

FORM B - BUILDING

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

In Area no.	Form no.
Mid-Camb.	MC IIC5

1. Town Cambridge
 Address Oxford/Divinity Ave.
 Name University Museum
 Present use museum

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
 Staple to left side of form
 Photo number 1097-10

Present owner Harvard University

3. Description:
 Date 1859-89, 1891, 1901 1913

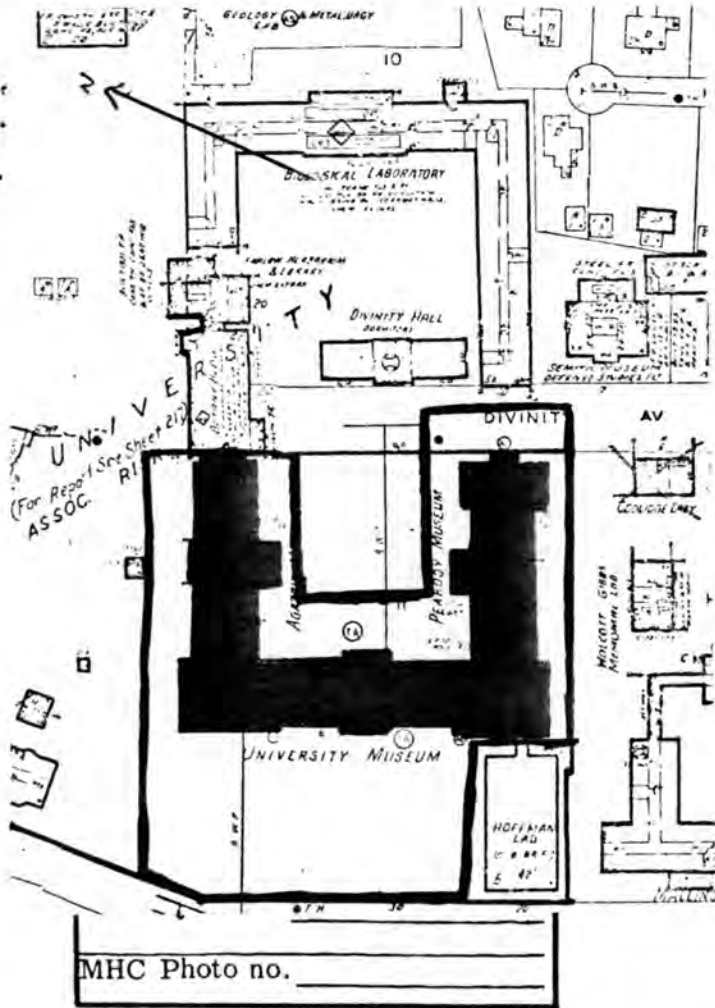
Source deed and Harvard records
 Style Primarily Italian Renaissance
 Architect (see back)

Exterior wall fabric brick, brownstone
 Outbuildings (describe) -----
 Other features massive brick museum bu
during twelve stages over period of
sixty years.

Altered Yes- various Date -----
 additions, changes from 1871-1913
 Moved No Date -----

5. Lot size:
 One acre or less X Over one acre -----
 Approximate frontage 450 feet
 Approximate distance of building from street
130 feet

6. Recorded by Robert Rettig/Robert
Nylander
 Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.
 Date 1967-68



(over)

LITM - BOSTON NORTH
 19/325800/4693750

- Architects: Museum of Comparative Zoology: Greenough & Snell (1859-88)
- Geological/Mineralogy Museums: unknown (1888-91, 1901)
- Botanical Museum: Shaw & Hunnewell, Walter Burke (1901)
- Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology: Robert H. Slack, Stone, Carpenter & Co. (1876, 1888, 1915) Walter Burke

7. Original owner (if known) Independent institution organized by Professor Louis Agassiz

Original use museum

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates same

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

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

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

The University Museum was first built 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: zoology, mineralogy, botany and anthropology. These were housed in a huge six-level building. Twelve later sections were added by seven architectural firms, over a period of sixty years. The degree of architectural unity is remarkable, attributable to the simple design and consistent use of the same materials.

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 original building (1859) was designed by Henry Greenough and George Snell. Greenough was a gentleman architect without formal training. His other local commissions included the Atheneum in Central Square (later used as the first City Hall), and houses for prominent Cambridge citizens, including Agassiz. Snell was the architect of Boston's Music Hall. The first unit of the museum is a spare, rectangular mass with a projecting entrance pavilion and windows of varying heights with brownstone lintels and sills.

The original design underwent some modifications. One change in the 1870s was to add a mansard roof to the original wing. The Peabody Museum wing and later additions were constructed starting in 1876.

The Museum meets criterion B for its associations with Louis Agassiz and criterion C for the unity and quality of its Renaissance design.

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

0861 + T 10M

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 Houghton 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

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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

Substantive Review
EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Property: University Museum
(Cambridge Multiple Resource Area)
State, County: MA - Middlesex
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 11-14-80-2862
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 4/17/82
Action: ACCEPT
 RETURN 6-10-82
 REJECT _____

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

photos 1
maps _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Return per agreement by MA SHPO to resubmit to State Review Board

Please provide a brief explanation of the significance of the museum in the ~~are~~ nominated areas of the arts, education, science/invention

Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer Patrick Andrus
Discipline Historian
Date 6/10/82
 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
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ alterations/integrity
- _____ dates
- _____ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Area 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 _____

Cusdrangle 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 Patrick Andrus

Signed W.H. Bramham

Date 6.10.82

Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
30 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

USGS Map #26

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

Photo number 37-21A

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 11-25 Divinity Avenue

Historic Name University Museum

Use: Present museum

Original museum

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1859

Source deed and Harvard Records

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

Setting University Museum is balanced
to the east by the Biological
Laboratory, 1930, and by the Farlow
and University Herbaria, 1886, to
the north.

Recorded by R. Rettig/R. Nylander/
T. Alduino

Organization Cambridge Historical Comm.

Date 1967/1968/1985

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 of American 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

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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, 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.

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 brain-child, 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

Staple to Inventory form at Bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge, 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 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: Cambridge, 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

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Report Two: Mid Cambridge (1967)

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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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 10 of 17

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area

State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

91. cummings, e. e., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce M. Doxey 6-30-83

Attest

92. Divinity Hall

owner objection withdrawn

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Patrick Andrews 9/12/86

Attest

Beth L. Savage 9/12/86

93. North Avenue Congregational Church

Keeper

Bruce M. Doxey 6-30-83

Attest

94. Prospect Congregational Church

Substantive Review

Keeper

William A. Brackham 4.13.82

Attest

95. University Museum

owner objection withdrawn

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

Patrick Andrews 9/12/86

Attest

Beth L. Savage 9/12/86

96. Old Cambridge Baptist Church

Keeper

William H. Brackham 4.13.82

Attest

97. Ware Hall

Keeper

Bruce M. Doxey 6-30-83

Attest

98. Cambridge Public Library

Keeper

William H. Brackham 4.13.82

Attest

99. Church of the New Jerusalem

Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce M. Doxey 6-30-83

Attest

100. Busch-Reischinger House

Substantive Review

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper

6-30-82

Attest

Harvard

06002081

#95

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Substantive Review

University Museum (Cambridge MRA)
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

JUL 30 1986

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 8/28/86 - 9/13/86
Action: ACCEPT 9-2-86
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission *was DOE owner obj.*
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Important institution in the development of museum history and for the pioneering achievements of Louis Agassiz, its founder who combined the diverse collections of zoology, mineralogy, botany and anthropology. The museum represented a new departure - that of the museum as an educational tool. Return comments have been sufficiently addressed.

Recom./Criteria Accept A,B
Reviewer Savage
Discipline Architectural History
Date 9/12/86
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below *OK.*
 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 *First page of description is missing. Rec'd - OK.*

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	

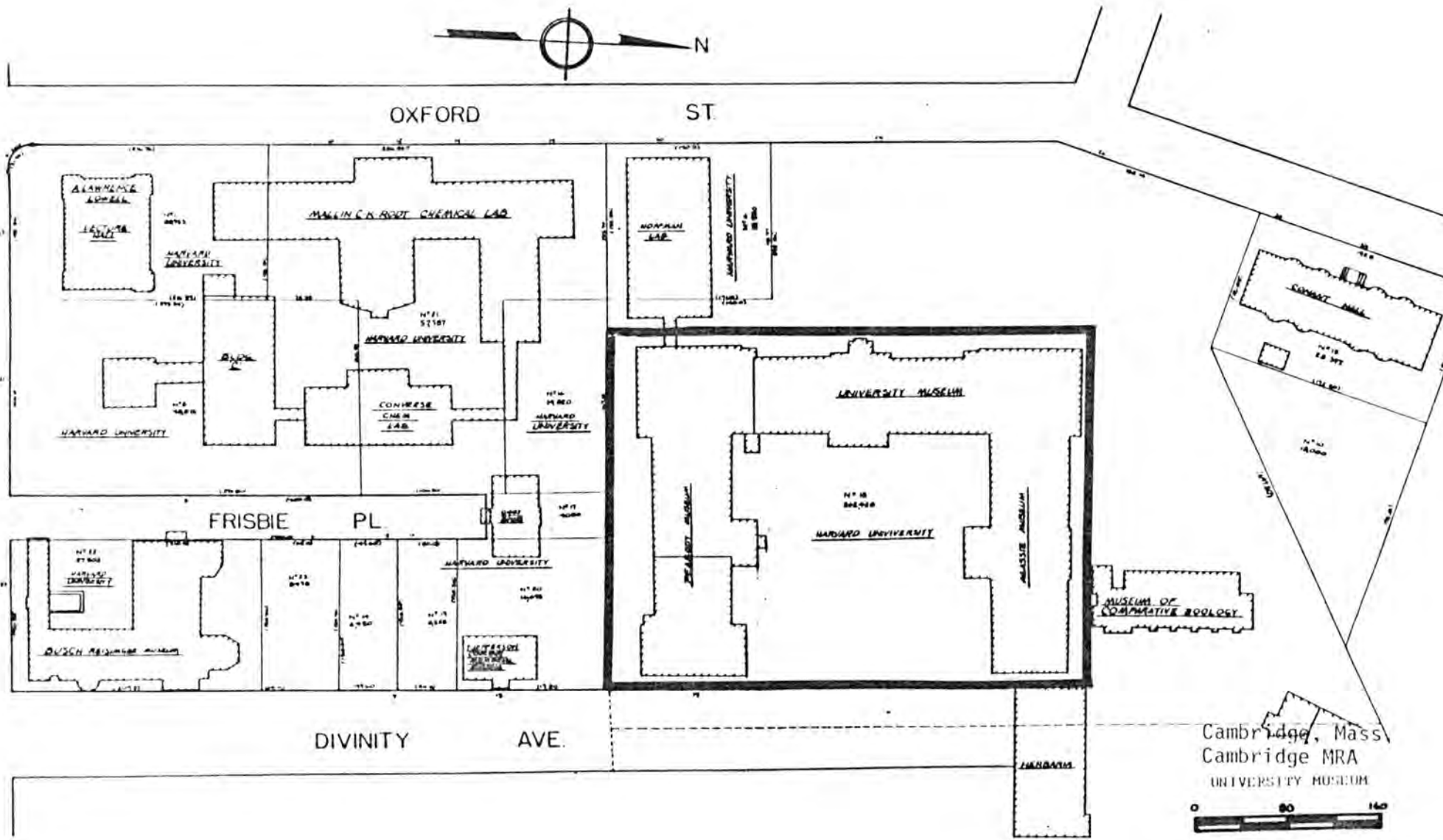
Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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



University Museum
11-25 Divinity Avenue

Cambridge MA, Ma 37-21A



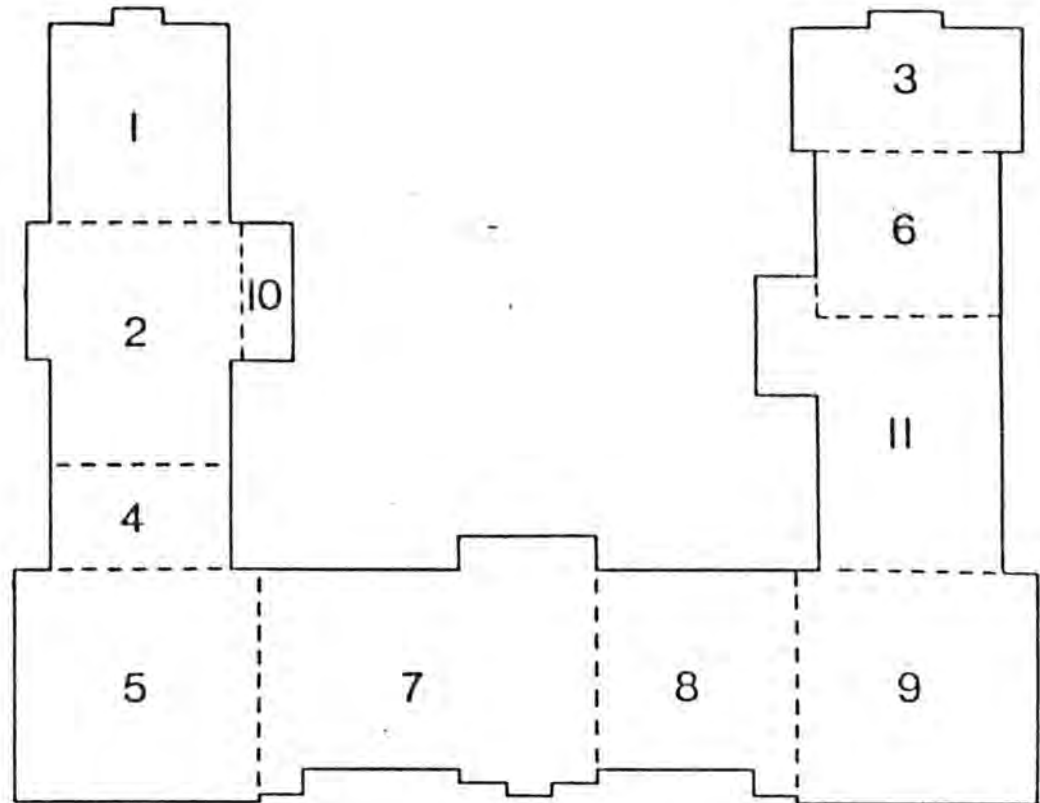
Cambridge, Mass.
 Cambridge MRA
 UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



Base: City of Cambridge
 Assessor's Plans

January 1983

1. 1859, HENRY GREENOUGH AND GEORGE SNELL
2. 1871, HENRY GREENOUGH AND GEORGE SNELL
3. 1876, ROBERT H. SLACK
4. 1876, ROBERT H. SLACK
5. 1880, GEORGE R. SHAW
6. 1888, STONE, CARPENTER & CO.
7. 1888–89, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
8. 1889, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
9. 1900, SHAW & HUNNEWELL
10. 1906, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN
11. 1913, WALTER S. BURKE



**363. PLAN OF UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
SHOWING CONSTRUCTION DATES**

Cambridge, Mass.
Cambridge MRA

Source: Survey of Architectural History in
Cambridge, Report Four: Old Cambridge,
page 170.

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000275