. John's, begun as a mission of St. Peter's church on Concord Avenue, erected a building at 122 Rindge Avenue in 1891, designed by Patrick W. Ford, on the present site of St. John's Grammar School that served both as school house and church. The present impressive building of buff-colored brick and terra cotta at 2270 Massachusetts Avenue was designed in 1904 by Maginnis, Walsh and Sullivan and completed a year later. The most successful aspect of this Tuscan Romanesque design is the splendid campanile located well back from the Hollis Street facade. Separated from the nave of the church by a low side aisle, the campanile appears even taller than its 100 foot height, whose vertical lines are uninterrupted by decorative elements except for slight indentations in the brick at each floor level. The facade, approached by broad flights of stairs, is enhanced by a profusion of terra cotta ornament harmonizing with the large cream-colored marble columns which carry a blind arcade across the main story.
>
> A serious fire in 1957 necessitate the reconstruction of the upper part of the church, including the second story of the facade. at that time, the design was changed: the gable was lowered slightly, raking parapets in front of the side aisles were eliminated, the rose window was greatly simplified, and the pair of twin windows that once flanked the rose window in imitation of a church in

(over for continuation)

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Toscannella, Italy, were deleted. In comparison to the original design, the present upper story seems rather light, but a nice accomplishment of the remodeling is the pair of covered vestibules which flank the steps to the main entrance and lead to the lower church.

The alterations of 1957, while serious, do not detract from the associations of the church with the North Cambridge Irish Catholic community.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church meets criterion A of the National Register due to its associations with the development of Massachusetts Avenue and North Cambridge, most notably the Irish settlement on the outer reaches of Massachusetts Avenue.

APR 4 1986

Entered: 05-19-86

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM.	II B 30A

USGS Map #24

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 88-30A

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325910/4693230

USGS Quad: Boston South (Staple additional sheets here)

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 19 Ware Street

Historic Name The Stanstead

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1887

Source building permit

Style Romanesque Revival

Architect J.R. & W.P. Richards

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .2867 acres

Setting In character, Ware Street is largely residential with apartment buildings such as The Stanstead predominating. A notable neighbor includes the New England Telephone at 10 Ware Street (1932), a brick Neo-Georgian structure built to resemble an apartment house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The Stanstead meets Criterion C as an early example of the apartment house type. Built for John H. Hubbard, a Harvard Square apothecary, this three story apartment building has a center entrance flanked by projecting three story bays. The side elevations also have projecting bays. The principal Romanesque details are the Richardsonian arched doorway, the patterned horozontal brick courses and parapet with recessed panels, and the irregular fenestration. The windows are trimmed in freestone. The architects, J.R. and W.P. Richards designed several multi-family

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

The Stanstead is an early example of a single entrance apartment house modeled after wood frame triple deckers which were just becoming popular in Cambridge. Some contemporary multi-family dwellings such as 23-29 Ware Street (1886-87), also built for John H. Hubbard, were modeled after earlier rowhouse types, had several entrances, and were divided vertically instead of horizontally into flats. Other multi-unit dwellings were disguised as single family residences: 382-392 Harvard Street (1889, J.R. & W.P. Richards). The Stanstead presents itself openly as an apartment house and is significant under Criterion A, for its importance in understanding the emergence of multi-unit dwellings as an acceptable living alternative in Cambridge.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 30A
Property Name: The Stanstead	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

dwellings in Cambridge, including the elaborate single entrance apartment house, The Jarvis (1890), with a similiar Richardsonian arch. The Stanstead meets criteria C as an early apartment building.

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Trojan Brand
25% COTTON FILLED

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: MC II B 30A
Property Name: 19 Ware St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

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D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

APR 4 1986

Old Cambridge	II B 14A

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #9
Entered: 5-19-86

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
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Photo number 24-13

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Map Attached)

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 11-13 Remington Street

Historic Name Stickney-Shepard House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1846-1847

Source deed & tax records

Style Greek Revival

Architect N.U. Stickney & S.P. Shepard

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) None

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .0926 acres

Setting Residential - Single family houses and apartment buildings off Massachusetts Avenue.

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325925/4692940
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

(See attached sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See attached sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

(See attached Standard Bibliography)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge MRA Old Cambridge, Mass	Form No. II B 14A
Property Name: Stickney-Shepard House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Stickney-Shepard House at 11-13 Remington Street is a double Greek Revival cottage with large rear ell. Greek Revival details include heavy cornice and end pilasters and a full front porch with two plain columns on pedestals at the corners and two fluted Doric columns in the middle. The four front windows contain 9/9 sash. There are two dormers in the roof and a central chimney. The side entrances have canopies with 1870's style brackets. One of the smallest double Greek Revival houses in Cambridge, 11-13 Remington Street is significant under Criterion C as strongly representative of this style in the survey area.

Historical Significance

Between 1830 and 1854, Dana Hill became the most important new residential area in Cambridge. Modest houses and mansions were built predominantly in the Greek Revival style. Variations were made on a few basic types: side hall, gable-front, and the double house. The Stickney-Shepard House is representative of this latter type.

Remington Street was originally part of the Dana estate which was sold off between 1819 and 1854. All the lots were sold off with deed restrictions that helped to maintain the residential character of the neighborhood so close to Massachusetts Avenue. The builders, N.U. Stickney and S.P. Shepard, who bought the lot from the Dana family in 1846, were also the builders of Holden Chapel in Harvard Yard.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

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Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IID4

1. Town Cambridge

Address 113 Garden Street

Name Taylor Square Firehouse

Present use firehouse

Present owner City of Cambridge

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1099-14

3. Description:

Date 1904

Source city records

Style neo-Moorish

Architect Charles Greco

Exterior wall fabric brick

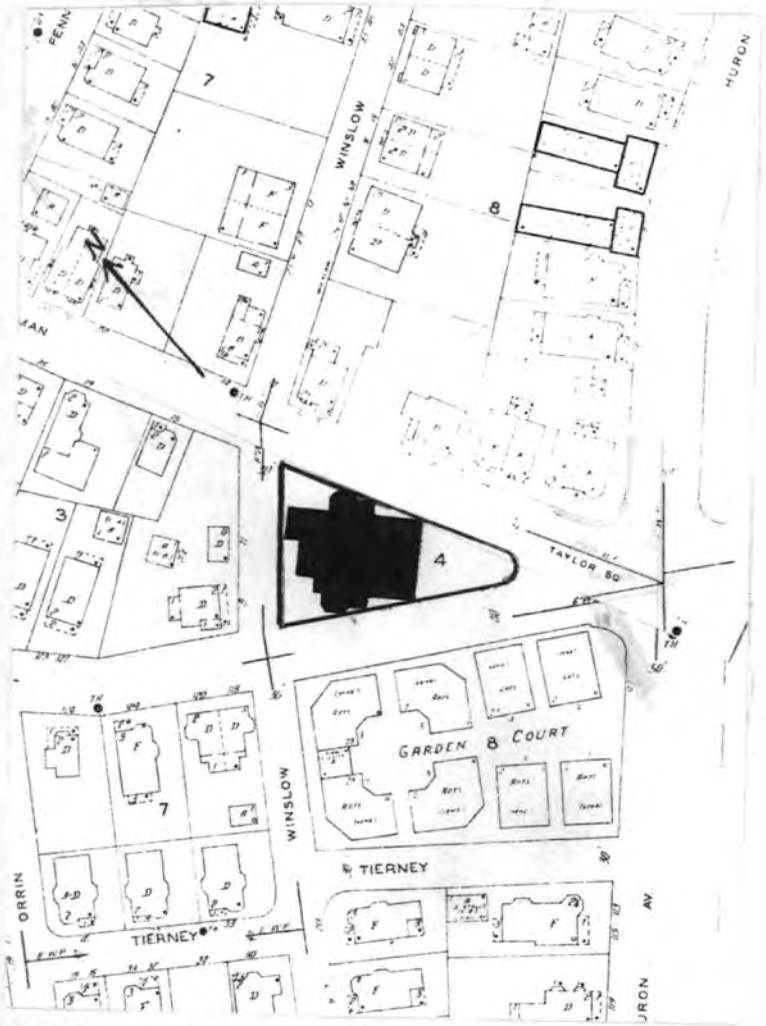
Outbuildings (describe) --------

Other features incorporates diverse styles; tower and boldly projecting cornice have great scalloped wooden brackets; patterned brickwork of parapet.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 160 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM- LEXINGTON
19/324620/4694400

30M-5-77 ASSESSOR #228-2

7. Original owner (if known) City of Cambridge

Original use firehouse

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	xx	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Taylor Square Fire House was designed in 1904 by Charles Greco, a prolific local architect whose other area commissions include the Main Post Office in Cambridge (1932) and numerous residences and schools.

The firehouse occupies a triangular lot. The functional design incorporates elements of several exotic styles within a standard plan. The tower and boldly projecting cornice feature wooden brackets, related somewhat to the California Bungalow style, while the patterned brick work of the parapet and the Neo-Moorish arches of the engine bays provide additional unusual detail. The building is one of six firehouses built within a few years of each other at the turn of the century. All were executed by different architects, and the Taylor Square station is the most accomplished of the group. For this reason, only this fire station is being nominated.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

Mid-Cambridge	M.C. II B 4

USGS Map #25

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 79-5

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Attached Map)

Town Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Address 21 Kirkland Street

Historic Name Treadwell-Sparks House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1838

Source tax records

Style Regency/Greek Revival

Architect William Saunders/builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings stable - now garage

Major alterations (with dates) None

Moved Yes Date 1901/68

Approx. acreage .0116 acres

Setting Surrounded by HarvardAcademic Buildings: Memorial Hall, Lowell Lecture Hall, The Busch-Reisinger Museum, and The Science Labs; set in a large lawn.

Recorded by R. Rettig/T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1968/1985

UTM 19/325830/4693560
USGS Quad: Boston South

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See Attached Sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

(See attached standard bibliography)

Specific References:

Report Four: Old Cambridge, p. 95.

Rettig, Robert. "History of the Jared Sparks House". A paper on file at the Cambridge Historical Commission. January 15, 1968 (Typewritten).

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No. M.C. II B 4
Property Name: Treadwell-Sparks House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance

The Treadwell-Sparks House was built in an innovative cubical form with austere geometric details. It rises two stories from a granite foundation to a wood shingled, hip roof with tall, thin end wall chimneys. Its two main elevations (east and south) are flushboarded, enhancing the severity of the design. They are divided vertically by wide pilasters without capitals, and horizontally by a frieze and molded beltcourse which also serves as a heading to the second and first floor windows, respectively. The facade is a symmetrical three bays wide with a sidelight entry recessed into the second bay. Flanking first floor windows contain 6/9 sash while second floor windows contain 6/6. The south elevation, which faces Kirkland Street, is four bays wide (each slightly narrower than those of the south); windows with 6/6 sash are located in each bay at both stories. The secondary north and west elevations are clapboarded and asymmetrically treated although generally four bays in width.

The Treadwell-Sparks House is one of the finest Greek Revival style houses in Cambridge, and certainly one of its most innovative. It was one of the first houses in the city to employ a three bay facade and was both early and exceptionally severe in its interpretation of geometric, English Regency forms. Less than a dozen of these conservative broad-pilastered houses were built in Cambridge, mostly in the 1840's; the Sparks House is the earliest and most distinguished example. As such it is significant under Criterion C.

Historical Significance

The Treadwell-Sparks House was built in 1838 for Daniel Treadwell, inventor and Rumford Professor at Harvard, by Cambridge builder William Saunders at the corner of Quincy and Kirkland Streets. In 1847, Nathanial Silsbee of Salem bought the property as a gift for his daughter, Mary Crowninshield Silsbee Sparks, wife of Jared Sparks. Jared Sparks (1789-1866) is the acknowledged first scholar of American history. He was also a minister and editor of the North American Review, from 1832 to 1829. He was appointed McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard in 1839 and was President from 1849 to 1853. Sparks lived in the house now at 21 Kirkland Street from 1847 until his death. His heirs sold the house to the New Church Theological School in 1889. In 1901, the school turned the house 90 degrees and moved it further south on its lot at 48 Quincy Street to make way for the Church of the New Jerusalem. Interior alterations were also made by the school during its long period of ownership (1889-1966). In 1966, Harvard acquired the property. Since the land was needed for the new Gund Hall, the house and barn were moved

Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No. M.C. II B 4
Property Name: Treadwell-Sparks House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

in 1968 to 21 Kirkland Street and refurbished as the official residence of the Preacher of the University. On its new lot, the building was then positioned with its entrance to the driveway, duplicating the siting prior to the 1901 move.

As the principal residence of Jared Sparks during the most productive years of his life, the Treadwell-Sparks House is significant under Criterion B.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
E. Camb.	EC IIB1

1. Town Cambridge

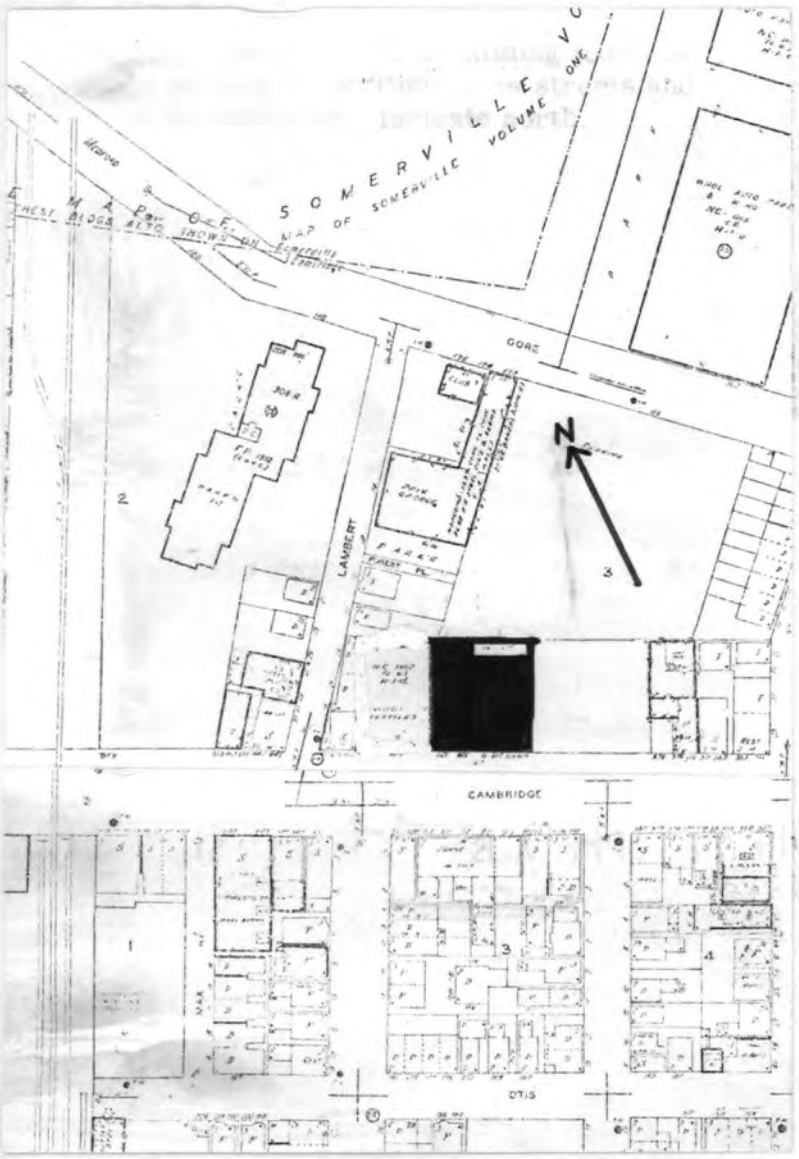
Address 613-621 Cambridge Street

Name Union Railway Car Barn

Present use commercial

Present owner Leo and Sophie Silver
621 Cambridge St., Camb.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-11A



3. Description:

Date 1869

Source assessor/deed records

Style late Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) ---

Other features Low-pitched gabled roof with unusual stepped brick cornice terminating in shallow brick piers.

Altered No Date ---

Moved No Date ---

5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ___

Approximate frontage 85 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
0 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/328160/4692980

Assessors #35-36

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Union Railway Company

Original use horse car barns

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates commercial

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	XX	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	XX

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Union Railway Company was established in 1855 by Gardiner G. Hubbard to provide horse car service throughout Cambridge. By 1856 cars began running along Cambridge Street, and in 1859 a branch opened along Third Street from Cambridgeport into East Cambridge. By 1875 the company provided half hourly service from Harvard Square to Boston via Cambridge Street and East Cambridge.

To house its horse cars, the Union Railway in 1869 built a complex of brick carbarns along Cambridge Street near Lambert Street. Other Union Railway carbarns built in 1860 on Mt. Auburn Street near the cemetery and in 1874 on Massachusetts Avenue north of Porter Square have been drastically remodeled or demolished, making the Cambridge Street carbarn an unusual survivor. A large round arched window within a recessed brick arch forms the central focus of the facade. Although the first floor facade has been altered by the addition of a storefront, the building remains relatively intact and represents an important phase of the city's transportation history.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Mid-Cambridge	M.C. II C 5

USGS Map #26

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 11-25 Divinity Avenue

Historic Name University Museum

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white) staple to left side of form

Photo number 37-21A

Use: Present museum

Original museum

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1859

Source deed and Harvard Records

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

(See Attached Map)

Style Italian Renaissance

Architect Greenough and Snell

Exterior wall fabric brick, brownstone

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) 1871-1911
see back

Moved no **Date** NA

Approx. acreage .3590 acres

Recorded by R. Rettig/R. Nylander/ T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967/1968/1985

Setting University Museum is balanced to the east by the Biological Laboratory, 1930, and by the Farlow and University Herbaria, 1886, to the north.

UTM 19/325800/4693750
USGS Quad: Boston North

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

(See attached sheet)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See attached sheet)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

(See attached Standard Bibliography)

Specific References:

Casler, Patricia Joanne, Personalities, Politics and Patrons of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1866-1896, (undergraduate thesis), Department of History, Harvard University, March, 1976.

Dictionary ofAmerican Biography

The Development of Harvard University, edited by Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA., 1930.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid-Cambridge	Form No. M.C. II C 5
Property Name: University Museum	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

The University Museum is a huge, six-level U-shaped building of 364 by 269 foot dimensions that was erected between 1859 and 1913 to house such diverse studies as zoology, mineralogy, botany, and anthropology. The building did not grow systematically from a single center, but was constructed in twelve sections under the direction of seven architectural firms over a period of almost sixty years.

"The first section (1859), devoted to comparative zoology, was designed by Henry Greenough and George Snell. Their collaboration seems to have been a one-time affair. Greenough, brother of the sculptor and architectural critic, Horatio Greenough, was a sort of 18th-century gentleman-architect without professional training. He designed the old Athenaeum in Central Square (later used as the first city hall) and houses for a number of prominent Cambridge residents, including that of Louis Agassiz on Quincy Street. . . . . (George Snell was a Boston architect whose most important work was the Boston Music Hall, 1852, off Tremont Street.) The first unit of the museum has a spare, clean-cut quality, whose rectangular mass depends on a projecting entrance pavillion (entirely rebuilt on a much larger scale in 1895 and 1906) and on variations in window heights emphasized by the brownstone lintels capping each window. . . . The four-story building was composed of three horizontal divisions: a high basement with windows and two principal zones, each divided into a main story and a mezzanine. Later an attic story was added to make six levels lighted by windows. The distinction between principal and mezzanine levels reflects interior organization by which exhibition galleries are divided into a main floor augmented by a balcony surrounding the high central space of each hall. (Several such interior can still be seen in the comparative zoology section.) The absence of picturesque elements in this block was appropriate for a building that was to be part of a much larger complex.

"The original design underwent some modifications. One change in the early 70's added a mansard roof to the original wing in order to provide an additional office story. When the 1876 (Peabody Museum) wing was built, a continuous line of arched windows was substituted for the mansard dormers so as to create a full attic story; in 1884 this attic scheme replaced the mansard roof on the original wing to bring it into conformity with the rest of the building. Another modification was to increase the height of all windows, especially those of the two mezzanine levels, thus making them regular floors (the second and fourth) though the original square mezzanine windows still remain in the 1859 wing. At the same time, flush brownstone lintels and later segmental brick arches were substituted for the earlier academic

Architectural Significance (cont'd)

brownstone lintels capped by a crown molding. A small amount of Panel Brick decoration was incorporated in the southeast pavillion (1876) as well as those that frame the main (west) facade, and finally a large gabled pavillion filled with an arch enclosing a bank of windows was added in 1889 to the west facade to provide a principal entrance, even though each major section of the building continues to have its own entrance. Despite these accents there is a business-like directness about the design; essentially the museum is a huge warehouse for the storage and display of vast collections. Although the interiors have been subject to much remodeling, floor supports are usually exposed, and the utilitarian character of the structure is indicated by the functional exposure of iron stairs and cast-iron columns and by the interior use of brick similar to that employed outside." (Report Four, pp. 170-171.)

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The University Museum was built in 1859 and administered as an independent institution and was not turned over to Harvard until 1876. The Museum was conceived by Professor Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), who brought together diverse collections in zoology, mineralogy, botany and anthropology. Louis Agassiz was a Swiss-born scientist of great prominence. He was renowned for his brilliant theory of the Ice Age. Agassiz held the Chair of Natural History at Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School starting in 1848.

The University Museum represented a new departure in museum history. Earlier American museums were collections of scientific curiosities while the exhibitions of private collectors favored displays to attract the public dollar.

"In 1859, a new approach appeared as . . . Harvard's Louis Agassiz pioneered the use of the museum as an educational tool with his brainchild, the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ). . . . While scientific instruction today is done through the classroom and laboratory, the MCZ was a primary educational tool in the training of aspiring naturalists. When the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology was founded at Harvard only seven years later in 1866, it was only logical that the methods practiced by the MCZ influenced its organization." (Casler.)

At Agassiz' death in 1873 the management of the museum went to his son, Alexander Agassiz, who directed much of the museum's growth.

Continued

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The Museum of Comparative Zoology was the first name for the University Museum. Many prominent American naturalists of the time worked under Louis Agassiz. Among them was Theodore Lyman, who, by serving without pay, set a precedent for volunteer assistants which became important to the museum's survival. Lyman's father was Mayor of Boston, and Lyman himself served a term in Congress in 1882. Another Agassiz pupil was Samuel Garman, who became supervisor of the collections of fishes and marine invertebrates and made a substantial scholarly contribution to that field.

Alexander Agassiz brought to the museum vast quantities of study material from his own oceanographic expeditions. Agassiz served as director until 1898. In 1927, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Barbour, renovations were undertaken to rearrange the museum's library and study collections, giving up some exhibit space.

In 1890, the section of the University Museum housing mineralogy was built. The Mineralogical Cabinet, begun in 1784 by Professor Benjamin Waterhouse of the Medical School, was the oldest collection of objects of natural history at the University. That collection was transferred from Harvard Hall to the new space at the University Museum. The Geological Museum developed almost simultaneously with the mineralogical collections. Among the prominent geologists who were teachers and curators were Joseph Dwight Whitney and Henry Crosby Stetson. Included in the collections are two unique models, one of the volcano Kilauea and one of the Boston Basin.

The Botanical Museum was built in 1890, allowing lecture and lab activities to relocate out of crowded quarters at Harvard and Massachusetts Halls. George Lincoln Goodale conceived of the idea to display plant life, like the zoological display of mounted animals, but dried plants were not effective. He chose glass as the medium for his plant models, having seen a few zoological models in glass representing jellyfish and other invertebrates.

The glass flowers have become one of the most famous parts of the museum's collections. The flowers are the work of the German glassworkers Leopold Blaschka and his son, Rudolph Blaschka. Their work for the University was done over more than fifty years and was funded by gifts from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and her daughter, Mary Lee Ware of Boston. The Ware Collection of Glass Flowers was officially presented in 1893 as a memorial to Dr. Charles Eliot Ware. There are several thousands of models representing plants and flowers in their natural size and some enlarged parts to show details.

Continued

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambrodge. Mass. Mid-Cambridge Cambridge MRA	Form No. M.C. II C 5
Property Name: University Museum	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Historical Significance (cont'd)

The Peabody Museum was the nation's only anthropology museum at the time of its founding in 1866, and from early on it initiated and funded explorations and excavations. The money to start the museum was given by George Peabody, and the first curator was Professor Jeffries Wyman. The collections grew rapidly with gifts from such distinguished sources as the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Smithsonian Institution. Valuable collections from Europe were also acquired. When Wyman died in 1874, Asa Gray was appointed curator pro tem. He selected Frederick Ward Putnam to be curator in 1875. Putnam had been a student of Louis Agassiz and went on to be a curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. When the museum building was completed in 1877, the collections were transferred from Boylston Hall. Generous gifts from Charles Pickering Bowditch, and later his wife, gave the museum resources with which to grow.

Today the University Museum is a world renowned center for teaching and research in the natural and social sciences. The University Museum meets Criterion A for its association with events that contribute to an understanding of intellectual and scientific history, and Criterion B, for its association with Louis Agassiz and other persons significant in American intellectual history.

Staple to Inventory form at Bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No:
Property Name: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Standard Bibliography - Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination

Bunting, Bainbridge, and Floyd, Margaret H., ed., Harvard, An Architectural History. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1985

Cambridge Historical Commission, Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
Report One: East Cambridge (1965)
Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)
Report Three: Cambridgeport (1971)
Report Four: Old Cambridge (1973)
Report Five: Northwest Cambridge (1977)

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings. Cambridge, 1906-present

Daughters of the American Revolution, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1907

Gilman, A., ed., Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1896

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge. Boston: H.O Hougton and Company, 1877

Paige, L.R.; Gozzaldi, M.I., ed., History of Cambridge Supplement and Index. Cambridge: The Cambridge Historical Society, 1930

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1969

Stillman, W.J., ed., Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1876

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J.; Warner, S.B., ed., The Zone of Emergence. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1962

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983 - December 1984)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Cambridgeport	CPT I.1

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Upper Magazine Street National Register District

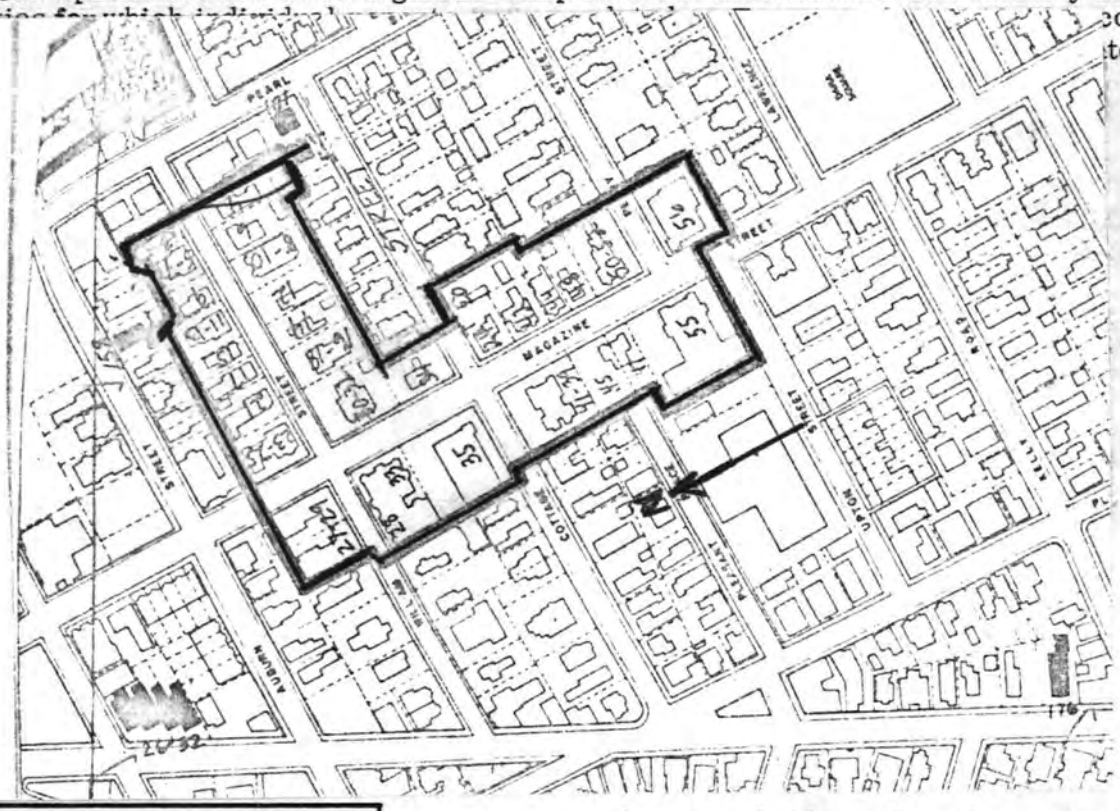
2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1103-29
1103-31
1103-33
1103-34
1103-35

3. General date or period 1830-1885

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? no, includes Queen Anne, Federal, Mansard, Italianate.
in condition? yes, good condition
in type of ownership? no, church and individually owned
in use? no, church-related and private residences

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual [illegible] corresponding [illegible] Indicate north.



NOV 14 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting/Robert Rettig/Harriet White
Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
Date 1964/1968/1980

5.280 Acres

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326500/4692040

5M-5-73-075074

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Magazine Street runs in a north-south direction from Central Square to the riverfront site of the old powder magazine. Early on, Magazine Street showed signs of becoming a street of fine residences. The peak of its fashion was reached shortly before the Civil War, when a number of mansions were built for Cambridgeport businessmen. Each of the churches, apartments and houses which were subsequently built recall some phase of the district's history, and each possesses valuable features of scale and architectural detail.

William Street is an exceptional side street of Greek Revival houses with full-width porticos, a rare grouping for Cambridgeport. These dwellings were built between 1835 and 1860.

Among the important individual buildings is the Pilgrim Congregational Church (1871) at the corner of Cottage and Magazine Streets. This church structure was designed by Thomas W. Silloway, a minister-turned-architect who was an architect of the rebuilding of the Vermont State House. Further down Magazine Street is the Grace Methodist Church (1886), an exuberant Queen Anne design by architect Franklin E. Kidder.

1. Pilgrim Congregational Church (1871) Thomas W. Silloway, architect. 35 Magazine Street

This large and imposing frame church features an asymmetrical corner tower and a wealth of applied wooden ornament. It was the first major church built on Magazine Street, which was to become the "Church Street" of Cambridgeport during the 1880s. Silloway's New England church designs number almost four hundred. He was also the author of Textbook of Modern Carpentry (1858).

2. Joseph Hinman House (1875), 48 Magazine Street

A robustly detailed Mansard in remarkable original condition. Of particular interest are the heavy incised brackets, the fine double doors and the two-story bay window which is carried into the Mansard roof. It was the residence of Joseph Hinman, a travelling agent.

3. Brewer-Pulsifer House (1852), 50-52 Magazine Street

This double house is an excellent example of the transition

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridgeport	I.1
Property Name: Upper Magazine St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Brewer-Pulsifer House - continued:

from the Greek Revival style to the Italianate. Greek Revival features include robust corner pilasters, emphasizingthe geometry of the main block. Italianate features consist of the one-story polygonal bays, and cast iron balconies. The original occupants of the house were Isaac D. Brewer, a tobacconist, and William Pulsifer, an insurance agent.

4. Grace Methodist Church (1886) Franklin E. Kidder, architect, 56 Magazine Street

This church is an exuberant example of Queen Anne shingle work combined with Gothic detail and a Queen Anne version of a thirteenth century Gothic tower. Kidder was the author of Churches and Chapels and Architect and Builders' Handbook, which went into eighteen editions.

5. Edward Hixon House (1857), 3 William Street

This excellent example of a Bracketed Italianate house displays clear Italian villa precedents, including flush boarding on the facade, quoins and a broad cornice supported on elegantly detailed, evenly spaced brackets. This was the residence of Edward Hixon, an upholsterer.

The Upper Magazine Street National Register District includes both sides of Magazine Street between Upton and Willard Streets and Willard Street between Pearl and Magazine Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 5). Boundaries were chosen to include properties which contribute to the nineteenth century streetscape partially preserved here.

-END-

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC9

1. Town Cambridge

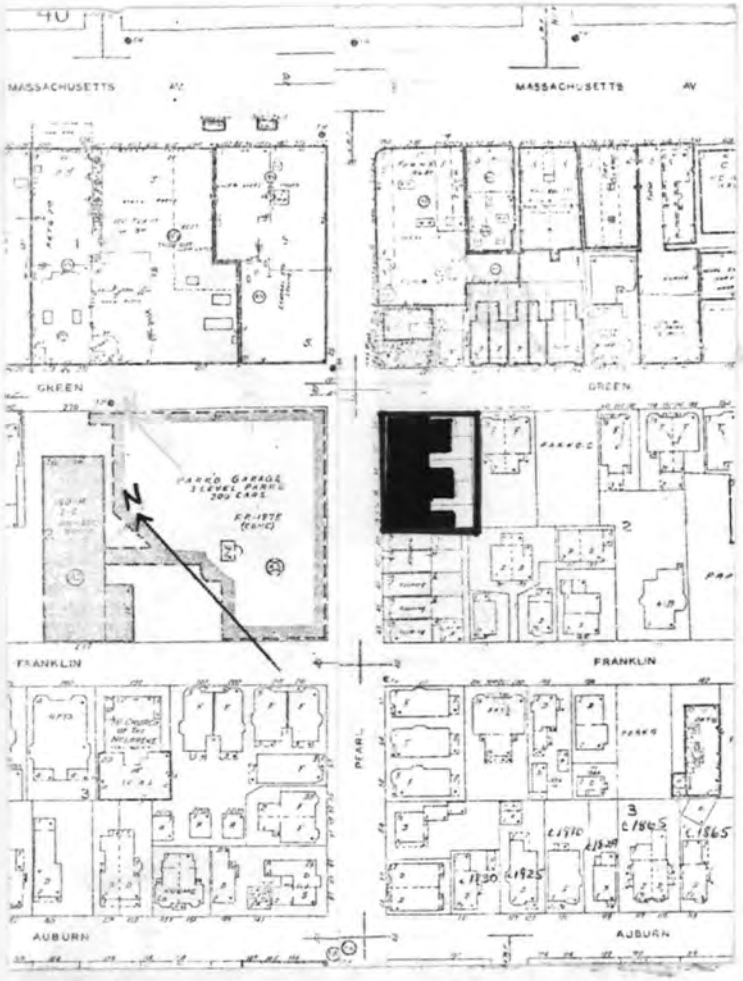
Address 30-38 Pearl Street

Name Urban Rowhouses

Present use residential

Present owner (Please see other side)

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-12A



3. Description:

Date 1874

Source assessor/deed records

Style Ruskinian Gothic/Panelled Brick

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features brick ornamentation (red and black bricks); steeply pitched mansard roof.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date ------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 8 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

ASSESSOR # 93-56
93-55
93-54
93-53
93-52

(over)

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326740/4692100

NOV 14 1980

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Hiram A. Gerrish

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This important grouping of urban rowhouses was built in 1874, striking a clearly urban note. This type of dwelling resulted from the growing pressure for housing and the need for denser land occupation. Their continuous street facades and masonry appearance created a streetscape very different from that produced by the surrounding detached wooden houses. The houses feature elements of the Panel Brick style, with red and black bricks creating ornamental banding, a distinctive ornamentation popular in the 1870s. All five houses in the grouping are crowned by a steeply pitched mansard roof in order to provide a more serviceable headroom in the attic story.

Present owners: 30 Pearl Street: Edward D. Cacciola Jr.
32 Pearl Street: Bruce E. Mohl
34 Pearl Street: Trustees of H. & M. Trust - Harold Gilboard, Malcolm I. Kates.
36 Pearl Street: Hessie M. Kearney
38 Pearl Street: Loretta M. Stickels

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port.	CPT IIC10

1. Town Cambridge

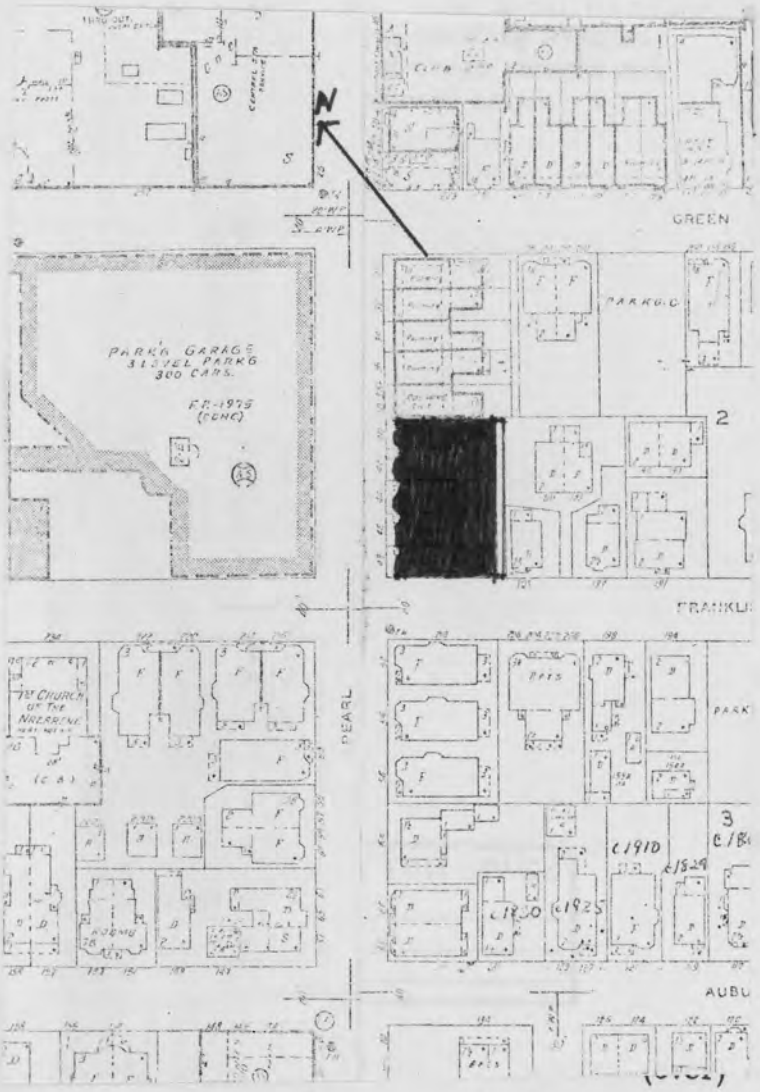
Address 40-48 Pearl Street

Name Urban Rowhouses

Present use residential

Present owner see back

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-11A



3. Description:

Date 1875

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick, wood

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features unusual form of housing for Cambridge, blending wood and brick topped by slate Mansard roof.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date -------

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

6 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

UTM - BOSTON SOUTH
19/326740/4692100

NOV 14 1980

ASSESSOR # 93-51 93-49
93-50 93-48
93-47

5M-2-75-R061465 (20M-2476)

7. **Original owner (if known)** Edward Hixon

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

These five urban rowhouses coupled with the adjacent brick rowhouses at 30-38 Pearl Street illustrate two contrasting responses made in the 1870's to Cambridge's growing housing needs and the simultaneous increase in land prices. Together they form a solid wall of housing unusual in Cambridge. These densely packed units feature polygonal bays carried to the roofline which rhythmically advance and recede from the facade. Their wooden surfaces are scored to simulate masonry with paneled trim adorning the bays and raised entrance porches. Deep bracketed cornices visually support the patterned slate mansard roofs which are pierced by consoled dorm ers. The relatively few alterations evident make these houses unusually elegant examples of Cambridge rowhouses.

Current Owners:
40 Pearl - Sarah Smith
42 Pearl - Agnes Russell
44 Pearl - Charles and Helen Foster
46 Pearl - Peter Stynes
48 Pearl - Frances and John Paterson

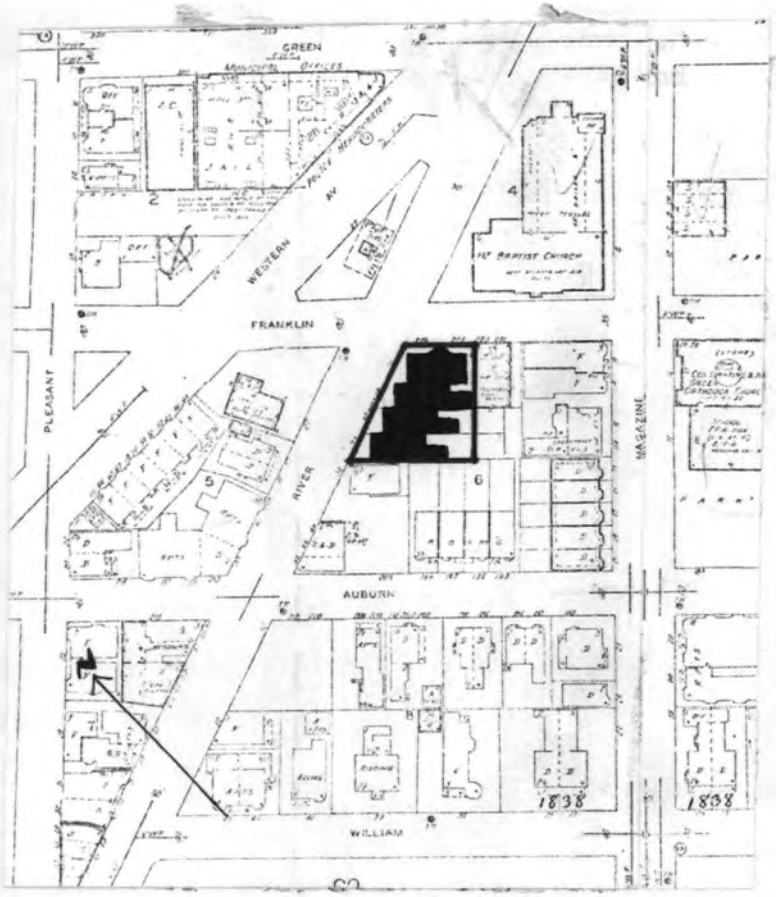
10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT IIC8

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-8A



1. Town Cambridge

Address 26-32 River Street

Name Urban Rowhouses

Present use residential/commercial

Present owner (Please see other side)

3. Description:

Date 1860

Source deed records

Style Mansard

Architect anonymous

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features pressed brick, trimmed in brownstone; opulent masonry detail.

Altered No Date -----

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage all bldgs. 110 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 12 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1965

ASSESSOR # 105-19
105-20
105-21
105-22

(over)

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/326550/4692190

30M-5-77

NOV 14 1980

7. Original owner (if known) Frederick Clapp

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential, one commercial establishment

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Like the rowhouses on Pearl Street, these River Street houses are clearly urban in nature. They are faced with pressed brick and trimmed in brownstone.

Its design is comparable to rowhouses of the same date in the South End of Boston. The ingenious manner in which the facades are staggered to fit the irregular lot is unusual. 26-32 River Street illustrates a change in the spirit and technique seen in masonry buildings of the period. Despite the opulent masonry detailing, some features were made of wood as an economy measure, but painted brown and dusted with sand to give the appearance of brownstone. Each of these rowhouses forms a monumental streetscape and signifies the growing urbanization of the once rural village of Cambridgeport.

Present owners: 26 River Street: Trustees of the Freedom Bicentennial Trust, Richard L. Medverd, Boston, MA
28 River Street: Joseph Aiello, Cambridge, MA
30 River Street: Richard L. Medverd, Boston
32 River Street: Louisa A. and Frederick H. Ryer, Sr.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Discussed in Architectural History in Cambridge series, Report Three: Cambridgeport. p. 67

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: CPT II.C.8
Property Name: Urban Row Houses 26-32 River Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The urban row houses at 26-32 River Street were erected in 1860 by Frederick Clapp, a woodenware dealer in Boston, and are the most elaborate early examples of this type remaining in Cambridge. These houses were "to be built in the most substantial manner . . . and adapted to the wants of those who abound in this world's goods".* After horse car service to Boston was begun in 1853, Cambridgeport and Mid Cambridge were seen as desirable suburban communities by Boston merchants. Cambridge accordingly has many one-of-a-kind structures which were built by Boston interests and were similar to those being built in large numbers in Roxbury, South Boston, and Charlestown. These row houses are the sole Cambridge representatives of this type of early bell-cast Mansard houses which were built in quantity elsewhere in the Boston area.

Three of the four houses are in original condition; number 26, Clapp's own house, has been altered by the insertion of store windows. These alterations are recoverable and do not detract from the overall integrity and significance of the structures. They meet criterion C, embodying distinctive characteristics of urban, residenital, second Empire style construction: slate mansard roof punctuated by pedimented dormers, architectonic brownstone trim, and symmetrical design.

---

*Cambridge Chronicle, April 21, 1860.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT II.C.4.b

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

1. Town Cambridge

Address 101 Pearl Street

Name Valentine Workers Cottage

Present use residential

Present owner Antonetta C. Rosa

3. Description:

Date 1835-36

Source tax records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric asphalt siding over clapboards

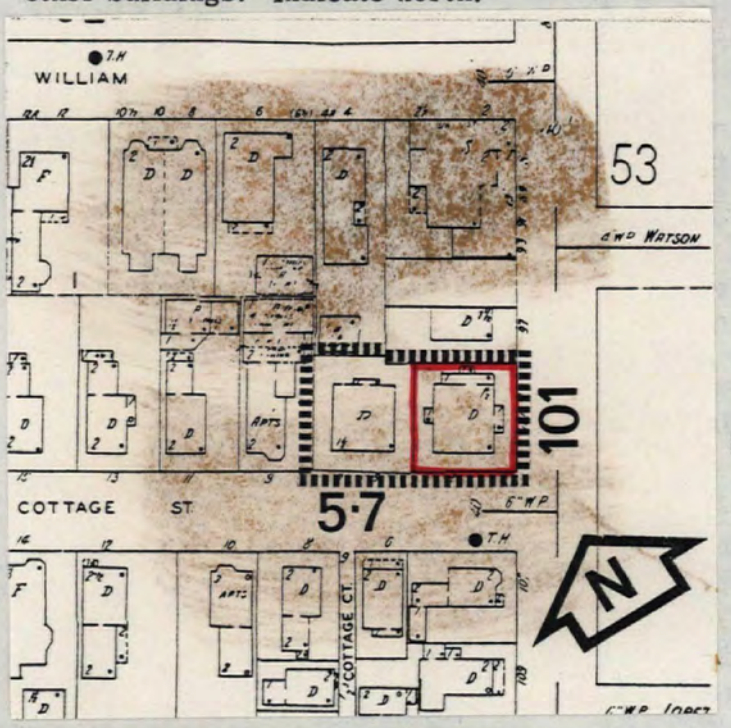
Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features

Altered yes - minor Date unknown

Moved no Date

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 55 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
10 feet

6. Recorded by Charles M. Sullivan

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1983

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

Assessor #106-11
UTM - Boston South
19/326590/4691940

(over)

7. **Original owner (if known)** Charles Valentine

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	**Conservation**	____	**Recreation**	____
Agricultural	____	**Education**	____	**Religion**	____
Architectural	____	**Exploration/ settlement**	____	**Science/ invention**	____
The Arts	____	**Industry**	X	**Social/ humanitarian**	____
Commerce	____	**Military**	____	**Transportation**	____
Communication	____	**Political**	____		
Community development	X				

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

The Valentine factory workers' cottages are twin houses built in 1835-36 by Charles Valentine, owner of a Cambridgeport slaughterhouse and soap factory, as housing for his workers. They are significant as early examples of factory housing, a rare type in Cambridge, and for their associations with soap manufacturing, once a major Cambridge industry.

Both 101 Pearl Street and 5-7 Cottage Street are double houses sited with their gable ends to Cottage Street. The houses are divided lengthwise, with an entrance in the center of each five bay facade. The broad gable ends and relatively steep roofs give the houses Federal stylistic characteristics, an impression reinforced by the severe detailing. Both houses have been covered with artificial siding. An additional entrance has been placed in the gable end of 5-7 Cottage Street, and a porch and shed have been added to 101 Pearl Street. A third similar double house built by Valentine in 1841 at 95-97 Pearl Street has been demolished.

Soap manufacturing, which became a characteristic Cambridge industry, was initiated on an industrial (rather than household) basis in Cambridgeport in 1804 as a profitable means of disposing of the tallow that was an otherwise unusable byproduct of slaughtering. The industry was a direct result of the cattle trade that developed with the opening of the West Boston Bridge and the turnpikes connecting

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, Report Three: Cambridgeport

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT II.C.4.a
Property Name: Valentine Workers Cottage	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

9. (continued)

Charles Valentine, as a slaughterhouse on Pearl Street in Cambridge. Then in an isolated area of Cambridgeport, the factory site was remote both from the settled neighborhoods around Central Square and from the proposed residential development of Pine Grove around Fort Washington. The housing built for the workers six years after the factory was established was three blocks away on the fringe of the Central Square neighborhood, the distance reflecting the noxious character of the industry. Although the soap industry developed to very large proportions by the first half of the twentieth century - the United States headquarters and factory of Lever Brothers left Cambridge in 1952 - no other structures remain from it.

While additions have been made to these houses and they have been covered with artificial siding, their basic integrity is intact and easily recoverable. The original clapboards remain under the siding, and the later additions have not destroyed the original fabric of either structure. These houses are significant in the social and architectural history of Cambridge regardless of their present condition and meet both Criteria A and Criteria C.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
C'port	CPT II.C.4.a.

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

1. Town Cambridge

Address 5-7 Cottage Street

Name Valentine Workers Cottages

Present use residential

Present owner Edmund M. Connolly c/o Lawrence W. Brennan

3. Description:

Date 1835-36

Source tax records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric asbestos siding over clapboards

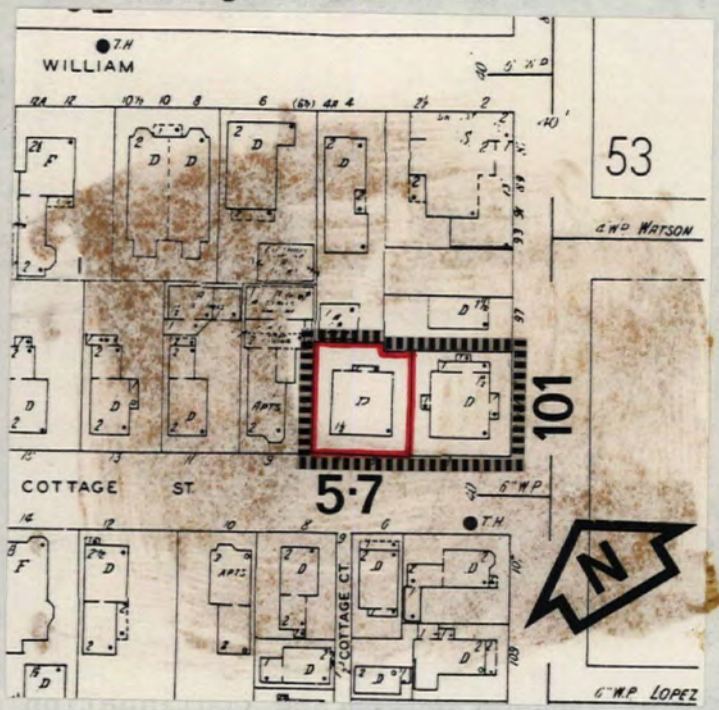
Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features

Altered yes - minor Date unknown

Moved no Date

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 50 feet

Approximate distance of building from street
10 feet

6. Recorded by Charles M. Sullivan

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1983

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

Assessor #106-12

(over)

UTM- Boston South
19/326560/4691960

5M-2-75-R061465 (20M-2476)

7. **Original owner (if known)** Charles Valentine

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates residential

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	**Conservation**	____	**Recreation**	____
Agricultural	____	**Education**	____	**Religion**	____
Architectural	____	**Exploration/ settlement**	____	**Science/ invention**	____
The Arts	____	**Industry**	X	**Social/ humanitarian**	____
Commerce	____	**Military**	____	**Transportation**	____
Communication	____	**Political**	____		
Community development	X				

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

The Valentine factory workers' cottages are twin houses built in 1835-36 by Charles Valentine, owner of a Cambridgeport slaughterhouse and soap factory, as housing for his workers. They are significant as early examples of factory housing, a rare type in Cambridge, and for their associations with soap manufacturing, once a major Cambridge industry.

Both 101 Pearl Street and 5-7 Cottage Street are double houses sited with their gable ends to Cottage Street. The houses are divided lengthwise, with an entrance in the center of each five bay facade. The broad gable ends and relatively steep roofs give the houses Federal stylistic characteristics, an impression reinforced by the severe detailing. Both houses have been covered with artificial siding. An additional entrance has been placed in the gable end of 5-7 Cottage Street, and a porch and shed have been added to 101 Pearl Street. A third similar double house built by Valentine in 1841 at 95-97 Pearl Street has been demolished.

Soap manufacturing, which became a characteristic Cambridge industry, was initiated on an industrial (rather than household) basis in Cambridgeport in 1804 as a profitable means of disposing of the tallow that was an otherwise unusable byproduct of slaughtering. The industry was a direct result of the cattle trade that developed with the opening of the West Boston Bridge and the turnpikes connecting it with the country towns of Middlesex County. The Valentine establishment was founded by a Cambridgeport merchant,

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge, Report Three: Cambridgeport

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridgeport	Form No: CPT II.C.4.b
Property Name: Valentine Workers Cottage	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

9. Significance (continued)

it with the country towns of Middlesex County. The Valentine establishment was founded by a Cambridgeport merchant, Charles Valentine, as a slaughterhouse on Pearl Street in Cambridge. Then in an isolated area of Cambridgeport, the factory site was remote both from the settled neighborhoods around Central Square and from the proposed residential development of Pine Grove around Fort Washington. The housing built for the workers six years after the factory was established was three blocks away on the fringe of the Central Square neighborhood, the distance reflecting the noxious character of the industry. Although the soap industry developed to very large proportions by the first half of the twentieth century - the United States headquarters and factory of Lever Brothers left Cambridge in 1952 - no other structures remain from it.

While additions have been made to these houses and they have been covered with artificial siding, their basic integrity is intact and easily recoverable. The original clapboards remain under the siding, and the later additions have not destroyed the original fabric of either structure. These houses are significant in the social and architectural history of Cambridge regardless of their present condition and meet both Criteria A and Criteria C.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II B 19

1. Town Cambridge

Address 325 Harvard Street

Name Albert Vinal House

Present use residential

Present owner Harvard Street Realty Co.
Anthony Cacciola, Trustee
Lexington, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1094-25A

3. Description:

Date 1853-54

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

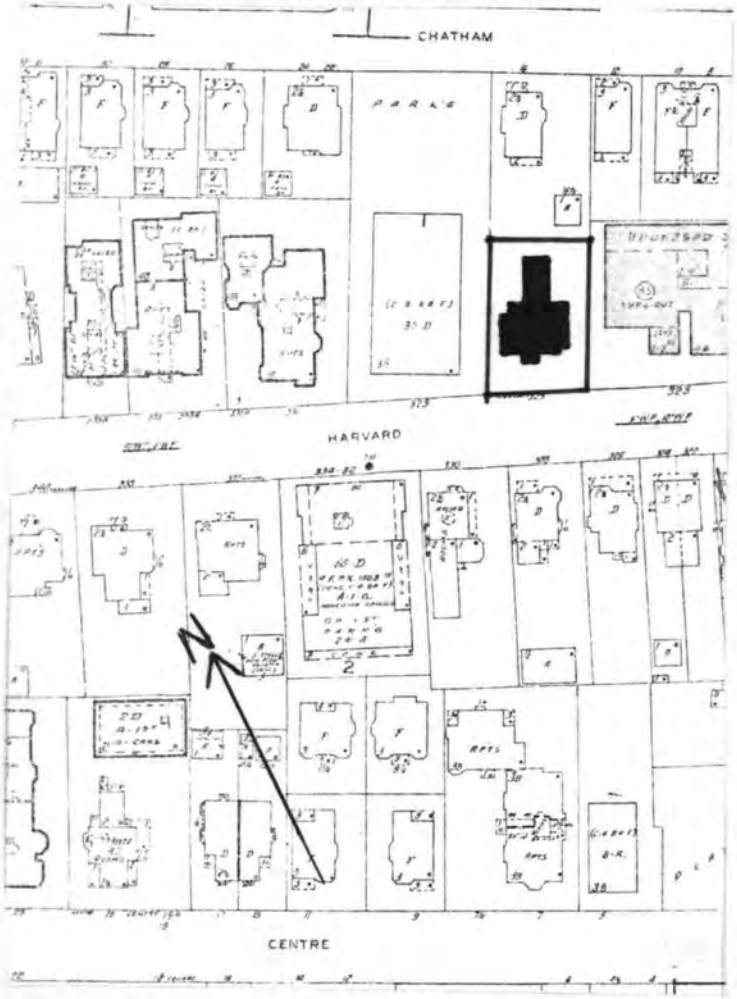
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features large Greek Revival mansion, terraced high above the street. Fairly heavy ornamentation.

Altered additions Date 1870s

Moved No Date --------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 68'

Approximate distance of building from street 22'

6. Recorded by Elisabeth MacDougall

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1966

UTM- BOSTON SOUTH
19/326400/4692850

Assessor #115-108

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Albert Vinal

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This Greek Revival mansion was built by Albert Vinal on land once part of the Dana estate. Vinal was listed in the 1856 Cambridge City Directory as a Boston businessman dealing in lumber, wood, coal and lime. The Vinal House, with its wide plain pilasters is terraced high above the street as was the fashion . A side portico with fluted columns of a composite order is a notable feature. Balconies with squat balusters span the upper facade windows. These, the entrance porch with its heavy ornate square columns and the polygonal facade bay appear to be additions of the 1870s.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.B.19
Property Name: Albert Vinal House (1853-54) 325 Harvard Street	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Albert Vinal House is important as one of only ten surviving single family homes on Harvard Street. Harvard Street was once lined with large residences set on elevated sites above the street.

The Vinal House was built on land that was formerly part of the Dana estate. The portion of Harvard Street between Prospect Street and Massachusetts Avenue was divided into house lots in the 1830s, and by 1854 thirty-three houses had been built, among them some of the finest Greek Revival mansions in the city, including the Vinal House. Fully built up by 1900, Harvard Street was one of the handsomest streets in Cambridge. Where the street reached the crest of Dana Hill stood five large houses; the Vinal House is one of only two of these which still stand.

The original owner of the house, Albert Vinal, was active in real estate development in Mid Cambridge. In 1868 he bought part of the former Inman estate, an area bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Bigelow Street, Harvard Street and Inman Street, the site of City Hall. Vinal divided this land into house lots, selling all of them by 1873.

The Albert Vinal House is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Harvard Street and Dana Hill, and under Criterion C as an important example of its type and style.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
MID CAMB.	MC II C 9

1. Town Cambridge

Address 383 Harvard Street

Name Ware Hall

Present use residential

Present owner Abraham & Michael Moskow, Trustees of Ware Hall Trust 2 Park Sq., Boston, MA

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1096-11A

3. Description:

Date 1893

Source deed records

Style Classical Revival

Architect George Fogerty

Exterior wall fabric brick

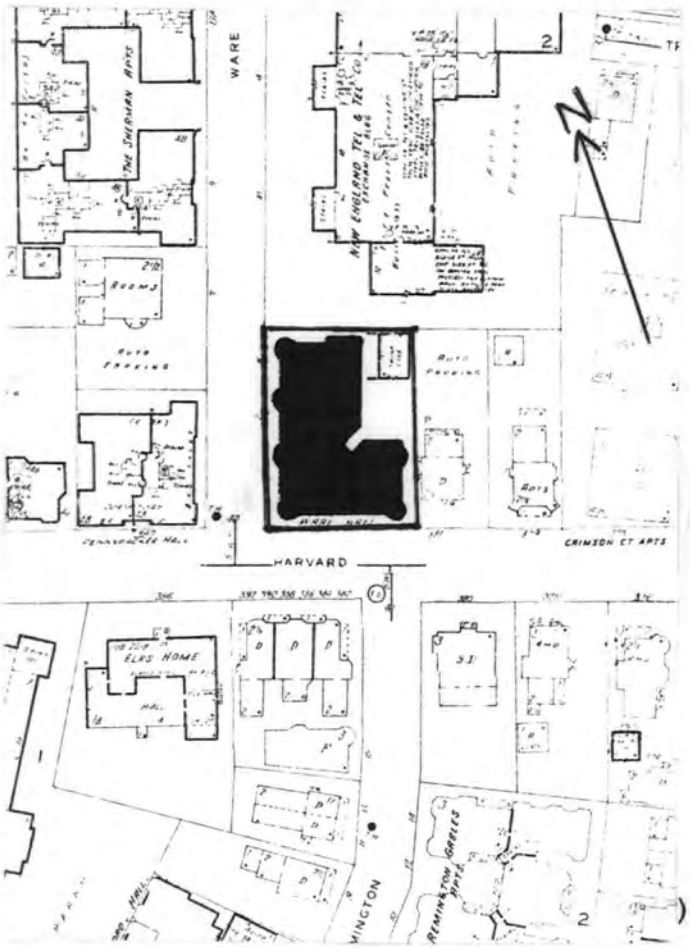
Outbuildings (describe) ------

Other features has five-story corner bows, wide classic cornice., wrought iron balcony over the entrance.

Altered No Date ------

Moved No Date ------

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100'

Approximate distance of building from street 8'

6. Recorded by A. F. Downing

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/325980/4693020

ASSESSOR # 135-23

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) unknown

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community development	XX				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Ware Hall was originally a private dormitory with a communal dining room, where wealthy Harvard students lived. Monumental in scale with round, full-height corner bays and a heavy classical cornice, Ware Hall is embellished with light-colored brick. George Fogerty was a prolific Cambridge designer of residential buildings.

While the "Gold Coast" along Mt. Auburn Street became the main area for such private dormitories, Ware Hall's location suggests an expansion of this type building into Mid Cambridge's more residential areas. This growth was stopped, however, in 1930 with the adoption of the House system at Harvard.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NOV 14 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Mid Cambridge	Form No: MC II.C.9
Property Name: Ware Hall	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Prior to the inauguration of the house system of residential colleges about 1930, under President Lowell of Harvard, undergraduates were encouraged to seek their own lodgings in the town and only minimal accommodations were maintained in the Harvard Yard dormitories. This policy had been in effect under the Presidency of Charles W. Eliot (1869-1904), and led to the construction of a large number of specialized apartment buildings designed to meet the needs of wealthy undergraduates. The more elaborate of these buildings had suites of rooms with working fireplaces and rooms for the student's valet, along with such amenities as squash courts and swimming tanks; at Ware Hall, the drawing card was an elaborate ballroom where meals were served. These buildings were quite out of context for Cambridge of the 1890s, as they were invariably of masonry construction four to five stories high, with elaborate if not ostentatious detailing. A concentration of such buildings on Mount Auburn Street near Harvard Square gave that area the popular name of "the Gold Coast" (nominated to the National Register). Another notable example is "The Craigie" (Josephine Wright Chapman, 1897, also nominated), on Mount Auburn Street west of Harvard Square.

Buildings of this type are easily distinguishable by their age and quality of detail from the less elaborate apartment buildings built for the general rental market after the opening of the subway in 1912. The location of Ware Hall in this residential section of Mid Cambridge demonstrates the spread of this specialized type of structure away from Harvard Square, and illustrates the impact of the University on the development of this section of the city.

Ware Hall meets criterion A for its associations with the development of Mid-Cambridge and Harvard University, and criterion C as an example of its type and period.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Entered: 05-19-86

AREA	FORM NO.
Old CAM.	II B 27

USGS Map #10

FORM B - BUILDING

APR 4 1986

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 39-5

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/324795/4694800
USGS Quad: Lexington

Town Cambridge, Mass. MRA

Address 6 Garden Terrace

Historic Name H. Langford Warren House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1904

Source building permit

Style Neo-Rational

Architect Warren, Smith & Biscoe

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .1878 acres

Setting Garden Terrace is a short cul-de-sac of seven houses with a high proportion of significant buildings.

(Staple additional sheets here)

RCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Thoughtfully designed for the site, 6 Garden Terrace is built into a hillside with the entrance at the brick basement level and living quarters on the principal floor opening onto a broad rear terrace. Above the bedroom floor is a studio with a large northern window in a shingled gable. An imaginative design, the Langord Warren House's steep roof and prominent gables recall the Medieval style, while its ornament, limited to the entrance, recalls the Renaissance. The entrance frame includes sidelights and a projecting hood supported by columns. Above is a triple casement window with pediment. The windows are of more or less uniform

ISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

In terms of antecedents, 6 Garden Terrace derives from the turn-of-the-century work in England by designers like C.F.A. Voysey. This British style had spread to the United States by the late nineties, ~~and the~~ first representative in Cambridge was built in 1903. While the movement rejected the picturesque charm, ornament and dependence on historical precedence of the Queen Anne, it continued its tradition of scale, interior planning, good materials and sound craftsmanship.

Langford Warren was the organizer and first head of the Harvard Department of Architecture. In addition to the home that he built for himself, Warren adapted German Bestermeyer's plans for the Busch-Reisinger Museum, 1914. 6 Garden Terrace is significant under Criterion A for its importance in understanding the shift in the twentieth century towards a rational approach to architecture while maintaining the high standards of craftsmanship of the late nineteenth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 27
Property Name: 6 Garden Terrace	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

size and shape with as many as eighteen lights. At certain locations, like the stairwell and above the entrance, they are grouped to provide more interior light. The simple white wooden window frames and narrow belt course set against the flat stucco wall surface emphasize the clear geometric composition of the building. The Langford Warren House is one of the earliest and best examples of what Bainbridge Bunting refers to in Report Four: Old Cambridge as the Neo-Rational style. This style has two distinct forms: one, blocky, static and rather upright, capped by a hip roof, the other, lighter and more geometrically complicated, capped by a steep-pitch gabled roof, as on the Langford Warren House. While both forms utilized brick, clapboard and shingles as building materials, after 1900, stucco also became popular. Other examples of this style are 33 Reservoir Street (1909, Allen Jackson), 43 Reservoir Street (1913, Hartley Dennett) and 15 Hubbard Park (1914, Newhall and Blevins). The Langford Warren House is significant under Criterion C for the reasons stated above.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge Mass. Cambridge, MRA	Form No: OC II B 27
Property Name: 6 Garden Terrace	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

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Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

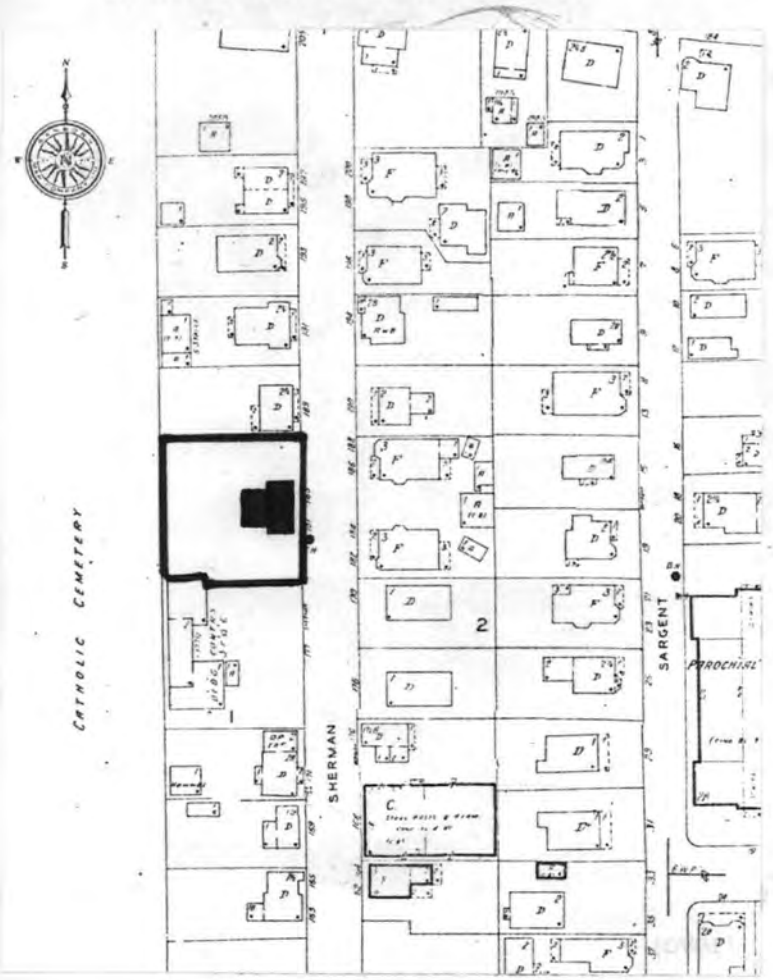
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1105-37

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



ASSESSOR # 194-7

1. Town Cambridge

Address 181-83 Sherman Street

Name Abraham Watson House

Present use residential

Present owner Edward P. Poirier

3. Description:

Date c. 1750

Source deed records

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features mid-18th century farmhouse of substantial design, two-room center hall plan, gambrel roof.

Altered: No Date ----------

Moved Yes Date 1847-48

5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 5 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/325360/4695300

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Abraham Watson

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	XX		
Community development	____	Political	XX	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOV 14 1980

The Abraham Watson house is of great importance as the oldest surviving example of Georgian architecture beyond the bounds of Old Cambridge, and is one of two surviving houses in Northwest Cambridge built before 1775. It originally stood at 2140 Massachusetts Avenue and was moved to its present site in 1847 due to pressure for new development.

The history of the Watson house encompasses many diverse events in the development of Northwest Cambridge. Its owner, Abraham Watson Jr. (1729-1781), was involved in the early years of the Revolution as a member of the Committee of Correspondence (1772) and a Representative to the Provincial Congress (1774), and later served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Cambridge (1779-1780). A skirmish with British troops retreating from Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 took place very near to the house, which may have served as a hospital immediately afterwards.

The design of the house speaks of the owner's prosperity. This is evident in the symmetry of the five bay facade, the cornice over the second story windows, and most particularly in the elegant moulded sills and crowns of the remaining window frames.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
Old Camb.	OC IIB12

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1104-36A

1. Town Cambridge

Address 1 Potter Park

Name Stillman Willis House

Present use residential

Present owner Nathaniel A. & Helen F. Parker.

3. Description:

Date c 1839

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

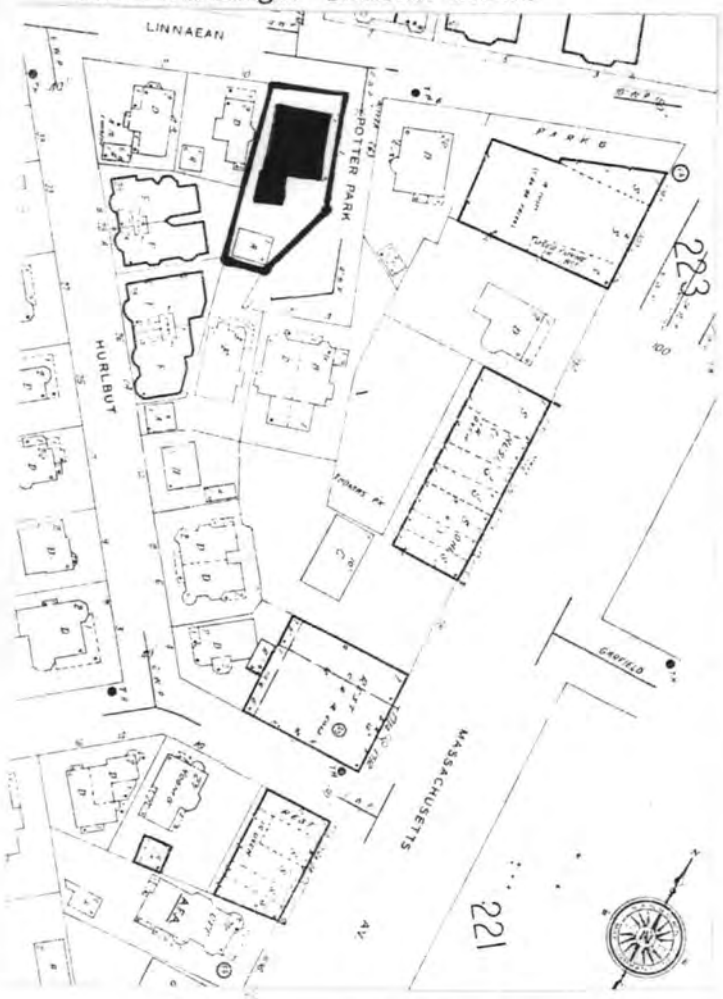
Outbuildings (describe) garage (1905 add.)

Other features basic Greek Revival house with impressive amounts of ornamentation added subsequently.

Altered Yes- over years ornamentation added Date -------

Moved Yes Date 1883

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



5. Lot size:

One acre or less X Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 140 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 2 feet

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964

UTM - BOSTON NORTH
19/325400/4694420

ASSESSOR #175-64

30M-5-77

7. **Original owner (if known)** Stillman Willis

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. **Themes (check as many as applicable)**

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. **Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)**

This house is a textbook example of a drastic updating of a Greek Revival house. It originally stood at 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, with large fields behind it, yet was convenient to the Porter Square train station and therefore within easy commuting distance of Boston. The house was moved to its present location in 1883 and underwent a large-scale modernization characterized by elaborate Colonial Revival and Italianate ornamentation applied to its basic Greek Revival form.

The Greek Revival eaves, entablature, pedimented gable, Ionic porch columns, flush siding and fenestration all remain. To this were added great amounts of pressed ornamentation, plus window cornices with brackets, panels with cartouches, a frieze of disks and heavily molded bases at the level of the window sills. The horseshoe arches with scrolls and openwork at each end of the porch were added as were the "triglyphs" and garlands of the porch frieze.

The house is unique in Cambridge, and perhaps in Massachusetts. Thus, despite its move in 1883 when development pressures forced it unto a side street, it is worthy of recognition for its unique architectural detailing.

10. **Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)**

NOV 14 1980

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
East Cambridge	EC I.2.

1. Town Cambridge

Name of area (if any) Winter Street
National Register District

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-20A,
1101-21A
1101-22A
1101-27A

3. General date or period 1830s - 1850s

4. Is area uniform (explain):

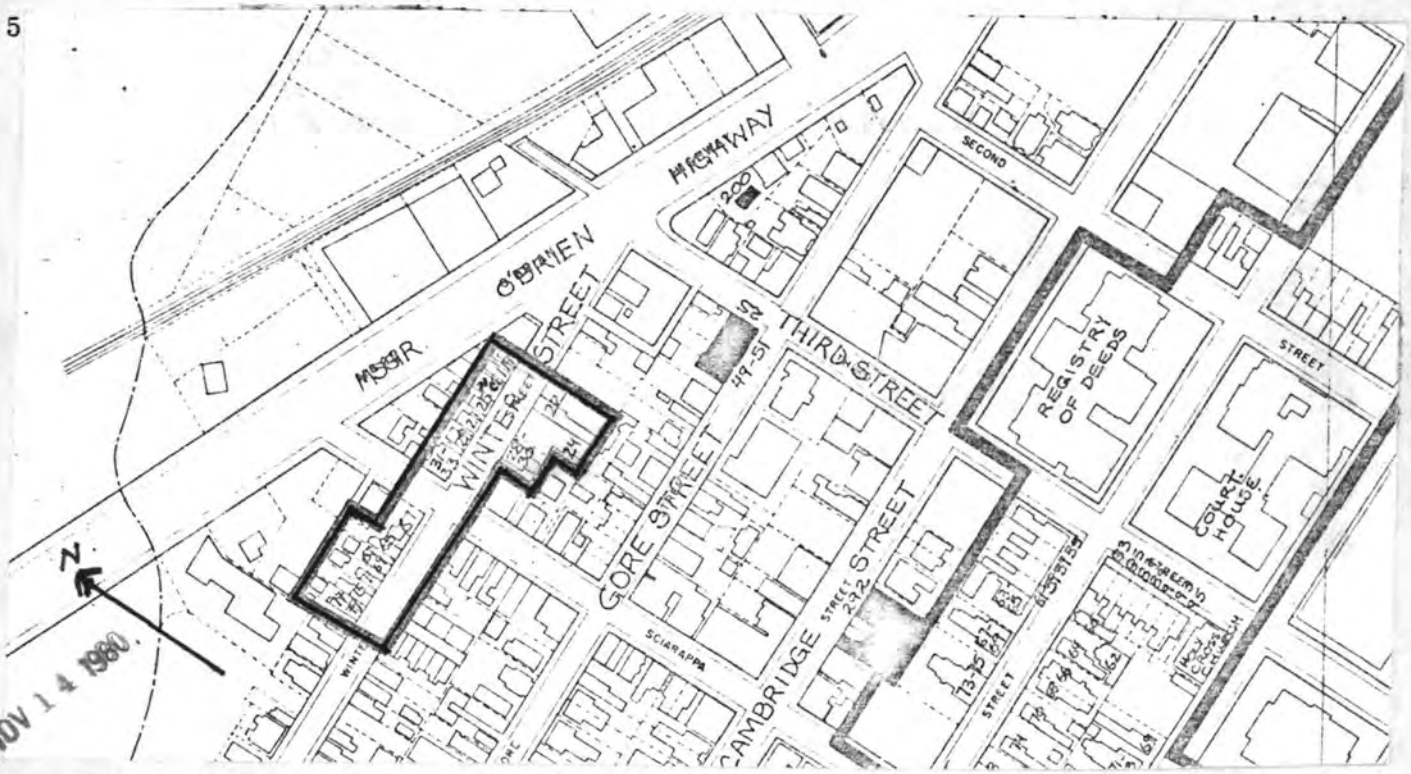
in style? yes - primarily late Georgian

in condition? yes - most are in good condition.

in type of ownership? yes - private (owned individually)

in use? yes - residential

5



NC = NOT CONTRIBUTING

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant
MHC Photo no.

1.119 Acres

(over)

6. Recorded by ~~Harriet White~~/ Bainbridge Bunting

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1964/1980

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
19/328600/4693060

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Winter Street was laid out by the Lechmere Point Corporation in 1811 as part of its plan for developing East Cambridge. Located between two major thoroughfares, Bridge and Cambridge Streets, Winter Street became a desirable location for workers' housing after industries began to settle along Bridge Street to take advantage of the transportation afforded by Craigie's Bridge and the Millers River. During the 1830s and 40s, a variety of workers' cottages were built on Winter Street to house employees of the area's thriving industries, particularily Bay State Glass Company and New England Glass Company. Of the 41 persons listed on Winter Street in the 1849 Cambridge Directory, more than a third were employed in the glass factories; the rest were carpenters, bakers, and machinists. Residents ranged from day laborers and glass workers to the superintendent of the New England Glass Company.

Winter Street provides an excellent example of a neighborhood of Late Georgian workers' cottages, the most characteristic form of modest single family housing in East Cambridge in the first half of the 19th century. Of the 16 houses included in the district, 14 were built before 1854. The standard house type is a narrow center hall frame cottage with simple Late Georgian cornice. Set close together with steep gable ends facing the street, these cottages opened onto narrow side yards and created a distinctive 19th century streetscape. Winter Street retains both this streetscape and a full range of workers' cottages from the smallest one-and-a-half story examples to a variety of double houses. It is the best surviving grouping of this characteristic house type in East Cambridge.

SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS:

Thomas Leighton House (1833-34), 22 Winter Street:

This two-and-a-half story Late Georgian workers' cottage is an important example of the early 19th century housing built in East Cambridge for skilled glass workers. Somewhat larger than most, the narrow house sits directly on the sidewalk with its steep gable end facing the street and a center entrance facing a characteristically narrow side yard. The house was built for Thomas H. Leighton, a master English glass worker who was brought to East Cambridge in 1826

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Thomas Leighton House - cont'd:

to be superintendent of the New England Glass Company. Leighton was one of many skilled artisans recruited by New England Glass in England and Scotland, and much of the company's early success is attributable to his expert management. The Leighton family remained deeply involved in East Cambridge and the New England Glass company throughout most of the 19th century. After Thomas' death in 1849, his son John succeeded him as superintendent of the company, while four other sons and several grandsons also became expert glassblowers and engravers with New England Glass. The house remained in the Leighton family until 1890.

74 Winter Street (1838):

This two-and-a-half story workers'cottage is the best preserved example of the house type occupied by skilled artisans at the New England Glass Company in the first half of the 19th century. Characteristic Late Georgian eaves and cornice of the house contrast with the bracketed entrance hood added in the 1870s. The house was one of four on Winter Street built for Atherton Haugh Stevens, an East Cambridge grocer who served as town selectman from 1828-31. Stevens was a direct descendant of Atherton Haugh who moved into East Cambridge in 1635 and amassed an estate of nearly 300 acres covering most of the upland of East Cambridge. The house was recorded by HABS in 1964.

77-79 Winter Street (1838):

This typical two-and-a-half story center entrance workers' cottage was built for Atherton Stevens in 1838 and sold the next year to another prominent East Cambridge grocer, Horatio Hovey.

67, 71 Winter Street (1843-44):

The smallest of four houses on Winter Street built for Atherton Stevens, these modest Late Georgian one-and-a-half story frame cottages were first rented and then sold to a series of East Cambridge artisans.

24 Winter Street (pre-1854):

Built before 1854, this two-and-a-half story workers' cottage was moved to its present location at the rear of the lot by 1873. Like 22 Winter Street, this house follows the characteristic East Cambridge form with a symmetrical center entrance, five bay facade facing the side yard and tall chimneys along the rear slope of the roof.

21,25,27,29 Winter Street (pre-1854):

This row of four one-and-a-half story frame workers' cottages with five bay facades and steep gable roofs provides an excellent example of the simplest and most characteristic form of single family housing built in East Cambridge during the first half of the 19th century.

Community: East Cambridge	Form No: EC I.2
Property Name: Winter St. N.R.D.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

28-30 Winter Street (pre-1854):

Built before 1854, this wide one-and-a-half story frame house is actually composed of two standard two-room center hall plan workers' cottages set back to back with party wall chimneys along the ridge of the wide gable.

31-33 Winter Street (pre-1854):

An unusual double house built before 1854, 31-33 Winter Street has paired entrances facing the street rather than a side yard. This variation in siting was followed in other corner houses in the Winter Street area. In the 1870s elaborate bracketed hoods were added over the deeply recessed entrances, and 33 Winter Street was enlarged to three stories.

61 Winter Street (pre-1854):

Although it follows the basic East Cambridge workers' cottage plan with two rooms and a center entrance, 61 Winter Street appears considerably larger than its neighbors because its corner location allows the main facade of the house to face the street. The heavier cornice and broad entrance further emphasize the larger scale of the house.

65 Winter Street (pre-1854):

This one-and-a-half story workers' cottage has a handsome entrance hood with spindle frieze and brackets added circa 1880.

19 Winter Street (c. 1850s):

A one-and-a-half story workers' cottage built in the late 1850s, 19 Winter Street shows the persistence of this single family house form in East Cambridge.

34-42 Winter Street (c. 1870s):

This three-story bracketed tenement block built in the 1870s reflects the need for increased workers housing in this neighborhood in the second half of the 19th century.

The Winter Street National Register District includes portions of Winter Street between Third and Fifth Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 1A). Its boundaries were determined by the density of workers' cottages extant.

-END-

APR 4 1986

Entered: 5-19-86

AREA	FORM NO.
OLD CAM.	II B 15B

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #11

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 53-5

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325260/4693400

USGS Quad: Boston North (Staple additional sheets here)

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 10 Appian Way

Historic Name S.B. Withey House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1855-1856

Source deed & tax records

Style Greek Revival

Architect S.B. Withey/builder

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved no Date NA

Approx. acreage .1289 acres

Setting The S.B. Withey House is the last remaining frame house on Appian Way. This street is now dominated by modern brick institutional buildings: Larsen Hall (1965) and Gutman Library (1969).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

The S.B. Withey House is a late Greek Revival House with an extended rear ell. Three stories in height, the house has lighter proportions than earlier Greek Revival houses. The cornice and corner boards are relatively narrow and the street front gable is not a full pediment. The recessed doorway has traditional sidelights, but the door has octagonal panels and the entablature above the door is cut in a "Tudor" arch. Other traditional Greek Revival details include 6/6 fenestration. The S.B. Withey House meets Criterion

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

Appian Way was laid out in 1810. The S.B. Withey House is the only house still on its original site and one of the few remaining houses that gives any idea of the early residential character of lower Brattle Street. Other early houses nearby include the Dexter Pratt House (1808) at 54 Brattle Street and the Buckingham and Pratt Houses at the edge of Radcliff Yard. The S.B. Withey House meets Criterion A for its associations with the development of vernacular housing on lower Brattle Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	Form No: II B 15B
Property Name: 10 Appian Way	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

C as one of the few examples of vernacular Greek Revival housing surviving on lower Brattle Street.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	OC II B 15B
Property Name: 10 Appian Way	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

Gillman, A. (ed.), Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six (1896), Cambridge, MA.

Paige, L.R., History of Cambridge (1877), Boston, MA.; Supplement (1930), Boston, MA.

Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

Rettig, R.B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture (1969), Cambridge, MA.

Stillman, W.J. (ed.), Poetic Localities of Cambridge (1876), Cambridge, MA.

Woods, R.A., and Kennedy, A.J. (Warner, ed.), Zone of Emergence (1962), Cambridge, MA.

Zaitzevsky, C., with the advice of the Review Committee members, The Harvard University Study of Historic and Architectural Properties in the Environs of Cambridge, (April 1983-December 1984), Cambridge, MA.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

APR 4 1986

Entered: 5-19-86

AREA	FORM NO.
MID CAM	II B 30A

USGS Map #27

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

PHOTO: (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
staple to left side of form

Photo number 30-2

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Town Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA

Address 3 Sacramento Street

Historic Name J.A. Wood House

Use: Present residential

Original residential

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1888

Source tax records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Hartwell & Richardson

Exterior wall fabric wood

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved yes Date 1925

Approx. acreage .2182 acres

Setting Sacramento Street was developed residentially in the second half of the 19th century. Although situated on a large lot, the J.A. Wood House's residential setting is somewhat compromised by its close proximity to Mass. Ave.

Recorded by T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Com.

Date 1985

UTM 19/325470/4694230

USGS Quad; Boston North

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

Palatial in size, the J.A. Wood House features a center front entrance between two segmental bay windows on the first floor. The second story of the house projects as far as the bays and is supported on carved brackets. The east side features a three-sided, two story bay window, an exterior chimney and a Palladian window on the projecting gable. Originally, this side also had a porch above the bay window and a ground level piazza. Throughout the house the original shutters have been removed. A center turret dominates the rear elevation. Ornamentation on this clapboarded house includes a molded cornice,

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) Continued

3 Sacramento Street was built in 1888 for James A. Wood, a lumber dealer. Originally facing North Avenue (now Massachusetts Ave.) it was turned ninety degrees to face Sacramento Street in 1925 when a block of stores was built along Mass. Ave. Its present cramped position is preferable to being hidden behind a commercial block, a fate all too frequent along Mass. Ave. Until the trolley brought apartment houses and stores to the northern half of Mass. Ave. after the turn of the century, Mass. Ave.'s width attracted wealthy Cambridge residents who built large homes facing the street. The J.A. Wood House serves as a reminder of this period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	II B 30A
Property Name: J.A. Wood House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural Significance con't.

a carved pediment over the front porch, a carved frieze on the three front dormer windows and fluted columns on the front porch.

Designed in 1888 by Hartwell & Richardson, the J.A. Wood House marks the firm's transition into the Colonial Revival style. Previously, the firm's residential work had been in the Shingle Style, Cambridge's most notable example being the Yerxa House (1887-1888). Although the J.A. Wood House shares some similarities with the firm's Shingle Style: its centered turret, small lights, overhanging second story supported by brackets, and centered dormers (used in the Yerxa House), 3 Sacramento Street's symmetrical facade and carved details clearly distinguish it as Colonial Revival. In the 1890's, the firm worked increasingly in this idiom. The J.A. Wood House is significant under Criterion C as an early example of the Colonial Revival style of the firm of Hartwell & Richardson.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge MRA	MC II B 30A
Property Name: 3 Sacramento St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Bibliography/References

Cambridge Historical Commission. Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge: Volume I, East Cambridge (1965), out of print.
Volume II, Mid Cambridge (1967), Cambridge, MA
Volume III, Cambridgeport (1971), Cambridge, MA
Volume IV, Old Cambridge (1973), Cambridge, MA
Volume V, Northwest Cambridge (1977), Cambridge, MA

Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings (1906-Present), Cambridge, MA.

D.A.R., Winthrop Chapter, An Historical Guide to Cambridge (1907), Cambridge, MA.

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Rand, C., Cambridge, U.S.A. (1964), New York, NY.

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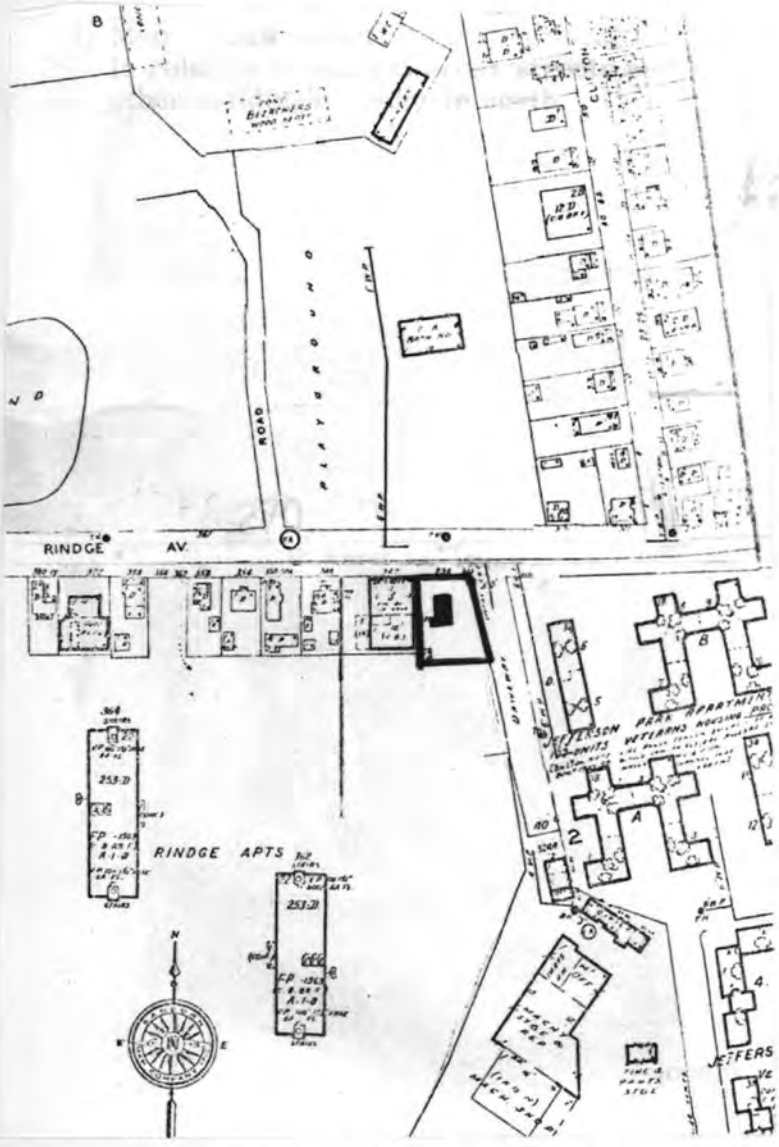
Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC9

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-32A



1. Town Cambridge

Address 336 Rindge Avenue

Name Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's House

Present use residential

Present owner Duguay & Robillard Market, Inc.

3. Description:

Date c1848

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) -------

Other features worker's cottage of brick, five bays, granite sills and lintels, corbel gables, original sidelight entrance.

Altered NO Date ----

Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 70 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

28 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/324060/4695460

ASSESSOR # 268 B-15

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Nathaniel J. Wyeth

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	XX	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's House is a well-preserved relic of the North Cambridge brick industry. The glacial clay beneath the Great Swamp near Alewife Brook had been used to make bricks since the colonial period, but the need for manufactured brick in the rapidly growing cities of mid-nineteenth century New England prompted industrial development of the claylands. An industrial complex of brickyards, drying kilns and clay pits existed in this part of Northwest Cambridge. The clay was exhausted by the mid-twentieth century, at which time the brickyards were abandoned and the clay pits flooded or filled.

Nathaniel Wyeth, a local entrepreneur, was a key figure in the establishment of the brick industry in Northwest Cambridge. He helped finance the railroad extension in 1840, so that ice could be transported from Fresh Pond to the markets in Charlestown. In the 1840s Wyeth opened his own brickyard and it was for this operation that the superintendent's house at 336 Rindge Avenue was built in 1848.

The Wyeth house is an excellent example of its type. The structure has been excellently preserved and retains its original sidelight entrance, granite window sills and lintels and corbelled brickwork in the gables. Much of the interior is intact. The house has value both as a fine example of its genre and as a symbol of the importance of the brickmaking industry in the history of Cambridge.

NOV 4 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The house was voted eligible for the National Register in 1976.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC5

1. Town Cambridge

Address 56 Aberdeen Avenue

Name John Wyeth House

Present use residential

Present owner Felicity S. Lahti

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1100-26

3. Description:

Date 1841

Source deed records

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric wood

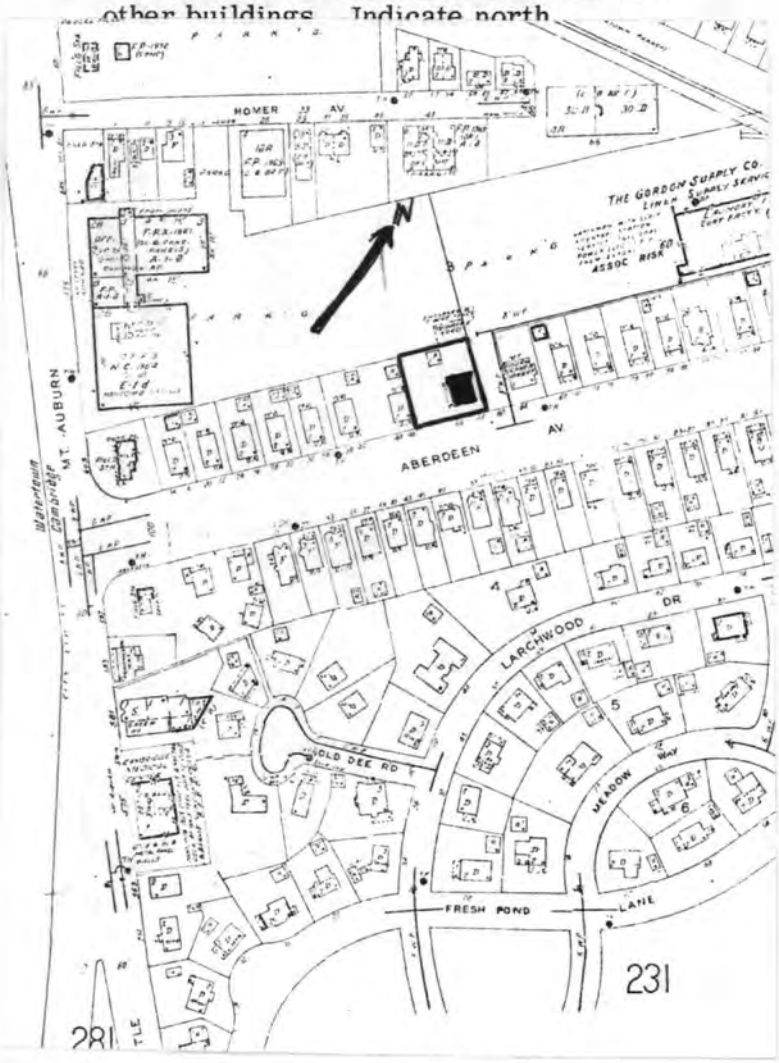
Outbuildings (describe) ---------

Other features heavy Greek Revival moulding around pediment, original fluted columns with capitals.

Altered No Date ------

Moved Yes Date 1922-23

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north



5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 100 feet

Approximate distance of building from street

20 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM - LEXINGTON
19/323200/4693600

NOV 14 1980

Assessor # 252-131

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) John Wyeth

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The John Wyeth house is important as the earliest documented example of domestic Greek Revival architecture in Northwest Cambridge. Built in 1841 for John Wyeth, it was originally located at 609 Mount Auburn Street opposite the Mount Auburn Cemetery Gate. John Wyeth (1805-1871) was engaged in the West India and other foreign trade.

Considered a large and commodious house at the time it was built, its handsome proportions convey the solidity and clarity of the Greek Revival style. Its foremost feature is the colonnaded portico whose fluted columns and correctly detailed Ionic capitals had been mass-produced. The end gables are treated as Classical pediments. Only the addition of artificial siding mars the building which otherwise is wholly intact.

The house was moved around the corner onto Aberdeen Avenue in 1922-23, forced out by development pressures on Mt. Auburn Street. Without this move, the house would have been demolished and this structure, unique in Northwest Cambridge, lost. Thus, despite the move, the architectural and historical associations make it invaluable.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
NW CAMB.	NWC IIC4

1. Town Cambridge

Address 152 Vassal Lane

Name Wyeth-Smith House

Present use residential

Present owner John P. & Agnes M. Sanderson

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1110-29A

3. Description:

Date 1820

Source deed records

Style Federal

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric asbestos shingles

Outbuildings (describe) ----------

Other features classic late Federal/ Greek Revival entrance-- well-preserve good period detail. doorway remodelled 1830s

Altered Yes- shingles added Date unknown

Moved Yes Date 1893

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Assessor #233-189

5. Lot size:

One acre or less XX Over one acre ____

Approximate frontage 55 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 7 feet

6. Recorded by Arthur Krim

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1972

UTM-LEXINGTON
19/323900/4694320

30M-5-77

7. Original owner (if known) Jacob Wyeth

Original use residential

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community development	____	Political	____	Transportation	____

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Wyeth-Smith House is the finest early nineteenth century two-room, center-hall farmhouse surviving in Cambridge. Built in 1820 as a tenanthouse by Jacob Wyeth on land he had purchased from his father to erect the Fresh Pond Hotel, it was immediately leased to Ebenezer Smith. The house was moved to Vassal Lane in 1893 from its original location at the junction of Fresh Pond Parkway and Huron Avenue as development pressures forced it to be relocated.

The compact massing, the low-pitched roof and the tight eaves express the essential qualities of the Federal style. The Greek Revival doorway dates from a remodelling in the late 1830s. Except for the artificial siding, the house has survived intact. Its historical associations with the Wyeth family, prominent landholders in Northwest Cambridge who were responsible for initiating the ice industry in Fresh Pond , make it an integral part of the history of Northwest Cambridge and a significant landmark which should not be overlooked.

NOV 14 1980

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Property Cambridge Multiple Resource Area

State MA Middlesex Working Number 11.14.80.2862

TECHNICAL

Photos 279

Maps 4, 159

owners need to be renotified in accordance with 1980 amendments

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

return
Patrick Andrus
12/18/80

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

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OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
1. East Cambridge Historic District	Keeper	Brian Conrad 6-30-83
Substantive Review	Attest	
2. Winter Street Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
Substantive Review	Attest	
3. Upper Magazine Street Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
Substantive Review	Attest	
4. Hastings Square Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4-13-82
Substantive Review	Attest	
5. Salem-Auburn Streets Historic District	Keeper	William H Brackam 4.13.82
Substantive Review	Attest	
6. Inman Square Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4-13-82
Substantive Review	Attest	
7. Old Cambridgeport Historic District	Keeper	Brian Conrad 6-30-83
Substantive Review	Attest	
8. Norfolk Street Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
Substantive Review	Attest	
9. Cambridge Gateway Historic District DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Substantive Review Keeper	4.13.82
	Attest	
10. Bigelow Street Historic District	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
Substantive Review	Attest	

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
✓ 11. Garfield Street Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	Brian Ann Boyd 6/30/83
	Attest	Harvard
✓ 12. Harvard Street Historic District Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brahram 4.13.82
	Attest	
Result ✓ 13. Kirkland Place Historic District 6a Substantive Review	Keeper	Patrick Andrus 5/19/86
	Attest	Beth L. Savage 5-14-86
✓ 14. Maple Avenue Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	Brian Ann Boyd 6/30/83
	Attest	
✓ 15. City Hall Historic District Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brahram 4.13.82
	Attest	
✓ 16. Ash Street Historic District Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brahram 4.13.82
	Attest	
✓ 17. Avon Hill Historic District Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	Brian Ann Boyd 6.30.83
	Attest	Returned 4.17.82
✓ 18. Berkeley Street Historic District Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brahram 4.13.82
	Attest	
✓ 19. Cambridge Common Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	Brian Ann Boyd 6.30.83
	Attest	Harvard
✓ 20. Gold Coast Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	Pat 6/10/86
	Attest	Harvard

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
✓ 21. Harvard Houses Historic District owner objection withdrawn DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Substantive Review	Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
	Attest	Patty L. Sarver 9/12/86
✓ 22. Harvard Square Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brackman
	Attest	4.13.82
✓ see #193 23. Old Harvard Yard Historic District (Boundary increase) Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Harvard Ref w/o 82
	Attest	
✓ 24. Old Cambridge Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	6-30-83
	Attest	Harvard
✓ 25. Winthrop Square Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	Ref. 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard
✓ 26. Hubbard Park Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brackman 4.13.82
	Attest	
27. Fresh Pond Historic District Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Reject 4 13 82
	Attest	
28. American Net and Twine Company Factory Entered in the National Register ✓	Keeper	Delores Byers 4/1/82
	Attest	
29. Athenaeum Press Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackman 4.13.82
	Attest	
30. Barnes, James B., House Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William A Brackman 4.13.82
	Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

	Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
31.	Bottle House Block	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
32.	Building at 42 Edward J. Lopez Avenue	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
33.	East Cambridge Savings Bank		✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
34.	Hoyt, Benjamin, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
35.	Lechmere Point Corporation Houses		✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
36.	Sacred Heart Church, Rectory, School and Convent		✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
37.	Union Railway Car Barn		✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
38.	B and B Chemical Company	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	
39.	Baker House	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible ✓ Keeper	1/27/87
			Attest	
40.	Beth Israel Synagogue		✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
			Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
41. Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	✓ Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
42. Davenport Car Works		✓ Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
43. Ellis, Asa, House		✓ Keeper	6/30/83 Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
44. Flentje, Ernst, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6/30/83
		Attest	
45. Kennedy, The		✓ Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
46. Lamson, Rufus, House		✓ Keeper	William H. Brockham 4.13.82
		Attest	
47. Mason, Josiah, Jr., House		✓ Keeper	William H. Brockham 4.13.82
		Attest	
48. Newman, Andrew, House		✓ Keeper	William H. Brockham 4.13.82
		Attest	
49. Odd Fellows Hall	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brockham 4.13.82
		Attest	
50. President's House	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	✓ Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	

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Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
51. Read, Cheney, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
52. Reardon, Edmund, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
53. River Street Firehouse	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
54. Sands, Ivory, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
55. Senior House	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION ✓	Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
56. South Row	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Reject 4.13.82
		Attest	
57. Urban Rowhouse (40-48 Pearl St.)	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
58. Urban Rowhouse (30-38 Pearl St.)	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
		Attest	
59. Urban Rowhouse (26-32 River St.)	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Bruce Lee Dowd 6.30.83
		Attest	
60. Valentine Soap Workers Cottages (5-7 Cottage St.)	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Bruce Lee Dowd 6.30.83
		Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
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Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
61. Valentine Soap Workers Cottages (101 Pearl St.)	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	Bruce Sundquist 6/30/83 returned 4/13/83
		Attest	
62. Opposition House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
63. Frost, Walter, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
64. Treadwell-Sparks House	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION owner objection withdrawn	fyi Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 9/12/86
65. Francis, Ebenezer, House	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	
		Attest	Harvard
66. Lovering, Joseph, House	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION owner objection withdrawn	fyi Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 9/12/86
67. Atwood, Ephiram, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	Bruce Sundquist 6/30/83
		Attest	
68. Buildings at 104-106 Hancock St.		✓ Keeper	Bruce Sundquist 6/30/83
	Substantive Review	Attest	
69. Colburn, Sara Foster, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
70. Brooks, Luther, House	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION owner objection withdrawn	fyi Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 9/12/86

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Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
71. Melvin, Isaac, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
72. Saunders, William, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	
73. Fay, Isaac, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	
74. Buildings at 102-104 Inman St.	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	
75. Buildings at 106-108 Inman St.	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
76. Buildings at 110-112 Inman St.	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
77. Buildings at 1707-1709 Cambridge St.	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	
78. Buildings at 1715-1717 Cambridge St.	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	
79. Deane-Williams House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
80. Vinal, Albert, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	Brenda Lee Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
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Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
81. Buildings at 15-17 Lee St. Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82
	Attest	
82. Eliot, Charles M., House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard
83. Sanders, Charles Hicks, House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackham 4.13.82 determined eligible
	Attest	
84. Jones, William R., House Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6.30.83
	Attest	
85. ~~House~~ Building at 16 Prescott St. Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION owner objection withdrawn 6/	Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
	Attest	Bethe L. Savage 9/12/86
86. Dexter, D. Gilbert, House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard
87. Keen, Alden T., House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard
88. Bradbury, William F., House Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6.30.83
	Attest	
89. Hyatt-Durant House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard
90. James, William, House Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
	Attest	Harvard

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
91. cummings, e. e., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Mac Donald 6-30-83
		Attest	
92. Divinity Hall owner objection withdrawn	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	for Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 9/12/86
93. North Avenue Congregational Church	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Mac Donald 6-30-83
		Attest	
94. Prospect Congregational Church	Substantive Review	Keeper	William A. Brashan 4.13.82
		Attest	
95. University Museum owner objection withdrawn	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	for Keeper	Patrick Andrus 9/12/86
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 9/12/86
96. Old Cambridge Baptist Church	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brashan 4.13.82
		Attest	
97. Ware Hall	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Mac Donald 6.30.83
		Attest	
98. Cambridge Public Library	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brashan 4.13.82
		Attest	
99. Church of the New Jerusalem	Substantive Review	Keeper	Bruce Mac Donald 6.30.83
		Attest	
100. Busch-Reischinger House	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
		Attest	Harvard

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State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
101. Harvard Graduate Center	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
		Attest	Harvard
102. X Child, Francis J., House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
103. X Hill, Aaron, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
104. Cook, William, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
105. Building at 10 Follen Street	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
106. X Hall Tavern	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
107. X Cloverden (Mann House)	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
108. The Fairfax	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
		Attest	Harvard
109. Larches, The	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
110. X Holmes, Joseph, House	Substantive Review ✓	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
111. Mason, W. A., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
112. Building at 259 Mount Auburn Street	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
113. Howells, William Dean, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brabham 4.13.82
		Attest	
114. Mount Auburn Cemetery Reception House	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
115. Mount Auburn ~~Hospital~~ — Main Building	Determined Eligible DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
116. Higginson, Colonel Thomas Wentworth, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brabham 4.13.82
		Attest	
117. Noyes, J. A., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brabham 4.13.82
		Attest	
118. Coolidge, Josiah, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
119. Orne, Sarah, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	
120 Hooper-Eliot House	Substantive Review	Keeper	6.30.83
		Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
121. X Worcester, Frederick, House	Determined Eligible ✓ Keeper	Bruce Mac Bryant 6-30-83
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Attest	
122. X Porcellian Club	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	Bruce Mac Bryant 6-30-83
	Attest	
123. Lowell School	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4-13-82
	Attest	
124. X Frost, Elizabeth, Tenanthouse	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	Bruce Mac Bryant 6-30-83
	Attest	
125. Wyeth, Augustus, House	Substantive Review Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Attest	Harvard
126. Brattle Hall	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4-13-82
	Attest	
127. Frost, Robert, House	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	William H Bracham 4.13.82
	Attest	
128. Stedman, Samuel, House	Substantive Review Keeper	Ret 6/10/82
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Attest	Harvard
129. X Mount Auburn Hospital - Surgical Building	Determined Eligible ✓ Substantive Review Keeper	Bruce Mac Bryant 6-30-83
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Attest	
130. Dodge, Edward, House	Substantive Review ✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
	Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
131. Conventual Church of St. Mary and St. John	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
132. Second Cambridge Savings Bank Building	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6-30-87
		Attest	
133. Frost, David, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6.30.87
		Attest	
134. Howe House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6-30-87
		Attest	
135. Lowell, The	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6-30-87
		Attest	
136. Willis, Stillman, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
137. Second Waterhouse House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6-30-87
		Attest	
138. Harvard Observatory — owner objection withdrawn	~~DOE/OWNER OBJECTION~~ Substantive Review	Keeper	Carol D. Shull 2-26-87
		Attest	Beth L. Savage 2-26-87
139. Almshouse	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Bracham 4.13.82
		Attest	
140. Lovell Block	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	6-30-87
		Attest	

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Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
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	Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
141.	Taylor Square Firehouse	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
142.	Aborn, John, House	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
143.	Hews Pottery Company Carriage House	✓ Keeper	Reject 4/13/82
		Attest	
144.	Walden Street Cattle Tunnel Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	Return 4.13.82
		Attest	
145.	Slowey, Patrick, House	✓ Keeper	William H Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
146.	Fresh Pond Hotel	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
147.	McLean, Isaac, House	✓ Keeper	William H Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
148.	Billings, Frederick, House	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
149.	Farwell, R. H., House Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
150.	St. John's Roman Catholic Church	✓ Keeper	Beth Mar Boyd 6.30.83
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page 16 #17

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
151. Day, Anna, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
152. Kingsley, Chester, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
153. Watson, Abraham, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
154. Wyeth Brickyard Superintendent's House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
155. Greek Revival Cottage	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
156. St. James Episcopal Church	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	Bruce Lee Dazzel 6.30.83
		Attest	
157. Kidder-Sargent-McCrehan House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
158. Henderson Carriage Repository	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
159. Soule, Lawrence, House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	
160. Wyeth-Smith House	Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
161. Mead, Alpheus, House — Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
	Attest	
162. Snow, Daniel, House — DOE/OWNER OBJECTION — Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82 Determined eligible
	Attest	
163. Wyeth, John, House — Substantive Review	✓ Keeper	William H. Brackam 4.13.82
	Attest	
164. HOMER-Lovell House — Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 12/22/83
	Attest	
165. Reversible Collar Company Building — Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 9.27.85
	Attest	
	Keeper	T S
5 yrs 166. Ash Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) — Substantive Review	Attest	
167. Berkeley Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) — Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deborah Byers 5-19-86
	Attest	
168. Bertram Hall at Radcliffe College — Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deborah Byers 5-19-86
	Attest	
169. Bennink-Douglas Cottages — Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deborah Byers 5-19-86
	Attest	
170. Brabrook, E. H., House — Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deborah Byers 5-19-86
	Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
171. Cambridge Common Historic District (Boundary Increase) Substantive Review	Entered in the National Register — Keeper	automatically listed 1/26/87
	Attest	
172. Dana-Palmer House Substantive Review	for Keeper	Patrick Andrus 5/19/86
	Attest	Betty L. Savage 5-14-86
173. Dunvegan, The	Entered in the National Register — for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
	Attest	
174. Eliot Hall at Radcliffe College	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
Entered in the National Register	Attest	
175. Follen Street Historic District Substantive Review	for Keeper	Patrick Andrus 5/19/86
	Attest	Betty L. Savage 5-14-86
176. Fogg Art Museum	Entered in the National Register — for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
	Attest	
177. Gray Gardens East and West H. Dist.	for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
Entered in the National Register	Attest	
178. Harvard Union	Entered in the National Register — Keeper	automatically listed 1/26/87
	Attest	
179. Hapgood, Richard, House	Entered in the National Register — for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
	Attest	
180. Jarvis, The	Entered in the National Register — for Keeper	Delores Byrne 5/19/86
	Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
181. Memorial Drive Apartments Hist. Dist.	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
Entered in the National Register	Attest	
182. Montrose, The Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
183. Peabody Court Apartments Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
184. Shady Hill Historic District Substantive Review	for Keeper	Patrick Andrus 5/19/86
	Attest	Beth L Savoye 5-14-86
185. Stanstead, The Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
186. Stickney-Shepard House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
187. Warren, H. Langford, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
188. Withey, S. B., House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
189. Wood, J. A., House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Deloris Byers 5/19/86
	Attest	
190. Biological Laboratory Substantive Review	Keeper	automatically DOE/owner obj. 1/26/87
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Attest	
Determined Eligible		

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
191. Cambridge Armory	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible for Keeper Eligible Patrick Andrus 5/19/86 Attest Bethy L. Savage 5-14-86
192. Harvard Graduate Center	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible for Keeper Richard R. Bowen 5-5-89 Attest Bethy L. Savage 5/5/89
193. Harvard Yard Historic District	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper Eligible Patrick Andrus 5/19/86 Attest Bethy L. Savage 5-14-86
194. Kennedy, The	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Substantive Review	Determined Eligible Keeper automatically due owner obj. 1/26/87 Attest
195. Kresge Auditorium	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible Keeper * 1/23/87 Attest
196. Massachusetts Institute of Tech Hist. Dist.	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible Keeper automatically due owner obj. 1/26/87 Attest
197. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible for Keeper Eligible Patrick Andrus 5/19/86 Attest Bethy L. Savage 5-14-86
198. M.I.T. Chapel	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible Keeper * 1/23/87 Attest
199. Riverbank Court Hotel	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	for Keeper Eligible Patrick Andrus 5/19/86 Attest Bethy L. Savage 5-14-86
200. Craigie Arms	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Helen Bryan 7-10-86 Attest

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 12/5/86
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge MRA
State Middlesex Co., MA

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
201. Harvard Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 7/27/88
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest
	Keeper
	Attest

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Cambridge MRA
State

Nomination/Type of Review | Date/Signature

1. Davenport-Allen & Endicott Factory — Substantive Review for Keeper Eligible Patricia Andrus 11/27/85
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION — Attest Barbara L. Savage 11-27-85

2. Keeper
Attest

3. Keeper
Attest

4. Keeper
Attest

5. Keeper
Attest

6. Keeper
Attest

7. Keeper
Attest

8. Keeper
Attest

9. Keeper
Attest

10. Keeper
Attest

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Cambridge MRA
Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

201. Harvard Yard Historic District — Entered in the National Register — Keeper Albert Beyer 12/14/87 — Attest _____

202. Gale, George, House — Substantive Review — for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/10/88 — Attest Barbara L. Savage 2/10/88

203. Central Square Historic District

204. DeRosay--McMamee House

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service 2nd control

Property: Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State, County: MA- Middlesex
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. II-14-80-2862
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 4/17/82
Action: ___ ACCEPT 4-13-82 !
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____

✓ resubmission
___ nomination by person or local government
___ owner objection
___ appeal

photos 279
maps 43

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	___ unaltered	___ original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date ____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

for NPS use only

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

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UMT 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: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

REQUEST FOR DECISION ON PROPERTIES ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST 50 YEARS

Names of Nominated Properties:	Recommendation:
MIT Chapel (Cambridge MRA)	Determine Eligible C
Kresge Auditorium (")	Determine Eligible C
Baker House (")	Determine Eligible C

Others (see attached): yes ___ no X

Explanation of recommendation:

X attached to this sheet

____ attached to individual property evaluation/return sheet

____ attached to MRA/Theme cover evaluation/return sheet

Additional Comments:

Reviewer: Savage // Andrus

Date: 1-21-87

REVIEW COMMENTS: CAMBRIDGE MRA
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA

Less then 50 year old properties:

General:

It is extremely difficult to evaluate the significance of properties of less than 50 years of age. The documentation for these properties does not adequately support their exceptional significance to meet the listing requirement for the National Register. Due to the recent age of these properties, it is crucial that they be thoroughly researched and that the nominations reflect their historical or architectural importance within a fully developed historic context through a strong statement of significance and extensive bibliographical references. Only a handful of resources are listed in the National Register which have achieved significance since 1950 because the significance of the recent past can not yet be fully established by scholars, nor understood by the general public as a historic period with such a short passage of time. The less than 50 year old properties included in the Cambridge MRA are works by important architects and may possess exceptional significance; however, the nomination documentation is insufficient to establish it, widespread scholarly analysis and evaluation is lacking. Please provide the following for the subject properties: substantially stronger statement of significance, substantially expanded bibliography particularly including more recent sources, and fully developed historical context for the significant work of a master within the body of his work or context for significant example of a style within the body of other contemporary representatives of the style.

Additional, Property- specific:

Harvard Graduate Center: Please provide more recent scholarly bibliographic sources. Please provide further information on the Architects Collaborative and Gropius's role in its development. Please provide additional photographs of the complex to illustrate the design features and interrelationships of the buildings. Please explain the Lowell house system mentioned.

M.I.T. Chapel: What is the level of significance?

Kresege Auditorium: What is level of significance?

Baker House: Agriculture is improperly checked as area of significance. The inventory form remains essentially the same as when it was returned the first time in 1982; two sentences have been added to the statement of significance. Please provide approximate scale for sketch map or a verbal boundary description.

RECOMMENDATIONS

M.I.T. Chapel and Kresge Auditorium (Cambridge Multiple Resource Area)

Each of the two buildings are exceptionally significant examples of a style and the work of a master and thus fulfill criterion C and criteria exception g for listing in the National Register. The chapel was designed in 1953 and built on the campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1954 by internationally noted modernist architect Eero Saarinen. Saarinen designed the chapel in concert with the Kresge Auditorium (1953) across the courtyard. The two buildings emulate the sculptural expressionism that characterized Saarinen's significant work during his brief but brilliant career from 1950-1961. The design philosophy of the building as a sculptural object in space is equally well illustrated by both buildings. Both buildings have received widespread scholarly recognition documenting their relative importance within the context of Saarinen's work and as exemplary representatives of the closed chapter of Neo-Expressionism in the history of Modern architecture in the United States. Also of note in the construction of the Kresge Auditorium was the introduction of an innovative technological approach to the design of its structural system. The weight of the building rests on the three points where the roof meets the ground and the glass curtain wall is hung independently of the roof.

Baker House (Cambridge MRA)

The earliest one of only two buildings constructed in the United States by internationally acclaimed Modern architect, Alvar Aalto, the Baker House was designed as a dormitory for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and constructed in 1947-49. The building design integrates traditional materials and traditional features of other MIT buildings in a purely modern expression. Its undulating facades provide each dorm room with a view of the Charles and indicate the dynamism of its sculptural form. Widely recognized by architects and scholars for its importance within the development of modern architecture in the United States, within the context of Aalto's work and within the realm of university construction, the nomination documents the building's exceptional architectural significance and the fulfillment of criterion exception g.

Pre/Post Initial Nomination Entries

See individual property file within **Cambridge MRA** for any entries completed before/after the original nomination.

Resource Name	County, State	Reference Number
Cambridge Common Historic District	Middlesex, MA	73000281
Beck--Warren House	Middlesex, MA	96000520
Central Square Historic District	Middlesex, MA	90000128
DeRosay--McNamee House	Middlesex, MA	90000142
Harvard Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Middlesex, MA	86003654
Walden Street Cattle Pass	Middlesex, MA	94000554

Restricted Properties

The following properties are restricted and not included in the **Cambridge MRA** cover sheet.

Property Name, County, State	Reference Number	Reason
Baker House, Middlesex, MA	87002619	Owner Objection
Biological Laboratory, Middlesex, MA	87002620	Owner Objection
Cambridge Armory, Middlesex, MA	86003793	Owner Objection
Cambridge Gateway Historic District, Middlesex, MA	80004749	DR
Davenport--Allen and Endicott Factory, Middlesex, MA	85003593	Owner Objection
Harvard Graduate Center, Middlesex, MA	80004745	Owner Objection
Kennedy, The, Middlesex, MA	87002621	Owner Objection
Kresge Auditorium, Middlesex, MA	87002622	Owner Objection
M. I. T. Chapel, Middlesex, MA	87002623	Owner Objection
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Historic District, Middlesex, MA	87002624	Owner Objection
Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, Middlesex, MA	86003794	Owner Objection
Mount Auburn Hospital--Main Building, Middlesex, MA	83004615	Owner Objection
Mount Auburn Hospital--Surgical Building, Middlesex, MA	83004616	Owner Objection
Riverbank Court Hotel, Middlesex, MA	86003795	Owner Objection
Saunders, Charles Hicks, House,	82005043	Owner Objection

Middlesex, MA		
Snow, Daniel, House, Middlesex, MA	82005044	Owner Objection
Worcester, Frederick, House, Middlesex, MA	83004617	Owner Objection







Cambridge H.D.?







Cambridge U.D.T.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BOSTON NORTH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6769 II SW (WILMINGTON)
6769 III SW (SALEM)
6768 I NW (LEXINGTON)
6868 IV NW (LYNN)
6768 I SW (NEWTON)
6868 IV SW (HULL)

MANCHESTER, N. H. 41 MI, 13 MI. TO INTERSTATE 495
READING 1.8 MI.
NEWBURYPORT 23 MI, 7 MI. TO INTERSTATE 95
6769 II SE (READING)
0.8 MI. TO U.S. 1
0.4 MI. TO U.S. 1 (BOSTON SOUTH) 6768 I SE
BOSTON (CITY HALL) 1.9 MI.
CAMBRIDGE (CITY HALL) 0.8 MI.
LOWELL 20 MI.
WATERTOWN 7 MI.
8 MI. TO MASS. 128
SALEM 9 MI.
SALEM 11 MI.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971

...cted hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 248 (1971)
...information is not intended for navigational purposes

...conic projection. 1927 North American datum
...000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, ...nland zone
...0-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, ...19

...ndaries in tidewater areas from information supplied ...lassachusetts Department of Public Works

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

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

SCALE 1:25 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

MN GN
15½° 276 MILS
1°24′ 25 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1979 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

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
	200
	100
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

BOSTON NORTH, MASS.
N4222.5—W7100/7.5

1971
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 I NE–SERIES V814

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

Cambridge MRA
Cambridge, Mass.
Boston North Quad
Map #1 of 4

Cambridge MRA
Cambridge, Mass.
Boston South Quad
Map #2 of 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BOSTON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6768 I NW (LEXINGTON)
6868 IV NW (LYNN)
6768 I SW (NEWTON)
6868 IV SW (HULL)
NORTH ATTLEBORO 26 MI.
DEDHAM 6 MI.
NEWTON HIGHLANDS 4 MI.
WALTHAM 6 MI.
25 MI. TO MASS. 495
NEWTON 4 MI.
ARLINGTON 3.6 MI.
EVERETT (CITY HALL) 3.9 MI.
MONTVALE 8 MI.
1.5 MI. TO MASS. 28
SALEM 14 MI.
0.4 MI. TO MASS. 145
3.4 MI. TO MASS. 128
RANDOLPH 7 MI.
BRAINTREE 3.4 MI.
(NORWOOD) 6768 II NW
(BLUE HILLS) 6768 II NE
(WEYMOUTH) 6868 III NW

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUM IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE ON MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1943. 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
1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
	200
	100
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 I SE—SERIES V814

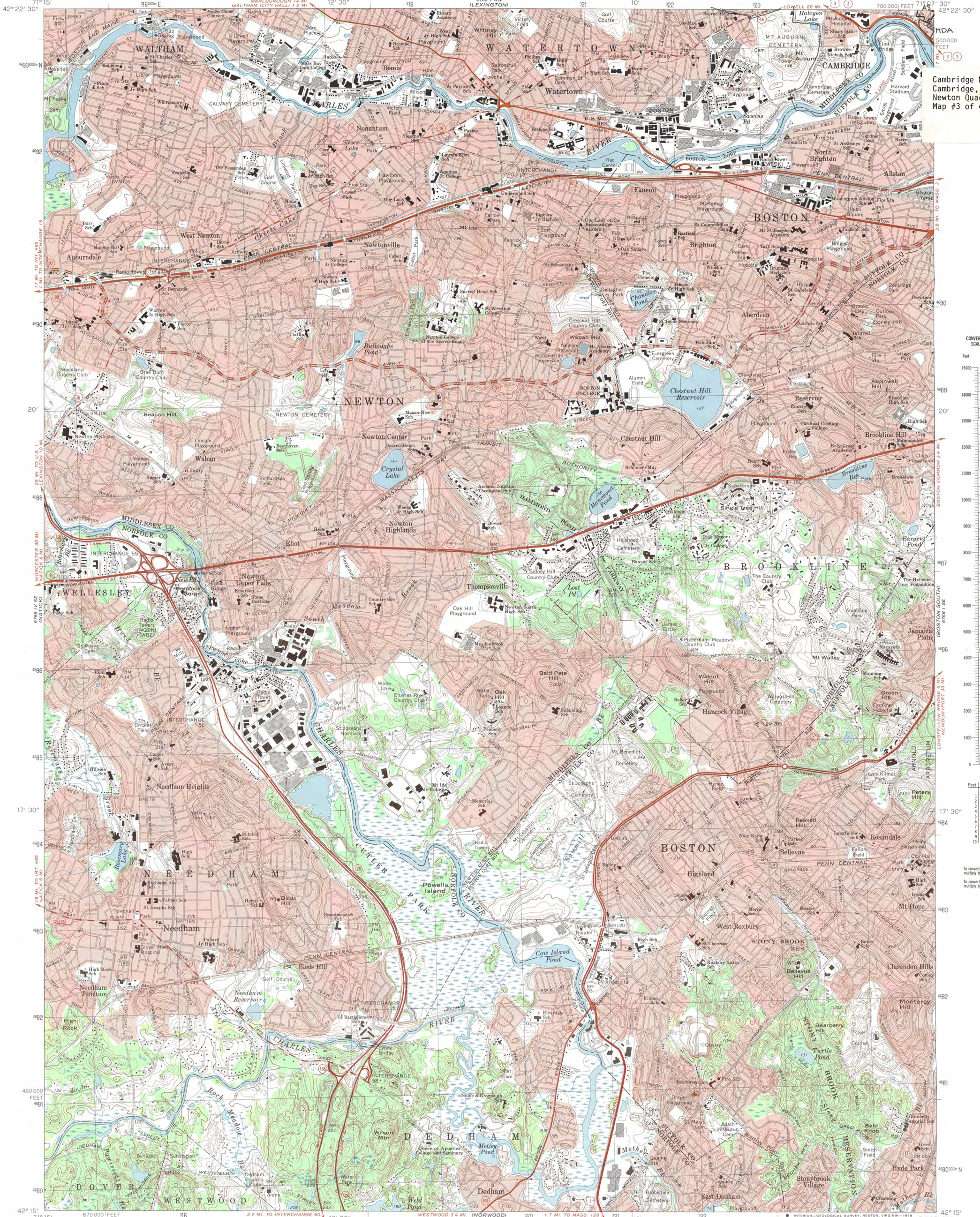
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NEWTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Cambridge MRA
Cambridge, Mass.
Newton Quad
Map #3 of 4


WALTHAM
WATERTOWN
CAMBRIDGE
BOSTON
NEWTON
Watertown
Nonantum
Bemis
West Newton
Newtonville
Auburndale
Waban
Newton Center
Newton Highlands
Eliot
Newton Upper Falls
Thompsonville
Chestnut Hill
Brighton
Allston
Faneuil
Aberdeen
Brookline Hill
Roslindale
Jamaica Plain
Hyde Park
Mattapan
Roxbury
Dorchester
Needham Heights
Needham
Needham Junction
Dedham
Hancock Village
Walnut Hill
Baldwin Hill
Bald Pate Hill
Wilson Mtn
Weld Pond
Motley Pond
Oak Hill
Lost Pd
Hammond Pond
Chestnut Hill Reservoir
Cow Island Pond
Powells Island
Crystal Lake
Bullough Pond
Chandler Pond
Silver Lake
Needham Reservoir
Waban Hill Reservoir
Newton Reservoir
Mt Alvernia Reservoir
Mt Ida
Beacon Hill
Single Tree Hill
Bearberry Hill
Monterey Hill
Bellevue Hill
Peters Hill
Mt Hope
Corey Hill
Aspinwall Hill
Brookline Res
Sargent Pond
Turtle Pond
Stony Brook Res
Charles River
Stony Brook
Rock Meadow Brook
Meadow Brook
Cutler Park
Mass Turnpike
Penn Central
Boston and Maine
Mass Bay Transit Authority
Middlesex Co
Norfolk Co
Suffolk Co
Boston College
Newton Cemetery
Mt Auburn Cemetery
Calvary Cemetery
Evergreen Cemetery
Mt Benedict Cemetery
Mt Hope Cemetery
Holyhood Cemetery
Woodland Country Club
Brae Burn Country Club
Charles River Country Club
Dedham Country Club
Sidney Hill Country Club
Putterham Meadows Country Club
The Country Club
Newton-Wellesley Hospital
Glover Memorial Hospital
Boston College
Newton College of the Sacred Heart
Mt Alvernia College
Mt Ida Jr College
Lasell Jr College
Andover Newton Theological School
Queen of Apostles College and Seminary
St Johns Seminary
Cardinal Cushing College
Fisher Jr College
Emmanuel College
Simmons College
Wentworth Institute
Northeastern Univ
Museum of Fine Arts
Harvard Stadium
Fenway Park
Boston Common
Public Garden
Arnold Arboretum
Franklin Park
Jackson Square
Forest Hills
Mattapan Square
Dorchester Bay
Neponset River
Blue Hills Reservation
Hyde Park Ave
Washington St
Beacon St
Commonwealth Ave
Huntington Ave
Centre St
Walnut St
Needham St
Highland Ave
Boylston St
Hammond Pond Pkwy
Jamaicaway
Riverway
Storrow Drive
Soldiers Field Rd
Memorial Dr
Western Ave
Cambridge St
Brighton Ave
Allston St
Commonwealth Ave
Harvard Ave
Brookline Ave
Longwood Ave
Huntington Ave
Tremont St
Columbus Ave
Washington St
Dudley St
Blue Hill Ave
Morton St
Cummins Highway
Hyde Park Ave
Canterbury St
Walk Hill St
Centre St
Grove St
Lincoln St
Wellesley St
Commonwealth Ave
Boylston St
Beacon St
Hammond Pond Pkwy
Chestnut Hill Ave
Cleveland Circle
Reservoir
Brookline Hill
Aspinwall Hill
Corey Hill
Devotion Sch
Coolidge Park
Brookline Cem
Clark Playground
Brookline High Sch
Maimonides Sch
Heath Sch
Fisher Res
Sanatorium
Baldwin Sch
Holy Cross Academy
Fisher Manor Jr College
Beaver Sch
Dane Park
Lasell Jr College
Woodland Country Club
Brae Burn Country Club
Newton-Wellesley Hospital
Glover Memorial Hospital
Needham Junction
High Rock
Rosemary Lake
Charles River Country Club
Dedham Country Club
Sidney Hill Country Club
Putterham Meadows Country Club
The Country Club
Newton Cemetery
Calvary Cemetery
Evergreen Cemetery
Mt Benedict Cemetery
Mt Hope Cemetery
Holyhood Cemetery
Mt Auburn Cemetery

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LEXINGTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—MIDDLESEX CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6769 II SE (BILLERICA)
6769 II SW (WILMINGTON)
6769 II SE (READING)
6768 IV NE (CONCORD)
6768 I NE (BOSTON NORTH)
6768 I SW (NEWTON)
(NATICK) 6769 IV SE

71° 15′ — 42° 30′ — 12′ 30″ — 10′ — 71° 07′ 30″ — 42° 22′ 30″ — 27′ 30″ — 25′

317 000m E — 318 — 319 — 321 — 322 000m E — 700 000 FEET — 670 000 FEET

4707 000m N — 4706 — 4705 — 4704 — 4703 — 4702 — 4701 — 4700 — 4699 — 4698 — 4697 — 4696 — 4695 — 4694 000m N

540 000 FEET — 510 000 FEET

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1943
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971

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

MN — GN
15° 267 MILS — 1°29′ 26 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State R

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
0	200
	100
	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

LEXINGTON, MASS.
N4222.5—W7107.5/7.5

1971

AMS 6768 I NW—SERIES V814

Cambridge MRA
Cambridge, Mass.
Lexington Quad
Map #4 of 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BOSTON NORTH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6769 I SW (WILMINGTON)
6769 II SE (READING)
6869 II SW (SALEM)
6768 I NW (LEXINGTON)
6868 IV NW (LYNN)
6768 I SW (NEWTON)
6868 IV SW (HULL)

MANCHESTER, N. H. 41 MI.
13 MI. TO INTERSTATE 495
READING 1.8 MI.
NEWBURYPORT 23 MI.
7 MI. TO INTERSTATE 95
LOWELL 20 MI.
WATERTOWN 7 MI.
8 TO MASS. 128
SALEM 9 MI.
SALEM 11 MI.
CAMBRIDGE (CITY HALL) 0.8 MI.
0.8 MI. TO U.S. 1
0.4 MI. TO U.S. 1 (BOSTON SOUTH)
BOSTON (CITY HALL) 1.9 MI.

71° 07′ 30″ — 42° 30′ — 27′ 000m E — 730 000 FEET — 71° 00′ — 42° 30′ — 4707 000m N — 510 000 FEET — 42° 22′ 30″

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 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 tidewater areas from information supplied by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

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

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

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

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	
12000	3500
11000	
10000	3000
9000	
8000	2500
7000	2000
6000	
5000	1500
4000	
3000	1000
2000	900
1000	800
0	700
	600
	500
	400
	300
	200
	100
	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

BOSTON NORTH, MASS.
N4222.5—W7100/7.5

1971
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AMS 6768 I NE-SERIES V814

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INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NEWTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

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Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1943.
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

SCALE 1:25 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
0	200
	100
	0

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215—W7107.5/7.5

1970

AMS 6768 I SW—SERIES V814

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BOSTON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6768 I NW (LEXINGTON) · 6768 I NE (BOSTON NORTH) · 6868 IV NW (LYNN)

71° 07′ 30″ · 42° 22′ 30″ · 71° 00′ · 42° 15′

ARLINGTON 3.6 MI. · EVERETT (CITY HALL) 3.9 MI. · MONTVALE 8 MI. 1.5 MI. TO MASS. 28 · SALEM 14 MI. 0.4 MI. TO MASS. 145

25 MI. TO MASS. 495 · WALTHAM 6 MI. · NEWTON 6 MI. · NEWTON HIGHLANDS 4 MI. · NORTH ATTLEBORO 26 MI. · DEDHAM 6 MI.

3.4 MI. TO MASS. 128 · RANDOLPH 7 MI. · BRAINTREE 3.4 MI. · PLYMOUTH 29 MI.

(NORWOOD) 6768 II NW · (BLUE HILLS) 6768 II NE · (WEYMOUTH) 6868 III NW

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Topography by planetable surveys 1943. 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
1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN · GN · 15° 267 MILS · 1°23′ 25 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

1 MILE · 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET · 1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUM IS VARIABLE
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THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

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MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface · Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface · Unimproved road
Interstate Route · U. S. Route · State Route

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	4000
12000	3500
11000	3000
10000	3000
9000	2500
8000	2000
7000	2000
6000	1500
5000	1500
4000	1000
3000	1000
3000	900
2000	800
2000	700
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1000	500
1000	400
1000	300
1000	200
1000	100
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BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215—W7100/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 I SE—SERIES V814

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INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LEXINGTON QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—MIDDLESEX CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6769 II SE (BILLERICA) | 6769 II SW (WILMINGTON) | 6769 II SE (READING)

71° 15′ | 12′ 30″ | 10′ | 700 000 FEET | 71° 07′ 30″
42° 30′ | 27′ 30″ | 25′ | 42° 22′ 30″
4707 000m N | 4706 | 4705 | 4704 | 4703 | 4702 | 4701 | 4700 | 4699 | 4698 | 4697 | 4696 | 4695 | 4694 000m N
317 000m E | 318 | 319 | 321 | 322 000m E
540 000 FEET | 510 000 FEET

LOWELL 11 MI 0.2 MI. TO MASS. 62 | PINEHURST 2 7 MI | LOWELL 14 MI. | 11 MI. TO U.S. 1 2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 38
19 MI. TO U.S. 1 INTERCHANGE 45 | BEDFORD 2 4 MI. | CONCORD 6 MI. | 6768 IV NE (CONCORD) | FITCHBURG 35 MI. CONCORD 16 MI. | MARLBOROUGH 16 MI. MAYLAND 6 MI. | 6768 I NE (BOSTON NORTH) | 7 MI. TO U.S. 1 | 12 MI. TO U.S. 1 | (NATICK) 6769 IV SE | (NEWTON) 6768 I SW | (BOSTON SOUTH) 6769 I SE

BEDFORD | BURLINGTON | LEXINGTON | WALTHAM | WATERTOWN | ARLINGTON | BELMONT | CAMBRIDGE | WINCHESTER | WOBURN | MEDFORD | SOMERVILLE

Bannon Hill | Greenleaf Mtn | Winn Hill | Wynnmere | Rag Rock Hill | Cummingsville | Whispering Hill | Butterfield Pond | North Lexington | Shaker Glen | Shakerhill | Horn Pond Mtn | Blueberry Mtn | Whittemore Pond | Walnut Hill | Robinson Hill | Granny Hill | Belfry Hill | Munroe Hill | Loring Hill | Lexington Res | Mt Independence | Mt Ephraim | Mt Gilboa | East Lexington | Arlington Heights | Whipple Hill | Mt Pisgah | Andrews Hill | Turkey Hill | Great Meadows | Hardys Pond | Wellington Hill | Belmont Hill | Meetinghouse Hill | Lyman Pond | Fresh Pond | Little Pond | Claypit Pond | Spy Pond | Mystic Lake | Upper Mystic Lake | Lower Mystic Lake | Horn Pond | Jerrys Pond | Brooks Pond | Judkins Pond | Waban Res

Pumping Sta | Water Tank | Radio Towers (WRKO) | Burlington Memorial Sch | Forest Park | Golden Sch | Gravel Pit | Kennedy Mem Jr High Sch | Wyman Sch | Fire Sta | Park | Woodbrook Cem | White Sch | Plympton Sch | High Sch | Goodyear Sch | Drive-in Theater | Burlington Mall Shopping Center | Hurld Sch | Joyce Mem Jr High Sch | Northeastern Univ Suburban Campus | Estabrook Sch | Sudsin | Gravel Pit | Library | City Hall | Armory | Shamrock Sch | Choate Mem Hospital | Diamond Jr High Sch | Parker Sch | Fiske Sch | Tarky Sch | Reeves Sch | Golf Course | Clapp Sch | Lynch Jr High Sch | Noonan Sch | Winchester Hospital | Monaco Sch | Lexington Golf Club | Park | Library | Hancock Sch | Town Hall | Nursery Jr High Sch | Water Tanks | High Sch | Munroe Sch | Harrington Sch | Bridge Sch | Pierces Bridge | Franklin Sch | Bowman Sch | The Krafts Sch | Playground | Shopping Center | Golf Course | Metropolitan State Hospital | Our Ladys Sch | County Hospital | Shopping Center | Mac Arthur Sch | Northeast Sch | Camp Cabot | Esposural Retreat House | John F Kennedy Jr High Sch | Catholic Sch | Prospect Hill Park | Piety Corner | Chapel Hill Sch | Bentley College | Univ of Mass College of Agriculture | Bradford Drake Playground | Pompton Sch | St Joseph Sch | High Sch | Vocational High Sch | Central Jr High Sch | Court House | St Peters Sch | Library | City Hall | Common | Notre Dame Convent | Grove Hill Cem | Ridgelawn Cem | Cunid Sch | Lowell Sch | Mt Trinity Academy | Oakley Country Club | Warrendale Sch | St Patricks Cem | St Lukes Sch | Playground | Payson Park Reservoir | Payson Park Sch | Belmont Cemetery | Athletic Field | Baggerly Sch | Fire Sta | Library | Lowell Park | Lowell Sch | Longfellow Home | Radio Towers (WCOP) | Belmont Country Club | Metropolitan State Hospital | Lawrence Sch | Duck Pond | MC LEAN HOSPITAL | STATE SCHOOL | Cedar Hill Camp | Owl Hill | Beaver | Waverley | Butler Sch | Warren Sch | Playground | Kendall Sch | Burbank Sch | Jr High Sch | St Joseph Sch | Town Hall | Fire Sta | Winn Brook Sch | Playgrounds | Little River | Russell Field | High Sch | Drive-in Theater | Shopping Center | Notre Dame High Sch | St Johns High Sch | Fitzgerald Sch | City Infirmary | Radio Tower | St Peters Field | Playground | Callahan Playground | Radcliffe College | Observatory | St Peters Sch | Kingsley Park | Filtration Plant | Fresh Pond | Sullivan Sch | Buckingham Sch | Lowell Sch | Longfellow Home | Library | Lowell Park | Russell Sch | Playstead Park | Gleason Sch | High Sch | Hobbs Jr High Sch | West Medford | St Raphael Sch | Mt Pleasant Cem | Hurley Sch | Symmes Hospital | St Jeans Sch | Locke Sch | Peirce Sch | Stratton Sch | Playground | Arlington Reservoir 138 | Mill | Pleasant | Maple | Winter | Pond | Radio Tower | Dalin Sch | Fire Sta | Park | Brackett Sch | Menotomy Rocks Park | Parmenter Sch | SPY POND Field | Townhall | Industrial Arts Jr High Sch | High Sch | Fire Sta | St Agnes Sch | Arlington | Thomson Sch | Dibby Field | Jr High Sch East | Crosby Sch | St Pauls Sch | Cutler | Hardy Sch | East Arlington | Immaculate Conception | Matignon High Sch | Wyman Sch | Mystic Sch | Lincoln Sch | High Sch | St Marys Sch | Wedgemere Sta | Mystic Sch | Woodlawn Cem | Wedge Pd | Judkins Pond | Library | McCall Jr High Sch | Abbotsford | Gravel Pit | Mishawum | Lowell St | Wyman St | Park | Fire Sta | Lowell St | Lexington | Cambridge | Middlesex | Stone Bldg | Meadow Rd | Long Meadow | Mountain | Burlington Mall Rd | Bedford | Blanchard Rd | Canberra | Dutile | Bk | Fowle | Brook | Horn Pond | Woburn Res | Shaker Glen | Vine | Sandy | Brook | Butterfield Pond | Gravel Pit | Whispering Hill | Bannon Hill | Greenleaf Mtn | Winn Hill | Wynnmere | Rag Rock Hill | Cummingsville | Blueberry Mtn | Whittemore Pond | Walnut Hill | Horn Pond Mtn | Shaker Glen | Shakerhill | Robinson Hill | Granny Hill | Belfry Hill | Munroe Hill | Loring Hill | Lexington Res | Mt Independence | Mt Ephraim | Mt Gilboa | East Lexington | Arlington Heights | Whipple Hill | Mt Pisgah | Andrews Hill | Turkey Hill | Great Meadows | Hardys Pond | Wellington Hill | Belmont Hill | Meetinghouse Hill | Lyman Pond | Fresh Pond | Little Pond | Claypit Pond | Spy Pond | Mystic Lake | Upper Mystic Lake | Lower Mystic Lake | Horn Pond | Jerrys Pond | Brooks Pond | Judkins Pond | Waban Res

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	3500
12000	3000
11000	2500
10000	2000
9000	1500
8000	1000
7000	900
6000	800
5000	700
4000	600
3000	500
2000	400
1000	300
0	200
	100
	0

Feet	Meters
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1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

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MN GN 15° 267 MILS 1°29′ 26 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route | U. S. Route | State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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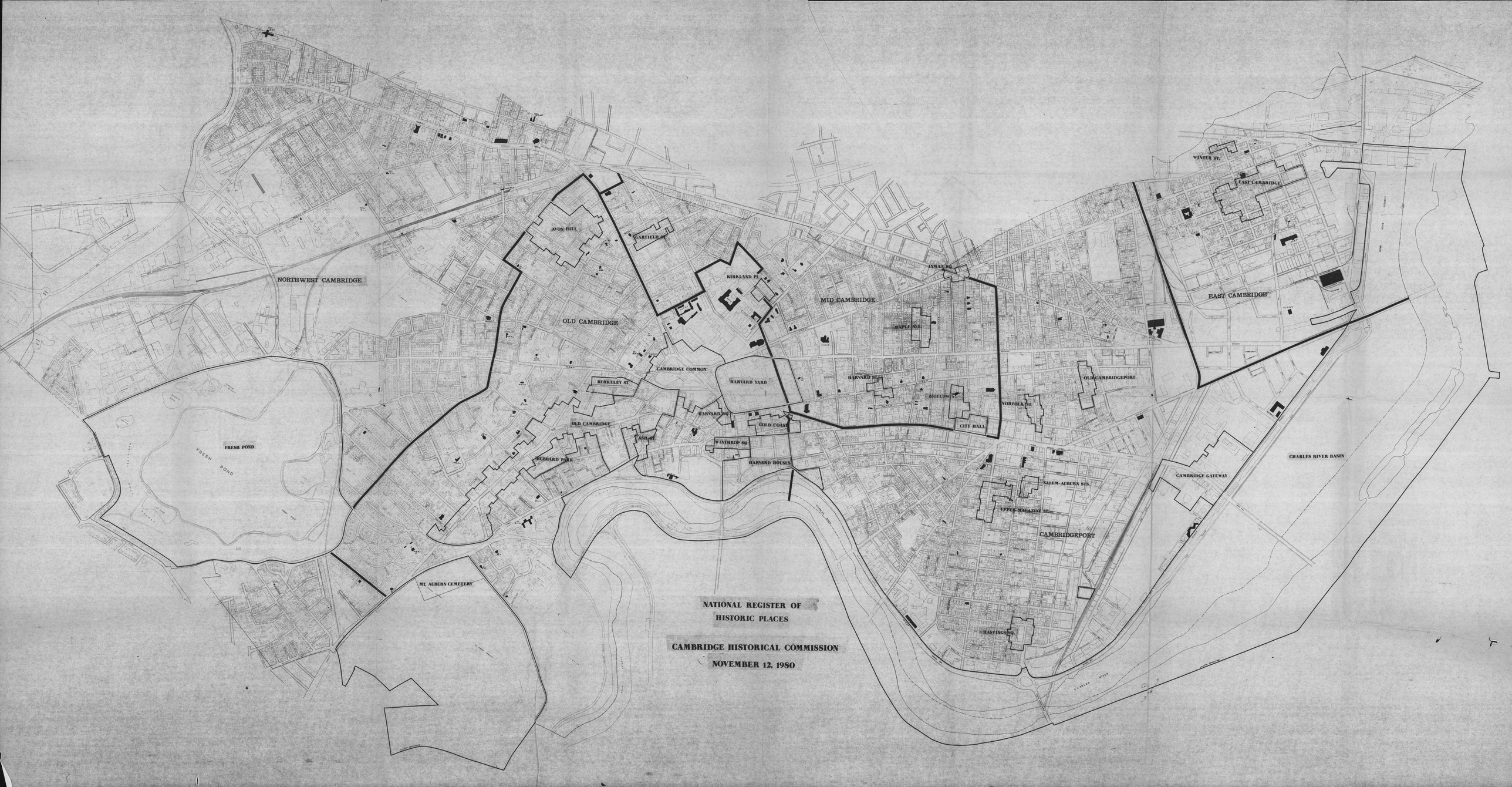
LEXINGTON, MASS.
N4222.5—W7107.5/7.5

1971

AMS 6768 I NW—SERIES V814

• INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

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NORTHWEST CAMBRIDGE
OLD CAMBRIDGE
MID CAMBRIDGE
EAST CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGEPORT
AVON HILL
GARFIELD ST.
KIRKLAND PL.
INMAN SQ.
WINTER ST.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
MAPLE AVE.
CAMBRIDGE COMMON
HARVARD YARD
HARVARD SQ.
BERKELEY ST.
OLD CAMBRIDGE
ASH ST.
GOLD COAST
WINTHROP SQ.
HARVARD HOUSES
HUBBARD PARK
HARVARD ST.
BIGELOW ST.
NORFOLK ST.
OLD CAMBRIDGEPORT
CITY HALL
SALEM-AUBURN STS.
UPTON-MAGAZINE ST.
HASTINGS SQ.
CAMBRIDGE GATEWAY
CHARLES RIVER BASIN
FRESH POND
MT. AUBURN CEMETERY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
NOVEMBER 12, 1980

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1980
NATIONAL
REGISTER

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

8 September 1980

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary of State
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Attention: Patricia L. Weslowski
State Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

Re: Nominations to National Register of Historic Places.

We are in receipt of your letters of August 5 and August 12, 1980 setting forth the Harvard buildings and the districts including Harvard buildings which are proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Harvard enthusiastically and wholeheartedly supports the principles underlying the National Register and the preservation of historically significant structures and areas. However, the number and extent of the proposed nominations is of the utmost concern to us here at Harvard since, as you may be aware, many of Harvard's undertakings involve some federal funding, licensing, or other approval action which would involve Section 106 review to determine their effect on listed properties. For this reason, we attempted to work informally and met on several occasions with the Cambridge Historical Commission to discuss our conviction that many, if not most, of the proposed nominations do not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register or, to the extent they do, they do so in only limited aspects. The list of properties now to be considered by the State Review Board for nomination includes Palfrey House and Greenleaf House, two properties which the Cambridge Historical Commission had deleted from their list of proposed nominations.

Harvard is strongly opposed to the listing of certain of the properties which are proposed for nomination and is anxious that there be a detailed statement of the criteria which are the basis for the listing of any properties which are ultimately listed.

Accordingly, Harvard requests additional time to prepare written comments with respect to each of the proposed listings. These comments are already in preparation and we would hope to have them available for your review in the very near future. We appreciate any consideration you can give to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration

JBW/lbl

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

September 12, 1980

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary of State
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Attention: Patricia L. Weslowski
State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Nominations to National Register
of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

Please accept my apologies for my late arrival at yesterday's meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. As I mentioned, I had been trying to reach you by telephone to discuss the substance of the letter to you from Mr. Wyatt, Vice President for Administration, dated September 8, 1980, which I delivered to you yesterday and of which I enclose another copy. It was only when I pressed to be put in touch with you prior to the meeting that I was advised that it was in progress.

As I understand it, the Commission voted all of the Cambridge properties proposed for listing to be eligible, subject to the agreement to reconsider certain of the proposed listings at the next meeting to be held October 8. In this connection, I understand that on motion of the Cambridge Historical Commission it was agreed to reconsider the proposed listing of Palfrey House and Greenleaf House (owned by Radcliffe). This is gratifying since, as you know, we had successfully convinced the Cambridge Historical Commission that these properties do not meet the criteria for listing and since your notice dated August 8 with respect to these two properties is the only one which specified that Harvard's comments were due by September 10 (although it specified no time). When we called to inquire as to the reason that there was no similar date in the notice dated August 5 with respect to the balance of the Harvard properties proposed for listing, we were informed that no date was specified because of the great number of properties involved. This, of course, comports with the view set forth in Mr. Wyatt's letter that more time is necessary for us to be able to comment reasonably upon the proposed listings.

Eighth Floor • 1350 Massachusetts Avenue • Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

As we discussed yesterday and as Mr. Wyatt's letter makes clear, Harvard is working to develop detailed comments with respect to the proposed listings of its properties. It is our intention to submit these to you on or before October 6 and to attend the October 8 meeting at which we would ask that there be consideration, or in the case of Palfrey and Greenleaf houses, reconsideration, of the proposed listings.

Again, I regret not having been present during most of yesterday's meeting; I hope I have not created any undue inconvenience for you.

Very truly yours,

Supratik Bose

Supratik Bose
Manager, Long Range
Planning and Research

1734 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Ma. 02138

September 18, 1980

Mr. Gerry Rogers, Keeper,
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
440 G Street NW, Washington D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Referring to our letter in August to the Massachusetts Historical Commission regarding our residence situated at 1734 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Massachusetts, being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, we wish to repeat that we do not wish our home to be nominated and ask you to kindly withdraw our names and home from any application.

Thanking youm we are

Sincerely,

Cornelius P. Cronin

CORNELIUS P. CRONIN

Sarah B. Cronin

SARAH B. CRONIN

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
SEP 23 1980
DATE REC'D
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN
INITIALS

EATON'S
CORRASABLE
BOND
U.S.A.
BERKSHIRE
COTTON FIBER CONTENT

7 Brown St, Cambridge, Ma 02138
Sept 22, 1980

Mr Jerry Rogers, Keeper
National Registr of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Servce
440 G. St. NW
Washington, DC, 20243

Dear Mr Rogers:

In response to a letter from Patricia L. Weslowski dated Sept 16, 1980, I called to her attention my letter to the commission dated Sept 10th in which I said I do not wish 7 Brown St, Cambridge to be put on the National Registr. It is already in a Historic District and does not need to be further protected.

The Cambridge Historic Commission of which I am a member knows my feelings on this matter so please remove 7 Brown St from the list of houses being considered

Thank you very much Please acknowledge

Sincerely

Dwight H. Andrews

Copies - Mrs Weslowski
Mr Sullivan - Camb Hist Com.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE REC'D SEP 26 1980
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
NOTIFICATION SENT
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN
INITIALS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

JOE B. WYATT
Vice President for Administration

MASSACHUSETTS HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

October 6, 1980

Ms. Patricia Weslowski
State Historical Preservation Officer
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

RE: Proposed Nominations of Harvard Properties
for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

I understand from your recent letter and from Mr. Bose's reports of his telephone calls with your office, that, except for reconsideration of the nominations of Palfrey House (and Greenleaf House), the Commission does not intend to reconsider at its October 8 meeting its September 10 votes to nominate an extensive list of Harvard buildings and districts for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This is regrettable, since it is Harvard's position that these properties have not been accorded even an adequate original consideration. They were voted by the Commission for nomination after a fatally defective notice, without even the benefit of Harvard's written comments to the Cambridge Historical Commission (much less any reasonable opportunity for Harvard to amplify upon more comments) and based upon nomination forms which lack any indication of the aspects in which each proposed listing supposedly meets the applicable criteria for listing, a lack which makes responsible comment virtually impossible.

While we are encouraged by your expressed willingness to continue to entertain Harvard's comments with a view toward refining the nomination forms before they go to federal authorities, we were surprised and disappointed to learn that the Cambridge Historical Commission had not provided you with copies of the written materials Harvard submitted to them. We had anticipated, based on Mr. Sullivan's letter to Mr. Goyette of April 3, 1980, that the eventual nomination forms would at least specify the basis for each listing and perhaps even identify the aspects of each property that are not material to the listing and which therefore would not be subject to Section 106 review in connection with any federally funded as permitted activity.

After our initial effort to prepare comments upon the proposed listing, we remain convinced that many of them do not meet the applicable criteria for listing. More importantly, however, we have become aware of the awesome scope of this undertaking, which involves the application of extremely vague, broad and subjective criteria to over 43 acres of urban land and over 60 buildings without benefit of any indication of how your Commission thinks they apply. We are prepared to engage a small group of notable and qualified scholars and researchers to assist us in developing the kind of comments this worthy and complex endeavor deserves. However, before we commit the substantial time and money which will be involved, we would like to be assured that your deliberations will include a consideration of the comments which result.

To illustrate our conviction that many of the proposed nominations do not fulfill the requisite criteria for listing, we have prepared the enclosed photographic essay, using as examples the proposed extension of the Harvard Yard National Register District and the proposed listing of the Keen House at 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue. To be eligible for listing under the criteria, districts, sites, buildings and structures must ". . . possess integrity of location, design, setting materials, workmanship, feeling and association . . . ." The enclosed photographs and commentary amply illustrate that the area of the proposed extension to the Harvard Yard District and the Keen House as related to its surroundings are totally devoid of any such "integrity".

In the case of the proposed extension district, the nomination papers themselves belie the requisite "integrity" when they acknowledge, for instance, that Corbusier's Carpenter Center ". . . stands out dramatically from its neighbors, . . ." More importantly, perhaps, the forms specify that the boundaries of the extension district were ". . . drawn to those areas which, in addition to the currently designated sections of Harvard Yard, form the core of the Harvard Campus." Indeed, unless the criteria are considered met by the unwelcome flattery that anything physically near the center of the Harvard campus is eligible for listing, it is clear that the listing of this entire district, which includes several buildings already listed on their individual merits, cannot be defended under the criteria. The area is not as a district associated with any ". . . events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history . . . or with any lives of persons significant to our past." And, as is demonstrated by the enclosed, the district does not ". . . embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or . . . represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." More significant, however, is the fact that a majority of the 20 buildings in the proposed district are less than 50 years old, and under criteria unless they are of "exceptional

importance," ". . . properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not [ordinarily] be considered eligible for the National Register." It is difficult to discern how the proposed extension district can be said to meet the criteria.

Similarly, with regard to the Keen House, unless the mere fact of age qualifies a property for governmental preservation, there is no apparent justification for the nomination. The surroundings are not supportive of the design of this building, and the period and style of architecture are not rare in this area.

Very truly yours,

Joe B. Wyatt

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration

Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

November 7, 1980

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of State
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Attention: Ms. Patricia Weslowski

Re: Proposed Nominations of Harvard Properties to the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

We find it necessary to impress upon the Commissioners again our dissatisfaction with the process with which the Commission has to date addressed the proposed Cambridge "multiple resource" nominations, which include over 60 buildings and 40 acres of land owned by Harvard, to the National Register of Historic Places. Despite earnest requests by our representatives, the Commission has proceeded with what we can only characterize as unseemly and inexplicable haste and decided to vote all of the proposed listings, including those of Harvard properties, to be eligible; this has been done apparently without meaningful independent staff work by the Commission, without giving Harvard the required notices or reasonable opportunity to comment, and, until last week, without even so much as paying lip service to the applicable criteria for listing.

It is important to understand as an initial matter that our concerns derive not from any lack of sympathy with the cause of historic preservation, but rather from the desire, in view of the unique impact of National Register listings upon non-profit educational institutions such as Harvard, to ensure that any properties ultimately listed are worthy under the applicable criteria. As our counsel made clear in his presentation at your October 8 meeting, virtually every significant undertaking by a college or university is directly or indirectly dependent upon approval of, or some form of funding or subsidy from, a federal agency. And since no such undertaking can be finally approved by the responsible federal official until after a so-called Section 106 review by state and in some cases federal authorities to determine its effect on any listed property, the impact upon Harvard of listings of properties as numerous and extensive as

those proposed would be considerable. We cannot rely upon assurances that it is not the intention of these listings to thwart future Harvard undertakings; one need only recall relatively recent controversies, such as the Harvard proposal to undertake recombinant DNA research (which last month produced a Nobel Prize winner), to realize the impossibility of anticipating the future undertakings which third party opponents might effectively delay (and thereby even prevent) with arguments that they adversely affect listed properties. Accordingly, it is of the utmost concern to us that, especially where nothing is to be lost to the objectives of the Commission or of the National Historic Preservation Act, none of our properties be listed until it can be demonstrated, after we have been accorded the procedural rights required by law and basic fairness, that each of the properties meets the applicable criteria for listing.

By contrast to the risk of irreparable harm to our interests which the headlong rush to nominate all of these properties presents, it should be pointed out that no risk to the Commission's interests or those of the National Historic Preservation Act would result if the Commission were to except Harvard's properties from its approval of the balance of the multiple resource nomination, correct the procedural defects in the process to date as it relates to Harvard, redo the nomination forms and provide us with the reasonable opportunity to comment. As a tax exempt institution, Harvard is not directly impacted by the tax disincentives and incentives which would otherwise be applicable to owners whose properties are listed. In this connection we were surprised to be asked by the Commission whether, in return for its agreement to provide Harvard with time to evaluate the proposed listings, Harvard would stipulate that nothing would be done in the interim to alter any of its properties proposed for the nomination. To ask this stipulation is to misunderstand the effect of listing on the National Register, which, of course, would not restrict Harvard's use of any property unless a federal permit or funding were involved. It does happen that Cambridge has in effect an ordinance which requires its Building Department to obtain an evaluation of the historical significance of any building more than 50 years old before a demolition permit can be obtained and authorizes a six-month moratorium on the issuance of such a permit for any building deemed historic. Most important, though, for these purposes is the fact that the Section 106

review process applies to properties eligible for listing as well as to those listed, such that with one exception the legal requirements would be precisely the same if none of Harvard's properties had ever been nominated as they will be if all of them that were ultimately listed. The exception is that as to any property which has not been listed, Harvard is not foreclosed from ultimately making the case that the property does not meet the criteria for listing and, even if it does, that the aspects in which it does are not affected by the proposed federal undertaking then at issue. If the Commission persists in pushing for the multiple listings now, Harvard should be afforded the opportunity to make this case now with respect to each of its properties, but the inadequacies of notice and in the nomination forms themselves have effectively precluded our doing so.

As we understand it, the Commission's disposition, as indicated at the October 8 meeting, is to vote all of the properties and districts covered by the Cambridge multiple resource nomination to be eligible for listing to the National Register, subject only to the Commission's commitment to direct its staff to cooperate with Harvard and the other affected educational institutions to correct any errors in the nomination forms and to add to the forms lists of "contributing factors" which were the basis for each nomination. In our view, this represents an unacceptable inversion of the process which is contemplated by the applicable regulations. Furthermore, since the determination of effect in a Section 106 review is required to be made in terms of the reasons why a specific property was listed, it is important for the nomination forms to identify with reasonable particularity the aspects which the Commission thinks qualify each property or district for listing. The nomination forms before the Commission at its September 10 and October 8 meetings represented nothing more than retypings of those prepared by the Cambridge Historical Commission and did not even represent a superficial attempt to relate any of the properties to the criteria.

The Commission's letter of notice to Harvard (for all but Palfrey House) did not even specify the date, much less a time, for the original September 10 meeting of the Commission. The Commission nevertheless voted all of Harvard's properties eligible at that meeting. Unbelievably, the Commission

originally took the position (and, we are now told, again takes the position despite assurances to the contrary at the October 8 meeting) that the vote was final only as to Harvard because our representatives, for lack of any time for the meeting specified in the notice, arrived at the meeting after the vote was taken and too late to object to the notice defect, while all of those educational institutions who were represented despite the notice problem and which objected to the notice were granted reconsideration on that basis.

Notice questions aside, the Commission's rush to vote the subject properties eligible first and tell us why later is simply unacceptable. To ask Harvard to be prepared to comment responsibly upon the nominations of over 60 buildings and 40 acres of its properties within less than one month after receipt of the "notice" was itself unreasonable. Further, to ask us to do so based upon nomination forms which did not state which of the broad and subjective listing criteria the Commission thought applicable to each property was to improperly shift the burden of proof to us and to ask us to prove an impossible negative.

The forms also lacked the express designations of non-contributing factors which we had been promised, in writing, by the Cambridge Historical Commission. If, as the Commission seems to assume, all of the properties meet the criteria for listing, that lack may be inconsequential, at least to the fact of listing. But we do not, at least based upon our initial review, agree that all of them do. And, if the Commission persists in its present approach, Harvard will be forever foreclosed from arguing that they do not. The Commission's assumption that these properties meet the criteria is apparently in deference to the proposal of the Cambridge Historical Commission that they be nominated. Yet this deference was strangely absent when it came to the Commission's September 10 vote that Palfrey House is eligible despite the recommendation of the Cambridge Historical Commission that it be withdrawn from consideration for nomination. Now the Commission's staff has, thankfully, reversed itself again and suggested that Palfrey House is not eligible. We are now asking nothing more than the opportunity to do with respect to the other Harvard properties proposed for listing the same as has been done between September 10 and today with respect to Palfrey House.

In sum, the Commission's intention to vote the nominations and then determine the contributing factors reverses the appropriate process and fails to pass muster under the applicable regulations. This is so because the property owner is effectively deprived of the right to a reasonable opportunity to comment upon the proposed listing and because the nomination forms would provide inadequate basis for an ultimate Section 106 review. We recognize, of course, that the determination of eligibility is the Commission's to make, at lest initially, and assume the good faith of the Commission and its staff. We ask only that the Commission recognize our good faith when we ask that we be provided with nomination forms which set forth the contributing factors and the listing criteria they are thought to fulfill and with adequate time to engage a panel of qualified experts to comment as promptly as practicable upon them all. It is no answer to say that we can still direct our comments to the federal authorities, both because that is what we were told by the Cambridge Historical Commission regarding the proceedings before your Commission, and because we are advised by counsel that in the absence of a satisfactory resolution of these problems at the November 12 meeting of the Commission, Harvard may need to file an action under the state Administrative Procedure Act shortly after any final action by the Commission if it intends to challenge the procedure by which its properties have been nominated. We would welcome the opportunity to have our counsel consult with yours on this question.

For the convenience of the Commissioners, we are enclosing copies of our earlier correspondence in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Joe B. Wyatt/mc

Joe B. Wyatt

JBW/mc
enclosures
cc: MHC Commissioners
S. Lindsay
S. Bose

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

November 13, 1980

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1980
NATIONAL REGISTER

Mr. Jerry Rogers,
Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
440 G Street, NW
Washington DC 20243

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed is a multiple resource nomination for the City of Cambridge. This is based on the intensive survey work begun in 1964 and published in the five volume "Architectural History of Cambridge". It is the result of an additional one and one half years of evaluation and application of the National Register criteria by the Cambridge Historical Commission members, staff and a consultant architectural historian. The criteria were applied according to the standards of the five areas defined by the survey (East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Mid-Cambridge, Old Cambridge, and Northwest Cambridge) as the character of each is very different.

The nomination consists of an overview description and statement of significance as well as inventory forms for 143 individual buildings and 27 districts. All in all, over 850 structures in a city with a population of 150,000 are included. Additionally, there is a large scale map of the city showing the dispersal of resources, a historic map series and an index. If other materials are required for your staff to complete their review, they sould contact Charles Sullivan, Executive Director, Cambridge Historical Commission.

All of the properties have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and the form has been signed by the SHPO.

Sincerely,
Candace Jenkins
Candace Jenkins
Registration Director

CJ/mt
encls.

"A"

ROPES & GRAY
225 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON 02110

CABLE ADDRESS ROPGRALOR
TELEX NUMBER 94-0519

AREA CODE 617 423-6600

December 16, 1980

Mr. Patrick Andrus
Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
U.S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Andrus:

This letter and the accompanying enclosures are submitted on behalf of our client, Harvard University ("Harvard") under the authority of 36 CFR 1202.13(a) which invites submission of written comments to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service within fifteen (15) days of a Federal Register announcement concerning state nominations of property to the National Register.

On December 2, 1980, at 45 FR 79914 - 79915, it was announced that the state of Massachusetts had nominated certain properties for listing in the National Register, including some sixty (60) properties consisting of about forty (40) acres of land under the ownership of Harvard. Harvard has not only consistently opposed the procedure employed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (the "Commission") in making these nominations, but also contends that the entire procedural and substantive framework for nominating and listing properties in the National Register has serious infirmities, including defects of constitutional dimensions. Accordingly, Harvard has filed the attached Complaint against the Secretary of State of Massachusetts and against the Commission, and intends to pursue remedies in federal court if the state nominations in their present form are approved by your office.

The enclosed Complaint sets forth Harvard's principal objections to the action of the Commission in making the aforementioned nominations. Also enclosed with this letter is correspondence from representatives of Harvard to the Commission. This correspondence will serve to elaborate Harvard's objections to the nomination process. Furthermore, the recent case of The Historic Green Springs, Inc. v. Bergland et al, Civil No. 77-0230-R (E.D. Va., August 11, 1980)

will illumine the nature of Harvard's objections to the process of nomination and listing of properties in the National Register, as that process is presently constituted. This case involved a challenge to designations of National Landmarks under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq. Harvard contends that many of the infirmities found by the Green Springs court in the Landmarks designation process are also found in the process of nomination and listing of properties in the National Register.

As is evident from the enclosed correspondence between Harvard and the Commission, Harvard wholeheartedly supports the goal of historic preservation, and is willing to cooperate in an effort to identify Harvard-owned properties which are truly worthy of listing in the National Register. Harvard asks, however, that this effort be conducted in reasonable fashion by allowing affected property owners sufficient time to comment on proposed nominations, especially where as here there is a large number of properties under single ownership; by requiring the responsible agencies to employ more specific criteria and to make more specific and extensive findings regarding the properties; by giving property owners a reasonable opportunity to respond to these findings; and by providing a mechanism whereby these findings may reasonably, fully and fairly be reviewed.

It seems especially unwise to proceed with the process of nominating and listing of the Harvard properties currently set in motion in view of the recent enactment of the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (H.R. 5496). It is our understanding that these Amendments were to have been signed by the President on Friday, December 12, 1980. As we read the Amendments, property not listed as of the date of enactment of these Amendments would be subject to the "owner-consent" and appeal provisions contained in the amended version of Section 101(a)(1)(B)(5) and (6). See Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted to accompany H.R. 5496, page 28.

We remain ready and willing to meet with you personally to discuss the issues raised by this letter and the accompanying enclosures and also with the attorney who we understand will shortly be reviewing the legal aspects of the nominations

It is our view that all the pending Harvard nominations should be rejected or withdrawn and that a new process incorporating the features referred to in this letter and the accompanying enclosures should be instituted. In the alternative, we request that you give us a substantial extension of time which would permit Harvard to conduct a study of its nominated properties with a view toward making a meaningful contribution to the historic preservation effort in Massachusetts.

Yours truly,

Paul B. Galvani

PBG:jaf
Enclosures

FEDERAL EXPRESS

bcc: Messrs. Moore, Pike, Lindsay, Steiner, Fardella, Wyatt, and Schmitt

NOTARIZED STATEMENT CERTIFYING OWNERSHIP
OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES AND RECORDING
OBJECTIONS TO NOMINATIONS THEREOF

I, Joe B. Wyatt, now depose and say as follows:

1. I am Vice President for Administration of Harvard University, and am authorized to make this Statement on behalf of President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 60.6(g) (46 FR 56190, November 16, 1981), pertaining to the registering of objections to nominations of privately-owned properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. I certify that Harvard is the sole owner of the properties which are listed in "A" attached hereto ("the properties"). I am informed and believe that the properties are those properties which were nominated either individually or as part or parts of districts for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in late 1980, and with respect to which Harvard has been notified pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 60.6(h) of its right to concur in or object to such listing.

3. Harvard wishes to register its objections to the nominations for listing in the National Register with

respect to each and every of the properties, whether these properties be nominated individually or as part or parts of nominated districts.

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for
Administration
Harvard University

Signed and sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1982.

Marie Cabral
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Jan. 31, 1986

The following buildings are being nominated individually:

1. 1 Francis Avenue
2. 21 Kirkland Street
3. 38 Kirkland Street
4. 34 Kirkland Street
5. 61 Kirkland Street
6. 16 Prescott Street
7. 18 Prescott Street
8. 1587 Massachusetts Avenue
9. 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue
10. 19 Francis Avenue
11. 95 Irving Street
12. Divinity Hall
13. University Museum
14. 25 Divinity/Kirkland Sts. (Busch-Reisinger)
15. 10-26 Everett St. (Harvard Grad. Center)
16. Shady Hill Estate
17. 1304 Massachusetts Avenue
18. 17 South Street
19. 69 Dunster Street
20. Harvard Observatory.

The following buildings are located within nominated National Register Districts:

1. Garfield St. National Register District:

20 Garfield Street	44 Garfield Street
34 Garfield Street	54 Garfield Street
36 Garfield Street	58 Garfield Street

2. Kirkland Pl. Natonal Register District:

9 Kirkland Place	13 Kirkland Place
11 Kirkland Place	

3. Maple Ave. National Register District:

12 Maple Avenue	14 Maple Avenue

4. Cambridge Common National Register District:

10-12 Farwell Place	14-16 Farwell Place

5. Gold Coast National Register District:

9-11 Bow Street
13-29 Bow Street
35-45 Bow Street
22 Plympton Street
10 Linden Street
47-57 Bow Street
63 Bow Street
44 Bow Street
30-42 Bow Street

6. Old Cambridge National Register District:

Longfellow Hall (13 Appian Way)

"B"

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Superior Court

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, PLAINTIFF v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS AND THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, DEFENDANTS	CIVIL ACTION NO.

COMPLAINT

Introduction

1. This is an action in which President and Fellows of Harvard College seeks a judgment determining that final action taken by the Massachusetts Historical Commission with respect to some sixty (60) properties consisting of some forty (40) acres of land owned by Harvard in various parts of Cambridge is invalid as being in violation of the federal and state constitutions as well as applicable statutes and regulations. The Massachusetts Historical Commission, a division of the Office of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, is empowered under G.L. c. 9, § 27B to administer in Massachusetts the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470 (the "1966 Act"),

under which properties which are "significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture" are nominated to and listed in the National Register. 36 CFR 60.2(a) (1979), redesignated as 36 CFR 1202(a) (1980). Specifically, the 1966 Act was designed to "[provide] a means for States to nominate properties of state and local significance" to the National Register. The 1966 Act and regulations promulgated thereunder at 36 CFR 61 (1979), redesignated as 36 CFR 1201 (1980) specifically authorize and direct the states to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer who, among other duties, is empowered to organize a state historic preservation office and to assemble a professional staff to assist that office. The Massachusetts Historical Commission is the state historic preservation office in Massachusetts, and among its duties is the nomination of properties of state and local significance for listing by the Department of Interior in the National Register.

2. One consequence of listing property in the National Register is that such property is automatically subject to a "Section 106 review" under 16 U.S.C. 470f in connection with any federally assisted or federally regulated undertaking which might have an effect on such property. This review, which is conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth at 36 CFR 800, is designed to ensure that the federal agency or agencies involved in the proposed undertaking have

consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an assemblage of heads of various federal agencies, and the State Historic Preservation Officer, in order to consider whether or not the proposed undertaking will have an effect on those aspects of the property which made it eligible for listing in the National Register. This review process is quite extensive and often results in delay and sometimes even abandonment of the proposed undertaking. Many Harvard undertakings involve federal permits, approvals, grants, or subsidies. Thus, if virtually all Harvard properties were listed in the National Register, as would be the case if the nominated properties at issue in this action are listed, each of such undertakings could require a Section 106 review.

Parties

3. President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") is a charitable corporation existing under the laws and constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This corporation is an institution of undergraduate and graduate education and research whose principal location is in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

4. The Secretary of State for The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Michael Joseph Connolly ("Secretary of State") is the individual who administers the Office of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, a cabinet-level

department of the Commonwealth. Pursuant to G.L. c. 9, § 26, the Secretary of State or his designate is Chairman of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The Office of the Secretary of State is located in Boston, Massachusetts.

5. The Massachusetts Historical Commission (the "Commission") is a division of the Office of the Secretary of State and is the state agency in charge of administering the 1966 Act in the Commonwealth pursuant to G.L. c. 9, §27B. The Commission is also responsible for administering other historic preservation programs which have their origin in state law. The Commission comprises a group of individuals who are designated or appointed as provided in G.L. c. 9, § 26, and is assisted in its work by a paid professional staff whose executive director is Patricia Weslowski, who also on information and belief functions as the State Historic Preservation Officer for Massachusetts. On information and belief, the Commission functions as the State Review Board referred to at 36 CFR 61.2 and 61.4 (1979), redesignated as 36 CFR 1201.2 and 1201.4 (1980) and is charged with the responsibility of making nominations to the National Register. The Commission is located in Boston, Massachusetts.

Factual Allegations

6. On August 11, 1980, Harvard received from the Commission a notice (a copy of which is attached hereto as

Exhibit A) with an attached schedule indicating that some sixty (60) Harvard-owned properties (the "Properties"), consisting of about forty (40) acres of land in various parts of Cambridge would be considered for nomination to the National Register by the State Review Board at a future meeting of that Board. This notice failed to state a date, time, or place for the State Review Board meeting.

7. On August 12, 1980 Harvard received from the Commission a second notice (a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B) which identified an additional Harvard property (i.e., not included in the notice received on August 11, 1980) which would be considered for nomination by the State Review Board. This latter notice stated that the State Review Board meeting with respect to the proposed nomination of the aforementioned additional property would take place on September 10, 1980. However, no time or place was specified for the meeting.

8. Upon inquiry, Harvard was initially led by the Commission to believe that the initial notice referred to as Exhibit A in paragraph six above specified no meeting date because of the large number of properties encompassed by this notice, and that Harvard was not expected to submit written comments on these proposed nominations by September 10, 1980. Only sometime later, and less than thirty (30) days before September 10, 1980, did Harvard learn that all of its properties proposed for nomination, including the

Properties identified previously in paragraph 6, were to be considered at the September 10,1980 meeting.

9. On September 10,1980, the State Review Board nominated the Properties for listing in the National Register without the presence of a representative from Harvard. Despite telephone calls to the office of the executive director of the Commission on the morning of September 10, 1980 to determine the time and place of the meeting, Harvard representatives learned that the meeting was in progress only after the vote was taken. Harvard representatives subsequently arrived at the meeting and requested that it be given more time to comment on the proposed nominations before any action was taken on them by the State Review Board.

10. On information and belief, Harvard states that at the September 10, 1980 State Review Board meeting several other Cambridge educational institutions, who like Harvard had received notice of proposed nominations of large numbers of their properties in the manner described in paragraph 6 above, moved that the nominations of their properties be reconsidered by the State Review Board at some later date, on the grounds among others that these institutions had received inadequate notice of the proposed nominations. The Commission granted these motions, but denied Harvard's request, based on the same or similar grounds, that the votes with respect to the Properties be reconsidered.

11. Harvard repeatedly stated its objections to the actions of the Commission with respect to the Properties, and made repeated requests to the Commission that its votes be reconsidered, on the grounds among others that Harvard had received inadequate notice of the proposed nominations, and that the lack of notice, coupled with the inadequacy of nomination forms used by the Commission denied Harvard a reasonable opportunity to respond to the proposed nominations. At the October 8, 1980 State Review Board meeting Harvard was led to believe that the Board would reconsider the nomination of the Properties, but later learned at the State Review Board meeting of November 12, 1980 that such reconsideration would not take place.

12. Harvard states on information and belief that the Commission officially sent the nominations of the Properties to the Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service in Washington, D.C. on November 14, 1980.

13. Harvard states on information and belief that nominations received from the various states are, in the vast majority of situations, approved by the Keeper of the National Register, as officially recognized by the Department of Interior at 36 CFR 60.12(c) (1979), redesignated and superseded by 36 CFR 1202.12(c) (1980).

14. Listing of the Harvard properties in the National Register constitutes a substantial interference with the

property rights of Harvard, as set forth without limitation in paragraph 2.

15. Included with the nominations submitted by the Commission to the Keeper of the National Register, is a form which contains a statement, to be signed by a representative of the Commission, certifying that the Commission complied with all procedural and substantive regulations applicable to the nomination process. In fact, the Commission acted in disregard of these procedural and substantive regulations throughout the course of its action on the Properties.

16. As set forth in paragraphs 6 through 8 above, the Commission failed to give Harvard notice as required by 36 CFR 1202.12(c) and (d). This failure was not only in violation of applicable regulations, but of Harvard's due process rights under the federal and state constitutions.

17. Even if notice had been in compliance with applicable regulations, these regulations on their face and especially as applied to the nomination of the Properties, deny Harvard's due process rights under the federal and state constitutions by failing to provide Harvard a reasonable opportunity to comment on and respond to the proposed nominations of its properties.

18. The nomination procedure employed by the Commission further violated Harvard's due process rights by failing to allow Harvard to question State Review Board members on the record regarding the issues raised by the proposed

nominations, by failing to require a detailed study and review of each property proposed for nomination, and by failing to require the Commission to make a full statement of the reasons and ways in which each property meets the criteria for listing in the National Register, and which of the criteria are applicable to particular properties.

19. The nomination procedure employed by the Commission violated Harvard's equal protection rights under the federal and state constitutions by its failure to allow reconsideration of the Properties when such reconsideration was granted with respect to the properties of other institutions in the exact same situation as was Harvard, as set forth in paragraph 10.

20. The nomination procedure employed by the Commission, and the resulting nominations of the Properties were arbitrary and capricious and constituted an abuse of discretion.

21. On information and belief, Harvard states that the nomination procedure employed by the Commission with respect to the Properties, in its haste and disregard of Harvard's rights and interests, was motivated in part by a desire to accomplish the nominations and listing before the enactment of certain amendments to the 1966 Act, which would prohibit listing of nominated property without the owner's consent. On information and belief, these amendments have subsequently been enacted by the United States Congress and

have been sent to the President of the United States for his signature.

22. The aforementioned nominations were made in disregard of applicable criteria for nomination to the National Register.

23. Even if the Commission had made use of applicable criteria in making the aforementioned nomintions, such use would have violated Harvard's due process and equal protection rights under the state and federal constitutions inasmuch as the aforementioned criteria are vague and overbroad and do not adequately confine and delimit the Commission's discretion.

24. The applicable procedural and substantive regulations are void without limitation for being in excess of statutory authority.

25. Even if its authority were properly delegated, (which Harvard does not concede) the Commission has operated in excess of such delegated authority in the manner, without limitation, set forth in this Complaint.

26. Despite repeated protests by Harvard that its rights were being violated, the Commission persisted in its course of action and made the aforementioned nominations. Thus, the plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for the violations of its rights.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays that this Court

1. declare the nominations of the sixty (60) Harvard properties invalid, null, and void for the reasons set forth above;
2. declare unconstitutional the procedural and substantive regulations applicable to the nomination process;
3. order the Secretary of State to promulgate procedural and substantive regulations applicable to the nomination process which conform to the requirements of the state Administrative Procedure Act, G.L. c. 30A, and of the federal and state constitutions;
4. award the plaintiff its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees; and
5. award such other relief as is deemed proper and just.

By its attorneys,

Paul B. Galvani
Stephen P. Lindsay
Jess T. Fardella
Ropes & Gray
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 423-6100

Dated: December 12, 1980

Middlesex Co.

Patrick Andrus
1/15/81

436

JAN 15 1981

Mr. Dwight H. Andrews
7 Brown Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you for your letter of September 22, 1980, to Jerry L. Rogers concerning the nomination of 7 Brown Street Cambridge, Massachusetts to the National Register of Historic Places. I am sorry that it has taken so long to reply.

The 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 require that the private owner or owners of nominated property, shall be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the nomination of the property or district to the National Register. If the owner or owners of any privately owned property, or a majority of the owners of properties within a historic district, object to such inclusion, such property shall not be included in the National Register.

The Department of the Interior, through the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, is currently revising the regulations governing the National Register program to reflect these amendments. The nomination of 7 Brown Street will not be reviewed until the property owners have had the opportunity to concur in or object to the nomination.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Acting Chief of Registration

cc: Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts, 02108

bcc: Associate Director for Cultural Programs
NR

FHR:P Andrus:pad:01-12-81:x6401

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

middlesex co.

Cambridge MRA Nomination

Patrick Andrus 1/15/81

JAN 22 1981

436

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius P. Cronin
1734 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Cronin:

Thank you for your letter of September 18, 1980, concerning the nomination of 1734 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the National Register of Historic Places. I am sorry that it has taken so long to reply.

The 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 require that the private owner or owners of nominated property shall be given the opportunity to concur in, or object to, the nomination of the property or district to the National Register. If the owner or owners of any privately owned property, or a majority of the owners of properties within a historic district, object to such inclusion, such property shall not be included in the National Register.

The Department of the Interior, through the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, is currently revising the regulations governing the National Register program to reflect these amendments. The nomination of 1734 Massachusetts Avenue will not be reviewed until the property owners have had the opportunity to concur in, or object to, the nomination.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Acting Chief of Registration

cc: Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski, SHPO, Boston, MA 02108) w/c of inc.

bcc: NR-Reading File)
NR-Andrus)

FHR:P Andrus:mc:1/15/81:343-6401

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 9-1-81

TIME OF CALL AM PM

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☒ FROM (Name) Senator Haskell

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed) 659-2700

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Cambridge Multiple Resource nominations

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

45 FR

Dec 2 1980

Cambridge, Mass Multiple Resource Nomination, Explained that it was returned for ratification under the regulations.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL | TITLE | OFFICE

Shull

FHR-8-227
June 1978

876-8636

876-8637

2210 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

RECEIVED
DEC 24 1981
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Practice limited to Orthodontics

December 21, 1981

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary of State
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Secretary Connolly:

In reference to the proposed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places please be advised that I do not wish my property at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140 to be listed as an historic place nor to be listed in the National Register.

Please delete my name from your mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Galen, DDS

RWG/pb

MAR 3 1982

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

January 11, 1982

Mr. Ralph Galen
2210 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02140

Dear Mr. Galen:

We have received your letter stating that you do not wish the structure located at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be advised that according to the Federal regulations governing the National Register program (36 CFR 60), objections must be notarized to be valid. I refer you to page two of our December 14, 1981 letter of notification (copy enclosed) for further clarification. As stated in that letter, notarized objections must be received by January 25, 1982.

If you have further questions about what is required, please contact Candace Jenkins, Registration Director.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director

PLW/mt
encls.

PLW

DEC. 24, 1981

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1981
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Weslowski,

In reference to your letter of inquiry to owners of private properties being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, we REFUSE TO BE NOMINATED to National Register.

We would appreciate NO further correspondence on this matter.

Sincerely,

Ursula C. Cecere
Anthony E. Cecere

MAR 3 1982

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

January 11, 1982

Anthony and Ursula Cecre
7 Jonathan Lane
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Dear Anthony and Ursula:

We have received your letter stating that you do not wish your property to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Please be advised that according to the Federal regulations governing the National Register program (36CFR 60) objections must be notarized to be valid and must state the name of the property in question. I refer you to page two of our December 14, 1981 letter of notificaltion (copy enclosed) for further clarification. As stated in that letter notarized objections must be received by January 25, 1982.

If you have any further questions about what is required, please contact Candace Jenkins, Registration Director.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

PLW/mt
encls.

MAR 3 1982

CJ—

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1981
MASS. HIST. COMM.

MS. PATRICIA L. WESLOWSKI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MA. 02108.

RE YOUR COMMUNICATION DATED 14 DECEMBER 1981, IN REFERENCE TO 73 OTIS STREET CAMBRIDGE MA.(24-116).

AS THE SOLE OWNER OF 73 OTIS STREET CAMBRIDGE MA., I AM OBJECTING TO THE LISTING OF MY PROPERTY IN YOUR REGISTER AS DESCRIBED IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED COMMUNICATION.

YOURS TRULY,

Arthur M. Ferry

ARTHUR M. FERRY
73 OTIS STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MA. 02141.

Expiration date: April 22,1988
State: Massachusetts
County: Middlesex

Maria F. Cabral
Notary Public

C/AMF.

MAR 3 1982

CJ

RECEIVED

JAN - 4 1982

January 4, 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Patricia Weslowski, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts. 02108

Re: Proposed Nomination to the National Register of Historical Places:
1734 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 (175 - 68)
Old Cambridge, Massachusetts. 02138

Dear Director:

In reply to the above named subject we wish to repeat that we do not want our home to be nominated by your Commission to the National Register of Historical Places.

Sincerely

Cornelius S. Cronin
Sarah B. Cronin

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
County of Middlesex
Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 6th day of January 1982

Notary Public

INV. # B23 Fred'k Worcester House.

MAR 3 1982

GASTON SNOW & ELY BARTLETT
ONE FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

617/426-4600
TELEX: 94-0890 GASTON BSN
CABLE: GASTOW
TELECOPY 617/426-6865

WILLIAM GASTON (1844-1894)
FREDERICK E. SNOW (1886-1935)
JOSEPH B. ELY (1905-1956)
JOSEPH W. BARTLETT (1901-1960)

TWO PALO ALTO SQUARE
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94304
415/856-2400

2801 PONCE DE LEON BOULEVARD
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134
305/445-1477

GASTON SNOW BEEKMAN & BOGUE
14 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10005
212/227-8200

January 19, 1982

BY HAND

Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: 43-45 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge
(133-49) Gold Coast National
Register District

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

In accordance with the Notice dated December 14, 1981 addressed to Pi Eta Speakers Associates, there are enclosed two copies of a statement objecting to the listing of the above referenced property on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please acknowledge receipt of the foregoing on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Jeremiah J. Bresnahan, Jr.

JJB/mg
Enclosure

MAR 3 1982

PI ETA SPEAKERS ASSOCIATES

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO
16 USCA § 470a.(a)(6)
and
36 CFR § 60.6(g)

I, Robert Cleary, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That I am the duly elected President of Pi Eta Speakers Associates.

2. That Pi Eta Speakers Associates is the sole owner of the private property located at 43-45 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (the "Property").

3. That Pi Eta Speakers Associates hereby objects to the listing of the Property in The National Register of Historic Places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereby set my hand this 15th day of January, 1982.

PI ETA SPEAKERS ASSOCIATES

By Robert Cleary
Robert Cleary, President

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss: January 15, 1982

Personally appeared Robert Cleary, known to me, who made oath that the foregoing statement was true and acknowledged the foregoing statement to be his free act and deed and the free act and deed of Pi Eta Speakers Associates, before me

Thomas P. Curran
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 12-1-83

MAR 3 1982

PI ETA SPEAKERS ASSOCIATES

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO
16 USCA § 470a.(a)(6)
and
36 CFR § 60.6(g)

I, Robert Cleary, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That I am the duly elected President of Pi Eta Speakers Associates.

2. That Pi Eta Speakers Associates is the sole owner of the private property located at 43-45 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (the "Property").

3. That Pi Eta Speakers Associates hereby objects to the listing of the Property in The National Register of Historic Places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereby set my hand this 15th day of January, 1982.

PI ETA SPEAKERS ASSOCIATES

By Robert Cleary,
Robert Cleary, President

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss: January 15, 1982

Personally appeared Robert Cleary, known to me, who made oath that the foregoing statement was true and acknowledged the foregoing statement to be his free act and deed and the free act and deed of Pi Eta Speakers Associates, before me

Thomas P. Curran
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 12-1-83

MAR 3 1982

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC.
575 TECHNOLOGY SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

GERALD H. WEINSTEIN
VICE PRESIDENT-LEGAL

PHONE: (617) 876-6000
CABLE: "AMBILCO" BOSTON

January 21, 1982

Patricia L. Weslowski, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Re: 170 Portland Street (41-20) Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

Receipt is acknowledged of a notice that certain buildings constituting a portion of the Boston Woven Hose Company plant in Cambridge is under consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

American Biltrite Inc. is the corporate successor to Boston Woven Hose Company.

The property in question is presently under contract for sale to The McCourt Company, 29 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Inasmuch as the listing of this property on the National Register will have an uncertain effect upon the development of the property by The McCourt Company, we hereby object to its listing in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and the regulations contained in 36 CFR Part 60.

We wish to emphasize that although we formally object to the listing of the property on the National Register, a future buyer of the premises may wish to withdraw this objection at such time as it acquires title to the property and has more fully formulated its development plans.

Yours very truly

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC., as successor
to Boston Woven Hose Company

By _____
Gerald H. Weinstein, Vice President

Commonwealth of Massachusetts)
County of Middlesex)ss

Then personally appeared before me the above named Gerald H. Weinstein, Vice President of American Biltrite Inc., and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, this 21st day of January, 1982.

_____
Notary Public MCE: 4-1-88

MAR 3 1982

Phoenix-S K Club
72 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
495-3578

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

January 21,1982

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

ATTN: Patricia L. Weslowski

Regarding your letter of December 14, 1981, the Trustees of the Phoenix-S.K. Club Inc., wish to object and to withold their consent to listing the property located at 72 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass., in accord with the National Historical Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60.

Sincerely Yours,

Peter N. Payne
(Treasurer & Trustee)
254 Westfield Street
Dedham, Mass. 02026

1-21-82

Paul E. D'Attilio
My Commission Expires
3-26-87

MAR 3 1982

CT—

RECEIVED

JAN 25 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Jan. 22, 1982

Anthony E. Greece
7 Jonathan Lane
Chelmsford, Mass
01824

RE: Property at
19 GARFIELD ST.
Cambridge, Mass.

Mass. Historical Commission,

In regards to the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for property stated above. We both, Anthony and Ursula Greece object to this program.

Thank You,

Anthony & Greece

My Commission Expires November 12, 1985

Natalie J. Gately

MAR 3 1982

10 properties in Old Cambridge

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE • 10 Garden Street • Cambridge, Mass. 02138

The Trustees of Radcliffe College

January 22, 1982

Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60, I am writing to advise you that the Radcliffe College Board of Trustees voted on January 13, 1982 to register its objection to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Radcliffe College Board of Trustees is the governing board of the institution and, as such, is responsible for all matters relating to the property of Radcliffe College. Attached is a copy of the document listing various College properties; this list was sent to us with your letter of December 14, 1981.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Louise E. Donovan

Louise E. Donovan
Clerk of the Board of Trustees
of Radcliffe College

Patricia L. Weslowski, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of State
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

cc: Carol Shull, Acting Keeper, National Register
Charles M. Sullivan, Executive Director,
Cambridge Historical Commission

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE) ss:

On this 22nd day of January, 1982, personally appeared the above named Louise E. Donovan and made oath that the above statements by him subscribed are true.

Before me Louis B. Morrell

Louis B. Morrell, Notary Public
My commission expires Sept. 7, 1984.

MAR 3 1982

Old Cambridge National Register District – RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Attachment to letter to Ms. P. Welowski from Miss L. Donovan, dated 1/22/82

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 81 Brattle Street (170-28)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 83 Brattle Street (170-29)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 67 Brattle Street (170-19)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 69 Brattle Street (170-20)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 77 Brattle Street (170-22)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 69-77 Brattle Street (170-37)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 70 Brattle Street (167-96)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: R70 Brattle Street (167-95)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: R70 Brattle Street (167-98)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Radcliffe College
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Re: 76-84 Brattle Street (167-97)
Old Cambridge National Register District

MAR 3 1982

January 22, 1982

RECEIVED
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper
National Register
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20240

SUBJECT: Nomination of the Fox Club property at 44 Boyleston Street, Cambridge, MA, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Dear Mrs. Shull:

We, the trustees and members of The Fox Club (originally known as Digamma) do not want our building to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Our building is on the South-East corner of the Boyleston/Mt. Auburn intersection.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher T. Barrow, President
Graduate Association

Henry H. Newell, Trustee

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUFFOLK, S.S. January 22, 1982

Then personally apppeared the above named Christopher T. Barrow who acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me.

Robert A. Stevens
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: Oct. 15, 1987

SUFFOLK, S.S. January 22, 1982

Then personally apppeared the above named Henry H. Newell who acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed, before me.

Robert A. Stevens
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: Oct. 15, 1987

MAR 3 1982

cc: Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Charles M. Sullivan
Executive Director
Cambridge Historical Commission
City Hall Annex
57 Inman Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

MAR 3 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

ALLAN S. BUFFERD
ASSISTANT TREASURER
RECORDING SECRETARY

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

January 22, 1982

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historic Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

This is to certify that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is the sole owner of the private properties shown in Appendix A, attached hereto.

Said properties are being considered for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places per your notice dated December 14, 1981.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology objects to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the properties shown in Appendix A. This objection is made pursuant to the owner consent provisions of the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL96-515) and the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior thereunder, and is without prejudice to any other objection or claim which may be made by MIT under state or federal law with respect to the nomination for listing, or consideration of eligibility for listing in the National Register of any and all of such properties.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

By Allan S. Bufferd

Allan S. Bufferd
Assistant Treasurer/Recording Secretary

MAR 3 1982

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss.

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day Friday, January 22, 1982 personally appeared Allan S. Bufferd, Assistant Treasurer/Recording Secretary, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a corporation, know to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes therein expressed, in the capacity therein stated, and as the act and deed of said corporation.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE THIS 22 day of January, 1982.

Elizabeth J. Sullivan

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 9/21/84

MAR 3 1982

Letter to: Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historic Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Date: January 22, 1982

Cambridgeport Individual Owners

Re: 4 Ames Street (52A - 19)

Re: 111 Memorial Drive (52A - 19)

Re: 362 Memorial Drive (58 - 142 to 154)

Cambridge Gateway

Re: 130-245 Memorial Drive (52A - 21)

Re: 2-30 Mass. Avenue (58-161)

Re: 32-36 Mass. Avenue (58 - 74 to 76)

Re: 46-52 Mass. Avenue (58-162)

Re: 76-92 Mass. Avenue (57-170)

Re: 94 Mass. Avenue (57-169)

Re: 120 Mass. Avenue (57-131)

Re: 134 Mass. Avenue (56-4)

Re: 106 Vassar (57-171)

MAR 3 1982

CJ

19 Maple Ave,
Cambridge, Mass.02139
January 22, 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Patricia L. Weslewski
Executive Directer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass. 02108

Dear Miss Weslewski,

We object to the listing of our property at 19 Maple Ave, Cambridge, Mass.02139 under the Massachusetts Historical Commission register.

Yours Truly,
Rev Albin F. Janiunas
Rev. Albin F. Janiunas
owner

Middlesex ss 1/22/82

The above Rev. Albin F Janiunas appeared before me and affirmed the above to be his free act and deed

Thomas F Keyes
Notary Public
My Commission Expires
NOV. 1, 1982

MAR 5 1982

45 Dunster Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
January 22, 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 3 - 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper
National Register
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Nomination of the D.U. Corp. Property at 45 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Shull:

We the Trustees--members of the D.U. Corp. wish to register our strong objection to the nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the property we own at 45 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Sullivan, Jr.
Arthur C. Sullivan, Jr.
Treasurer

Then personally appeared the above-named Arthur C. Sullivan, Jr. Treasurer of D.U. Corporation and acknowledged the foregoing to be the free act and deed of the Corporation, before me,

January 22, 1982

Nancy J. Mote
NOTARY PUBLIC
My commission expires: 10-21-88

cc: Pat L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Charles M. Sullivan
Executive Director
Cambridge Historic Commission
City Hall Annex
57 Inman Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

MAR 3 1982

objection

CJ

JAN
MASS. HIST. COMM.

DELPHIC CLUB
9 Linden Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

January 22, 1982

Ms. Carol D. Schull
Acting Keeper
National Register
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20240

SUBJECT: Nomination of the Delphic Club property at 9 Linden Street to the National Register of Historic Places.

Dear Ms. Shull:

We, the trustee/Graduate President of the Delphic Club, wish to register our strong objection to the nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the property we own at 9 Linden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Wheatland, II
Trustee

John S. Hamlen
Graduate President

cc: Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
294 Washington St.
Boston, Mass. 02108

Charles M. Sullivan
Executive Director
Cambridge Historical Commission
City Hall Annex
57 Inman Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Comm. of Mass.
County of Suffolk

On this 22nd day of January 1982 before me appeared Richard Wheatland and John S. Hamlen.

Dorothy R. Grey, Notary Public

My commission expires January 31, 1986

SPEE CLUB

RECEIVED
JAN 2 6 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

January 22, 1982

Ms. Carol D. Schull
Acting Keeper
National Register
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Proposed Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places
of property located at 76 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Ms. Shull:

We, the trustees/ members of the Spee Club, wish to register our strong objection to the nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the property we own at 76 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Anderson
Chairman

cc: Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Charles M. Sullivan
Executive Director
Cambridge Historical Commission
City Hall Annex
57 Inman St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss. January 22, 1982

Then personally appeared, William G. Anderson, as Chairman of the Trustees of the Spee Club, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, before me.

Notary Public
My commission expires: 8/16/85

MAR 3 1982

FLY CLUB

January 25, 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Nomination of Fly Club
2-10 Holyoke Place
61 Plimpton Street Rear (161-82,84)
Harvard House National Register District

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

We, the trustees/members of the Fly Club, wish to register our strong objection to the nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the property we own as shown above, Cambridge, MA 02138.

While this nomination may or may not carry any legal restraints on our right as an owner to alter or even demolish our property, we strongly believe that such nominations could be the basis for future regulations and public opinion which would tend to restrain our rights. As we have been just as proud of our property without such historic nomination, as we feel that the nomination listing does not describe the grounds for such nomination either adequately or completely, and as we have no incentives, whatever, to want our property nominated, we therefore, wish to register our strong objection to the nomination.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Cheston, Jr.
Graduate President

Casimir deRahm, Jr.
Trustee

CSC:lhc
Copy to Ms. Carol D. Shull, Acting Keeper, National Register, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Charles M. Sullivan, Cambridge Historical Commission

MAR 3 1982

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

County of Suffolk ss.

On this 25 day of January, 1982, before me personally appeared Charles S. Chesten, Jr., to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

Notary Public

My commission expires: April 20, 1984

MAR 3 1982

CJ

876-8636

objection

876-8637

2210 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

RECEIVED
JAN 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Orthodontics
Dentistry for Children and Young Adults

January 25, 1982

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Secretary of State
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Secretary Connolly:

In reference to the proposed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places please be advised that I do not wish my property at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA, 02140 to be listed as an historic place nor to be listed in the National Register.

Please delete my name from your mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Galen, DDS
Orthodontist

RWG/pb

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
County of Middlesex, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me,
this 25 day of January, 1982

Notary Public

MAR 3 1982

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

JOE B. WYATT
Vice President for Administration

MASSACHUSETTS HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

January 25, 1982

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

HAND DELIVER

Re: Objections to National Register listing of nominations involving properties owned by Harvard

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

In response to your letter of December 14, 1981, and pursuant to 36 CFR Part 60 (46 FR 56183, November 16, 1981), I am enclosing a Notarized Statement Certifying Ownership of Private Properties and Recording Ojections to Nominations Thereof, ("Notarized Statement") in which President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") has made its objections with respect to the listing in the National Register of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Nominations involving Harvard-owned properties made in late 1980 ("the nominations").

You will note that Harvard has therein registered objections with respect to each and every Harvard-owned property, whether nominated individually or as part or parts of nominated districts, which is included in the nominations. To the best of our knowledge at this time, the list attached as "A" to the Notarized Statement contains all such properties. However, inasmuch as there are discrepancies between that list and the list attached to your letter of December 14, 1981, Harvard will attempt to confirm (as we hope the Commission will) the identity of all Harvard-owned properties encompassed by the nominations within a reasonable time.

Also enclosed is a copy of a letter to Carol D. Shull of this date, in which Harvard petitions for a substantive review of the nominations pursuant to 36 CFR 60.6(t).

MAR 3 1982

As I have stated in the letter to Ms. Shull, Harvard submits its objections and the petition for substantive review with reluctance, inasmuch as it has great sympathy for the cause of historic preservation. Harvard has not taken this action with a view towards blocking any and all attempts to nominate its properties. Instead, and as also set forth in the letter to Ms. Shull, Harvard is concerned that nominations be made in accordance with criteria of true significance from the standpoint of historic preservation, that such nominations be specifically justified in terms of such criteria, and that Harvard be given procedural and substantive rights which have thus far been denied it in the nomination process. Only in this way will the Section 106 review process function in a reasonable manner and thereby further the goal of historic preservation. To that end, we hope in the future to be able to work closely with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, as well as with the Cambridge Historical Commission, in the interests of historic preservation.

Please do not hesitate to call me with any questions or comments that you might have regarding these matters.

Yours truly,

Joe B. Wyatt

JTF/jaf

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Carol D. Shull
Mr. Patrick Andrus
Ms. Judith Yogman, Esq.
Mr. Charles M. Sullivan

MAR 3 1982

NOTARIZED STATEMENT CERTIFYING OWNERSHIP
OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES AND RECORDING
OBJECTIONS TO NOMINATIONS THEREOF

I, Joe B. Wyatt, now depose and say as follows:

1. I am Vice President for Administration of Harvard University, and am authorized to make this Statement on behalf of President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 60.6(g) (46 FR 56190, November 16, 1981), pertaining to the registering of objections to nominations of privately-owned properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. I certify that Harvard is the sole owner of the properties which are listed in "A" attached hereto ("the properties"). I am informed and believe that the properties are those properties which were nominated either individually or as part or parts of districts for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in late 1980, and with respect to which Harvard has been notified pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 60.6(h) of its right to concur in or object to such listing.

3. Harvard wishes to register its objections to the nominations for listing in the National Register with

respect to each and every of the properties, whether these properties be nominated individually or as part or parts of nominated districts.

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for
Administration
Harvard University

Signed and sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1982.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: Jan. 31, 1986

MAR 3 1982

The following buildings are being nominated individually:

1. 1 Francis Avenue
2. 21 Kirkland Street
3. 38 Kirkland Street
4. 34 Kirkland Street
5. 61 Kirkland Street
6. 16 Prescott Street
7. 18 Prescott Street
8. 1587 Massachusetts Avenue
9. 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue
10. 19 Francis Avenue
11. 95 Irving Street
12. Divinity Hall
13. University Museum
14. 25 Divinity/Kirkland Sts. (Busch-Reisinger)
15. 10-26 Everett St. (Harvard Grad. Center)
16. Shady Hill Estate
17. 1304 Massachusetts Avenue
18. 17 South Street
19. 69 Dunster Street
20. Harvard Observatory.

The following buildings are located within nominated National Register Districts:

1. Garfield St. National Register District:

20 Garfield Street	44 Garfield Street
34 Garfield Street	54 Garfield Street
36 Garfield Street	58 Garfield Street

2. Kirkland Pl. Natonal Register District:

9 Kirkland Place	13 Kirkland Place
11 Kirkland Place	

3. Maple Ave. National Register District:

12 Maple Avenue	14 Maple Avenue

4. Cambridge Common National Register District:

10-12 Farwell Place	14-16 Farwell Place

MAR 3 1982

5. Gold Coast National Register District:

9-11 Bow Street
13-29 Bow Street
35-45 Bow Street
22 Plympton Street
10 Linden Street
47-57 Bow Street
63 Bow Street
44 Bow Street
30-42 Bow Street

6. Old Cambridge National Register District:

Longfellow Hall (13 Appian Way)

Harvard Houses
Harvard Yard

MAR 3 1982

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration

Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

January 25, 1982

EXPRESS MAIL

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper
National Register
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Petition for Substantive Review with respect to nominations of Harvard University properties to the National Register

Dear Ms. Shull:

This letter is submitted on behalf of President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") in accordance with 36 CFR 60.6(t) (46 FR 56191, November 16, 1981) as a petition for substantive review of National Register nominations involving properties owned by Harvard ("the nominations") and proposed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission ("the Commission"). This day Harvard has notified the Commission that it is objecting to the listing of the nominations in the National Register pursuant to 36 CFR 60.6(g). A copy of a Notarized Statement Certifying Ownership of Private Properties and Recording Objections to Nominations Thereof, with an accompanying cover letter to the Commission, is enclosed for your reference.

Because these objections, in districts in which a majority of owners do not object, will apparently not in the eyes of the Keeper prevent listing, and because even a successful objection may trigger for an institution like Harvard the functional equivalent of listing - a declaration of Register eligibility - Harvard seeks a substantive review of the nominations in order to challenge both such a declaration of eligibility as well as the listing or declaration of eligibility of district nominations to which a majority of owners do not object.

Harvard has filed its objections and is submitting this petition for substantive review with great reluctance, inasmuch as it is and has been throughout its history highly supportive of the goals of historic preservation. However, because of what it believes are serious infirmities in the

nomination process, Harvard is constrained to challenge the listing and/or Register eligibility of the nominations as presently proposed. In submitting this petition for substantive review, Harvard reiterates all objections that it may have, procedural or substantive, to the nomination process on both the state and federal levels, as this process is constituted under statute or regulation, or as it has been or will be applied to the nominations. Harvard's procedural and substantive objections to this process are set forth inter alia in the letter (and accompanying enclosures) of Paul B. Galvani, Esq., to Patrick Andrus dated December 16, 1980. This letter (a copy of which with enclosures is enclosed herewith and marked "A") was sent in connection with the initial submission of the nominations to the Keeper just prior to the suspension of the nomination process which resulted from the enactment of the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

As set forth in the December 16, 1980 letter (with enclosures) and in the balance of this letter, the process to date with respect to the nominations has been characterized by procedural and substantive error. For those reasons, and for other reasons some of which are discussed below, Harvard insists that the nomination process begin anew at the state and local levels, with Harvard having the benefit of procedural and substantive rights denied it thus far in that process, as outlined in the Complaint in the case of President and Fellows of Harvard College v. The Secretary of State and Massachusetts Historical Commission, Suffolk Superior Court, Civil No. 45717. (A copy of that Complaint was an enclosure to the December 16, 1980 letter referred to herein and is enclosed herewith and marked "B".) Those rights, which would be essential to the validity of the nomination process in general, are especially requisite given the large number of properties encompassed by the nominations under Harvard's sole ownership.

The procedural and substantive protections which Harvard claims include inter alia (1) that the Commission be required to set forth its contentions in detail with respect to each proposed nomination and property; (2) that Harvard be permitted to question Commission members on the record with respect to these contentions; (3) that Harvard be

granted access to all material used to prepare or evaluate the nominations; (4) that Harvard have an opportunity to present its contentions in detail with respect to each nomination and property; (5) that the Commission in evaluating nominations be required to apply criteria which are sufficiently specific so as to ensure that only properties of true significance are nominated; and (6) that the Commission be required to make specific findings on the record with respect to each nomination in light of such criteria.

Aside from the existence of procedural and substantive error in the nomination process to date, the 1980 Amendments themselves indicate that the process with respect to nominations which were made but not listed prior to the 1980 Amendments, like the nominations which are the subject of this letter, should begin anew at the state and local levels, in contrast to the regulatory provision at 36 CFR 60.6(h), which merely requires that owners be permitted to concur in or object to listing before resubmission of the nominations to the Keeper. The 1980 Amendments, with sections requiring owner concurrence for nominations and providing for the appeal of nominations, generally evince a greater concern for the rights of property owners in the listing process. These new features of the Historic Preservation Act were recognized by Judge Morse of the Massachusetts Superior Court in the case of President and Fellows of Harvard College v. The Secretary of State and Massachusetts Historical Commission, supra. In dismissing this action without prejudice at a time (July 28, 1981) after the enactment of the 1980 Amendments but before regulations implementing these Amendments had been finalized and published, Judge Morse stated in his written order that "the actions taken by the defendants [the Secretary of State and the Massachusetts Historical Commission] are null and void as to plaintiff's [Harvard's] properties." A copy of Judge Morse's order is enclosed herewith and marked "C".

Also arguing for recommencement of the nomination process is the strengthened importance in the 1980 Amendments of a state historic preservation plan in the formulation and evaluation of nominations. Section 470a, subsection (b)(3), of Title 16 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended by the 1980 Amendments, states that "[i]t shall be the responsibility of the State Historic

Preservation officer to . . . (C) prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan." See also 36 C.F.R. 60.6(a) ("the State Historic Preservation Officer establishes statewide priorities for preparation and submittal of nominations for all properties meeting National Register criteria for evaluation within the State. All nominations from the State shall be submitted in accord with the State priorities, which shall be consistent with an approved State historic plan." (emphasis added)). Harvard has never been made aware of any such plan, if it exists, or existed at the time that the nominations were first made by the Commission. Whatever the propriety of action taken prior to the 1980 Amendments without the benefit of such a plan, all future action, including the fate of the nominations discussed herein, should proceed in accordance with such a plan and its specifics should be accessible to all affected parties.

While mindful of preserving its legal rights, Harvard would prefer not to approach this situation in an adversary posture. Thus, Harvard urges a recommencement of the nomination process not primarily to vindicate its legal rights (to which it firmly adheres), but rather to enable it to make a meaningful contribution to the cause of historic preservation. Harvard would welcome the chance to work closely with the local and state Historical Commissions in a reconsideration of the nominations not as an adversary but as an institution which is mindful of protecting its ability to respond to pressures for change and growth but which also wishes to maintain and enhance what it believes is a noteworthy record of historic preservation.

Especially if such an opportunity is not provided, Harvard will of course be very interested in exercising its right to substantive review by the Keeper. Earlier this month Jess T. Fardella, Esq., of Ropes & Gray, which represents Harvard, was informed by Mr. Andrus that it should in any petition for substantive review set forth reasons for its challenge to a determination of Register eligibility and/or listing, but could reserve its right to present additional materials at a later time. Mr. Andrus also indicated that Harvard could arrange with the reviewing officer at the National Register a personal appearance in which Harvard's representatives could present their case concerning the nominations, including the use of slides of

the nominated properties and additional written materials. Harvard is very interested in making use of this opportunity and intends to present, in addition to the material contained in this letter, its detailed contentions concerning each of the nominations. I should add, however, that Harvard takes the position that the proponents of the nominations bear the burden of proving their Register eligibility, a burden which has not been met on the state of the record to date.

In connection with a substantive review, I wish to inquire about the availability of a document which I understand has been drafted by the National Register staff and purports to explicate the application of the criteria for Register listing and eligibility, with reference to specific examples of application. I wonder whether that document is now available from the National Register. Even if it is not generally available, Harvard should still be able to obtain a copy of it, inasmuch as it will no doubt be used in any substantive review of the nominations involving Harvard properties in the near future. Harvard's access to such a document is essential to ensuring the efficacy as well as the fairness of the substantive review process.

<u>The importance of a careful and concientious nomination process</u>

As you are no doubt aware, Harvard has objected to the listing and/or declaration of Register eligibility with respect to the nominations in their present form in part because it would thereby be subjected to unjustifiable constraints in the operation of the Section 106 review process applicable to federal undertakings affecting listed or eligible properties. However, it also believes that the nominations seriously disserve the goals of the Section 106 review process in particular, and of historic preservation in general, both of which necessarily include the specific identification of the truly distinctive and significant so as to ensure to the extent practicable the retention of such qualities in the context of change and growth.

While Harvard has previously recorded and still adheres to the view that the National Register criteria of significance are so vague and overbroad as to make application of them to specific properties of doubtful legal

validity and of questionable utility to the goal of historic preservation, it is even more impressed that these criteria have been applied by the Commission in a manner which not only fails to ameliorate the vagueness and overbreadth of the criteria, but if anything, exacerbates these inherent defects. It is for this reason that I have insisted that Harvard be permitted access to the National Register document which apparently purports to narrow and make more specific these criteria.

Obviously, a property owner in the position of Harvard has a substantial and justifiable reason for insisting that only such nominations as are truly meritorious be made and, further, that such meritorious nominations specifically and carefully delineate the aspects of merit. Only such an approach to the nominations will enhance the likelihood that the Section 106 review process will be applied to the frequent projects in which Harvard seeks federal assistance or approval in the fashion in which it was expressly intended. Indeed, the "Determination of Effect" of a federal undertaking on Register listed or eligible properties, while apparently designed to be of broad scope, is at least limited to "the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural characteristics that qualify the property to meet the criteria of the National Register." 36 CFR 800.3(a).

The National Register has recognized the requirement of a careful, painstaking conduct of the nomination process also in the preamble to its publication entitled "Completing Nomination Forms".

> Information recorded on National Register forms by States and Federal agencies allows the National Park Service to evaluate the significance of properties for possible inclusion in the National Register. Nomination forms are also used as an archival source for research, to obtain information for National Register publications, <u>to define the value protected by section 106</u>, and to determine the appropriateness of proposed federally funded preservation projects. It is essential that the information in the forms be accurate and complete. Errors of fact can

> seldom be uncovered by the National Register staff in the course of review. It must be assumed that all information appearing on forms certified by State Historic Preservation Officers or Federal Representatives is, to the best of their knowledge, correct. Personnel who prepare the nomination forms are requested to double-check all technical information for accuracy. (emphasis added).

See also 36 CFR 60.3(i).

As I am sure you are aware, the Section 106 review can be a source of great burden, expense and delay to both a federal agency and a property owner, especially if improperly applied by virtue of nominations which are nonmeritorious or of insufficient specificity. In the event that the nominations in their present form and number are allowed to stand, a large cloud will obscure many future activities of Harvard. Certain interests will be tempted to argue that the nominations create a broad presumption that any federal undertaking in which Harvard wishes to participate will require a possibly lengthy assessment of impact on supposedly significant historic qualities of its properties. At the same time, however, Harvard will lack adequate identification and explanation of these qualities.

Harvard believes that its history demonstrates an active, sensitive and creative approach to historic preservation of the significant qualities of its properties. Accordingly, the most unfortunate and deplorable result of the faulty nomination process to which Harvard is registering its objection is not that it is of merely neutral effect on the cause of historic preservation, but rather that it frustrates attempts by Harvard to contribute to that cause in the form of adaptive change and rehabilitation by burdening it with restrictions derived from nonmeritorious or insufficiently detailed nominations. It is not that the imposition of such a burden discourages Harvard's natural inclination to preserve, but rather that it makes the realization of such an inclination practically impossible in specific circumstances as Harvard carries out its institutional responsibilities.

Some characteristic substantive defects in the nominations.

The following is a summary of some substantive defects which Harvard believes are characteristic of the nominations. This summary is based on an analysis of the nominations prepared on Harvard's behalf by Dr. Albert Bush-Brown, Chancellor of Long Island University and former President of the Rhode Island School of Design, and a noted architectural historian who is the author inter alia of The Architecture of America: A Social Interpretation (with J.A. Burchard). The following summary, and the specific examples cited therein, are not meant to be an exhaustive catalogue or even necessarily to list the most salient instances of substantive infirmities in the nominations. Harvard specifically reserves its right, as it understands to be its option, to present additional materials in the course of the substantive review. However, Harvard believes that the following discussion will be a useful and detailed introduction to some of the more serious problems with the nominations.

1. The district nominations are characterized by inadequate or indefensible boundaries and themes

A "District" is defined in the regulations at 36 C.F.R. 60.3(d) as

> a geographically definable area, urban or rural possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

In Section 8 of the publication "Completing Nomination Forms" under the heading "Checking Statements of Significance," it is stated that

> Statements of significance should be able to answer the following questions, which are listed in three broad categories. These questions may be used as a checklist to help ensure that the property being nominated meets

National Register criteria and that the statement of significance contains sufficient information for review by the National Park Service.

In many instances the statements of significance in the nomination forms do not answer the questions listed in this section. For instance, Subsection C, question 8 requires a statement describing how district boundaries were chosen, and sets forth rationales for such a choice, including historical reference points, visual barriers, and the dilution of the distinctive character of a district.

In many cases, the districts nominated by the Commission are drawn with boundaries that do not constitute a "geographically definable area", and are otherwise without an adequate rationale. The district nominations also fail to identify and describe the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings as required by Section 8.C.9 of "Completing Nomination Forms." Thus, the boundaries of the Harvard Yard District (Extension) according to the Commission, "were drawn to those areas which, in addition to the currently designated sections of Harvard Yard, form the core of the Harvard campus." That this geographical designation of a campus "core" is arbitrary and vague is demonstrated not only by the fact that this district is described as an "extension" of another district (Harvard Yard National Register District) which apparently the Commission must also regard as a "core". It is also demonstrated by the lack of any satisfactory explanation of why the boundaries define the "core" of Harvard or at what period of time that this area, with its diversity in style, use and period of construction, constitutes or constituted such a "core." The boundaries of this District are indefensible and hopelessly vague.

The proposed Winthrop Square District "boundaries were chosen to include (but does this mean correpsond to?) the original street plan of Cambridge". However, the nomination form acknowledges that only "present-day Winthrop and South Streets still reflect this" original plan, though the District does not include South Street but does include many other streets lacking any definable theme and containing a variety of residential, academic and commercial buildings in various styles from various periods. At best, only two

small houses and one-third of the land area retain any character of the earlier period that the Commission strains to impose on the substantial remainder of the area included within the District.

The Winthrop Square District nomination is among the more puzzling uses of the district concept by the Commission, inasmuch as there are probably some buildings within it worthy of preservation (such as the Lucy Willard House, owned by Harvard), but clearly no defensible theme that justifies the Commission's broad attempt to sweep numerous properties into the National Register. By contrast, the Garfield Street District boundaries are drawn so as to exclude major properties on that street and thereby take slices out of what would otherwise be a perfect rectangular block, or geographically definable area. Admittedly, the exempted properties contain an open lot, commercial use, and an apartment house, all of which are unlike the houses included within the District. However, such alien elements were not excluded from other proposed districts, even where their intrusion is more disruptive, as in the Gold Coast and Winthrop Square Districts.

Difficulties with the definitions of boundaries are related to the absence of a defensible unifying theme, a defect which also plagues the district nominations. Thus, the use of a vague term such as "core" in the Harvard Yard District (Extension) can be explained only by the impossibility of finding a unifying theme for the proposed district. Districts include not only noncontributing buildings and sites (purportedly permissible to some extent under the regulatory definition), but often contain so many of such buildings and sites, and sometimes buildings and sites which clash with or contradict the purported theme, as to defeat the idea of a "significant concentration" of buildings or sites "united" by any discernible principle or concept. 36 C.F.R. 60.3(d). The nomination forms fail in many cases to provide more than superficial or conclusory answers to the questions required to be answered by a statement of significance in "Completing Nomination Forms", Section 8.C. See especially questions 3 and 7. ("How does the district convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness?"; and "What effect do intrusions have on the integrity of the district?"). Intrusive or noncontributing

elements in the districts are often unacknowledged or underacknowledged.

The Kirkland Place District is illustrative. Labelled "the most architecturally distinguished street in the Shady Hill area of Mid-Cambridge," the Commission offers nothing in the way of architectural analysis that would support such a statement. Indeed, examination of the proposed district reveals that the statement is insupportable. The District is said to be the last remnant of "Professors' Row," but this term is neither identified nor explained in terms of any criteria of significance.

2. The "stylistic fallacy" - imputing significance to a nomination from a description or recitation of stylistic features - is a pervasive fault of the nominations

Where the nominations purport to rest primarily or exclusively for their justification on architectural quality or significance, they frequently make mere superficial recitation of stylistic, or worse, merely decorative, features of particular buildings. This approach often suggests that the Commission is interested merely in preserving facades and street scenery, although this is never explicitly stated. See, for example, the Garfield Street District, in which the casual and neglected rear and side elevations of the houses are unmentioned by the Commission. Similarly, the nominations make mere mention of a noted architect who designed a building (for instance, LeCorbusier, H.H. Richardson, and the firms of McKim, Mead & White and Shepley, Bullfinch). Thus, in the Harvard Houses District, McKinlock Hall is offerred to show "the historic frame of reference the Shepley office was using for Harvard buildings by the mid 1920's." The modern Quincy House, also done by the Shepley firm, is included in the District for the purported and dubious reason that its red brick and limestone trim is consistent with the neo-Georgian style of certain other buildings in the District, although Leverett House, which was not designed by Shepley but is modern in design like Quincy House, is excluded. It would appear that the Commission feels justified in nominating buildings for the neutral reason of preserving a catalogue of works of a particular firm, regardless of the identity of the principals at a particular time, and without the necessity of determining whether such works are of recognized quality.

While criterion (c) for evaluation purports to permit nomination of buildings or district "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," the words "embody," "distinctive," "represent," "high artistic values," "significant" and "distinguishable" surely require the making of value judgments regarding the quality of the stylistic example or architect's work being offered beyond the conclusory statements of significance generally contained in the nominations.

There is rarely an assessment of the execution of the stylistic exemplar (and when there is, the assessment is sometimes questionable, both in what it extols and what it fails to note, as discussed below), or the manner in which "architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place" (Section 8.C.4 of "Completing Nomination Forms"). There is little or no discussion of how the building or district performs or functions in its environment (see Section 8.A.8. and 8.C.9.: "Does the building . . . have an unusually important association with its location?"; and "Are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings identified and described?"). See, for example, the Winthrop Square and Gold Coast District nominations, which offer no basis for separating what lies within from what lies without those districts, except in the case of the latter to make the vague and, in any event, doubtful claim that the district has "a more uniform and planned appearance than most of the Harvard Square area." The nominations of individual buildings are notable for their lack of mention of the relationship between building and location, perhaps because a number of them (such as 17 South Street and 16 Prescott Street) stand in alien settings.

A notable illustration of the pervasive stylistic fallacy appears in the Harvard Houses District. Although the architectural performance of these buildings is of varying quality, the Commission is in the thrall of the neo-Georgian style so that the perhaps greater significance of the Houses -- their contribution as an educational concept and laboratory for exploring that concept -- is slighted by

the Commission. The Commission claims that a "new architectural order" was stimulated by the emphasis on the Georgian style. However, this new architectural order was not, as the Commission suggests, fully completed, and it would not be characterized so much in terms of the style of a period as by a broader and more fluid concept of design which focuses on the way buildings relate to each other and to their surroundings in the collegiate setting. What is wanted in the area of the Houses is flexibility to complete the concept Harvard has established by eliminating alien, conflicting uses and by turning lots into fine spaces, whether interior or exterior, through architectural design that responsibly expresses current social and aesthetic understanding. A district nomination based on a narrow stylistic theme -- to the extent that the Commission strains to relate the "red brick and limestone trim" of the modern Quincy House to dissimilar materials in the older neo-Georgian structures -- will inhibit the full realization of the truly valuable concept now embodied to some extent by the Houses.

Moreover, the questions of how many examples of a particular style or architect exist, and of how many such examples need be preserved within a certain geographical area are insufficiently addressed, except perhaps in vague contentions, as the Commission makes with respect to the proposed Garfield Street District, which it calls "an outstanding example of the style of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne period development," though the Commission must have meant "Queen Anne revival." Both the district and individual nomination forms fail to answer adequately question 9. of Section 8.A. and question 10 of Section 8.C. in "Completing Nomination Forms," which require an assessment of how a building or district compares with similar resources or areas in the State, region, or locality. Thus, 16 Prescott Street is "one of the finest examples of the Mansard style in Cambridge," the same unrevealing accolade bestowed on other Mansard examples encountered elsewhere by the Commission.

Worse than the failure of the nominations to transcend stylistic recitation without the concientious application of criteria of significance (be they the National Register criteria as currently formulated or other criteria) is the imposition by the Commission of a particular stylistic bias

on Harvard and its environs. This bias might be characterized as a "village bias" - an aesthetic preference for the smaller scale, without regard to significance. Thus, the Athletic Building, which is both a notable example of the neo-Georgian style which the Commission finds so significant, and also a central feature of the House community, is excluded from the Harvard Houses District, probably because its scale contradicts the Commission's narrow "village" image of Harvard.

3. Defects in observation, assessment and factual documentation

Perhaps the most telling criticism of the nominations is that they are marked by instances of inadequate observation or analysis of buildings and districts, imprecise or dubious judgments of architectural or historical significance and, in some instances, factual inaccuracies.

For instance, the nominations often fail to address adequately question 2 of Section 8.A in "Completing Nomination Forms" ("How have alterations or additions contributed to or detracted from, the significance of the property?"). See for example the nomination of 17 South Street. Or, when the alteration and addition to structures is purportedly addressed, as in the case of 1300-1316 Massachusetts Avenue, it is merely stated that the admittedly considerable changes to this building at various times over almost forty years are "sympathetic" to "the original structure." One is left wondering how the succession of changes really does affect the building's significance, and just what of the Mansard style of the "original structure" of 1869, if anything besides the named windows, is retained, especially given that its mansard roof has long since vanished. Are the changes in 1883, 1885, 1889, 1900 and 1907 of any significance in themselves? Except for noting that the last change, the creation of an Art Nouveau storefront, is the only one of its kind in Cambridge (though it does not answer question 8 of Section 8.A in "Completing Nomination Forms", "Does the building, structure or object have an unusually important association with its location"), the Commission does not say.

The nominations also show numerous instances of straining to find architectural or historical significance.

Thus, the preoccupation with stylistic characterization above all other values results in the invention of a "modified Armenian - Turkish Georgian" style for the church (not owned by Harvard) at 143 Brattle Street in the proposed Old Cambridge District.

There are nominations of buildings that wholly lack distinction, such as 17 South Street, characterized even by the Commission as "Federal Vernacular." There are inaccuracies and confusions. Justly acknowledging Lowell House as "the largest and handsomest of all the houses," the reporters state that "It consists of two quadrangles completely enclosed by massive buildings." That is no more verifiable than the subsequent error in saying that the entrance tower stands in a range that has four stories, where in fact it has five, one being expressed by dormers in the roof. Massive buildings do not completely enclose Lowell's quadrangles. To say so, perhaps preoccupied with neo-Georgian tower and ornament, is to miss the beauty of the chief quadrangle whose southern wall is deliberately kept low, to admit sunlight. While the adjacent, smaller quadrangle is "completely enclosed by massive buildings," it is an architectural failure, in part for this reason.

The foregoing is a sample of some of Harvard's criticisms of the nominations. We at Harvard look forward to discussing other aspects of the nominations, and will be very interested in your response to the matters addressed in this letter. As I emphasized above, Harvard is always willing to engage in dialogue with officials in either or both the state and federal levels in order to attempt to remedy the problems that we see in the nomination process. Harvard's objective, as set forth several times in this letter, is not to engage in blanket resistance of the listing of any and all of its properties in the National Register. Rather, it is concerned that nominations be made in accordance with criteria of true significance from the standpoint of historic preservation, that such nominations be specifically justified in terms of such criteria, and that Harvard have a meaningful opportunity to be heard with respect to such nominatations, as outlined in this letter. Only in this way will the Section 106 review process function in a reasonable manner and thereby further the goal of historic preservation.

Thank you for your kind attention to these matters.

Yours truly,

Joe B. Wyatt

(w/Enclosures)

cc: Mr. Patrick Andrus, National Register (Emery Express)
Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski,
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Ms. Judith Yogman, Esq.,
Assistant Attorney General, Massachusetts
Mr. Charles M. Sullivan, Executive Director
Cambridge Historical Commission

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D JAN 27 1982

_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

_____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration

Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

January 25, 1982

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

HAND DELIVER

Re: Objections to National Register listing of nominations involving properties owned by Harvard

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

In response to your letter of December 14, 1981, and pursuant to 36 CFR Part 60 (46 FR 56183, November 16, 1981), I am enclosing a Notarized Statement Certifying Ownership of Private Properties and Recording Ojections to Nominations Thereof, ("Notarized Statement") in which President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") has made its objections with respect to the listing in the National Register of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Nominations involving Harvard-owned properties made in late 1980 ("the nominations").

You will note that Harvard has therein registered objections with respect to each and every Harvard-owned property, whether nominated individually or as part or parts of nominated districts, which is included in the nominations. To the best of our knowledge at this time, the list attached as "A" to the Notarized Statement contains all such properties. However, inasmuch as there are discrepancies between that list and the list attached to your letter of December 14, 1981, Harvard will attempt to confirm (as we hope the Commission will) the identity of all Harvard-owned properties encompassed by the nominations within a reasonable time.

Also enclosed is a copy of a letter to Carol D. Shull of this date, in which Harvard petitions for a substantive review of the nominations pursuant to 36 CFR 60.6(t).

As I have stated in the letter to Ms. Shull, Harvard submits its objections and the petition for substantive review with reluctance, inasmuch as it has great sympathy for the cause of historic preservation. Harvard has not taken this action with a view towards blocking any and all attempts to nominate its properties. Instead, and as also set forth in the letter to Ms. Shull, Harvard is concerned that nominations be made in accordance with criteria of true significance from the standpoint of historic preservation, that such nominations be specifically justified in terms of such criteria, and that Harvard be given procedural and substantive rights which have thus far been denied it in the nomination process. Only in this way will the Section 106 review process function in a reasonable manner and thereby further the goal of historic preservation. To that end, we hope in the future to be able to work closely with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, as well as with the Cambridge Historical Commission, in the interests of historic preservation.

Please do not hesitate to call me with any questions or comments that you might have regarding these matters.

Yours truly,

Joe B. Wyatt

JTF/jaf

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Carol D. Shull
Mr. Patrick Andrus
Ms. Judith Yogman, Esq.
Mr. Charles M. Sullivan

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

LAW OFFICES
TAYLOR, GANSON & PERRIN
SEVENTH FLOOR
100 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON 02110

VARNUM TAYLOR (1909-1979)
CHARLES MACKAY GANSON
WM. GARDNER PERRIN
BRADLEY RIDGWAY COOK

LAWRENCE B. MORSE
WILLIAM S. RAYNOR

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 617
482-4070

January 25, 1982

National Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

BY HAND

Attention: Candice Jenkins

Re: Objection of Lesley College to Listing of Certain Properties in Cambridge in the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

I am enclosing herewith the notarized statement of objection by Lesley College of the following properties in Cambridge, pursuant to your Memorandum of December 14, 1981:

49 Washington Avenue, Avon Hill National Register District;

12 Kirkland Place;

1627 Massachusetts Avenue;

Please let me know if there is any question.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence B. Morse

LBM/mlb

Lawrence B. Morse

Enclosure:

OBJECTION TO LISTING IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

I, John G. Tucker, Vice President for Financial Affairs, represent Lesley College, a charitable educational institution with offices at 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in real estate matters. On behalf of the College, after consultation with its President, I object to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the following property owned by Lesley College:

1627 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge

I direct that this objection be filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission in accordance with the Memorandum dated December 14, 1981 from said Commission.

Signed on behalf of Lesley College

John G. Tucker
Vice President for Financial Affairs

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX,SS: January 25, 1982

Then personally appeared John G. Tucker, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me.

Notary Public
My commission expires: March 9, 1984

MAR 3 1982

OBJECTION TO LISTING IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

I, John G. Tucker, Vice President for Financial Affairs, represent Lesley College, a charitable educational institution with offices at 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in real estate matters. On behalf of the College, after consultation with its President, I object to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the following property owned by Lesley College:

12 Kirkland Place, Cambridge

I direct that this objection be filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission in accordance with the Memorandum dated December 14, 1981 from said Commission.

Signed on behalf of Lesley College

John G. Tucker
Vice President for Financial Affairs

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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I, John G. Tucker, Vice President for Financial Affairs, represent Lesley College, a charitable educational institution with offices at 29 Everett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in real estate matters. On behalf of the College, after consultation with its President, I object to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places of the following property owned by Lesley College:

49 Washington Avenue, Avon Hill National Register District, Cambridge

I direct that this objection be filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission in accordance with the Memorandum dated December 14, 1981 from said Commission.

Signed on behalf of Lesley College

John G. Tucker
Vice President for Financial Affairs

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX,SS: January 25, 1982

Then personally appeared John G. Tucker, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me.

Notary Public
My commission expires: March 9, 1984

MAR 3 1982

E. Cambridge

KIRKLAND 7-3493
AIR CONDITIONED CHAPEL

Joseph P. Szulewski

FUNERAL HOME

JOSEPH P. SZULEWSKI, JR.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

93 OTIS STREET
E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02141

January 25, 1982

Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Mass. Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Ms. Weslowski,

I wish to advise you that I do not want my property located at 93 Otis Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

Mary T. Szulewski

Alfred H. Szulewski

ALFRED H. SZULEWSKI, NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 3-25-88

MAR 3 1982

CJ

Speed Letter. 44-902 GrayLine SNAP-A-WAY FORM

Speed Letter.

To PATRICIA L. WESLOWSKI, EXE. DIR.
MASS. HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MA. 02108

From MISS ANITA L. PAYZANT
32 SPRINGFIELD ST.
SOMERVILLE, MA. 02143

Subject 29- 31-33 BIGELOW ST., CAMBRIDGE, MA. 02139

—No. 9 & 10 FOLD

MESSAGE

PROPERTYH WAS INHERITED FROM MXY AUNT HAZEL SWALLOW OCT. 1979

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE DATE 12/14/81 WAS NOT RECEIVED BY ME UNTIL SUNDAY JAN. 24TH

THEREFORE NO WAY COULD I VOTE BY JAN. 25TH. I WOULD LIKE TO BE LISTED AS

BEING AGAINST THE PROPERTY BEING REGISTERED AS HISTORICAL.

VERY TRULY YOURS

Date 1/26/82 Signed Anita L Payzant

REPLY

—No. 9 FOLD

—No. 10 FOLD

Date Signed

Wilson Jones Company
GRAYLINE FORM 44-902 3-PART
© 1976 • PRINTED IN U.S.A.

RECIPIENT—RETAIN WHITE COPY, RETURN PINK COPY

MAR 3 1982

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

January 26, 1982

Ernest and Helen Ritchie
70 Spring Street
Cambridge, Ma. 02141

Dear Ernest and Helen:

We have received your letter stating that you do not wish your property to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Please be advised that according to the Federal regulations governing the National Register program (36CFR 60) objections must be notarized to be valid and must state the name of the property in question. I refer you to page two of our December 14, 1981 letter of notification (copy enclosed) for further clarification. As stated in that letter notarized objections must be received by January 25, 1982, but send your notarized ojection directly to Ms. Carol Shull, Acting Keeper, National Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

PLW/jbm

MAR 3 1982



Shawmut Bank

Elton B. McCausland
Vice President

January 29, 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 29 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

RE: 1380-1392 Massachusetts Avenue
(160-69) Harvard Square National Register District

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

We are writing on behalf of the Trustees of the George Wyner Trust, and on behalf of Thelma Alper, Trustee of the David Gorfinkle Trust to register our formal objection to the listing of the above referenced property in the National Register of Historic Places. You have spoken with our manager of the properties, Marshall Dana, who indicated this objection should be received at your office by today's date. Would you kindly acknowledge receipt by signing and returning the tissue copy of this letter in the envelope provided.

Very truly yours,

Elton B. McCausland

25:ad
Enclosure

20-2129200

Suffolk ss. January 29, 1982

Personally appeared before me, Elton B. McCausland, Vice President, Shawmut Bank, N.A., Trustee of the George Wyner Trust and partial owner of the above referenced property, and declare that he was acting on behalf of all owners of the above property and acknowledged the above to be his free act and deed.

Marie Logiudice

My Commission Expires MARIE LOGIUDICE
June 4, 1982

Patricia Andrus
2/1/82

FEB - 2 1982

Mr. Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration
Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

Thank you for your letter of January 25, 1982, concerning properties owned by Harvard University in the proposed Cambridge Multiple Resource Area nomination.

Because the National Register has not yet received this nomination, we have not had an opportunity to review all of your concerns. Please be assured that the National Register will not list any of the Harvard owned properties mentioned in your letter until you have had a chance to present your case and the issues that concern you. Upon receipt of the nomination we will address all of the issues raised in your letter and contact you prior to reviewing the nomination.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

cc: Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

710

FNP:NR:PAndrus:ldg 272-3504 2/1/82

BASIC FILES RETAINED IN NR

d33-#0684

Patrick Andrus
3/9/82

Massachusetts

MAR 8 1982

Mr. Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration
Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

Thank you for your letter of January 25, 1982, concerning properties owned by Harvard University in the proposed Cambridge Multiple Resource Area nomination.

In response to your request for a meeting at which Harvard's representatives may present their case concerning the nomination of these properties, on March 5, 1982, we contacted Mr. Jess T. Fardella, Esq., of Ropes and Gray, which represents the University. A meeting date has been set for Wednesday, April 7, 1982, at 1 p.m. The meeting will be held at the National Register office in the Pension Building, 440 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., in room 112.

In your letter you inquired about the availability of a document being prepared by the National Register staff concerning the application of the National Register criteria. This proposed publication is not yet available for public distribution. However, if you wish to request a copy of this under the Freedom of Information Act procedures, we will respond at that time.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Patrick Andrus of the National Register staff at 202-272-3504.

Sincerely yours,

Carol D. Shull [Sgd.]

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

STATE MASSACHUSETTS

Date Entered APRIL 13, 1982

Name	Location
Cambridge Multiple Resource Area	Cambridge Middlesex County
Upper Magazine Street Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Hastings Square Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Salem-Auburn Streets Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Inman Square Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Norfolk Street Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Bigelow Street Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
Harvard Street Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County
City Hall Historic District	Cambridge Middlesex County

Notified

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Honorable Paul E. Tsongas

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, NPS
North Atlantic Regional Office, NPS

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

For further information, please call the National Register at (202) 272-3504

Patricia Andrus
5/13/82
Handed
5/14

Middlesex Ct
MA

Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

MAY 20 1982

Dear Mrs. Weslowski:

Thank you for your recent submission of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area to the National Register of Historic Places. On April 13, 1982, sixty-six individual properties and thirteen districts located in the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area were listed in the National Register.

We are sending to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, under separate cover, four districts and fifty individual properties for additional information. The majority of these are buildings for which the nomination does not establish a context in which to evaluate why they are individually eligible for the National Register. We have requested documentation which details what qualities of these buildings, in comparison to other similar buildings in Cambridge, endow them with a sufficient level of significance to merit individual listing.

In addition, we will be returning the nominations of the Hews Pottery Carriage House, Fresh Pond Historic District, and South Row. These nominations are being rejected for failing to meet the National Register criteria for listing for the following reasons:

Hews Pottery Carriage House. This small brick building is all that remains of the former Hews Pottery Company, an important local industry in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Based upon its historic function as a carriage house, the building is too indirectly associated with the significant role of the pottery works, and is too small a surviving fragment to convey the importance of a major manufacturing concern. The building does not possess sufficient architectural significance to merit individual listing.

Fresh Pond Historic District. The documentation provided notes that there are several areas of significance for this district. After the middle of the eighteenth century, the shores of the pond were developed as a resort for prominent Boston families, with two hotels built to meet their needs. In the nineteenth century, the pond was ringed by ice houses and was the source of the first American ice industry. Finally, the pond was significant for the development of its surrounding park by the Olmsted firm in the 1890's. Unfortunately, virtually nothing remains to recall these significant historic associations. In addition, there are numerous modern intrusions in the district, including a municipal golf course. Due to a loss of historic integrity the district fails to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Mr. Jess T. Fardella
Ropes and Gray
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

710

FNP:NR:PAndrus:ldg:272-3504:3/8/82

BASIC FILES RETAINED IN NR

System 8 - General - #0790

South Row. This block of buildings has suffered a loss of historic architectural integrity due to numerous alterations. This building was originally constructed as a three story brick Federal style commercial block containing six units. The four right hand units were demolished in 1930. The main facade of the remaining units has been stuccoed, quoins have been added to the corners, modern store fronts occupy the first floor facade, and the second story facade of one unit now contains a large picture window. Due to the loss of integrity of design, materials and workmanship, the building is not individually eligible for listing.

The National Register has completed its substantive review of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) owned properties proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area. Based upon the National Register's examination of the documentation submitted and the additional information provided by M.I.T. representatives at the April 1, 1982, meeting, all M.I.T. owned individual properties and the Cambridge Gateway Historic District will be returned to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for additional documentation including the expansion of the statements of significance. We also request that you comment upon M.I.T.'s allegations of procedural impropriety in the nominating process as described in their March 24, 1982, letter to this office.

We are suggesting that a historic district for M.I.T. be considered, which would extend from Massachusetts Avenue eastward to include the Main Buildings, Walker Memorial, the President's House, Senior House, and perhaps other buildings. Properties to the west of Massachusetts Avenue should be considered for individual eligibility. Exceptional significance would have to be clearly demonstrated for buildings less than fifty years old.

We are currently completing our professional review of properties owned by Harvard University in response to their April 23, 1982, appeal of the nomination of these districts and buildings. If any of these nominations are returned for additional information or clarification, we will submit to you guidelines on the level of documentation required, and specific requests for information.

If you have any questions concerning these decisions, please feel free to contact the National Register at 202-272-3504.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the National
Register

Enclosures

cc: 710
North Atlantic Region
FNP:P Andrus:lw:272-3504:5-14-82

BASIC FILE RETAINED

D-31-0919

JUN 25 1982

Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Mrs. Weslowski:

Thank you for your recent submission to the National Register of Historic Places of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Following the April 22, 1982, meeting with representatives of Harvard University, the National Register reviewed the procedural and substantive issues raised concerning the nomination of Harvard owned properties located in the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area. The National Register has concluded that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts followed applicable requirements in the nomination of these properties and committed no prejudical error in the process. However, as you know, in order to avoid any question in this regard, in consultation with you, the Massachusetts Historical Commission has agreed that the Commission will reconsider the nominations of the Harvard owned properties (and districts in which Harvard owns property) at a future State Review Board meeting. Enclosed you will find the nominations of the Harvard owned properties, along with review sheets containing substantive comments regarding these properties.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please feel free to call the National Register.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosures

bcc: Mr. Joe B. Wyatt
Vice President for Administration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

cc: 710

FNP:P Andrus:pad:6-10-82:272-3504

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

1054 (sys-8-GEN)

CJ

LAW OFFICES OF
NICHOLSON & LISS
19 MUZZEY STREET • P.O. BOX 433
LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02173

DEAN E. NICHOLSON
STUART F. LISS

VICTORIA Q. QUEENEY

AREA CODE 617
861-9630

September 21, 1982

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1982
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Valerie Talmage, Acting Executive Director
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Re: 31-33 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I represent Alexander M. Cahaly and Janet A. Cahaly, Trustees of The 33 Church Street Trust, owners of the property at 31-33 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and I am enclosing an Objection to the property being listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Will you kindly record this Objection.

Very truly yours,

Dean E. Nicholson

Dean E. Nicholson

DEN/lh
Enclosure

We, the undersigned, Alexander M. Cahaly and Janet A. Cahaly, Trustees of The 33 Church Street Trust, and Alexander M. Cahaly as sole beneficiary of The 33 Church Street Trust, certify that we do object to having the property owned by the Trust at 31-33 Church Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, listed as an historic property under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Executed this 21st day of September , 1982.

Alexander M. Cahaly

Alexander M. Cahaly, Trustee and Sole Beneficiary of The 33 Church Street Trust

Janet A. Cahaly

Janet A. Cahaly, Trustee of The 33 Church Street Trust

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss. September 21, 1982

Then personally appeared the above-named Alexander M. Cahaly and Janet A. Cahaly and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me,

Loraine Hollenbeck

Notary Public

My commission expires: April 25, 1986

file: Cambridge MR NR
Common
object

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

October 22, 1982

Mr. Alexander Cahaly
35 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Mr. Cahaly:

Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation, enclosed please find copies of the area form and map for the Cambridge Common Historic District which is part of the Cambridge Multiple Resource National Register nomination. As I mentioned on the telephone, this district is being reconsidered by the State Review Board on November 10 because it includes several Harvard-owned properties.

The major portion of the district is already listed on the National Register, as indicated by the dotted boundary line. For the Multiple Resource nomination these have been adjusted, as indicated by the solid boundary line outlined in orange. A number of additional properties, including the property you own at 31-33 Church Street, are therefore located within the currently proposed district bounds.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission hopes that you will support this nomination which recognizes the historical and architectural significance of the Cambridge Common area -- either in person at the meeting or by letter. Confirmation of support would supercede any previous notarized objection.

I have also enclosed a brochure which discusses the differences between municipal historic districts and National Register historic districts for your information.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Virginia Fitch

Virginia Fitch
Preservation Planner
Massachusetts Historical Commission

VF:mmd
Enclosures

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

October 1, 1982

Alexander and Janet Cahaly
c/o Nicholson and Liss
19 Muzzey Street
P.O. Box 433
Lexington, MA 02173

Dear Mr. and Ms. Cahaly:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has received your notarized objection to the listing of 31-33 Church St., Cambridge, MA, in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be aware that this property is being nominated as part of the Cambridge Common National Register District (extension); according to the National Register regulations, 36CFR60, a majority of property owners within the district must object to prevent its listing.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

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 21, 1983

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

The Cambridge Multiple Resource Area was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 13, 1982, including approximately 50-percent of the individual properties and districts originally nominated by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Subsequently, on May 20, 1982, fifty-five inventory forms were returned to MHC for additional information. Most of these have been revised accordingly and are enclosed; a few are being held for major modifications and renotification of owners. Because so many of your questions revolved around the issue of architectural context for 19th century residential properties, we have also submitted a supplement to Section 7 of the Overview: Nineteenth Century Architectural Developments(residential).

Additionally, twenty-seven forms were returned to Massachusetts Historical Commission on June 25, 1982 including individual properties and districts owned totally or in part by Harvard University. Since then, we have worked out a cooperative agreement with Harvard to re-evaluate their campus and the surrounding Harvard Square area. Therefore, most of the forms in which they have an interest are being retained, pending the results of a new study. Four districts however, are being resubmitted now because they are generally distinct from the campus and because they effect numerous other property owners who support the nomination. These districts: Cambridge Common, Old Cambridge, Garfield Street and Maple Avenue, were voted eligible by the State Review Board on November 10, 1982, following renotification of owners. Owner comments, including Harvard's notarized objection are attached.

MHC is attempting to work out a similar cooperative agreement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which also objected to the nomination. Therefore, individual and district forms for property owned by M.I.T. are also being held.



We hope that the information being submitted now will answer the questions posed by your staff. A list of all enclosed materials is attached. If you have any questions, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Director Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

CJ/pg

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

October 15, 1985

Alice Crampton
Department of Interior
National Park Service
Post office Box 37127
Stop 413
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear ms. Crampton:

Enclosed is a copy of the Multiple Resource Area for Cambridge, Massachusetts, listed to the National Register of Historic Places on April 13, 1982. If we can provide you with any further information, please do not hesitate to call.

Yours truly,
Mary Kate Sampson

Mary Kate Sampson
Survey Clerk
Massachusetts Historical Commission

MKS/ls

P 284 880 992

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

March 21, 1986

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20012-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

I hereby request that the Multiple Resource Area nomination to the National Register for Cambridge, Massachusetts be amended to include the enclosed properties. There are 11 districts and 34 individual nominations in this amendment to the Cambridge MRA.

As the designated State Historic Preservation Office for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate these properties for inclusion in the National Register and certify that they have been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

The properties have been voted eligible by the State Review Board. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board considerations 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Many of these amendments to the Cambridge MRA are properties owned by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute for Technology. Harvard University has objected to the listing of two of its individual properties: the Graduate Center and the Biological Laboratory. Harvard has also objected to the listing of the Harvard Yard Historic District, subject to some revisions of the nomination's language. We have made these revisions, and expect Harvard to lift its objection to the listing of Harvard Yard.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has objected to the listing of all of its properties. M.I.T. has indicated a willingness to lift its objections to all but three of its properties (the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, the Cambridge Armory and the Kennedy) should the following

requirements be met. The first, a requirement that the nomination form for the M.I.T. Historic District be amended with language provided by M.I.T., has been met. The status of the second requirement, that the Cambridge Historical Commission provide M.I.T. with an assurance that there is no relationship between listing on the National Register and local historic district or landmark designations, has not been resolved at this time.

Other letters of objection include one for the Grey Gardens East and West Historic District and two for the Shady Hill Historic District. We have also received one letter of support each for the Shady Hill Historic District and the Memorial Drive Apartments Historic District.

Sincerely,

Valerie A. Talmage

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

VAT/ls
enclosures

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

June 30, 1986

Elizabeth W. Stearns, Trustee, Harvard Trust
Company and Frederick H. Hilton, Exors.
c/o Richard A. Dow, Agent
18 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138-3728

Re: 17, 25-31, 33, 37 Brattle Street 169, 4
39-41 Brattle Street 169, 4

Dear property owner:

We are pleased to inform you that the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area amendment, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be considered by the State Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

EFFECT OF LISTING

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to historic properties:

*Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

*Eligibility for Federal tax benefits. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1978 and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 as amended by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, contain provisions intended to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation, and to discourage destruction of historic buildings by eliminating certain Federal tax provisions for demolition of historic structures. Beginning January 1, 1982, the Economic Recovery Tax Act replaces the rehabilitation tax incentives available under prior law with a 25% investment tax credit for rehabilitations of certain historic commercial, industrial and residential rental buildings. This can be combined with a 15-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the historic building. Historic buildings with certified rehabilitations receive additional tax savings because they are only required to

reduce the basis of the building by one half the amount of credit. The Tax Extension Act of 1980 includes provisions regarding charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

*Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

*Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available.

RIGHT TO OBJECT TO LISTING

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places must be given an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of a private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. For a single privately owned property with one owner, the property will not be listed if the owner objects. In nominations with multiple ownership of a single property, the property will not be listed if a majority of the owners objects. In the case of a district nomination, the district will not be listed if a majority of the owners objects to listing. Each owner or partial owner of a private property has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of one property that party owns. If the property or district cannot be listed because the owner or a majority of owners objects prior to submission of a nomination by the State, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property or district for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

CONSIDERATION BY THE STATE REVIEW BOARD

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register please send your comments to this office. Comments and notarized objections may be submitted up to the date of the meeting; following the meeting they may be submitted directly to the Keeper of the National Register.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 13, 1986 at 1:00 p.m. at The Codman Estate Carriage House, Codman Road, Lincoln, Massachusetts. If you have any questions or wish to have further information regarding this nomination, please feel free to contact the Preservation Planning staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Sincerely,

Valerie A. Talmage

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

VAT/sac
Enclosures

LAW OFFICES
BEANE, FINE, COUNIHAN AND O'BRIEN
186 ALEWIFE BROOK PARKWAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 864-4680

PAUL G. COUNIHAN
WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN

OF COUNSEL
JOSEPH FINE

HON. ARTHUR E. BEANE (1905-1943)
EDWARD A. COUNIHAN (1963-1979)

July 15, 1986

Valerie A. Talmage
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Re: 40 Bow Street
Cambridge, MA

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I hereby certify that I, as Trustee of McMillan Realty Trust, am the sole owner of the premises at 40 Bow Street (corner of Bow, Plympton, and Mount Auburn Streets) in Cambridge, Mass. and I object to the listing of said premises in the National Register of Historic Places.

Genevieve McMillan
Trustee of the McMillan
Realty Trust

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss. July 16, 1986

Then personally appeared Genevieve McMillan, Trustee as aforesaid, acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed, and swore to the truth thereof, before me

Paul G. Counihan-Notary Public
My commission expires: 2/27/92

LAW OFFICES
BEANE, FINE, COUNIHAN AND O'BRIEN
186 ALEWIFE BROOK PARKWAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 864-4680

PAUL G. COUNIHAN
WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN

OF COUNSEL
JOSEPH FINE

HON. ARTHUR E. BEANE (1905-1943)
EDWARD A. COUNIHAN (1963-1979)

July 26, 1986

Valerie A. Talmage
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Re: 52-54 John F. Kennedy St.
Cambridge, MA

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I hereby certify that I, as Trustee of McMillan Realty Trust, am the sole owner of the premises at 52-54 John F. Kennedy Street in Cambridge, Mass. and I object to the listing of said premises in the National Register of Historic Places.

G McMillan
Genevieve McMIllan
Trustee of the McMillan
Realty Trust

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss. July 26, 1986

Then personally appeared Genevieve McMillan, Trustee as aforesaid, acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed, and swore to the truth thereof, before me

Paul G. Counihan
Paul G. Counihan-Notary Public
My commission expires: 2/27/92

August 6, 1986

Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1986
MASS. HIST. COMM.

RE: 99 Mt. Auburn Street
Map 160, Lot 66

Dear Ms. Talmage:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1986 notifying the undersigned that the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area amendment, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will be considered by the State Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The undersigned hereby certify that we are the sole owners of the premises at 99 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts and that we object to the listing of the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area amendment, in the National Register of Historic Places; and we further object to the creation of the Harvard Square National Register District and to the listing of the premises numbered 99 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge in the National Register of Historic Places.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this objection by stamping the enclosed copy hereof and returning it to us in the envelope provided.

Very truly yours,

Frederic H. Hilton

Ruth G. Dunbar

Ruth G. Dunbar

As they are Trustees u/w
Thomas Hadley

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. August 11, 1986

Then personally appeared the above-named Frederic H. Hilton, Trustee u/w Thomas Hadley, and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed as Trustee as aforesaid, before me,

Mary Ellen O'Hara
Notary Public

My commission expires 6/24/88

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk ss. August 11, 1986

Then personally appeared the above-named Ruth G. Dunbar, Trustee u/w Thomas Hadley, and acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed as Trustee as aforesaid, before me,

Mary Ellen O'Hara
Notary Public

My commission expires 6/24/88

August 6, 1986

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

RE: 17, 25-31, 33, 37 Brattle Street
Map 169, Lot 46

39-41 Brattle Street
Map 169, Lot 47

Dear Ms. Talmage:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1986 notifying the undersigned that the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area amendment, Cambridge, Massachusetts will be considered by the State Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The undersigned hereby certify that we are the sole owners of the premises numbered 17, 25-31, 33 and 37 Brattle Street, Cambridge, and the premises numbered 39-41 Brattle Street, Cambridge, and that we object to the listing of the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area amendment, in the National Register of Historic Places; and we further object to the creation of the Harvard Square National Register District and to the listing of the premises numbered 17, 25-31, 33 and 37 Brattle Street, Cambridge and the premises numbered 39-41 Brattle Street, Cambridge in the National Register of Historic Places.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this objection by stamping the enclosed copy hereof and returning it to us in the envelope provided.

Very truly yours,

BayBank Harvard Trust Company

By David K. Dresser
Vice President

Frederic H. Hilton

As they are Trustees u/w
George L. Dow

Elizabeth W. Stearns, Trustee
under an Indenture of Trust
dated January 22, 1955

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex ss. Aug. 12, 1986

Then personally appeared the above-named David K. Dresser its Vice President and acknowledged the foregoing to be the free act and deed of BayBank Harvard Trust Company, as Trustee u/w George L. Dow before me,

Sally Mead Hollrer
Notary Public

My commission expires

V22
file NR

BRATTLE SQUARE OFFICE BUILDING COMPANY
BAY 239, LEWIS WHARF
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

742-3200

August 7, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Building located at 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge

Dear Ms. Talmage:

The Brattle Square Office Building Company objects to the listing of the above referenced property on the National Register of Historic places as a contributing building. The Brattle Square Office Building Company is the sole and entire owner of the above building; the building was constructed in the late 60's and as such is a non-contributing structure with significant detailing flaws. We support the National Register District, however, we object to a local Historic District, and have been assured by the Cambridge Historical Commission that it would not support a local district.

Signed as a sealed instrument this 4th day of August, 1986, by:

William J. Poorvu, General Partner,
and not individually

Witness the execution hereof as a sealed instrument this 7th day of August, 1986, by William J. Poorvu.

Donald E. Himmelsbach, Notary Public

My commission expires 10/24/91.

BRATTLE SQUARE ASSOCIATES
BAY 239, LEWIS WHARF
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

742-3200

File NR

August 7, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: Building located at 12-14 Mifflin Place, Cambridge

Dear Ms. Talmage:

The Brattle Square Associates objects to the listing of the above referenced property on the National Register of Historic places as a contributing building. Brattle Square Associates is the sole and entire owner of the above building. 12-14 Mifflin Place should be classified as a con-contributing building, constructed in the late 19th century as a modest apartment building of little historical or architectural merit. Subsequent modifications into office and kitchen space further detract from the building's significance, if any. We support the National Register District, however, we object to a local Historic District, and have been assured by the Cambridge Historical Commission that it would not support a local district.

Signed as a sealed instrument this 7th day of August, 1986, by:

Samuel Plimpton, Managing Agent,
and Limited Partner

Witness the execution hereof as a sealed instrument this 7th day of August, 1986, by Samuel Plimpton.

Donald E. Himmelsbach, Notary Public

My commission expires 10/24/91.

D—
file NR

ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON
2121 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02135
(617) 254-0100

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

August 8, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: St. Paul's School, 16 Arrow Street, Harvard Sq., Boston

Dear Ms. Talmage:

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston is the sole owner of St. Paul's School at 16 Arrow Street in Harvard Square, historic district. Please be advised that the said owner objects to having this property included in the listing to be filed with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

Paul Devlin

Paul Devlin
Chancellor

PD:bh

Copy - Mr. Charles Sullivan, Exec. Dir., Cambridge Historic Commission

Joseph M. Messina
Notary Public

My Commission expires September 21, 1990.

HUTCHINS & WHEELER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

ERNEST G. ANGEVINE, P. C.
JOSEPH R. WATKINS
WILLIAM N. SWIFT, P. C.
FREDERIC H. HILTON, P. C.
HENRY WHEELER
JAMES G. WHEELER
PHILIP R. WHITE, JR.
THOMAS R. PAXMAN, P. C.
RONALD GARMEY, P. C.
ANTHONY J. MEDAGLIA, JR., P. C.
JOHN H. CLYMER, P. C.
CHARLES W. ROBINS, P. C.
MARY ELLEN O'MARA, P. C
RICHARD S. MORSE, JR., P. C.
JOSEPH C. TANSKI
JOHN C. THOMSON, P. C.
DAVID T. DINWOODEY
ROBERT G. STEWART, P. C.
KENNETH J. MICKIEWICZ
KENNETH S. MAY
FREDERICK H. GREIN, JR.
REGINA S. ROCKEFELLER
KATHERINE L. BABSON, JR.
JOHN D. HUGHES
DAVID S. ROSENTHAL
JAMES WESTRA

ADRIENNE SMITH

JOHN H. CARR, JR.
HOPE-CONSTANCE VASSOS
ROBIN J. DIMIERI
ROBERT A. THOMPSON
PAUL J. HARTNETT, JR.
ROGER D. TURGEON
KARYN FAITH SCHEIER
DONALD D. COOPER
ARTHUR W. YOUNG III
BRIAN P. BURKE
CAROL C. BROWN
CHARLES J. DOMESTICO
JONATHAN R. KARIS
JOEL R. LEEMAN
MARK V. TREMALLO
BRIAN F. LYNN
HARRY A. HANSON III
EDITH-MARIE KEATING
BARBARA BETTS HOWES
ROBERT E. QUINTERO
JOHN M. BAKER
GREGORY L. WHITE
JOHN P. CONNELLY
ALEXANDRA B. NODEN

ONE BOSTON PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108
TELEPHONE (617) 725-1500
TELECOPIER (617) 725-1533
TELEX 94-0691

IN FALMOUTH:
159 TOWN HALL SQUARE
FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS 02540
TELEPHONE (617) 540-6303

NORMAN LANDSTROM
COUNSEL

MICHAEL C. McLAUGHLIN
RAINER M. KOHLER, P. C.
OF COUNSEL

August 12, 1986

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1986
MASS. HIST. COMM.

Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Ms. Talmage:

In response to your notification dated June 30, 1986, I enclose herewith objections by the owners of the following premises:

99 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge
Map 160, Lot 66

36 Brattle Street, Cambridge
Map 160, Lot 64

Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of the foregoing by stamping the enclosed copy of this letter and one copy of each objection, and delivering them to the bearer.

Very truly yours,

Mary Ellen O'Mara, P.C.

MEOM:pc
Enclosures
BY HAND

file H. Sq NR

COPY

HUTCHINS & WHEELER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

ONE BOSTON PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108
TELEPHONE (617) 725-1500

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1986
MASS. HIST. COMM.

August 20, 1986

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Gentlemen:

In response to the notification received from the Massachusetts Historical Commission dated June 30, 1986, I enclose herewith objections by the owners of the following premises to the listing of the Harvard Square Historic District, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area Amendment in the National Register of Historic Places and to the creation of the Harvard Square National Register District and to the listing of the premises described in the objections in the National Register of Historic Places:

17, 25-31, 33, 37 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Map 169, Lot 46

39-41 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Map 169, Lot 47

24 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Map 160, Lot 57

10-24 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Map 160, Lot 57

8 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Map 169, Lot 50

Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of the foregoing by stamping the enclosed copy of this letter and one copy of each objection and returning them to me in the envelope provided.

Very truly yours,

Mary Ellen O'Mara, P.C.

MEOM:pc
Enclosures
cc - Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

THE
BANKER
REAL ESTATE CO., INC.

144 ELIOT STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138
(617) 491-3212

VSC
file w/NR

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1986
MASS. HIST. COMM.

September 18, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Re: 8 Eliot Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Ms. Talmage,

I am the owner of 8 Eliot Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Please be advised that I object to my property being nominated to The National Register of Historic Places.

Yours truly,

Robert Banker

Robert Banker, Trustee
Winthrop Associates Realty Trust

RB/mml

THE
BANKER
REAL ESTATE CO., INC.

14A ELIOT STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138
(617) 491-3212

September 18, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Re: 16 & 18 Eliot Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Ms. Talmage,

I am the owner of 16 and 18 Eliot Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Please be advised that I object to my property being nominated to The Naional Register of Historic Places.

Yours truly,

Robert Banker, Trustee
Eliot Street Real Estate Trust

RB/mml

JAMES F [illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
APRIL 11, 1988

SEP 18 1986

Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Ms. Talmage:

The undersigned, being a majority of the owners of the properties at 12, 14 and 14A Eliot Street, Cambridge, object to said properties being listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

Karl Greenman

Robert Banker

James H. Perkins, Jr.

Myles J. Slosberg

Frank S. Kramer

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SEP 18 1986

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above-named Karl Greenman and James H. Perkins, Jr. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me

Barbara J. Murphy
Notary Public

My commission expires: 5-19-89

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above-named Frank S. Lramer and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me

Peter Nyeu
Notary Public

My commission expires: August 19, 1988

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX, SS. SEP 18 1986

Then personally appeared the above-named Karl Greenman and James H. Perkins, Jr. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me

Barbara J. Murphy
Notary Public

My commission expires: 5-19-89

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX, SS.

Then personally appeared the above-named

and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be free act and deed, before me

_____
Notary Public

My commission expires:

P093 545 978

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

November 10, 1986

Carol Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed please find the following nomination forms which were returned for technical and substantive corrections by your office. Please note that all these nominations were submitted prior to the requirement that all contributing and noncontributing resources be counted.

Cambridge, Cambridge MRA amendments:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Historic District, on the MIT Campus.

Biological Laboratory, 16 Divinity Avenue.

Harvard Union, Corner of Quincy and Harvard Streets.

Cambridge Common Historic District(Boundary Alterations).

Kresge Auditorium, Massachusetts Avenue at Amherst Street.

M.I.T. Chapel, Massachusetts Avenue at Amherst Street.

The Kennedy, 430-442 Massachusetts Avenue.

Baker House, 362 Memorial Drive

Newton, Newton MRA properties:

Hyde Avenue Historic District, Hyde Avenue.

Saco Pettee Machine Shops, 156 Oak Street.

Potter Estate, 65-71 Walnut Park.

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continued

Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Sarah Zimmerman

Sarah J. Zimmerman
Director of Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/AET