

PH 366064

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY -

DATA SHEET

RECEIVED OCT 22 1976

DATE ENTERED DEC 17 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC St. Mark's Methodist Church

AND/OR COMMON

same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 90 Park Street

CITY, TOWN

Brookline

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

4th

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

025

COUNTY

Norfolk

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☒ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME St. Mark's Methodist Church

STREET & NUMBER
90 Park Street

CITY, TOWN

Brookline

VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts 02146

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Norfolk County Registry of DeedsSTREET & NUMBER
650 High Street

CITY, TOWN

Dedham

STATE

Massachusetts

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Massachusetts Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts 02108

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

___ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
___ FAIR

___ DETERIORATED
___ RUINS
___ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
___ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
___ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Mark's Methodist Church is located at the corner of Park and Vernon Streets in Brookline. The late 19th century church and the small park adjacent to it form an oasis in an otherwise highly developed neighborhood with its apartment and condominium buildings.

St. Mark's Church was designed by architect George A. Clough in 1891. Its cornerstone was laid on April 9, 1892 and its dedication was held in October 1896. The Romanesque Revival church is constructed of Brighton (Massachusetts) ledge stone laid in coursed rubble with trim of yellow-grey Nova Scotia sandstone of both rock-faced and dressed surfaces. The roof is grey slate with copper flashings and gutters. The church is of a cruciform plan and its nave is two stories with one-story side aisles. The nave is 150 feet long and 75 feet wide. The majority of the windows have quoined frames with arched heads.

The north elevation of St. Mark's is dominated by a large rose window set in the gable and flanked by a truncated tower on the east and a circular bay with turret and entry porch on the west. The tower is square and has a circular side tower at its northwest corner. Original plans to construct a carillon tower above the existing corner tower had to be abandoned when it was discovered that the filled land beneath the church would not support such an addition. There are entrances on the north and east sides of the tower's ground floor. The circular bay on the west side is topped by a conical roof of sandstone tiles with a decorated sandstone finial. West of this bay is a two-story wall with an arched entry containing double doors. The monumental rose window is stained glass set in stone mullions and framed by an arch supported by columns with carved capitals.

Moving southward and toward the transept, the nave and side aisle walls (both east and west) have five windows each, grouped symmetrically about a center cluster of three. On the west elevation a change of grade level exposes the basement which has low, wide-arched windows with tripartite, multipaned sash.

The transept, of slightly lower height than the nave, extends beyond the walls of the side aisles and is gabled at both ends. The end walls (east and west) each contain one rose window consisting of circular lights set into stone mullions and framed by a sandstone arch. On the gable of the east transept is a stone finial on the north corner, a chimney on the south, and a stone cross at the gable peak. The west gable is simpler, having only the cross at its peak. The east transept has a one-story open porch covered by a low-pitched roof supported by an arcade of three arches on the north and one on the south. The entrance is an arched opening surmounted by a solid, paneled railing of sandstone which forms a slight parapet. The west transept lacks the entrance and instead has a one-story aisle-like extension.

South of the transept the nave continues with two large arched windows, on both east and west elevations, after which is the curve of the semi-circular apse. Spaced evenly on the wall are five arched windows. Two one-story extensions conceal the lower levels of the nave and apse. They extend beyond the end walls of the transept and each has a copper monitor with small arched lights. The western extension has had a door cut in its monitor and four windows grouped in pairs with the southernmost of these four openings converted to a door.

continued

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☒ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1892-1896 BUILDER/ARCHITECT George A. Clough

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Mark's Methodist Church is significant as an important architectural highlight in the northern part of Brookline and as the only 19th century reminder in a densely populated area which has been completely changed by 20th century development.

In 1891, having outgrown its existing chapel, the Methodist Society in Brookline established a building committee which, by the end of the year, had purchased 25,000 square feet of land at the corner of Park and Vernon Streets and had received a proposal for a church building from George Clough. The committee, headed by James Rothwell, a major contributor to the church, accepted the proposal and construction began in 1892.

The March 13, 1897 issue of American Architect and Building News published a rendering of Clough's original design which included the additional carillon tower and a crenellated entry porch in front of the west entrance of the north elevation. Neither of these was built. After several delays, the church was completed at a cost of \$160,000 and dedicated in 1896.

St. Mark's architect, George A. Clough, was born in Bluehill, Maine in 1843 and came to Boston in the 1860's to study architecture in the office of Snell and Gregerson. By 1869 Clough had established his own office and became known for his many public buildings in Boston including the old English High School (1877, now demolished), the Latin High School on Montgomery Street (1877), and the Suffolk County Courthouse (1888-1889). In an early effort at colonial restoration, Clough was hired to restore the Old State House in Boston. This project was carried out between 1881 and 1882 and resulted in a curious combination of Federal and Georgian details which were then thought to be historically appropriate. Other buildings designed by Clough include the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, the Gate of Heaven Church in South Boston, and new St. Patrick's Church in Chelsea.

St. Mark's tower, monumental rose window, arcaded entry porch and many other high quality Romanesque Revival details have made the building a local landmark. In addition, the church is set on the south side of St. Mark's Park, which serves to open up the area in front of the two major elevations (north and east) and to make them the focus of approaches to the area. The interior of the church, with its carved wood altar screen, upper chapel, side chapels and carved limestone columns, provides an elaborate example of Romanesque Revival taste.

In 1968 the Methodist congregation of St. Mark's had become too small to continue to maintain the church, and the members merged with the Baptist Church of Brookline and the Congregational Church of Brookline. All three congregations now use the United Parish Church on Harvard Street. Currently an option to purchase St. Mark's is held by an apartment house developer whose plans include demolition of the church, should

continued

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Architect and Building News. March 13, 1897.

A History of Brookline, Massachusetts: 1630-1906. The Brookline Press Company, Brookline, 1906.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 47,784 square feet (1.09 acre)

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 9 3 2 4 9 2 0 4 6 8 9 4 2 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Judy D. Dobbs, National Register Editor and

ORGANIZATION

Massachusetts Historical Commission

STREET & NUMBER

294 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN

Boston

Griggs Park Neighborhood Association, Harvard-
Marion Neighborhood Association, and 70/80
Park Street Condominium Association

DATE

May 27, 1976

TELEPHONE

617-727-8470

STATE

Massachusetts 02108

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth Reed Amazon

TITLE

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

DATE 6/1/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE

12/10/06
11.26.16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 22 1976

DATE ENTERED DEC 17 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

#7:

The south elevation of the church consists of the rear wall of the apse and the south walls of circular pavilions located on either side of the apse. At the peak of the circular roof of the apse is an iron and bronze cross.

In its present state, St. Mark's Church survives without significant alterations from its original design. In addition, the interior retains a monumental reredos of carved and paneled oak. This structure is located in the transept and rises from an altar near the floor level of the nave to a choir loft above which are the organ pipes. The nave is supported by squat, carved columns of Indiana limestone. Throughout the interior there is much Romanesque Revival ornamentation carved in stone, wood and plaster.

#8:

he act on this option. The church is presently rented to St. George's Russian Orthodox Church and the Children's Center of Brookline which runs a day-care program.

It is the hope of the Griggs Park Neighborhood Association, the Harvard-Marion Neighborhood Association, and the 70/80 Park Street Condominium Association to have the church purchased by an association of civic groups and St. George's Russian Orthodox congregation to be used both as an orthodox religious center and as a neighborhood center. These groups are also concerned with seeing the building preserved in its original state, especially since recent construction projects and fires have destroyed other 19th century churches in the area.

SUMMARY

ST. MARK'S UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF BROOKLINE

Building is Not Historical

Only 80-85 years old

Several older churches in Brookline: St. Paul's, Church of Our Savior, Sears Chapel, First Parish, Harvard Church

Several other major churches built around same period: All Saints, Leyden

Other nineteenth-century churches: St. Lawrence's, St. Mary's

No famous persons, such as Kennedys or Richardson, associated with church

Not associated with significant events in American history

Building is Not Part of Historic District

To east, nursing home, vintage c. early 1960's

To southeast, row houses, vintage early twentieth-century

To southwest, high-rise apartment buildings, vintage c. 1950's

To northwest, apartment building, vintage c. 1940's

To northeast, pocket park

Building is Not Architecturally Significant

Incomplete: distinguishing features never constructed

Does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type of architecture

Architect was not a master or even a major figure in architectural history: relatively obscure; if he was noted at all, it was for municipal buildings, not churches

Property is Owned by a Religious Institution

Under federal regulations, churches are not ordinarily eligible for inclusion on the Register

Numerous Sites are More Significant

PERMANENT RECORD
SOUTH-WORTH CO. U.S.A.
75% COTTON - REE CONTENT

Property St. Mark's Methodist Church

State Mass.

Working Number 6.16.76.3590

~~2nd Control Sheet~~
~~1st Control Sheet~~
Norfolk

TECHNICAL

Photos 4

Maps 1

CONTROL

OK - 10.26.76

HISTORIAN

accept

B. Grosvenor

10/26/76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

accept

L. Brown

10.26.76

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept

Cole

10.27.76

accept

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Huntington

for mounting

11.26.76

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered DEC 17 1976

Federal Register Entry 2-1-77

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



St. Mark's Methodist Church

Brookline, MA

Norfolk Co.

Peter Freeman, photographer

1975

Brookline Historical Commission, Town Hall,

Brookline, MA 02146

Looking at north elevation with rose window.

Photograph #1 *24*

OCT 22 1976

DEC 17 1976

Loc.

Title:

NPS Number

12-17-26

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



St. Mark's Methodist Church
Brookline, MA *Suffolk Co.*
Peter Freeman, photographer
1975

Brookline Historical Commission, Town Hall,
Brookline, MA 02146
Looking at north elevation with rose window.

Photograph #2 *24*

DEC 17 1976 OCT 22 1976

NPS Number 12-17-76

Title: _____

Loc. _____

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



St. Mark's Methodist Church
Brookline, MA *Norfolk Co.*
Peter Freeman, photographer
1975

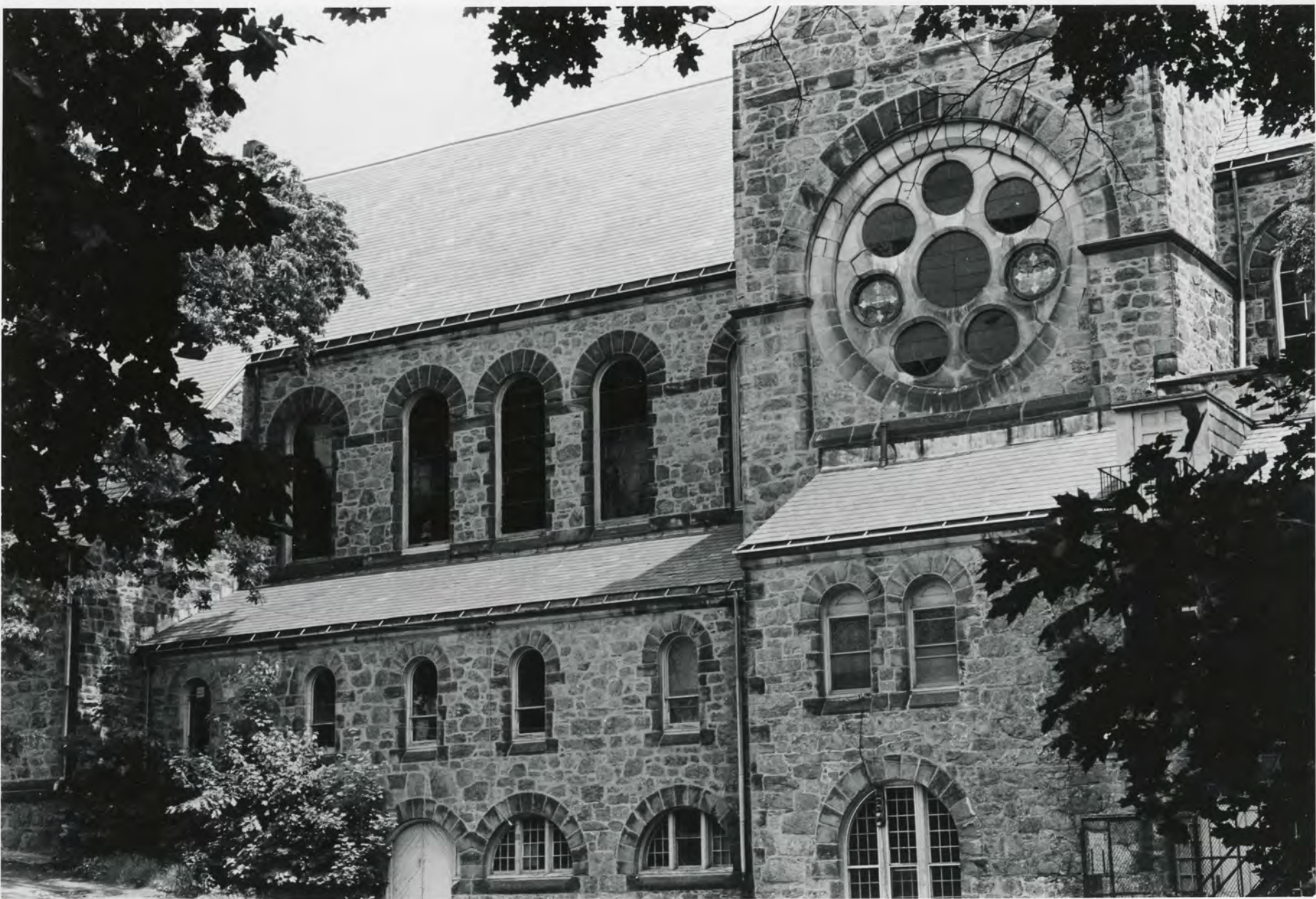
Brookline Historical Commission, Town Hall,
Brookline, MA 02146
Looking at east elevation.

Photograph #3 *24*

OCT 22 1976
DEC 17 1976

NPS Number *12-17-76*
Title:
Loc.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



St. Mark's Methodist Church
Brookline, MA *Norfolk Co.*
Peter Freeman, photographer
1975

Brookline Historical Commission, Town Hall,
Brookline, MA 02146
Looking at west elevation.

Photograph #4 *of 4*

DEC 17 1976

OCT 22 1976

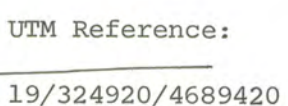
NPS Number

12-17-76

Title: _____

Loc. _____

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



RACKEMANN, SAWYER & BREWSTER

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

28TH FLOOR

28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

AREA CODE 617 523-3550

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
LORING P. JORDAN, JR.
WILLIAM B. TYLER
DAVID G. COLT
WALTER G. VAN DORN
GEORGE V. ANASTAS
PETER W. KILBORN
HENRY H. THAYER
BRIAN S. MEYER
JOSEPH L. SERAFINI

ALBERT M. FORTIER, JR.
DOROTHEA C. CADIFF
STEPHEN CARR ANDERSON
LAWRENCE E. KAPLAN
MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL
STUART T. FREELAND
DEAN P. NICASTRO
A. ROBERT WINER
RAYMOND J. BRASSARD

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM L. PAYSON
ALBERT B. WOLFE

June 22, 1976

National Register
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Attention: William Murtagh

Re: National Register of Historic Places -
Nomination of St. Mark's United Methodist Church
Brookline, Massachusetts

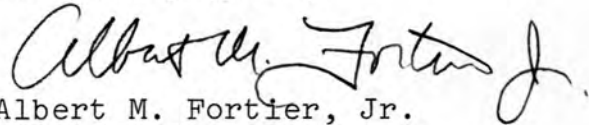
Gentlemen:

St. Mark's United Methodist Church vigorously opposes the efforts of its opponents to have the church placed on the National Register. We believe that the nomination of the church building to the Register would severely harm the work of the church.

The church has protested to the actions of the State Historical Commission which has agreed to reconsider its nomination of the church building.

Until the state commission has given consideration to both sides of this question, we respectfully request that no action be taken by your department to place the church on the National Register.

Very truly yours,



Albert M. Fortier, Jr.
Attorney for St. Mark's
United Methodist Church,
Brookline, Massachusetts

AMF/cjw

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D

JUN 25 1976

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

Blockhouse, Massachusetts
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mark Jones
Area Office

These are copies of the National Register
listing for the Boston area and are being sent to
you as part of the information we have received
about the area and the National Register.

These are copies of the National Register
listing for the Boston area and are being sent to
you as part of the information we have received
about the area and the National Register.

These are copies of the National Register
listing for the Boston area and are being sent to
you as part of the information we have received
about the area and the National Register.

Enclosure:

Blockhouse, Massachusetts
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosure: National Register

Enclosure: National Register
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 25 1976

Enclosure: National Register
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosure: National Register
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

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United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosure: National Register
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Enclosure: National Register
United Negro College Fund
Associated with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

DATE *June 25, 1976*

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

1:45

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Boston SHPO

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

St Mark's United Methodist Chur.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Carol Spull said she would return form.

In house problem on comment period.

Also a question of the entire neighborhood & value of the church in relation to some housing proposals.

July 13 / meeting

In process of being mailed back.

Also: Mass SHPO has notified attorney

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

McCrea

TITLE

Intern

OFFICE

H.P. Reg ^{*nat*}

J. Kulczycki
7-22-76
Cde 7-28-76

JUL 28 1976

H34-PR

Mr. Albert M. Fortier, Jr.
Rackemann, Sawyer and Brewster
Counsellors at Law
28 State Street, 28th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Norfolk

Dear Mr. Fortier:

Thank you for your letter concerning the nomination of St. Mark's United Methodist Church, Brookline, Massachusetts to the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination for St. Mark's Church has been returned to the State upon their request. As you may know, a meeting has been arranged for further discussion of this property by all concerned parties.

Listing in the National Register is Federal recognition that a property possesses historic values and is worthy of preservation. Inclusion of a property on the National Register insures that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is given an opportunity to review and comment upon any undertaking licensed, funded, or executed by a Federal agency that may affect the property.

Executive Order 11593, signed in 1971, a copy of which is enclosed, extends the Advisory Council's power to comment on undertakings affecting properties which may be eligible for listing as well.

Listing has no other effect on the property; it does not affect, in any manner, the range of actions a private owner could take, as long as Federal financing is not involved; and it gives no governmental unit any authority or control over the property, its use or disposition.

Should the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer resubmit the nomination for St. Mark's Church, National Register procedures provide a 10-day period for the submission of written comments concerning the significance of the nominated property.

We hope this information will be useful to you and we shall be happy to answer any questions you may have concerning the National Register nomination process.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) William J. Murtagh

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

bcc: Director's Reading File
PR - w/cy inc.

cc: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Amadon
Massachusetts SHPO - w/cy inc.

Regional Director-North Atlantic Region
w/cy inc.

BASIC FILE RETAINED
IN PR
7/21/76
FNP:JKulczycki:bp1

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF PARAPLEGICS

P.O. BOX 48, BEDFORD, MASS. 01730

October 1, 1976

Please reply to:

Mrs. Vivienne S. Thomson, President
Post Office Box 153
Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130

VIVIENNE S. THOMSON, PRESIDENT
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

FLORENCE V. WEBB, VICE PRESIDENT
Springfield, Massachusetts

CYNTHIA M. RIEL, TREASURER
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts

LINDA HAZEN, SECRETARY
Somerville, Massachusetts

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RICHARD WASHBURN
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FLORENCE V. WEBB
Springfield, Massachusetts

DWIGHT WOODWORTH, JR.
Hopkinton, Massachusetts

National Register Office of Archeology
And Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
Attn. Mr. William Murtagh

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

I am writing to you regarding the nomination of St. Marks United Methodist Church of Brookline, Massachusetts, in the National Register of Historic Places. It is my understanding that although the Church does not want this nomination and does not even feel that they have any Historical value that the community has requested this in order to stop housing for the handicapped being built on this site.

In 1975 the Massachusetts Association of Paraplegics which is a member organization of the Massachusetts Council Of Organizations of the Handicapped fully supported a plan to erect such housing on this site with the full support of the Church, the town of Brookline and their selectman and after several meeting with the abbuttors we thought we had succeeded in getting their approval for building this housing. We had applied for funding under Section 202 of the Housing Urban Development Office and although we did not get funded in the first go around we have been led to believe that we will be funded when the next period comes up.

Since 1941, all federal housing legislation has provided eligibility for the handicapped on an equal basis with the Elderly, However, from 1964-1975, only eight projects identified for the handicapped were funded by HUD and we feel quite strongly if our pilot program is funded and built it will serve to show HUD the great need for this type of housing wherein we strongly feel that in years to come the housing built on this site will have far more historical value than the church that is now standing and is not being used. Please understand our position and beleive me if there were really a historic value to the church we would fully support this nomination but since this is only a wish of a few indivuals who do not want the handicapped in their community I truly hope you will take into consideration our request and the request of the Church that this nomination not be approved.

Sincerely

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION, INCORPORATED JAN 20, 1965

Mrs. Vivienne S. Thomson

October 1, 1976

Mr. William F. Murrain, Jr.
Post Office Box 100
Lancaster, Maine 04055

National Register of Historic Places
And Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20540
Attn: Mr. William Murrain

Dear Mr. Murrain:

I am writing to you regarding the nomination of St. Peter's United Church of
Brookline, Massachusetts, in the National Register of Historic Places. It is my understanding that although the Church does not want this nomination, it does not even feel that they have any historical value that the community requested this in order to stop housing for the handicapped being built.

In 1975 the Massachusetts Association of Architects which is an organization of the Massachusetts Council of Organizations fully supported a plan to erect such housing on this site with the Church, the town of Brookline and their selection and offer a plan with the architects we thought we had succeeded in getting their approval for building this housing. We had applied for funding under Section 206 of the Urban Development Office and although we did not get funded in the first round we have been told to believe that we will be funded when the next round comes up.

Since 1941, all federal housing legislation has provided for the handicapped on an equal basis with the elderly. However, from 1941-1975, right projects identified for the handicapped were funded by HUD and we quite strongly if our pilot program is funded and built it will serve to show need for this type of housing wherein we strongly feel that in your case the housing built on this site will have for your historical value that it is now standing and is not being used. Please understand that we do not believe if there were really a historic value to the church we would support this nomination but since this is only a wish of a few individuals we do not want the handicapped in their community. I truly hope you will not mention our request and the request of the Church that this nomination be withdrawn.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
OCT 7 1976	
DATE REC'D	INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
	INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT
	TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN	
INITIALS	

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 10/12/76

TIME OF CALL

10

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Richard Early
& women

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

MA SAPO office

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

St Marks Methodist Church

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Reconsidered by commissioners at last meeting - approved again. Now getting comments from commissioners - will be sent to NR soon.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

S Oldham

TITLE

OFFICE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

*Secretary of the
Commonwealth*

*294 Washington Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 727-8470*

October 15, 1976

Mr. Charles Herrington
Registrar
National Register
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Charles:

Enclosed please find nomination forms for the following property:

Brookline, St. Mark's Methodist Church

This property was reviewed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (State Review Board) and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Elizabeth R. Amadon.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia L. Weslowski
Survey Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

encl.
PLW/edh

S. DeLham
10/18/76
10-18-76
C. Shull
Col for
Herrington
10-20-76

OCT 21 1976

H34-880

Mrs. Vivienne S. Thomson
President
Massachusetts Association of Paraplegics
Post Office Box 153
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130

Dear Mrs. Thomson:

Thank you for your letter regarding the nomination of St. Mark's United Methodist Church in Brookline, Massachusetts, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination has been approved by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and after it has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, it will be forwarded to this office for our review. We will append your letter to the nomination for consideration by our professional staff. The decision as to whether a property is acceptable for inclusion in the National Register, however, is based on its historical or architectural significance and not upon present or future uses of the building.

We appreciate your concern about your plan for housing for the handicapped and would like to explain the meaning of the National Register status as it might relate to your project. Listing in the National Register is Federal recognition that a property possesses historic values and is worthy of preservation. This insures that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is given an opportunity to review and comment upon any undertaking licensed, funded, or executed by a Federal agency (in this case, the Department of Housing and Urban Development) that may affect the property. Final decision on the undertaking, however, rests with the Federal agency after receiving the comments of the Council.

Listing has no other effect on the property; it does not affect, in any manner, the range of actions an owner could take, as long as the Federal Government is not involved. If a Federal agency is involved, listing on the National Register will facilitate the review process which all Federal agencies are required to follow under mandated responsibilities.

COULDN'T FIND →

✓ OKED w/ BILL (RINGS A BELL)

STUE

EDD

BOTH

RAY

CHARLES

REC'D FROM STATE 10/23/76

✓

ESC 10/22/76
6/16/76

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
LORING P. JORDAN, JR.
WILLIAM B. TYLER
DAVID G. COLT
WALTER G. VAN DORN
GEORGE V. ANASTAS
PETER W. KILBORN
HENRY H. THAYER
BRIAN S. MEYER
JOSEPH L. SERAFINI

ALBERT M. FORTIER, JR.
DOROTHEA C. CADIFF
STEPHEN CARR ANDERSON
LAWRENCE E. KAPLAN
MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL
STUART T. FREELAND
A. ROBERT WINER
RAYMOND J. BRASSARD
MARTIN R. HEALY
BARBARA KIND PERRY

RACKEMANN, SAWYER & BREWSTER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
28TH FLOOR
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109
AREA CODE 617 523-3550

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM L. PAYSON
ALBERT B. WOLFE

November 1, 1976

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20204

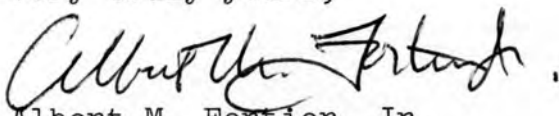
RE: Nomination to National Register of Historical
Places of St. Mark's United Methodist Church,
Brookline, Massachusetts -- #H34-PR

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline,
whose church building has been nominated for the
National Register, vigorously opposes the nomination.

Within several days, we will send you our formal
statement of opposition.

In the meantime, please do not take any action
on this nomination.

Very truly yours,

Albert M. Fortier, Jr.
Attorney for
St. Mark's United Methodist Church

AMF/apb

DATE REC'D

NOV 18 1976

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (All)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED,

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
LORING P. JORDAN, JR.
WILLIAM B. TYLER
DAVID G. COLT
WALTER G. VAN DORN
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RACKEMANN, SAWYER & BREWSTER

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

28TH FLOOR

28 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

AREA CODE 617 523-3550

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM L. PAYSON
ALBERT B. WOLFE

November 12, 1976

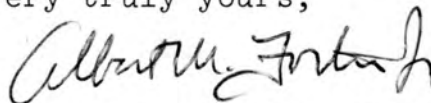
Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20204

RE: St. Mark's Methodist Church of
Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

* The Massachusetts Council of Organizations of
the Handicapped, Inc., sent me this letter, which
I infer is a copy of a letter mailed directly to you.

Very truly yours,



Albert M. Fortier, Jr.

AMF/apb

* Enclosure

NOV 18 1976

DATE REC'D

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (A)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

WILLIAM & BRYAN ZIMMERMAN

MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL OF

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE HANDICAPPED, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 153, BOSTON, MA 02130

MAUREEN WINN
President
GEORGE COUGHLIN
Vice President
VIVIENNE THOMSON
Secretary
RICHARD DRESSER, JR.
Treasurer

ROBERT BURROUGHS
Director of Public Relations

A Non-Profit Organization Representing More Than Twenty-Five Consumer Groups In The Commonwealth of Mass.

National Register
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240
Attn. Mr. William Murtagh

Re: Nomination St. Marks
United Methodist Church
Brookline, Mass.

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

The Massachusetts Council of Organizations of the Handicapped, Inc. an umbrella organization for more than 25 handicapped organizations in Massachusetts, strongly opposes the nomination of St. Marks United Methodist Church, Brookline, Mass. to the National Register of Historic Places.

The site is the proposed location for approximately 108 low and moderate income handicapped housing units. The project has been delayed by both the unavailability of financing and opposition from local community groups who have opposed the project from its outset.

A permit has been issued by the Town of Brookline Zoning Board of Appeals to build our development at this site. In the Greater Boston Metropolitan area alone there is a need for over 100,000 handicapped housing units which our project will help begin to fill.

We will be applying for funding under the the Department of Housing and Urban Developments Section 202 program in November and are confident of being awarded funds at that time.

We feel that the church has no historic significance and hope that you will appreciate the fact that this is another delay tactic by a neighborhood group to stop our project from going forward.

The historical significance of a project such as ours greatly outweighs any historical significance which St. Marks may have. Neither the Brookline Zoning Board of Appeals or ourselves would have permitted our project to be located at this site if it were of historical significance.

It is our hope that you will take all aspects into

consideration in making your decision and deny the request for the placing of the Church on the National Register.

Very truly yours,

Maureen Winn

Maureen Winn, President
Massachusetts Council of
Organizations of the
Handicapped.

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
LORING P. JORDAN, JR.
WILLIAM B. TYLER
DAVID G. COLT
WALTER G. VAN DORN
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COUNSELLORS AT LAW

28TH FLOOR

28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

AREA CODE 617 523-3550

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM L. PAYSON
ALBERT B. WOLFE

November 12, 1976

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20204

RE: St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline
Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline vigorously opposes the listing of its building on the National Register.

The building is not significant historically or architecturally, and to the best of our knowledge no one ever claimed it was significant until after construction of low-and-moderate income housing was authorized by the local zoning board and application for federal financing was made.

There are numerous large stone churches in Brookline, and St. Mark's is one of the newest (younger than some of our members).

The church edifice has no relationship to the surrounding buildings (including a modern high-rise apartment, walk-up flats of the 1930's, a modern nursing home, and early twentieth-century row houses and apartments).

The style affected, Romanesque Revival, is much better expressed in a number of buildings in and around Brookline, designed by architects of much greater renown. What reputation the architect possessed was for his public buildings in Boston, although he did design a few other churches.

Mr. William J. Murtagh

-2-

November 12, 1976

The building as constructed deviated significantly from the architect's conception, irregular uncut stone having been substituted for cut stone, and the principal feature, a towering steeple, having been entirely omitted.

In a chronology of events in the Church's relatively brief history, among the most significant were the numerous repointings of the masonry. That dramatizes not only the lack of historical significance, but the difficulty in preservation.

Preservation of the structure is unlikely in any event. Due to population shifts, the number of church buildings in Brookline greatly exceeds the demand. St. Mark's United Methodist Church, which now worships nearby, does not wish to retain the structure. From 1969 to 1974 it made numerous attempts to dispose of the property for a use which would preserve the building, but none of these attempts succeeded. Replacing the building with an apartment house is the only practicable course, and the most socially responsible use, in the Church's opinion.

You suggested in your letter to me of July 28, 1976, that listing in the Register would not have a substantial adverse effect on the Church. I would point out that this building was slated for demolition to make way for low-and-moderate income housing long before the attempt was made to put it on the National Register, and that federally-assisted financing is the only available financing. The group behind Register listing is well aware that it would impede low-and-moderate income housing; previously they tried, unsuccessfully, to rezone the property and to block environmental design approval. With the tax law charges, even if we could somehow get private financing, the value of our property would be seriously diminished by listing on the National Register.

As a member of St. Mark's, I can testify that the proceeds of a sale of this property are vitally needed for the work of the Church. I realize that, regardless of the harm to the Church, you would have to list the building if it were truly worthy of listing. But the building clearly does not meet the standards of the statute or the regulations, and it would be wrong to list an insignificant building because its apartment-house neighbors prefer an empty church to another apartment house next door.

Mr. William J. Murtagh

-3-

November 12, 1976

Brookline has many structures and places of historic interest and architectural significance; St. Mark's has never been considered one of them. Surely it is inappropriate to list an insignificant building when there are so many that are far more deserving of listing.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albert M. Fortier, Jr.".

Albert M. Fortier, Jr.
Attorney for
St. Mark's United Methodist
Church of Brookline

AMF/apb

Enclosure

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MOVING PICTURES	
DATE REC'D	NOV 15 1976
_____	INDIVIDUAL (ATTACHED)
_____	INSTITUTIONAL (ATTACHED)
_____	TELETYPE (ATTACHED)
DATE / CH. N. V. A. I. _____	
INITIALS _____	

MEMORANDUM
OF ST. MARK'S UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF BROOKLINE
IN OPPOSITION TO LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

There is nothing significant in the history of St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline (see Appendix D). Therefore, listing must be based on architecture.

I. Standards for Listing

A. It must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, feeling and association;

B. It must be a classic example of a style or period, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or be uniquely significant on its own merit.

II. The Building Fails to Meet the First Test Because It Lacks Integrity of Design, Setting, Materials, and Workmanship

A. The building is incomplete (see Appendix A).

B. The building materials are inconsistent with the original design (see Appendix A).

C. The workmanship is disappointing (see Appendix A).

D. The setting of the building is among apartment houses and a nursing home of various vintages, from 15 to 70 years newer than the church.

III. Even if It Passes the First Test, the Building is Disqualified for Failure to Meet the Second Test

A. The building is not a classic example of a style or period (see Appendix A).

B. The building does not represent the work of a master (see Appendix A).

C. The building does not possess high artistic value (see Appendix A).

D. The building does not qualify as a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." This criterion appears to relate to districts rather than individual buildings.

If it does apply to an individual building and such building is owned by a religious institution, it must possess significance derived from architectural "distinction." This building does not possess architectural significance and distinction (see Appendix A).

IV. Numerous Other Building in the Town of Brookline
Are Far More Significant

A. At least half a dozen houses of worship in the Town are far more significant (see Appendix C).

B. Numerous other sites in the Town are far more significant (see Appendix B).

C. St. Mark's was not included in Historical Surveys of the Town (see Appendix B).

D. The scores of significant structures should be listed on the Register ahead of insignificant ones such as St. Mark's United Methodist Church.

V. There is No Reasonable Prospect for Preservation

The plan to construct governmentally assisted housing on the site was adopted only after numerous attempts to preserve or recycle the building failed. It has been offered to the Town and community groups, but they are all unwilling or unable to purchase it.

Architectural Statement

St. Mark's Methodist Church in Brookline, Massachusetts, was built between 1892 and 1896 for the use of the Methodist Society of Brookline.

The Architect was George Clough, whose work consisted mostly of municipal projects, especially schools. Clough was one of the many Architects working in the Boston area in the last part of the Nineteenth Century. Although he did produce some "creditable" municipal buildings, he did not exercise any major influence on the course of American Architecture, or on the development of any particular building style.¹ His work followed the major architectural trends of the period.

St. Mark's Church was not one of Clough's best works² and was built with several major deviations from Clough's original design. The May 16, 1891 issue of the Brookline Chronicle, in an article describing the proposed building, stated that "the chief characteristic feature of the exterior will be embodied in a tower...." This tower was, unfortunately, not built and its absence creates a major imbalance in the general massing and character of the building. The original design also called for the exterior walls to be built of granite ashlar masonry. The exterior masonry was changed to a random fieldstone bond.

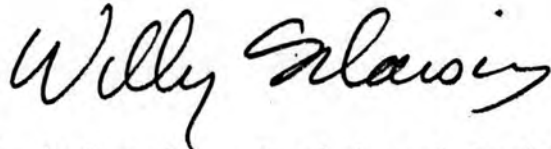
This resulted in a rather different feeling from the original intent. Over the years the exterior walls have suffered from extremely poor repointing with a rather inappropriate pink mortar which seriously detracts from the general appearance.

Many details were not carried out as per the original design, a rendering of which was also published in the May 16, 1891 Brookline Chronicle. The design of the nave windows tracery and of the rose window voussoirs were not executed as designed and one of the entry porches was also not built.

George Clough had his rendering published in the March 13, 1897 issue of the American Architect and Building News. It is interesting that although the church was completed by 1897, Clough chose to publish his 1891 rendering rather than a photograph of the actual building. This may indicate on the part of Clough, a dissatisfaction of the execution and modifications of his design.

St. Mark's represents an average commission of an average late 19th century Architect; neither the Architect nor the Building being of major architectural significance.

The preservation of this building cannot be justified solely because of its architectural significance.



Willy Sclarsic - Registered Architect

Architectural Lecturer - Boston Architectural Center
Boston Center for Adult Education
Suffolk University

Footnotes

1. The following architectural references make no mention of Clough or St. Mark's Church.
 - Architecture of the 19th & 20th Centuries- H.R. Hitchcock - 1958
 - The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times - H.R. Hitchcock - 1936
 - The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Contemporaries in Boston - R.B. Rettig - Ed.1972
 - American Architecture Since 1780 - Whitien - 1969
 - American Churches - R.A. Cram - 1915
 - Old New England Churches - Marlowe - 1947
 - The Book of Boston: The Victorian Period (1837-1901) - M.D. Ross - 1964
2. In the few instances where Clough's name appears in architectural literature, it is usually in reference to his restoration of the Old State House or to his municipal commissions, not in reference to St. Mark's Church.

APPENDIX B

Historic Surveys of Brookline

1. Pamphlet: "To: Persons Interested in Brookline Historic Preservation, From: Paul C. Zucker, Resident Planner, Date: August 30, 1965 (draft)"; Sears Chapel (Christ Church) is the only church listed.
2. "Historical Map of the Town of Brookline, December, 1965"

PERMANENT RECORD

SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.

75% COTTON SUPER CONTINENT

To: Persons Interested in Brookline Historic Preservation draft(PC)
From: Paul C. Zucker, Resident Planner
Date: August 30, 1965

Page

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22
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31
42
47
55

As part of Brookline's Community Renewal Program, Mr. Charles B. E chard has been engaged as a consultant on historic preservation.

As part of his contract, he has prepared the attached list of vari historic sites, buildings, markers, etc. We would appreciate your revl this material and noting any suggested changes or additions. We are pa cularly interested in expanding the various lists by adding additional

No attempt has been made at this time to analyze the various items terms of importance for preservation. While this will be undertaken at later date, our first goal is the completion of as comprehensive a list possible.

Please send your comments to:

Paul C. Zucker, Resident Planner
Planning Board
Town Hall
Brookline, Massachusetts

or telephone me at BE 2-9000, ext. 278 or 279.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to consult us.

Sincerely yours,

((Sgd.)) William J. Murtagh

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

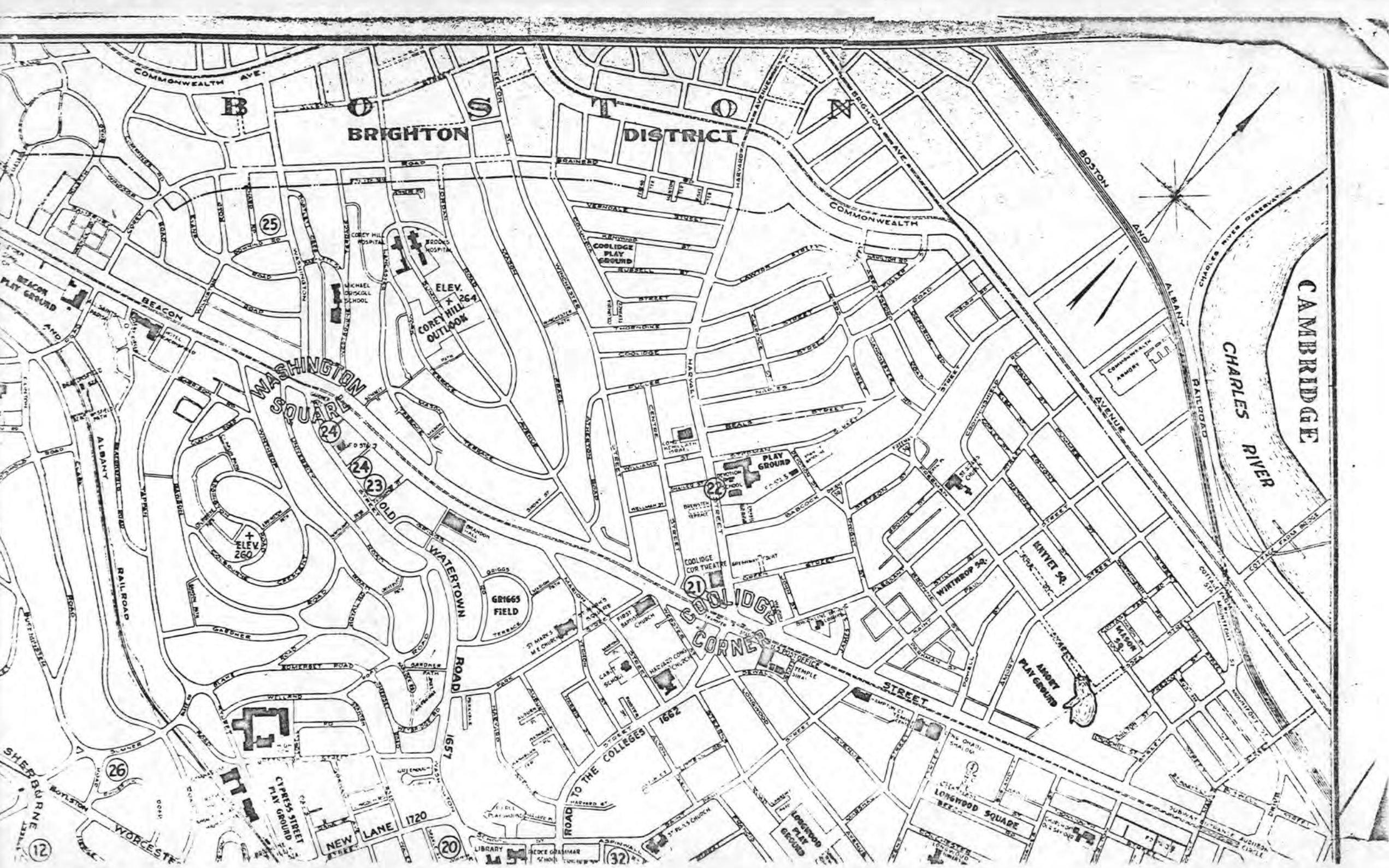
cc: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Amadon
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108 w/cy inc.

Mr. William H. Hernandez, Jr.
Area Director
U. S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Bulfinch Building
15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114 w/cy inc.

Advisory Council
1522 K St. N.W. Suite 430
Washington, D.C. 20005

bcc: Regional Director - North Atlantic Region - w/cy inc.
001 - Reading File
880 - w/cy inc.
FNP: Soldham: vjf: 10.15.76

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 880



BRIGHTON DISTRICT

CAMBRIDGE

CHARLES RIVER

WASHINGTON SQUARE

COOLIDGE CORNER

GRIGGS FIELD

LONGWOOD SQUARE

NEW LANE 1720

12

25

24

23

22

21

26

20

32

ABBOTTSFORD ROAD, 51
KENNEDY HOUSE

In 1921, Joseph P. Kennedy bought the house at 51 Abbottsford Road *, on the northeast corner of Naples and Abbottsford Road, in which Senator Robert F. Kennedy was born. It is a 2½ story wooden turreted house larger than the Beals Street house. The Kennedys lived there for five years.

Built by
(owned in 1913 by Charles E. Osgood, in 1965 by Leo Fournier)

ALBERTA ROAD, 15
THADEUS JACKSON, JR., HOUSE, 1820

This red house with white trim is well kept up but has been thoroughly renovated and the rear completely remodelled. Plain dados, shallow fireplaces and simple mantels of the 1820 period remain in the two front rooms. The house is now owned by David M. and Sylvia A. Davis.

AMORY STREET, 36 (MODERN ENGLISH)
HENRY HOWARD HOUSE
Architect: Charles A. Platt

Built in 1905 by Henry Howard, this house is "a very simple and sober example of English work of the modern type. Mr. Platt has done very little work along these lines ... but as if to illustrate his versatility he has given us in this house a delightful example of the English type. Brookline being, par excellence a Colonial town, the house is very properly simplified so as to be in harmony with the spirit of the place, and the doorway is treated in a classic manner. The street

so 131 Naples Road

BIBLIOGRAPHY & RESOURCES

HEADINGS UNDER WHICH BROOKLINE ITEMS ARE LISTED IN ONE AND ONE HALF CARD CATALOG DRAWERS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

BROOKLINE	BUILDING LAWS	MUSIC
Acts and Laws	CEMETERIES	NATURAL HISTORY
Annual Reports	CHARITIES	PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS
Budget	CHURCHES	PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL CELEBRATIONS
By Laws	CLUBS AND SOCIAL LIFE	PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
List of Town	DESCRIPTION	PERIODICALS
Meeting Members	DISTRICT SCHOOL	PLANNING BOARD
Members of Advisory	LIBRARIES	POLICE
Committee	EDUCATION	POST OFFICE
Regulations	FINANCE	PUBLIC LIBRARY
Reports of Selectmen	GENEALOGY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Surveys	GOVERNMENT	STORES
Traffic Rules	COUNTY RELATIONS	STREETS
Vital Records	ELECTIONS	TAXATION
Zoning By Laws	GYMNASIUM AND BATHS	TOWN HALL
Planning Board	HISTORY	WATER DEPARTMENT
Redevelopment	REVOLUTION	WATER SUPPLY
Authority	CIVIL WAR	WIRES AND LIGHTS
Agriculture	WORLD WARS	BROOKLINE
Annexation	HOSPITALS	Items listed as Brookline
Art	HOUSES AND ESTATES	, as opposed to
Assessors	HOUSING	Brookline,
	INDIANS	
BIOGRAPHY	LAND GRANTS	
BOARD OF HEALTH	MAPS AND ATLASES	
BUILDING DEPARTMENT	MEDICINE	

front is composed with a double gable in a manner quite characteristic of the English, the gables being set very close together. It is symmetrical without being formal, and still picturesque enough to satisfy the most exacting enthusiast about English work." Photograph. Owned by Mark Fried. "Badly changed," according to Mr. Howard's daughter, (Modern English)

One Hundred Country Houses,
Aymos Emburg II,
The Century Company, 1909

BEALS STREET, 83
KENNEDY HOUSE

In August, 1914, Joseph P. Kennedy became the third owner * of an eleven room, 2½ story wooden frame house at 83 Beals Street. The lot area was, and is, 3829 square feet. The house, which was built in 1909 by Robert N. Goode of Boston, has a front porch and a second story balcony above it. It is a modest dwelling in a street filled with small to medium-sized wooden houses and is now the property of Mrs. Louis Pollack, who occupies it. It was occupied by the Kennedy family until September, 1920.

On May 29, 1917, the future President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was born in this house and there are two markers calling attention to the historical significance of this spot. One is a bronze tablet placed on a boulder in front of the house by the Town of Brookline. The other is a plaque attached to the front porch railing by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, stating that this house has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark. Roses named in honor of President Kennedy and donated by the grower, Jacksoned as occupied in 1913 by Howard S. Kline - second owner?

and Perkins, have been planted in the ground in front of the house. For the wording of the two plaques see section "Milestones, and Tablets." There is also a plaque inside the Devotion School, where he attended kindergarten and the 1st and 2nd grades, and another at Dexter School.

5. CARLTON STREET, 121
PITMAN HOUSE, (NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL)
Architect: Kilham and Hopkins

This house, built in 1900 by Benjamin F. Pitman, "resembles very closely the larger and handsomer village residences around Boston, such residences as used to be spoken of as mansions. It may be that the well-known Longfellow house was the suggestion for the Pitman house, and if so, it was used in the proper way, not as a basis for a copy but rather as an inspiration for a different and better treatment... Especially interesting is the front doorway... with the charming little trellis on either side of the Palladian motive; had the building been an old one it would have become a shrine for lovers of the Colonial. Even the fence with the interesting posts and the little arched entrance-gate recalls very strongly the old work, yet the treatment of the porches is new, and though new, perfectly in harmony." Photograph. Owned by Hugh Gillis

One Hundred Country Houses
Aymos Emburg II,
The Century Company, 1909

6. CLYDE STREET, 191
WILLIAM SPOONER HOUSE, CIRCA 1802

This house was bought in 1882 by The Country Club and the house was

en repaired and enlarged. Continuous additions have resulted in the complete disappearance of the original house (Mrs. Little, 1949).

COTTAGE STREET, 25
SAMUEL GARDNER PERKINS HOUSE, 1803

This house is of the so-called Southern Colonial type, with an overhanging roof supported by light columns, two side wings and a long porch at the rear.

In 1874, the owner, Edward William Hooper, rented the house to Henry Hobson Richardson, the noted architect, and in 1878 Mr. Richardson established his office there, having moved his family into the house four years earlier. Mr. Richardson, while in Brookline, designed Sever Hall at Harvard, Trinity Church Rectory, the Hay and Adams houses in Washington, three railroad stations on the B & A Highland Branch and works in ten states and in England. He died in 1886 but his widow lived there until 1914. The present owner is Mrs. Henry Hyslop Richardson.

COTTAGE STREET, 85
THOMAS DREW COOK ("CAPTAIN COOK") COTTAGE, 1827

A Victorian Gothic cottage "in a valley" built by Captain Isaac Cook for his son, Thomas Drew Cook, who died before occupying the house. Eventually, Captain Cook and his wife made their home here and both died there at a great age.

The house has been considerably enlarged and altered. It is now owned by Mr. Charles H. Colby.

9. COTTAGE STREET, 126
ISAAC COOK COTTAGE, 1829

A small cottage, similar to the Thomas Drew Cook Cottage, built by Captain Isaac Cook for his son, Isaac, Jr., who died two years later. In recent years an apartment was added in the rear.

In the mid 1950's, the cottage became part of the property of Ignatius Sargent and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harte and occupied by one of their employees.

10. EUSTON STREET, 58
RICHARD BRIGGS HOUSE (NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL)
Architect: Kilham and Hopkins

This house, built in 1901 by Richard Briggs, "shows in the entrance doorway and the piazza the influence of the Italian work, the doorway being characteristically Italian and well adapted to the position in which it is used." Photograph. Owned by Augustus W. Soule

One Hundred Country Houses,
Aymos Emburg II,
The Century Company, 1909

11. GODDARD AVENUE, 235
JOHN GODDARD HOUSE, 1767

A square, compact, hipped roof house with a large central chimney at the apex of the roof. There has been some modernization, but it is still a well-preserved example of a prosperous eighteenth century farmhouse. It was built by John Goddard, Wagon Master General in the Revolution, and in his large barn, a long gambrel-roofed structure which stood west of the house, supplies and ammunition were stored, later to be used in the Battle of Lexington and in the fortifications at Dorchester Heights.

The house is owned by Dr. and Mrs. James M. Faulkner and is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Coolidge. On a boulder adjoining the sidewalk there is a boulder in honor of John Goddard and his wife, Hannah.

12. HARVARD STREET, 347
EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE, CIRCA 1740

This small, gambrel roofed house with a large central chimney and fine pedimented front door on the side is of special interest to Brookline residents as it is owned by the Town and is the home of The Brookline Historical Society. It is also the best example of mid-18th Century architecture remaining in Brookline. Originally it was only one room in depth, the lean-to and ell on the west side being a later addition to provide a new kitchen downstairs with two chambers above. It is unusual to find such a small building with such handsome interior trim. Fortunately, substantially all the original woodwork remains, together with the old hinges and latches, and all the floors are original throughout. The building contains heirlooms presented by Devotion descendants and others, has been kept in good condition and is fortunate in having as its custodians, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson, who will show the house to visitors by appointment.

13. HEATH STREET, 30
EBENEZER HEATH HOUSE, 1791

This square, two story, hipped-roof house with two large chimneys appears to be a transitional house, having characteristics of both the middle and late 18th century. It appears to have been very little changed, either in arrangement or in interior finish. Doors through-

out are original. It is owned by a Heath descendant, Mr. Henry R. Atkinson.

14. HEATH STREET, 360
ROUGHWOOD

This large mansion, for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Dane and, later, of their son Edward, for some years Selectman of Brookline, has been a landmark for seventy years or more. The house was built* in 1889-1890 by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cox on land known as Brookline Woodlands. In 1904, the Danes bought slightly more than 34 acres of Cox land plus the main house, the coach stable, two gate houses, a section of the greenhouse and part of the cow-barn complex. Other buildings were added from time to time - the garage was built in 1905 and added to in 1915; the Music Room wing was completed in 1909 and in 1916 the organ loft was doubled in size to accommodate the increase in the organ which ended up with 82 stops and over 7500 individual pipes. The Danes had organ dinners and many distinguished musicians played in their Music Room. The greenhouses off Woodland Road were increased in size several times as the family's orchid collection grew. The estate, which at one time consisted of about 120 acres eventually was decreased by sale and gift (to the Town) to 79 acres, was sold in 1962 to Pine Manor Junior College, which is adapting the house to their use and making additions in the way of new buildings.

architects: Andrews, Jacques and Rantone

15. NETHERLANDS ROAD, 20
DUTCH CHOCOLATE HOUSE

This house was called in an article in The Brookline Citizen of November 13, 1955, "one of the most unusual houses in America." It was erected by the Van Houten cocoa people for the purpose of displaying their wares at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Charles B. Appleton bought the building after the Fair was over and moved it to a spot near the railroad tracks in Brookline.

In a letter printed in The Brookline Chronicle of February 9, 1895, Mr. Appleton says: "The Chicago building was largely copied from the brick town hall of Francker (in Friesland, Holland)built in 1591 and today regarded as a masterpiece of its style of architecture. The present building is forty feet square and was one of the few erected by private enterprise at Chicago to be awarded a medal.... The interior has been rearranged but the external appearance preserved in the main. The old doors and carved panels came from Hindeloopen, a small village in Friesland which has existed since 1228....The tiles are from several old Dutch houses and are about three hundred years old (They are blue and white Delft and there are well over one hundred of them).... The entire building and its contents were constructed in Holland and Belgium before being erected in Chicago. The Dutch architect is M. Guillaume Wyuen, the Boston architects for reconstruction being Messrs. Kingsbury and Richardson, while E.F. McIntire of Salem had charge as builder... The building now contains a reception room 38 by 18 feet, dining room, kitchen, library, bath room and six chambers... there are over one thousand square feet of leaded green glass window surface."

Inside, one finds the old world atmosphere complete and the rich dark wood a perfect foil for the Delft tiles. A ceiling-high dresser in the dining room displays a group of large Delft plates. In recent years there have been a number of owners, two of them having been artists and book designers. The present owners are Dr. and Mrs. Robert D. Mehlman.

16. NEWTON STREET, 21
WIDOW HARRIS HOUSE, 1772-1796

A small story-and-a-half house with a gambrel roof and a large central chimney built by the widow of Timothy Harris after the death of her husband in 1772 and listed by Rev. John Pierce as belonging to her in 1796. The fireplace, panelling and early window in inner wall appear to date from circa 1772 but many details of the 1800 period seem to indicate that the house was done over, possibly after the death of the Widow Harris in 1805. In recent years, the house was put in condition for modern use and some of the original features may have disappeared during the renovation. However, writes Mrs. Little, this is an excellent example of a cottage of the Revolutionary period which has not been incorporated into an ell of a larger house.

The house is now the property of the Town of Brookline and rented to Mrs. Helen Damon, who has taken great interest in keeping it up and in showing it to visitors. It is at 21 Newton Street, having been moved a short distance from its original site.

17. NEWTON STREET, 209
ISAAC CHILD HOUSE, PRIOR TO 1740

A three-story white clapboarded house with two chimneys and a modern

ell. The two original top floors were raised in the middle nineteenth century and a new first floor built under them. Mrs. Little calls this "a very interesting house because of the possibility that behind the nineteenth century woodwork may be the frame of an early eighteenth century house." There was a house, on or near the present one, belonging to Isaac Child as early as 1715 - it is a possibility that this is the original Child house. The oldest woodwork now remaining is of the 1800 period. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Jenney.

NEWTON STREET, 280
FAULKNER FARM (MRS. CHARLES F. SPRAGUE'S HOUSE)
Little & Browne, Architects; Charles A. Platt, Landscape Architect

"Stateliness is surely the character note of the great house of "Faulkner Farm." It is a design that combines, in a very marked degree, the qualities of dignity, sobriety, and beauty, the three qualities essential to successful building, in a fine architectural ensemble. It is a house of great size, with wings and outbuildings that themselves cover almost as much area as the great central structure; but it is a building that attracts one by its very dignified parts, and the thoroughly successful way in which a simple, direct, and straightforward use of good forms and the employment of good materials have been joined in producing an effect that is at once grandiose and without effort or undue enrichment.

"The garden which forms so fine a feature of the place, was designed and arranged by Mr. Charles A. Platt after the house and a good of the structural work on the grounds had been built. No doubt, from

the landscape architect's standpoint, this entailed certain disadvantages, since perfect freedom of design was denied him; but of the artistic success of the garden there can be no doubt.... The general plan is simple. The house is a vast rectangle. A broad drive leads up before one front, where is a great graveled forecourt, that affords ample space for waiting carriages. Beyond it - to one's right as one drives up to the house - is a grove of trees... adorned with a fountain at each end. The central path leads up to a beautiful circular temple, which stands on a level space on the apex of the hill on which the house is built.

"The formal garden, the Italian garden, is to the right of the house. It is not too large, measuring two hundred by one hundred and thirteen feet.

"At the farthest point from the house, and marking the limits of the garden, is the Casino, a graceful structure, entirely unenclosed on the garden front, and decorated within in the Pompeian style in colors, a novel and effective decoration. Before it is a pool with a fountain, and on either side stretch the columns and piers of the pergola.... The Casino is at once a summer house and a retreat, and the climax to the garden as a whole." Nine photographs.

American Estates and Gardens,
Barr Ferree
Munn and Company, 1904

This Georgian mansion, built in 1895 by Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, who later became Mrs. Edward L. Brandegee, has, since 1957, housed The American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The gardens are now being

kept up by the Chestnut Hill Garden Club. Most of the interior remains as it was at the time of Mrs. Brandegee's death in

"European artisans crossed the Atlantic to implant their finest rococo handiwork on the mansion's ceilings, door jambs and mantel pieces. Many of the family artifacts have been removed but oriental lamps and floor vases, Directoire clocks, and a Chippendale desk are still there. The dining room is in mahogany, the drawing room in oak, and a small adjoining room... is completely done in amber, white and grey marble with a ceiling mural of Prometheus whisking down with his gift of fire for man.

"Most resplendent of all is the ballroom. Its glitter and gilt retains a freshness which the rest of the house has long since relinquished. On the right are mirrors, windows and elaborate candelabra; on the left extend four elegant Jans des Gobelins tapestries. Above, the ceiling is alive with wood carvings, a central mural of shepherds observing the cherubim, and two flanking reliefs which depict the twelve Greek muses."

FOCUS (Supplement to "Brookline Chronicle Citizen")
February 7, 1963

"Faulkner Farm"

According to the daughter of Mrs. Brandegee (then Mrs. Sprague) the house was originally a white, wooden house which was enlarged and bricked over beginning about 1891. A ballroom was added, an extra floor on top and an extra floor on the maid's wing. An architect calls it a Regency Palace. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences now occupies a floor. The whole estate is now a charitable foundation.

19. NEWTON STREET, 280
JOHN HARRIS HOUSE, BEFORE 1788

A small Cape Cod type cottage, clapboarded and painted red with white trim. The house was renovated in the mid 1930's and has a new porch and a small modern chimney. It is on a tranquil and tree-shaded private way just below the barn of the Brandegee mansion, "Faulkner Farm". It was built, presumably, by John Harris, who died in 1788. The house is on the estate of Mr. James Lawrence, Jr., son-in-law of Mrs. Brandegee, and is rented to Mr. Theodore Melnechuk of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which occupies a floor of "Faulkner Farm."

20. ROCKWOOD STREET, 105
HEDGE HOUSE (ART NOUVEAU)
Built by Henry R. Hedge in 1905
Architect: J. Lovell Little

"Many architects have resorted to all sorts of devices to get the peculiar quality of old work in new houses, and of these, the curving of the shingle roofs is as helpful a one as has yet been found." In this house it "has immensely aided in relieving the stiffness of the design. The house is quaint and picturesque with the different lengths of the roof slopes, and their projection over the loggias at the corners. The proportions are pleasing and the details, while somewhat meager, are well planned and executed." Photograph. Owned by the heirs of Henry R. Hedge.

One Hundred Country Houses,
Aymos Emburg II,
The Century Company, 1909

21. SEAVER STREET, 120
LONGYEAR MANSION

In 1903, John Munro Longyear, capitalist and mining magnate, learned

that he could not legally prevent a railroad from running tracks near his home in Marquette, Michigan. He, therefore, decided to look for a new site for their large native sandstone mansion. A plot on Fisher Hill, Brookline, was bought and the house was moved there stone by stone. Detailed drawings and photographs were made inside and out. The arches were numbered and marked, as were the piers and courses of the balustrade. Each stone, except in the body of the house, was numbered according to its order of location in course, arch or pier, and the number or letter of the arch, course or pier was also placed upon the stone. Among the photographs taken were examples of a typical window casing, bay, sill and cornice.

As it stood in Marquette, the edifice was 120 feet long, sixty feet wide and three stories high. About 190 freight cars of various types were required for the shipments and they were dispatched as they were loaded. When the house was in place, it was said to be handsomer and more symmetrical than it had been originally. In Brookline, an ell for servants was added as well as a music room, fresh stone having been brought from Michigan. The moving and reconstruction of the house is said to have amazed builders all over the country.

Mrs. Longyear, long a generous supporter of the Christian Science movement, set up two foundations during her lifetime: the Longyear Foundation, which occupies the main part of the house, and the Zion Research Foundation, which occupies the south end. Visitors are welcome daily, except Sunday, from 1 to 4:30 P.M. and mornings by appointment.

22. WALNUT STREET, 103
ELIPHALET SPURR HOUSE, CIRCA 1798

When this clapboard house with white trim was built it was only one room deep, with the kitchen in an ell on the easterly side. The present ell at the rear was added about ninety years ago and the porch and marble mantelpieces were probably installed at the same time. The house is an interesting example of a transition house, as its raised panel doors, HL hinges and dentilled cornices appear to be earlier than one would expect in a house of this period.

Eliphalet Spurr, who built the house, was owner of a line of stage coaches which ran daily from "Punch Bowl Village" to Boston. The house is now owned by Bernard J. McCarthy.

23. WALNUT STREET, 182
JOHN TAPPAN HOUSE, 1822

This square stone house, which shows an interesting combination of Adam and Classic Revival features, was built by an architect, John Tappan, who collaborated with his brother in the building of several stone houses in Brookline. The granite was from the Rockport quarries, loaded on scows and brought to Boston by water. The house was said to have been the one hundredth house built in the town.

In 1929, "Brookline's first abolitionist," Samuel Philbrick, became the owner and the house remained in the Philbrick family until the 1920's. In the 1830's and 1840's the Anti-Slavery movement was very unpopular in New England. In spite of this, Mr. Philbrick invited the Grimke sisters of South Carolina, to spend the winter of 1836-37 in his house to acquaint the people of the North with the dangers even then threatening the nation. A group of Brookline ladies were invited to the house to hear the sisters. One man, however, heard

the talk from the coat closet that used to be at the foot of the stairs - John Greenleaf Whittier. The Philbrick house was one of the principal stations of "Underground Railroad" and it is known that two fugitive slaves, William and Ellen Crafts, were concealed in a back room for several days while the United States Marshal was searching Boston for them. The Crafts were finally driven into Boston by Theodore Parker and John Parkman and started on their way to Canada.

The house is now owned by Bishop and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

24. WARREN STREET, 101
JOSHUA CLARK HOUSE, 1809-10

A square hipped-roof house with four chimneys and a large addition for offices on the north side. Various alterations have unfortunately removed much of the original interior trim. When the house was bought in 1883 from the Clark family by Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous landscape architect, he converted the northeast ground-floor room into an office. Later, additional units of office space were attached in rambling structures on various levels. There are many flights of stairs throughout the office because Mr. Olmsted insisted on carefully adjusting the buildings to the topography and thereby preserving intact certain picturesque features of rock outcroppings and grade changes which had attracted him to the land in the first place.

The last member of the Olmsted family, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., actively engaged in the firm retired in 1950. The house (101 Warren

Street) with the attached offices is now owned and occupied by Mr. Artemas P. Richardson, President of Olmsted Associates, Inc. In 1963, the Department of the Interior announced that the house was eligible to be designated a Registered National Historic Landmark. On March 4, 1965, a bronze plaque was presented to Mr. Richardson and has been installed in a niche just inside the office door. The plaque reads:

FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED HOME

HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935
THIS SITE POSSESSES EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
IN COMMEMORATING AND ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1965

25. WARREN STREET, 215
NEHEMIAH DAVIS HOUSE, CIRCA 1742

A white clapboard house of the so-called Southern Colonial type, with a long rear roof line, two bay windows and a pillared front extension. As originally built, this was a four-room house with a lean-to roof, two chimneys and a central hall. The large front addition was probably built by its owner, George Cabot, before 1900. The portico over the present front door (west side) and some of the woodwork come from the old Griggs-Downer house on Washington Street, Brookline Village. The Davis house is one of the very earliest still standing.

Brookline and exhibits many Eighteenth Century features despite many alterations from its original size and plan. Much of the renovating and restoration was done in the 1920's by Dr. and Mrs. Randall Clifford.

The builder of this house, Nehemiah Davis, was at one time owner of the famous Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline Village. In 1793, the owner became Hon. George Cabot, U.S. Senator and appointed by John Adams the first Secretary of the Navy, an honor which he declined. He named his home "Green Hill." For many years the house belonged to the Goddard family and it is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ray.

26. WARREN STREET, 305
JOHN WARREN HOUSE, 1812-1825

This house was built originally as a farmhouse with heavy construction. About 1848, the northwest corner was added and in 1921 the house was restored by Mrs. Arthur Williams. Since 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little have been the owners.

All doors and butt hinges and all window sashes and weights are original. The circular staircase, winding up one flight with reverse curve in upper hall, has unusual chiseled motifs on ends of each tread and is an outstanding feature of the house. The mantels are also original.

27. WARREN STREET, 450
PERKINS-CABOT-LEE-SHATTUCK HOUSE, CIRCA 1830

This house built by Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins for his daughter,

Mrs. Samuel Cabot, was originally a wooden cottage with a long, sloping roof, pointed gable windows and a vine-covered veranda. The Cabots altered the house with masonry and a mansard roof. Much of the inside was also changed. More than one hundred years ago, Samuel Cabot built the tiny "Varieties Theatre" which was used for amateur theatricals up to the Civil War and in which Fanny Kemble once played Mrs. Malaprop. Dr. and Mrs. George C. Shattuck renovated the theatre in the early 1930's. Dr. Shattuck and his brother, Henry L. Shattuck are the present owners and are great-great grandsons of Colonel Perkins.

28. WARREN STREET, 514
LOUIS CABOT HOUSE

This brick English type manor house was built by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cabot in 1894 on the site of the "Mansion House" of Mr. Cabot's grandfather, Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins.

The land and a house was sold in 1863 by Mrs. Samuel Cabot (Eliza Perkins) to William Gray who demolished the house and built a new one. Mr. Gray in 1879 sold the estate to Amy H. (Mrs. Louis) Cabot. The house was destroyed by fire in 1894 and the present house* was then built and remained the property of the Cabots until 1914, when the estate was sold to Mr. Henry G. Lapham. In 1942, the Lapham estate sold the house and the remaining land to the Carmelite Fathers Discaled who added a tower enclosing an elevator.

* Photograph opposite page 704 of "History and Genealogy of the Cabot Family" by L. Vernan Briggs, Architect

Mr. Lapham's son states that the estate, when his father owned it, amounted to about thirty-five acres with frontage on three streets-Clyde, Warren and Heath. The land in Mr. Lapham's day abutted The Country Club on the south and stretched on the west to the Warren Farm Golf Club. It included the present Cramond and Lapland Roads. During Mr. Lapham's ownership, the Olmstedes did a lot of landscaping on the place and there is still a formal garden.

29. WELLINGTON TERRACE, 2
JOSEPH SEWALL HOUSE, 1823

The front part of this stone house has been modernized in this century but the rear still retains the simple woodwork and mantelpieces of the 1820's. The house is now divided into six apartments and is owned by Stephen and George Theodore of 407 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

30. THE JACOBAN HOUSE
Architect: William Whitney Lewis
Built in

This house "is proportioned in a similar manner to the Howard residence, but instead of being modern English, is closely studied from the Jacobean work. The decorative form of the gables ... the use of brick with small coigns ... and the ornamental chimney-pots are all characteristic of the time. While the house is by no means so dignified or so good a design as most of the others here illustrated, yet it has a certain charm and quaintness." Photograph. Owned by One Hundred Country Houses, Aymos Emburg II, The Century Company, 1909

ES OF WORSHIP

1. SEARS CHAPEL - COLCHESTER STREET

"Why turn to fiction when truth is so much stranger? A few minutes' ride from the heart of Boston...on a commanding site, where traffic of all sorts is continually passing and repassing, there is a building that might have come out of the romances of Dickens, Balzac or Poe. It is a church; and so numerous and unusual are the facts that gather about it, it is doubtful if there is another edifice of its kind in America which provides more material for the writer of fact - fact that reads like romance."

From "The Church that David Sears Built" by Edward H. Cotton
in "The Christian Register" of July 19, 1923

This church, without a pastor or a congregation for most of the present century, was built in 1860 by David Sears (1787-1871) and dedicated June 30, 1862, as "Christ's Church - The First Gospel Church in the Spirit of Charity." David Sears, at his own expense, built it with the aim of providing a church where all sects might worship "in the unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace." He prepared a Liturgy or Book of Worship expressing his own ideas on religious matters, basing them on ideas he had received from the great Unitarian divine, William Ellery Channing, and adding the plan of the Episcopal service. However, in the words of Harriet F. Woods in her "Historical Sketches of Brookline," the "well-meant plan was a failure; and the building stands a memorial of the good intentions and fallacious hopes of the wealthy projector whose mortal remains slumber beneath it, and whose design failed, only because it is, or seems to be, a moral impossibility for human beings to lay aside their sectarian prejudices and together worship one God in whom all

profess to believe." For a great many years, the Church has been used only for Sears weddings, funerals and burials. It is run by Trustees and usually open Saturday mornings at which time the sexton is glad to admit visitors.

Sears Chapel sits on a shaded knoll facing the corner at the junction of Chapel and Colchester Streets very near Longwood Towers and the Longwood M.B.T.A. station. It is constructed of Roxbury pudding-stone with sandstone trimmings. A square tower of commanding proportions rises more than a hundred feet above the church green. Inside the church, the handsome, richly cushioned oak pews will seat at least five hundred persons and the galleries - now condemned for use - held several hundred more. Appropriate Bible texts, beautifully illumined, adorn the walls of the Chancel and a raised Cross, painted by a French artist, rests on the arch above the pulpit. On all sides, stained-glass windows of soft, blending colors give the interior a worshipful atmosphere. There is an especially fine "rose window" in the Chancel.

There is a legend known to a number of Brookline people that a horse was buried in the church. Several people report having been told many years ago by an elderly lady of the neighborhood that as a young girl she remembered sitting on a fence across the street and seeing David Sears leading his old saddle-horse up the street. Near the church, Mr. Sears shot his beloved horse and superintended his burial in the ground nearby. When the excavation for the new Longwood Towers hotel was being made, they found, according to the story, the horse's bones, which were then reburied in another adjacent spot.

MILESTONES

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1. Milestone on the northeast corner of the grounds of the Harvard Church, Harvard Street. The initials probably refer to Paul Dudley, who placed many milestones in and around Boston and (later) became Chief Justice of Massachusetts. In the 1948 Proceedings of The Brookline Historical Society it is stated: "It is reported that this stone was removed some years ago when the street was widened, and that Mr. Edward W. Baker found it in the Town dump and had it rescued and set up near its original location! However, in the 1901 Proceedings, in the President's Annual Address, Mr. Rufus G.F. Candia states in speaking of the Charles H. Stearns house built in 1825 on Stearns Road; "The door-step of that house, supposed to have been in use as such from its building in 1825, was none other than a Paul Dudley milestone, once occupying a site on the easterly side of the 'Old Cambridge Road; now Harvard Street... As a door-step it was placed face down...Many years ago in making repairs to the house, the stone was taken up and its origin was revealed. It was restored to its original location on the east side of Harvard Street....In 1902, on the corner of Harvard Street and Stearns Road, where the milestone stood, an apartment house was projected, and the stone... was removed by the lot owner...with the intention of building it into the wall of the new building. That fact coming to the attention of this Society, through it, notice was brought to the Selectmen of the town, who had it transferred to the Town Hall...During 1903...consent of the Harvard Church was obtained, and it was re-set opposite to its old site, in the grounds of the church, where it is to be hoped it may evermore remain!"

2. Part of a milestone in the brick wall of the Park School grounds, on the north side of Walnut Street opposite the old burying ground. (S C may refer to Samuel Clark who lived nearby.)

3. This milestone facing Boylston Street in the triangle on the corner of Warren Street, according to an article by Charles F. Read in the 1909 Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society, "is not in its proper location, it being evidently placed in its present position by the authorities of Brookline to ensure its preservation! It is now somewhat scratched on the surface, presumably by vandals.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. SOME OF THE HISTORICAL ITEMS IN THE EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE
(As reported by Bertram K. Little in the 1951 Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society)

Three "exceedingly interesting 18th century portraits" - the pair of Reverend Ebenezer Devotion and his wife Martha Lathrop and the double portrait of Nathaniel Seaver and his wife Susanna White. A selection of the books on the shelves behind the Reverend Ebenezer are today a part of the Society's exhibits in the Devotion House, together with the Devotion family red lacquer-cased tall clock, highboy and various Devotion heirlooms.

A number of other well-known Brookline families are represented through pieces of furniture, furnishings and various smaller antiques.

The Society's collection of manuscripts, documents, publications, books, pictures and other historical material is in the main Brookline Public Library carefully cataloged and prepared for use. Here also is the famous collection of lantern slides of early Brookline formed by the late Edward W. Baker.

Some of the gifts received by the Society for the Devotion House since 1951: A yarn winder, a niddy-noddy, a feather bed, a miniature of Jonathan Devotion of Norwich (grandson of Ebenezer), heirlooms and genealogical records of the Clark family of Brookline, a red leather fire bucket belonging to Nathaniel Goddard, a wooden model of the old house at 10 Walter Avenue which was originally part of the Ward farm in the Village, school bell from Putterham

School, watercolor picture of the Boylston-Hyslop-Lee House on Boylston Street, a melted metal clapper from the clock of the burned Presbyterian Church, Limoges plate of the home of Joseph H. White, 535 Boylston Street, etc.

BRONZE BELL

In March, 1965, when the Town Hall was being razed, the two-ton bronze bell which hung for seventy years in the tower was moved to the Larz Anderson Antique Auto Museum.

OTHER BUILDINGS

1. NEWTON STREET, 15
LARZ ANDERSON PARK
ANTIQUE AUTO MUSEUM OF MASSACHUSETTS

In 1949, Mrs. Larz Anderson left to the Town of Brookline her estate of eighty acres. The house has been demolished but the coach house, a palatial structure modeled after the famous French chateau at Chaumont, is now a museum for old automobiles and carriages. Originally a private museum, it was incorporated in 1953 as an educational, non-profit organization to preserve the history of automotive transportation through the Anderson cars and others and to house a collection of educational and historical material pertaining to the automobile industry such as catalogs, photographs, engineering data, drawings, and automotive magazines and trade journals. The nucleus is the collection of cars which belonged to the Andersons but there are many cars owned and restored by members of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, as well as cars donated to the Museum by individuals and estates. The building also houses the Anderson collection of carriages and horse-drawn vehicles.

There is, among others, a Winton of the 1890's, with its motor under the seat; a 1900 Rochet-Schneider with its steering post in the back seat; a 1901 Winton "Racing Carriage" with a back entrance; "America's first Pullman car" - a 1906 Charron Girardot et Voight which contains a full set of plumbing plus a rear seat which converts into beds; the Anderson's 1911 Panhard fitted with two writing desks and always used for Ambassador Anderson's White House calls - he took it to Japan with him; Mrs. Anderson's favorite, a 1908 Bailey Electric; a unique 1903

Gardner Serpollet.

The Museum is open daily, except Mondays, from 1 to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

2. NEWTON STREET, 297
THE PUTTERHAM SCHOOL, CIRCA 1768

A small yellow frame one-story wooden building with shed and privy ceased to be used as a school in 1922. The windows are boarded up and the building is empty except for a pot-bellied stove in the now-bare schoolroom. The house was enlarged in 1839 and in 1847 the final additions were made which gave the school the appearance it has today. This was the fourth school built by the Town and there is a possibility that it may be moved and furnished to make it a museum, as an example of a two-hundred year old schoolhouse.

3. WALNUT STREET, 382
PIERCE HALL, 1824

This building, except for its stone exterior, has been practically rebuilt, having been lengthened, had its ceiling removed and the old roof timbers encased.

Early in the 19th Century there came a demand for a Town Hall and in 1824 it was voted to build a combination schoolhouse and Town House. The district school was on the first floor with the town offices above. On January 1, 1825, Brookline's first Town Hall was dedicated. School was kept until 1843, when the High School was established. In 1845, a new Town Hall was erected on Washington Street. Until 1869, the building was used as a primary school, and, the town having then

sold the building, it became a private school owned by Edward Atkinson. In 1890, The First Parish Church next door bought the building and named it Pierce Hall after its distinguished minister, Rev. John Pierce. Pierce Hall is now a part of the First Parish Church and physically attached to the Church.

PEOPLE

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM (1743-1823)

Physician. After the Revolution, he opened in Brookline an inoculation hospital for small-pox, the second of its kind in the United States.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

ATKINSON, EDWARD (1827-1905)

Industrial Economist and author of many published works in his field.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, (1679-1766)

Physician and the first to introduce into the United States the practice of inoculation for small-pox.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

BRADLEY, CAPTAIN BENJAMIN

"Ben Bradley," writes Gorham Dana in a biographical sketch in the 1950 Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society, "was a picturesque character in Brookline in the early part of the 19th century!" He apparently emigrated from Ireland and set up in business as a carpenter and contractor at which he became successful. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes and took unusual methods of showing his dislikes.

He made himself a power in the town by his control over the carpenters and other laborers. In fact, he seems to have been one of the early labor bosses.

He carried on a feud with Captain Benjamin Goddard who lived on the southerly slope of what is now Fisher Hill, with a fine view towards

Boston. Ben Bradley bought land to the east of that location and built a row of cheap houses to cut off the view. He kept on buying land until he owned most of the hill between Sumner Road and Cypress Street. This hill, now covered by Philbrick Road, was sometimes called "Vengeance Hill" but usually "Bradley Hill!" Captain Bradley moved an old barn to this location, used it as a workshop and built a steeple on the roof. He then installed an old pulpit from which he harrangued his followers in a manner considered by many to be sacrilegious. Edward Atkinson says in his Diary that Bradley boasted that as long as he lived his steeple house "should be the abode of civility, honor, morality and chastity, all qualities in which he was conspicuously wanting!"

He bought a coffin for himself but outgrew it and used it for storing his supply of whiskey which he dispensed freely to his friends.

He owned another settlement near the present Hart and Cypress Streets which was known locally as "Grab Village," "Dublin" and "Ireland!" Mr. Dana thought that the term "Whiskey Point" may have originated with Captain Bradley. He kept building shacks and moving old buildings to his hill but these were cleared off in the 1870's. He was at one time a collector and a Constable and, when he died in 1856, left \$500.00 to the poor of Brookline.

On Sundays he held services in his "church" and anyone who could drink a glass of whiskey straight, could become a member of the parish, according to Dr. Carleton S. Francis. The latter goes on to say: "Captain Bradley would vary the monotony of his life by every now and then going off on a trip with a certain convivial friend. In a day or two

the old horse and chaise would come wandering home much the worse for wear, then in due time Mr. Bradley's companion, and in a day or two after the captain himself would turn up. He would then stay at home for a longer or a shorter time, holding services in his church until his pocket book became replenished. He would then once more start out to see the world."

CABOT, GEORGE (1752-1823)

Merchant, Senator from Massachusetts, appointed the first Secretary of the Navy by John Adams, but refused. Owned and occupied the house at 215 Warren Street from 1793 to 1803.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

COBB, HENRY IVES (1859-1931)

Architect. Designed Chicago Opera House, Newberry Library, Fisheries Building for Chicago World's Fair and was the architect of the University of Chicago.

(Who's Who)

COLMAN, SAMUEL (1832-1920)

Painter. Founder and first president of the American Society of Painters in Water Color. Listed as resident by Bolton and Curtis.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

CUSHING, HARVEY WILLIAMS (1869-1939)

Neurological surgeon, noted for brain surgery and as teacher and author. Lived on Walnut Street.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

FITZGERALD, DESMOND (1846-1926)

Hydraulic engineer. Art collector and owner of private museum attached to his house on the corner of Washington and Cypress Streets.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

GARDNER, ISABELLA (1840-1924)

Art collector and builder of Fenway Court. Lived at 135 Warren Street with her husband, John L. Gardner.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

GERICKE, WILLIAM (1845-1925)

Musician. Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra 1884-1889, 1898-1906.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

GODDARD, JOHN

Born in Brookline in 1736, John Goddard was a distinguished citizen of this town. In the Revolutionary War he was a commissary-general for the American army in this vicinity.

During the Siege of Boston, he was intrusted with the command of three hundred teams, which worked in stealth in constructing the fortifications on Dorchester Heights. Not a whip was allowed among the men on that moonlight March night lest some incautious crack might betray them. No wonder that General Howe, looking over from Boston the next morning, thought that "the Americans had done more in one night than his whole army could do in weeks." He did not know what had been going on in the woods within six miles of his army. Four or five pieces of

cannon had been concealed under the hay in Mr. Goddard's barn in Goddard Avenue for weeks and had this night been stealthily removed to their position on Dorchester Heights. Guarded by a sentinel, several hundred pounds of gunpowder were stored in the loft of a shed opposite the Goddard house. There was reason to believe, after a time, however, that suspicion had been aroused concerning the concealed army stores, and they were removed to Concord, Mr. Goddard himself driving one of the teams.

John Goddard was an eye-witness of the Battle of Lexington: When the American army moved from Boston to New York, General Washington was urgent that Mr. Goddard should accompany them, but his large family was a sufficiently strong reason why he should decline. When the Federal Government was established, he was chosen as the Representative of this town in the State Legislature from 1785 to 1792. He died in 1816. A tablet on a boulder near his house still standing at 235 Goddard Avenue commemorates John Goddard and his wife and refers to him as "Member of Committee of Safety" and "Wagon Master General American Revolution."

DLEY, JEREMIAH (1701-1767)

Lawyer, sometimes called the Father of the Massachusetts Bar.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

ES, ROLAND

Singer and composer. He has been honored by Command Performances at Buckingham Palace and at the Royal Palace in Madrid. He has also re-

ceived France's highest musical honors and eight honorary doctorates from American Universities. Lives at 58 Allerton Street.
(Who's Who)

HEDGE, FREDERICK HENRY (1805-1890)

Unitarian clergyman. Transcendentalist. Translator of German literature. Minister of First Parish 1857-1872.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

KENNEDY, JOHN FITZGERALD

The 35th President of the United States was born at 83 Beals Street, Brookline, on May 29, 1917. He attended Dexter School in Brookline, graduated from Harvard University in 1940 and served in the United States Navy, 1941-45, commanding a PT boat in the Solomons and winning Navy and Marine Corps medals and the Purple Heart. He covered the Potsdam Conference and the start of The United Nations at San Francisco for International News Service. He served as Representative in Congress from Massachusetts from 1947 to 1953 and was elected to the Senate in 1952 and again in 1958. In November, 1960, he was elected President of the United States and served until his assassination in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. He was, without question, Brookline's most famous native son and a legend throughout the world.

His birthplace is still standing (1965) and is marked by a plaque (see wording in group of tablets and plaques.)

ANDREWS, LOUISE ()

Author of "The Brookline Trunk" and many other published works.
(Who's Who)

ADAMS, AMOS (1814-1886)

Merchant, philanthropist.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

LITTELL, ELIAKIM (1797-1870)

Editor and publisher. Founded "Littell's Living Age."
(Dictionary of American Biography)

JEWELL, AMY (1874-1925)

Poet, critic, biographer.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

JEWELL, GUY (1870-1927)

Architect.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

RYMAN, THEODORE (1833-1897)

Zoologist.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1822, this famous landscape architect and city planner settled in Brookline in 1883. He had previ-

ously planned New York's Central Park, Chicago's Jackson Park and many other works throughout the country. By 1878, he was working on the development of the Arnold Arboretum and the Boston Park Commission had agreed to his development of what was then called "Back Bay Park."

After moving to 99 Warren Street, he found time to enter into diverse landscape architectural work in the Brookline area. He contributed ideas to the Boston and Albany Railroad stations development; laid out Aspinwall Avenue; engineered drainage solutions for The Country Club; created a Chestnut Hill subdivision; made revisions to Harvard Street, Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street; developed Corey Hill; drew plans for the Storrow place on High Street, the Lee estate on Dudley Street and for R.H. White's estate in Chestnut Hill. He was active for years in the development of the Philbrick estate and the Schlesinger home on Warren Street. He drew plans for parkways at the south end of Brookline and developed the Brookline section of the Muddy River improvement. He also wrote innumerable reports about the influence of proposed and existing developments upon the future welfare of the Town. His step-son John and his son, Frederick Junior, after their father's death in 1903, continued the practice which, since 1898, they had carried on as Olmsted Brothers. They contributed to the development of Brookline, working out programs for the widening of Boylston Street and developing a prominent main entrance to the Town in the vicinity of the Fire Station at High Street and the Village Square improvement. They also worked on the Larz Anderson estate. Frederick Junior was a member of the Brookline Planning Board from its inception in 1914 until his resignation in 1938. John died

in 1920 and Frederick Junior in 1957, but the firm still continues its practice at 99 Warren Street under the Olmsted name.

In March, 1965, Mr. Olmsted's home and offices were designated a Registered National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Other Landmarks in the Boston area include Boston Light, Bunker Hill Monument, The Boston Subway and Faneuil Hall. In presenting the plaque (for the wording see the account of the Joshua Clark house) to Mr. Artemas P. Richardson, President of Olmsted Associates, Inc., Mr. Eugene R. De Silets of the National Park Service said: "Frederick Law Olmsted founded the profession of landscape architecture in America, leaving his indelible mark as a monument in a Government bureau which has endured for nearly a century." In the terms of the award, the owner "agrees to use all reasonable care to preserve the landmark intact and allows a representative of the Service to visit it biennially."

ARKINS, THOMAS HANDASYD (1764-1854)

Merchant. Philanthropist. State Senator. Lived at southwest corner of Heath and Warren Streets.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

OR, HENRY VARNUM (1812-1905)

Railroad journalist and economist. Compiler of "Poor's Manual of Railroads."

(Dictionary of American Biography)

PROUTY, OLIVE HIGGINS

Author of "Stella Dallas" and many other published works.

(Who's Who)

RICHARDSON, HENRY HOBSON

This famous and internationally known architect lived at 25 Cottage Street from 1874 until his death in 1886. The house, built for a summer home in 1803 by Samuel Gardner Perkins was rented to Mr. Richardson by its owner, Edward William Hooper, and when the architect died, his widow lived there until her death in 1914.

In 1878, Mr. Richardson established his offices there and, while in Brookline, he designed Sever Hall at Harvard, the John Hay and Henry Adams houses in Washington, Boston's Trinity Church Rectory, three railroad stations on the B & A Highland Branch including the Chestnut Hill station recently demolished, and works in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, District of Columbia and England.

The only work done by him in Brookline was for Dr. Walter Channing on Chestnut Hill Avenue, built in 1883 and, according to Dr. Channing's grandson, torn down in 1920. In 1870, before Mr. Richardson moved to Brookline, he submitted plans for a new Town Hall but failed to win the competition (see pp. 109-110 and figure 22 in H.H. RICHARDSON AND HIS TIMES by Henry-Russell Hitchcock - 1936.)

ROCHE, JAMES JEFFREY (1847-1905)

Journalist and poet.

(Dictionary of American Biography)

SARGENT, CHARLES SPRAGUE (1841-1927)

Arboriculturist. First Director of the Arnold Arboretum, the creation and upbuilding of which became the outstanding achievement of his life. His Brookline estate, "Holm Lea," contains species of trees from all over the world.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

STANWOOD, EDWARD (1841-1923)

Editor. Historian.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

WARE, WILLIAM (1797-1852)

Unitarian clergyman. Author of "Zenobia" and many other published works.
(Dictionary of American Biography)

SITES

1. MUNICIPAL BATHHOUSE (ORIGINALLY BUILT IN 1896)*

According to Augustus W. Soule, Chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission, (Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society, 1957), the original pool (torn down in 1956) was the first built in the United States by any town.

2. INDIAN FORT

From "Brookline, History of a Favored Town" by Charles K. Bolton, "an Indian fort stood on what is now the eastern corner of Beacon and Powell Streets."

From "Historical Sketches of Brookline" by Harriet F. Woods
"In the 'forest primeval' which shaded the site of our beautiful Longwood, on a knoll in the centre of what the early settlers called 'the great swamp', the Indians had one of their forts, or strongholds, The old fort, which remained an object of historic interest in a tolerable state of preservation until 1844-45, was built of palisades, enclosing about an eighth of an acre of ground in square form and surrounded by a ditch about three feet in depth, and a parapet three feet in height, with an opening or gateway on each side, one of which was toward the swamp. The residence of William Amory, Esq., is (1874) located upon the site of this fort."

3. THE COUNTRY CLUB - 191 Clyde Street

In the words of the history of this Club published in 1932, "The

* Now called Brookline "Swimming Pool"

* Plaque from old building reads "Brookline Public Baths"

Country Club was the first-born of a huge family which has spread from Maine to California, and from Alaska to Florida! The Club - the T in The is always capitalized to the amusement of many," was organized on September 13, 1882, and incorporated on November 7, 1882.

The Country Club is generally admitted to have played a key role in the development of golf interest hereabouts because of the spectacular playoff triumph of a Brookline native, Francis Ouimet, in the 1913 Open Championship was again held at The Country Club.

On December 19, 1920, The Country Club opened the first indoor rink of artificial ice, devoted exclusively to curling, ever built in the world.

4. PUNCH BOWL TAVERN

Prominently mentioned in every history of Brookline, this famous tavern stood on the eastern corner of Pearl and Washington Streets on the site of the currently unoccupied Brookline Theatre. Built as a dwelling house by James Goddard in 1717, it was enlarged by John Ellis and converted into a tavern in 1740. After John Ellis, the proprietors were William Whitney, Eleazer Baker, Eliphalet Spurr, William Laughton, Franklin Gerry in 1820, in 1826 Louis Boutell, and in 1827 William Jen-erson. As new facilities for travel came into use and the old stage coaches became obsolete, the need for a tavern in Brookline Village gradually diminished and the old Tavern was torn down in 1833. A tablet was placed on the site in 1949 by The Brookline Historical Society (for wording see list of tablets).

The original building was a modest two-story hipped roof house, but when it was turned into a tavern a number of old houses were moved to adjoin the original building until it occupied a street front of several hundred feet. A bench extending along the street front under the eaves offered a convenient resting place for neighbors to swap yarns and watch such events as the arrival of the New York and Ux-bridge stages. There were large trees at each end of the main building and an old pump in front. The famous Punch Bowl sign hung from a high red post at the left, and on it was pictured an overflowing punch bowl with ladle under a lemon tree, with lemons lying on the ground below. Inside the tavern was a ball room, a large dining room and a popular tap room.

There was heavy traffic through "Punch Bowl Village" in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and many a traveller recorded in his diary the Tavern as one at which he tarried. Groups of British officers used to ride out from Boston and hold high revel. The "teaming" from the country districts in the western part of the state followed the turnpike which passed the Tavern's door and various stage coaches made their final halt there before entering Boston. It was the custom of the Town's Selectmen to indulge themselves once a year at the Punch Bowl's banquet board. The Tavern was also popular for dances and balls and for local meetings of groups such as the volunteer fire companies. Much history passed by the old Tavern during its nearly one hundred years of existence and habitues, who witnessed such events as the passing through "Punch Bowl Village" of Lord Percy with one thousand British troops on April 19, 1775, on their way to Lexington, would long remember what they had seen.

OTHER OLD BROOKLINE TAVERNS.

5. DANA TAVERN

Located at the junction of Harvard and Washington Streets, at Harvard Square, this building of which no picture remains, was a large Gambrel-roofed structure with out-buildings and covered much of the land between those streets for a considerable distance back from Harvard Square. This tavern was not as famous as the Punch Bowl, as it had no ball room and catered mostly to out of town produce dealers. The only hay scales in town at that time were in front of the building. Jonathan Dana (1736-1812) was the proprietor until his death in 1812 and his family continued it until 1816 when it was destroyed by fire. In 1825 the land was bought by the Baptists who later built their church near the site.

6. RICHARDS TAVERN

On the northeast corner of what is now Heath Street and Hammond Street, this tavern was built in about 1770 by Elhanan Winchester with the aid of the "New Lights," as the followers of the 17th century revivalist George Whitfield were called. It was a large house with four chimneys, one at each corner, and the main door opened on the old "Sherbourn Road," along which the post riders and stage coaches passed on their six days' journey to New York. The "New Light" meetings were held in a large room on the first floor in the days of Rev. Elhanan Winchester, Jr., who was a famous Baptist preacher, born in this house. The house was sold in 1786 to Ebenezer White and later bought by Ebenezer Richards, who turned it into a tavern. After the Worcester Turnpike was built in 1806-1807, and passed just to the rear of the house, a toll gate was thrown across the turnpike and the Tavern became very popular. In the 1830's, when it became apparent

that the railroad between Boston and Worcester would take much of the traffic off the turnpike, the building was discontinued as a hotel. The house had several private owners until it was torn down in 1928, at which time, the owner, Mr. Fegan, found an ancient pulpit stored away in the cellar.

STREETS

1. OLD STREETS OF BROOKLINE

(From talk by Daniel G. Lacy at Meeting of The Brookline Historical Society on March 19, 1950)

"The earliest map of the Town of Brookline...was drawn in 1728" and "shows only four roads in an area of approximately 4568 acres of land, viz: Newtowne Road (Road to Watertowne Mill - known to us today as Washington Street), Road to Cambridge (known in the present day as Harvard Street), Sherburn Road (now Walnut Street, a small portion of Boylston Street, and a longer portion of Heath Street), and a dead end road, unnamed, leading from the Sherburn Road toward the south. Of these, the Sherburn Road is generally considered to be the oldest." (See separate account of Sherbourn Road - before 1658 and Cambridge Road-1662; the old maps give 1657 as the date of the Road to Watertown).

"An old Indian trail, 'Eliot's Path to Waban', was laid out in 1671. This trail ran between the old Sherburn Road and Waban, and that portion which ran from the old Sherburn Road to Boylston Street was once called Pound Land and is now Reservoir Lane."

"The Road to the Marshes" ran along the lines of our Sewall Avenue of today and what is now Aspinwall Avenue was originally known as "Perry's Lane." This land led toward the marshes, is thought to have met "The Road to the Marshes" (1674) and was built to reach the Aspinwall and Perry houses.

In 1677, "The Road from Roxbury to Newtowne" was laid out and is known today as Newton Street. In early Town records this road is called the "country road that leadeth from Roxbury to Newtowne through Brookline along by Lt. Gardner's house."

In 1679, a lane along the lines of our present Warren Street was laid out and known as "Woodward's Lane." This land either followed "an old Indian trail or else the path followed by Mr. Goddard's cows." Clyde Street was laid out in 1715, and according to the records in the Town Clerk's office is the first officially laid out street of the town. No name was, however, applied to it until the Town Meeting of 1844.

In the south part of the town also was located a lane laid out before 1745 and designated as the "Upper Road to Dedham" - it is now South Street.

"New Lane," our present Cypress Street, was laid out in 1720 "to enable the northend inhabitants to go to the Meeting House."

School Street, once "Schoolhouse Lane," joined "New Lane" to make a highway to the center of town. These two roads also connected the three main thoroughfares of the Town: the Road to Cambridge, the Road to Watertown and the Worcester Turnpike.

Chestnut Hill Avenue was staked out in 1796 and designated the "Country Road to Little Cambridge" and later known as "Brighton Street."

To the right of Richard's Tavern, which was located at the northeast corner of what is now Heath and Hammond Streets, there extended an old highway which existed long before 1700 and ran towards Watertown. This road was called "Cross Street" in old Brookline records and has been known as Hammond Street since 1855.

A survey by E. F. Woodward in 1844, on order of Town Authorities, gives us the first definite locations and names of Brookline streets and lists the fifteen streets supported as public streets by the Town.

On this map there were several small roads running off the Cambridge Road: Washington Place, now Davis Avenue; Harrison Place, now Kent Street; Linden Place, formerly a large cherry and apple orchard; Andem Place, not opened until ten years later. In 1844, there was not a lane in Longwood known as a public highway.

2. CAMBRIDGE ROAD

In 1640, according to the Boston records, two citizens were appointed to lay out the highway at Muddy River towards Cambridge. This is the first record of the laying out of any street or highway within the area which afterwards became the town of Brookline. It was known as the "Road to Cambridge" or the "Road to the Colleges in Cambridge." An early record states that the road, which represents in general the modern Harvard Street, was to be "blazoned" through trees, thus giving a vivid description of the woodland that covered the town. The only other route from Boston to the Colleges was by ferry to Charlestown and, thence, over Charlestown Neck to Cambridge. Until 1793, when the West Boston Bridge was constructed, there was no comfortable road except the one over Boston Neck through Roxbury and over the Muddy River Bridge through Brookline. Paul Dudley, son of Governor Joseph Dudley and Chief Justice of the Province of Massachusetts, caused to be set most of the milestones which skirt some of the roads of Boston. One of these stones still stands on the lawn of the Harvard Church on Harvard Street and reads "Boston - 5 miles - 1729 - P.D."

The Cambridge Road was the route taken from Boston by William Dawes on horseback on the night of April 18, 1775, on his way to help Paul

Revere, whom he is supposed to have met on the Lexington Road. The first intimation of danger, however, to reach the people of Brookline was when they learned that Lord Percy with one thousand or more men was marching through the town on this same route on the morning of April 19th, on his way to reinforce the British at Lexington. At what is now Harvard Square, he stopped to inquire the way to Cambridge and the bridge which spanned the Charles near Harvard Square, Cambridge.

Over this old road marched Isaac Gardner and other Brookline men who responded to the Lexington alarm and back over this same road the friends and neighbors of Isaac Gardner brought his body - the first Brookline man to give his life in the Revolution. Later, after the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, troops from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and all parts of Massachusetts marched over and back the Road to Cambridge through Brookline.

Early in the Revolution, there was a fort at Sewall's Point about where the Cottage Farm railroad station stands. It mounted six guns and two companies were stationed there on June 16, 1775. It was erected under the direction of General Rufus Putnam and was intended to share with the soldiers of Fort Washington on the Cambridge side of the river the task of excluding British ships from the upper reaches of the Charles. This fort was often called the Brookline Fort, and Washington is said to have made a visit of inspection to it when he was in command in Cambridge.

In 1789, when Washington visited Boston, after reviewing militia in Cambridge, he proceeded through Brookline and was received at the entrance of the town by the Selectmen and a group of citizens.

SHERBOURN ROAD

also spelled Sherbourne, Sherborne, Sherburne, and Sherburn)

March, 1634, a cart bridge was ordered constructed over Muddy River, to be paid for by Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, and Cambridge. There is no record as to when the bridge was built but it is apparent that the Sherbourn Road followed an Indian trail, passing through Roxbury and crossing the cart bridge at Muddy River. This road became the main artery to New York and the West. Until 1693, there was no comfortable road from Boston to Cambridge except through Brookline. The only other route was by ferry to Charlestown. After crossing Muddy River, the Sherbourne Road followed what is now Walnut Street to what was then the geographical center of the town where the first church and first school were located at the top of the Walnut Street hill, then sharply to the right down what is now Warren Street to what is now Boylston Street, then up Boylston to what is now Heath Street and along that street to the town boundary. About 1640, a Committee of the Town of Boston was instructed to lay out a highway from Muddy River to Cambridge, and this is the first official layout of any highway in the Muddy River settlement. This is sometimes called the "Road to the Colleges in Cambridge" and branched off to the right from the Sherbourn Road along what is now Washington Street for a very short distance and then along what is now Harvard Street. This was the route taken by William Dawes on April 19, 1775, when he rode through Brookline to help Paul Revere. However, the first intimation of danger which Brookline had was when it was learned that Lord Percy with a detachment of one thousand men was about to pass through the town on his way to reinforce the British at Lexington and had taken the same route which Dawes took the night before.

Another early road which branches off from the Sherbourne Road, or really from the Cambridge Road, was called the Watertown Road and followed what is now Washington Street to the edge of the town. Off the Sherbourne Road, a short way up Heath Street was an old Indian trail laid out in 1671 along what is now Reservoir (formerly Pound) Lane. This trail led eventually to Watertown where dwelt a band of Indians who had been converted to Christianity by the Apostle John Eliot.

Perhaps the old Sherbourne Road should be marked in some way.

4. WORCESTER TURNPIKE

Incorporated in 1806, this road was laid out to follow a straight westerly course, disregarding hills, from the brick school house in Roxbury to a point near the Worcester Court House. The first meeting of the incorporators was held in Boston in 1806, the stock consisting of six hundred shares of the par value of \$250.00, a small amount of money for the construction of forty miles of road. Despite its four toll gates and its great benefit to the traveling public, the Turnpike was not a financial success, and by 1933 was in such poor condition that the incorporators wished to relinquish their franchise in Brookline and leave the upkeep to the town. This was agreed upon only after the Turnpike Corporation had agreed to pay \$500.00 to be used in making the necessary repairs. There were many complaints about the steep grade of Walley's, later Bradley's Hill, just west of Cypress Street, and about the high hill just beyond Chestnut Hill Avenue. Between 1833 and 1870, many minor improvements were made in the nature of widening and changes of grade. Early in the twentieth century, the "Worcester trolleys" took the place of the slow moving horse traffic and provided rapid transportation over the old stage coach route. In the 1930's the electric car was replaced by buses. Today, the Turnpike is maintained as a State highway.

According to Daniel G. Lacy, for many years Brookline's Superintendent of Streets, in his article on "Old Streets of Brookline" in the 1950 Historical Society Proceedings, "the construction of the Worcester Turnpike seems not to have too important effect upon the development of Brookline." Mr. Lacy also states that the word "turnpike" is an old English word meaning a gate made of rods or pikes shaped in

picket form and hung on hinges to bar the road until the traffic had paid the required toll. Toll roads became known as turnpikes in common usage.

TABLETS AND PLAQUES

1. ANNIVERSARY (200th) OF THE INCORPORATION OF BROOKLINE AS A TOWN

A bronze tablet erected by the town in 1905 and located in the triangle on Walnut Street, corner of Warren Street.

On November 13
1705

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT
THE POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF A TOWNSHIP WERE
GIVEN TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE LAND COMMONLY
KNOWN BY THE NAME OF MUDDY RIVER THE TOWN
TO BE CALLED BROOKLINE

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE PETITIONERS

SAMUEL SEWALL, JR.	JOHN DEVOTION
THOMAS GARDNER	JOSEPH GARDNER
BENJAMIN WHITE	THOMAS STEDMAN, JR.
THOMAS STEDMAN	JOHN ACKERS
JOHN WINCHESTER	JOSHUA STEDMAN
SAMUEL ASPINWALL	THOMAS GARDNER, JR.
ELEAZER ASPINWALL	RALPH SHEPARD
WILLIAM SHARP	ABRAM CHAMBERLEN
EDWARD DEVOTION	PETER BOYLSTONE
JOSIAH WINCHESTER, JR.	JOHN ACKERS, JR.
JOHN ELLIS	WILLIAM ACKERS
JOHN WINCHESTER, JR.	BENJAMIN WHITE, JR.
THOMAS WOODWARD	CALEB GARDNER
JOSEPH WHITE	JOHN SEAVER
JOSIAH WINCHESTER	J. WINCHESTER

ON APRIL 19, 1775
THE SOLDIERS OF BROOKLINE
MARCHED FROM THIS SPOT
TO THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE
NOVEMBER 13, 1905 THE BI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

2. BOYLSTON

State tablet to Dr. Boylston on sidewalk near 617 Boylston Street,
opposite the reservoir, erected by the State in 1930.

ZABDIEL BOYLSTON
HOUSE BUILT IN 1736 BY ZABDIEL BOYLSTON
THE FIRST PHYSICIAN IN AMERICA TO INOCULATE
FOR SMALL POX. IN 1721 HE INOCULATED
HIS OWN SON AND TWO SLAVES DESPITE
THE POPULAR PREJUDICE. THE RESULT WAS
DECISIVE AND THE COURAGE OF DR. BOYLSTON
SAVED UNTOLD LIFE AND SUFFERING.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

3. CIVIL WAR

Bronze Equestrian Civil War Statue on the triangle to the west of
the main Public Library at the corner of Washington and School
Streets. This statue, which portrays a mounted bugler sounding
a call to arms was sculptured by Edward Clark Potter and was gi-
ven to the Town by the citizens in 1915.

TO THE MEN OF BROOKLINE
WHO HEARD THE CALL OF DUTY
AND OFFERED THEIR LIVES
IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION

1861-1865

4. CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Inside the old Town Hall (and now in storage) were marble plaques
bearing the names of Brookline's Civil War Veterans.

5. DEVOTION HOUSE

On grounds of the Edward Devotion House, 347 Harvard Street, near

Devotion School. State tablet to Edward Devotion, located on post close to sidewalk. Erected by the State in 1930.

1630-1930
HOUSE OF EDWARD DEVOTION
BUILT BY HIM IN 1680 AND OCCUPIED UNTIL 1685
HE SERVED FOR MUDDY RIVER (WHICH
BECAME THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE IN 1705)
AS PERAMBULATOR, CONSTABLE, FENCE VIEWER,
AND TYTHING MAN. HOME OWNED IN SUCCESSION
BY HIS SONS, JOHN AND EDWARD UNTIL 1744.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

6. DEVOTION SCHOOL

On the Devotion School building nearest the corner of Beals and Harvard Streets there is a plaque reading:

THIS SCHOOL
BUILT UPON THE DEVOTION FARM
IS NAMED IN HONOR OF
EDWARD DEVOTION
AN UPRIGHT AND USEFUL CITIZEN
WHO LEFT TO BROOKLINE IN 1774
ITS FIRST LEGACY
"TOWARDS BUILDING OR
MAINTAINING A SCHOOL"
THIS TABLET IS THE GIFT
OF
THE CLASS OF 1906

7. GODDARD

Goddard tablet located on a boulder adjoining the sidewalk on the grounds of 235 Goddard Avenue.

THIS TABLET MARKS THE GODDARD FARM
HERE LIVED
1735 - HANNAH SEAVER GODDARD - 1821
LOYAL PATRIOT WIFE OF
1736 - JOHN GODDARD - 1816
MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF SAFETY
WAGON MASTER GENERAL AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ERECTED BY
HANNAH GODDARD CHAPTER D. A. R.
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
1929

8. KENNEDY - DIRECTION SIGN

Sign on corner of Beals and Harvard Streets:

BIRTHPLACE
OF
JOHN F. KENNEDY
35th PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MAY 29, 1917 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
83 BEALS STREET

9. KENNEDY - NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Attached to the front porch railing to the right of the steps at 83 Beals Street a plaque reads:

JOHN F. KENNEDY
BIRTHPLACE
HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935
THIS SITE POSSESSES EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
IN COMMEMORATING AND ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1964

side of Reservoir Road (formerly Pound Lane) behind St. Lawrence's Church.

SITE OF THE
TOWN POUND
BUILT OF WOOD 1675
REBUILT OF STONE about 1746
USED UNTIL 1838

ERECTED BY THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1958

20. WAR MEMORIAL

War Memorial on Washington Street in front of the old Town Hall.

DEDICATED TO THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF BROOKLINE WHO SERVED THEIR
COUNTRY IN THE ARMED FORCES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN
TIME OF WAR AND IN LOVING MEMORY
OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

NOVEMBER 11, 1958

21. WORLD WAR I & II

On the walls of the main corridor of the old Town Hall were painted the names of all Brookline men who served in World War I - the walls have been photographed by the Police Department and will be used if and when a memorial room is established for such momentos. Also in storage are the rolls of Brookline service men who served in World War II.

10. KENNEDY - TOWN PLAQUE

On the grass in front of the wooden house at 83 Beals Street there is a granite stone with a plaque reading:

BIRTHPLACE OF
JOHN F. KENNEDY
35th PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BORN MAY 29, 1917, ON THIS SITE
83 BEALS ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
THIS COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE
ERECTED BY
TOWN OF BROOKLINE, MASS.
ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1961.

11. MEETING HOUSE

Bronze tablet on grounds of parsonage of First Parish Church, on North side of Walnut Street opposite entrance to Codman Road.

SITE OF THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE
IN BROOKLINE
BUILDING ERECTED 1714-1717 CHURCH
GATHERED 1717 AS CHURCH OF CHRIST
JAMES ALLEN, MINISTER
BUILDING REPLACED BY SECOND
MEETING HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET
1806

Tablet erected by the Brookline Historical
Society 1950

12. PIERCE HALL

Pierce Hall bronze tablet on old stone building, 387 Walnut Street.
Erected by the Parish in 1930.

PIERCE HALL

FIRST TOWN HALL OF BROOKLINE BUILT IN 1825
USED AS FIRST HIGH SCHOOL 1843-1856
BOUGHT BY THE FIRST PARISH IN 1890
NAMED FOR REVEREND JOHN PIERCE, D. D.
MINISTER OF THIS PARISH 1797-1851

13. PUNCH BOWL TAVERN

A bronze tablet on North side of Washington Street, Brookline Village, on the wall of the now closed Brookline Theatre, just West of the main entrance. Erected by the Brookline Historical Society in 1949.

ON THIS SITE STOOD THE PUNCH BOWL TAVERN
BUILT AS A DWELLING BY JAMES GODDARD IN 1717.
IT WAS ENLARGED BY JOHN ELLIS IN 1740 AND WAS FOR
NEARLY A CENTURY A FAMOUS TAVERN FREQUENTED BY
TRAVELLERS BETWEEN BOSTON AND THE WEST.

14. PUTTERHAM SCHOOL

Tablet marking Putterham School 297 Newton Street. Erected by the town in 1926.

PUTTERHAM
SCHOOL
BUILT 1768
ENLARGED 1839

15. REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT TABLET

Located in the Brookline Public Library on Washington Street, just inside the South entrance.

IN MEMORY OF
REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS OF BROOKLINE
THIS TABLET IS PRESENTED TO THE TOWN
BY THE HANNAH GODDARD CHAPTER, D. A. R.
NOVEMBER 13, 1901

(Then follows the names of 216 patriots.)

16. SCHOOL HOUSE - BRICK

Bronze tablet on the triangle at Walnut Street, corner of Warren Street.

THE HEATH ELM
THIS TREE WAS PLANTED IN 1825 BY
EBENEZER HEATH
TO MARK THE SITE OF THE OLD
BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE

IN THE SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT ON THIS SPOT
TAKEN DOWN IN 1792 AND IN THE BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE
BUILT IN 1793 TAKEN DOWN IN 1825 HE HAD BEEN AS A
CHILD, A PUPIL; AS A MAN, A VOTER; AND AS A CITIZEN
HAD JOINED IN THE GATHERING TO MOURN THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

THIS TABLET IS GIVEN BY HIS DESCENDANTS
STILL RESIDENT IN BROOKLINE
APRIL 1909

17. SCOTT

Inside and opposite the front door of the central building of the
Devotion School a memorial reads:

IN MEMORY OF A GRADUATE OF THIS SCHOOL
ALBERT EDWARD SCOTT
PRIVATE CO H 101st INF
BORN DECEMBER 12, 1901
KILLED IN ACTION TRUGNY WOODS FRANCE JULY 23rd, 1918
THE YOUNGEST AMERICAN SOLDIER TO GIVE HIS LIFE IN THE WORLD WAR

18. SCOTTY PLAQUE

On February 24, 1965, during the razing of the Town Hall, this plaque
was removed from the outside of the building and stored in the base-
ment of the new Town Hall to be later placed in a suitable area when
the new Hall is landscaped.

The bronze Scotty Plaque was placed in Town Hall on June 15, 1921 and
was a tribute to the youthful World War I hero by the newsboys of
Greater Boston who financed it.

Albert E. Scott of 218 Freeman St., Brookline, was 15 years old and
barely a graduate of the Edward Devotion School when he enlisted at a
recruiting rally on Boston Common in July, 1917.

An expert marksman and the best shot in his company, Scotty was 16 when
he was killed at Chateau Thierry in France after mowing down 30 Germans
in an attempt to guard a cross road. Buried at Seringes et Nesles in
Aisne, France, his body was brought back to this country and buried in
St. Joseph Cemetery, West Roxbury, on April 9, 1922.

In October of the same year a bronze tablet memorializing his exploit
and valor was donated by the Roosevelt Newsboys' Association, dedicated
with impressive ceremonies and placed in the Town Hall.

NEWSBOYS MEMORIAL TO ALBERT EDWARD SCOTT
COMPANY H 101st UNITED STATES INFANTRY A. E. F.
KILLED IN ACTION AT EPIEDS, FRANCE, JULY 25, 1918

19. TOWN POUND

Bronze tablet on site of old Town Pound, on stone gatepost on North

APPENDIX C

Brookline Churches of Greater Architectural and Historical Significance Than St. Mark's

1. First Parish Church (Unitarian): an historic congregation, located in the first center of Brookline amid lovely eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century homes, incorporating historic Pierce Hall (1825), the present stone structure being older than and architecturally superior to St. Mark's (see attached article about Pierce Hall).
2. Christ Church (Sears Chapel): a much older (1860) and better executed example of Romanesque Revival (see attached papers about Christ Church).
3. United Parish (Harvard Church): (1873-1875, largely reconstructed 1932) a fine example of Ruskinian Gothic, designed by Edward G. Potter.
4. St. Paul's Episcopal Church: (1851-58, recently fire-damaged) designed by Richard Upjohn (see attached article).
5. Church of Our Savior: (1868) a lovely stone church, older and architecturally more significant than St. Mark's (see photograph).
6. St. Aidan's Church: the Kennedy family church, where John and Robert Kennedy were altar boys.
7. Temple Ohabei Shalom.

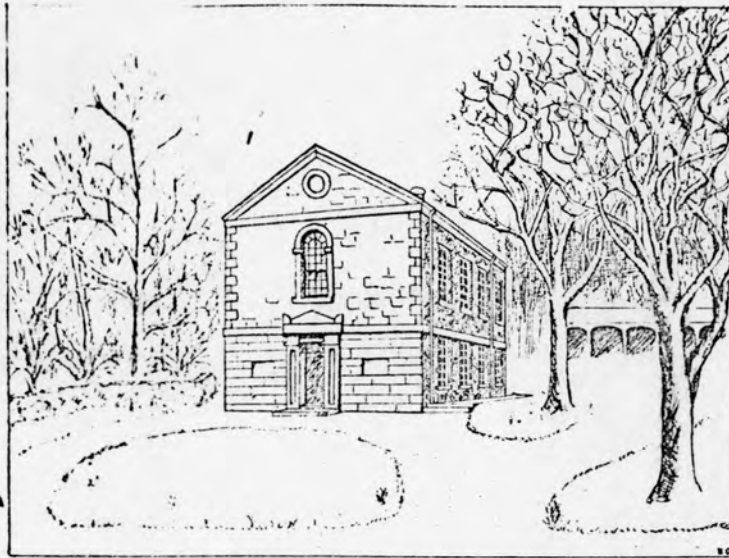
NOTE: All of the foregoing were cited by the Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission as being more significant than St. Mark's. All Saints Church is another beautiful monumental church in Brookline. Famous churches such as Trinity Church (H. H. Richardson) and Old South Church are within a mile or two of Brookline.

PERMANENT RECORD

SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.

First Parish Church

BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY



OUR FIRST TOWN HALL Walnut Street

Until 1825 when the Walnut Street hill was still the centre of the town's population, Brookline held its town meetings either in the meetinghouse which was owned and maintained by the Town, or in the brick schoolhouse which stood on the triangular plot of ground where Warren Street crosses Walnut, and where in 1905 the tablet was placed to commemorate the town's two hundredth anniversary. The little stone building familiar to us all was erected in 1825, and was first used both for town hall and district school. In 1843 when the High School was organized it occupied the room hitherto used by the district school. Then in 1845 the Town Hall moved into its second home on Washington Street on the site of the present building, and left the High School to occupy both stories of the little stone building. In 1856 the High School moved to a new home of its own, and the old building was empty until 1857 when the South Primary School was opened in it, and continued in this building until 1868. In 1869 the building was sold by the Town and was used for a private school until about 1887. In 1890 it was bought by the First Parish, named "Pierce Hall" in honor of Dr. Pierce, and has since been used for social purposes in connection with the work of the Parish.

SUGGESTIONS FOR READING, MAY, 1930

(a part of the Church)

First Parish Church
(continued)

Gardner Serpollet.

The Museum is open daily, except Mondays, from 1 to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

2. NEWTON STREET, 297
THE PUTTERHAM SCHOOL, CIRCA 1768

A small yellow frame one-story wooden building with shed and privy ceased to be used as a school in 1922. The windows are boarded up and the building is empty except for a pot-bellied stove in the now-bare schoolroom. The house was enlarged in 1839 and in 1847 the final additions were made which gave the school the appearance it has today. This was the fourth school built by the Town and there is a possibility that it may be moved and furnished to make it a museum, as an example of a two-hundred year old schoolhouse.

3. WALNUT STREET, 382
PIERCE HALL, 1824

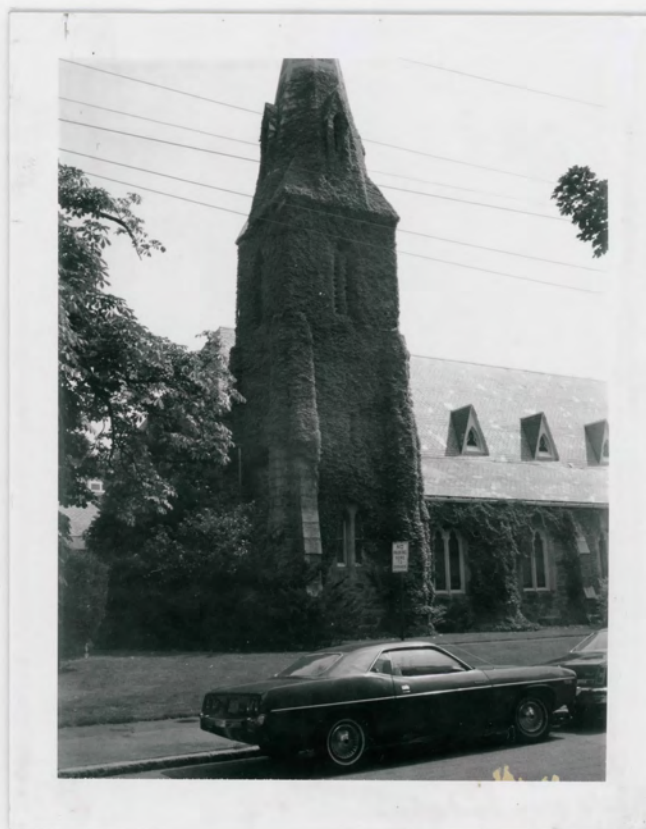
This building, except for its stone exterior, has been practically rebuilt, having been lengthened, had its ceiling removed and the old roof timbers encased.

Early in the 19th Century there came a demand for a Town Hall and in 1824 it was voted to build a combination schoolhouse and Town House. The district school was on the first floor with the town offices above. On January 1, 1825, Brookline's first Town Hall was dedicated. School was kept until 1843, when the High School was established. In 1845, a new Town Hall was erected on Washington Street. Until 1869, the building was used as a primary school, and, the town having then

sold the building, it became a private school owned by Edward Atkinson. In 1890, The First Parish Church next door bought the building and named it Pierce Hall after its distinguished minister, Rev. John Pierce. Pierce Hall is now a part of the First Parish Church and physically attached to the Church.

Church of Our Savior
Carlton Street

built 1868



St. Paul's Church
St. Paul Street

built 1852



Christ Church
(Sears Chapel)
Colchester Street

built 1860



St. Paul's Church Marking Centennial With Three-Day Celebration Beginning Saturday

Anniversary Service, Meeting And Reception To Follow Annual Parish Fair With Tableaux

Bishop Nash And Dr. Lichtenberger To Speak—Two Memorials Being Dedicated—Remembrance Book Prepared

An epochal event in the annals of the town, parishioners of St. Paul's Episcopal Church will mark the one-hundredth anniversary of its incorporation with a tripple-feature celebration beginning next Saturday afternoon and continuing through Monday evening.

Highlighting the observance will be a centennial service Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in charge of the Rev. Dr. Frederic C. Lawrence, rector. The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Lichtenberger, a former rector, and now professor of pastoral care at the General Theological Seminary, is to preach the anniversary sermon and there will be special music by the church choir. Also scheduled is dedication of a window on which is depicted the figure of St. Paul given as a memorial to Miss Annadelle Smith, for many years a teacher at the evotion School, by her sister, Mrs. Edith Smith of Richford, Vermont, and two brass altar vases provided by Mr. and Mrs. William Hingston in memory of the former's mother, Mrs. Joseph Hingston.

An anniversary meeting will be held Monday evening at eight o'clock with an address by Bishop Norman B. Nash of the Diocese of Massachusetts as a feature. It will be preceded by a dinner in the rectory for Bishop Nash, former rectors and relatives of rectors, wardens and vestrymen and the chairmen of committees arranging the centennial program. A reception in the Parish House will follow the meeting with Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, wardens and vestrymen and Mrs. George Cutts, chairman of the committee, receiving guests. On exhibition during the evening will be a gallery of portraits and a book of Remembrance listing all memorials, funds, windows, tablets and other furnishings given the church and the names of the donors prepared in conjunction with the centennial which will be kept in a glass case in the church.

Being combined with the centennial is the annual parish fair and this is to be held Saturday afternoon and evening from twelve-thirty to seven-thirty o'clock. Featuring this will be presentation at three-thirty and five-thirty o'clock of a centennial tableaux portraying the hundred years of the church under the direction of Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Jean Wales and the Rev. F. S. Caswell in which the participants will wear ancient dresses and suits found among the belongings of the late Miss Ellen Chase. Also scheduled is a hobby show in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sturgis, Miss Joanne Hale, Miss Dorothy Clark, Hugh Mitchell and Dr. William Dalrymple and a fish pond operated by Miss Dorothy Unkles and Miss Beatrice Cross. Luncheon, tea and dinner are to be served by a committee headed by Mrs. Bayard Salisbury and comprising Mrs. Edward Brooks and Mrs. Carle Tucker. Other features arranged include reading of hand writing by Miss Marion Kay and sharpening of scissors and knives by "Axel, the Swede."

A table styled "One Hundred Years and All That" containing articles made, bought and sold during the past century and in charge of Mrs. Pennington Gardiner and Mrs. Lovell Little will be another feature of the fair. Also offered will be: breads, cakes, pies and candy, with Mrs. Leroy Moore, Mrs. Arthur Phillips and Mrs. Ernest Paulson in charge for the Centennial Club; hand-made articles, with Mrs. Carl Tischendorf in charge for the Wednesday Guild; toys, baby articles and jewelry, with Miss Maud Oxenham, the Misses Effie and Frieda Beverly and Mrs. Chauncy in charge for the Tuesday Evening Guild; baskets, Mrs. Henry I. Bowditch and Miss Josephine Wilder; books, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, Miss Lucy Bacon and Miss Elsie Briggs; flowers and plants, Mrs.

Nathaniel Sage and Mrs. Seth Briggs, and "white elephants," Mrs. Richard Hale, Mrs. James M. Gallison, Mrs. Edward Alford, Mrs. Joseph Pratt, the Misses Nancy and Mary Hale and Miss



The Rev. Dr. Frederic C. Lawrence

Julia Shepley. Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell is fair chairman with Elliott Reynolds as treasurer and Samuel Montgomery as general assistant.

The church had its inception on March 8, 1848, when William Aspinwall, his uncle, Augustus Aspinwall, and Harrison Fay met in the Boston law office of the first named to discuss formation of an Episcopal parish in Brookline. The history of the church notes that "Mr. Aspinwall would give land and Mr. Fay \$2,000. William Aspinwall would raise subscriptions and each would 'inquire what persons might be disposed to organize an Episcopal congregation and build a church.' Their efforts brought together a remarkable group of men, and by June, 1849, so many had become interested that it was proposed to hold services in the Town Hall. A piano was hired and the Rev. Thomas M. Clark (later Bishop of Rhode Island) officiated during July, the Rev. George H. Clark through August and the Rev. William Horton in September."

(Continued on Page Five)

St. Paul's Church Marking Its Centennial With Three Events

(Continued from Page Two)

The parish was legally incorporated October 31, 1849. William Aspinwall was elected clerk, treasurer and collector, Augustus Aspinwall and Harrison Fay were elected wardens, Benjamin Howard, Eliakim Little, James Potter, John Clarke and William Aspinwall were elected vestrymen, the Rev. William Horton was chosen rector and St. Paul's Church in Brookline was adopted as the corporate name. The incorporators were Augustus Aspinwall, Harrison Fay, Benjamin Howard, Eliakim Little, James Patton, John Clarke, Harrison Bird, Frederick P. Ladd, James S. Amory, John Shepherd and William Aspinwall. The cornerstone

of the church was laid July 29, 1851, and the building was completed and paid for by December 17, 1852. It was consecrated by Bishop Manton Eastburn of the Massachusetts Diocese on December 23, 1852. The rectory was built in 1886. The church has had nine rectors, and Dr. Lawrence, son of the late Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, was installed in October eight years ago.

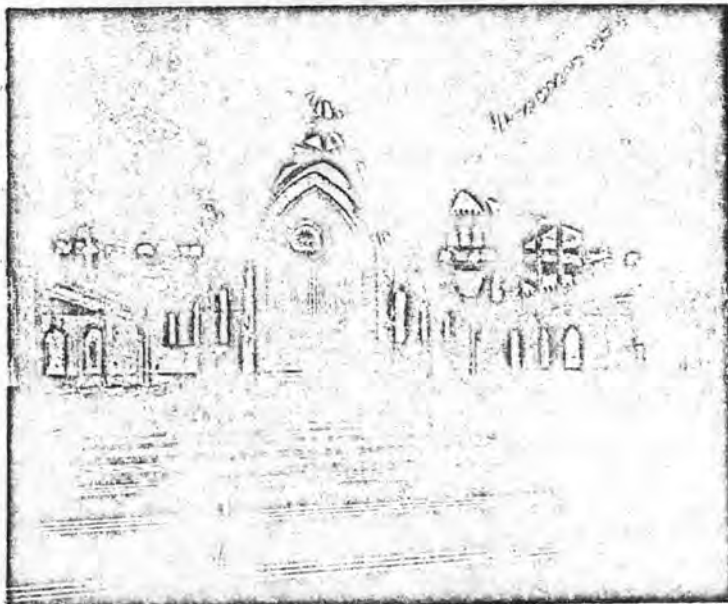
An interesting resume of the early days of the church is provided by recollections written by the late Ellen Chase. "I have a perfect recollection of having heard that a lady, during Civil War days, used to step outside by the small west door during the Prayer for the President of the United States, and then return again," she recorded.

"Mr. Hoar, principal of the High School, and his family, were among the friends. The Littells and the Ferrises were close neighbors. The Williamses lived across the street from the church. Mr. James S. Amory and the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop (who stood out to our childish memories through wearing a cloak) both lived in the upper part of the town. So, too, did the Codmans with their long pewful of sons and one daughter.

"When we came to sit on the north side of the church, father, being junior warden, took up the collection on our side. As treasurer, he brought the greenbacks home in his, white, handkerchief, and we little girls used to help sort the paper tens and quarters, or lay in groups neat piles of cents showing a foying dove. As we grew older, father followed the reading of the Second Lesson in Greek, and I in German and Sally in French.

"We lived so near, only a few minutes walk, we went to church all day: Sunday School at 9 (father superintendent), Morning Prayer at 10, all the chants, the Psalms for the day, both Lessons, the opening sentences, sometimes the Litany, or all the Commandments. It was infinitely better than the shortened services met with sometimes nowadays. As children, and bye and bye as teachers, we gathered on Easter and practised marching in, strung in double file. And you always think, when looking back, of daffodils in the air and slush under foot. The beautiful flowers were all sent by parishioners from the upper part of the town and arranged with great taste by Madeline Williams and others. At Christmas the whole church was fragrant with Evergreen scent."

Scene of Anniversary Service



Interior of St. Paul's Episcopal Church which will begin a three-day observance of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the parish next Saturday. A fair, centennial service and anniversary reception and meeting will be features of the celebration.

The Church That David Sears Built

Always Ready for Worship, Yet No Congregation

By Edward H. Cotton

Why turn to Fiction when truth is so much stranger? A few minutes ride from the heart of Boston, in an aristocratic and wealthy community, on a commanding site, where traffic of all sorts is continually passing and repassing, there is a building that might have come out of one of the romances of Dickens, Balzac, or Poe. It is a church; and so numerous and unusual are the facts that gather about it, it is doubtful if there is another edifice of its kind in America which provides more material for the writer of fact—fact that reads like romance. Some day, a gifted imaginative writer will construct a story on the truths that gather around this church. When that happens, the only return we ask is that credit be given for the suggestion.

The church stands on a green shaded knoll at the junction of Chapel and Colchester Streets in Brookline. At the base of the knoll, on the east, is the Longwood station of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Running parallel with the railroad is picturesque Muddy River, that separates the precinct of Brookline from that of Boston. From the crest of the knoll on a clear day one may look away over the tops of groves of green shade-trees to Boston, the harbor, and the broad Atlantic. Those who know, declare there is no more desirable or slightly location in the township, a township widely known for its stately residences surrounded with rows of shade-trees and expansive, well-kept lawns.

The church is a noble, spacious structure, constructed of beautiful Roxbury pudding-stone, with sandstone trimmings. Great polished oak doors admit one to a capacious, cool vestibule, which in turn leads to the auditorium. A square tower of commanding proportions rises more than one hundred feet above the church green, and is one of the most conspicuous landmarks thereabouts. In places, spreading green ivy has climbed to the eaves, giving the building the appearance of an ancient English church. The building is, in fact, modeled foot for foot, stone for stone, after the parish church of old Colchester, England. Well-ordered grass plots surround the church. Venerable trees add repose and dignity to the landscape.

Within, there is an auditorium equipped with electric lights, and with seats on the floor and in the galleries for 1,000 worshippers. An expensive pipe organ and a grand piano stand ready for the musicians; a Bible for the preacher reposes on the pulpit; and a comfortable little minister's room awaits an occupant. Appropriate Bible texts, beautifully illumined, adorn the walls of the chancel. A remarkable raised cross, painted by a famous French artist, rests on the arch above the pulpit. Stained-glass windows of finished design and soft, blending colors give the interior a worshipful atmosphere. The floor is carpeted. The handsome oak pews are richly cushioned. The visitor looks in vain for a sign of dust or disorder. The bell is in the tower, with an electric mechanism ready to send the resonant tones echoing through the town at a moment's notice.

Of course, so majestic a church, so well-provided an auditorium, so generally prosperous an appearance, indicate a large, wealthy, and interested congregation. Ah! It is here that fact takes on the glamor of romance, and provides the author of that future story with his material. That auditorium has not been occupied by a congregation for five years; and what is more strange, will never again be occupied by a congregation. Those noble oak doors have only been

opened twice to admit any but the sexton and casual visitor, and then to admit the undertaker, the casket, and those attendant on the ministry of death. Small wonder that persons of vivid imaginations keep away from the church at night, or that queer tales of weird proceedings have drifted out of that churchyard. Those bodies that entered the church for the burial rites did not pass out again, but were carried down a broad flight of stairs to the basement and with solemn ceremony deposited in strongly sealed cement vaults previously prepared for them.

Underneath the auditorium on the west side are five large tombs, built at great expense and prepared with careful engineering device. Four of these tombs are occupied. The fifth, recently completed, awaits the ashes of those still living. No light from without comes into that funeral vault, for the basement, of cement and stone throughout, and extending the entire length and breadth of the church, was constructed entirely without windows. It is gruesome and dismal, until the sexton lights the gas jet; and then the grim, silent tombs reflect the flickering rays, and one may read the numbers I, II, III, IV, V, and the family names carved in large letters just beneath the peak. Fifty bodies repose in their final sleep back of those heavy slate doors, and there are receiving shelves for nearly as many more. Should descendants still remain, instructions will be given the workmen to erect a row of similarly constructed sepulchres on the east side.

The basement is as immaculately kept as the finest cemetery, with the floor clean-swept, the two furnaces in regular order, wood and coal arranged in symmetrical piles. But there are queer echoes down there, a cold, cave-like air, unnatural feelings. It is good to climb the long stairway and feel the warmth of bright, wholesome day, step out on the green grass and see the blessed sunshine sparkling among the leaves. May it be long, long, before we are consigned to so dark and sepulchral a chamber!

Passing around the outside of the church to the east, one sees a small flag, such a one as comrades of the Grand Army plant on the last resting place of a fellow-soldier. We approach nearer. What is this? Part of a tomb, rising two feet above the ground, and projecting an equal distance away from the church directly above the burial vaults. We approach still closer, thrust aside the clinging ivy, and see lettering. The inscription is brief enough:

DAVID SEARS
1787-1871

That is all. Yet in those two words and two dates is included the strange story of that strange church. David Sears was one of the earlier inhabitants of Brookline. His ancestors had originally been numbered among the Pilgrims and Puritans, he himself being a direct descendant of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, on his mother's side. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1807, and at the age of thirty, through the death of his father, entered into possession of one of the richest estates in the country. Being a public-spirited citizen and of philanthropic turn of mind, he gave generously to religious, literary, scientific, and social purposes. He made a liberal donation to St. Paul's, Boston. The Sears tower of the observatory of Cambridge was built at his expense. And a spacious block of houses, erected not far from the church with funds from his estate, provided homes for many women overtaken by poverty. In the course



of his life he served as State Senator, overseer of Harvard, member of the electoral college that elected President Grant; and he was a veteran of the Civil War. Those who knew him spoke of him as a courteous and dignified gentleman of the old school.

In the latter part of his life he observed sadly that, while there were a multitude of churches and a multitude of sects, the real spirit of Christianity was not displayed—rather a spirit of bitter contention. Then it was that the idea came to him to erect a church which should be a gathering-place for all men without reference to creed and dogma, so he selected the most commanding site on his great estate, employed a skilled architect, and built a church which was to be a temple for the worship of God, and not a place for the display of learning, reciting of creeds, and wrangling over doctrines. The project was nobly conceived and generously carried out. Mr. Sears, however, was unwise in his selection of a first minister, and the idea did not receive the impetus he expected. He wrote a prayer-book and liturgy for use in the church service, basing them on ideas he had received from William Ellery Channing, under whose inspired and tolerant preaching he had long sat, adding the plan of the Episcopal service, the faith of his ancestors.

The church was built in 1860 and in 1862 was dedicated as "Christ's Church—The First Gospel Church in the Spirit of Charity." Among the ministers who have been connected with the church have been: Rev. James M. Hubbard, 1862; Rev. C. C. Tiffany, 1863; Rev. S. B. Cruik, 1864 and 1865; and Rev. Henry A. Miles. Rev. Caleb Bradlee took charge in April, 1893, after the church had been without a regular pastor for about fifteen years. He resigned, April, 1897. The only service held there since have been those of the Second Unitarian Society of Brookline, Rev. Thomas Van Ness. This society occupied the church for a few years and then took possession of its present edifice.

The only public service the church now performs is through its bell, which is rung on the occasion of a fire. Occasionally a funeral cortege or a wedding party may pass down the broad aisle, but otherwise it remains a mausoleum for the dead David Sears, his ancestors and descendants. As such it may not again be used as a place of worship, according to a recently enacted State statute. Meanwhile the sexton visits the church regularly on Saturdays, throws open the doors front and back, and admits air and sunshine, sweeps and dusts, and winds the clock. Late in the afternoon he closes the door, turns the key, and the massive stone structure remains for another week solemn and mysterious, tenanted only by the ashes of the dead.

As the mausoleum of the eccentric David Sears, the church has long been famous, and is visited annually by the curious from distant States, who descend into the catacombs, read the inscriptions on the tombs, and observe that the old gentleman must have been queer to make provision in his will that the church was to be maintained forever as a place of worship for all varieties of belief, and at the same time serve as a monument above a family grave.

Now comes the real object of this article. David Sears has long been accused of being a selfish old gentleman, queer and opinionated, with impractical ideas which he was determined to impose on a reluctant community. And that is certainly the opinion the casual visitor carries away. But what are the facts of the case, revealed when one searches the old records and finds the testimonies of those who were contemporaneous with him?

This is what Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said, speaking February 9, 1871, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Sears, who had been an honored member of that organization, "He will long

be remembered by all who knew him as one of those courteous and dignified gentlemen of the old school, of whom so few are now left to remind us of the manner and bearing of other days."

At the same meeting, Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., gave his eulogy: "I had a very sincere and affectionate respect for Mr. Sears; and as his image comes before me this morning, it is that of a man endowed with many noble and generous qualities, many Christian virtues largely cultivated: of great cheerfulness of temper, courtesy of manner, and kindness of heart. His sincere purpose was to found a church that should be common ground where clergymen of different denominations could preach Christian charity. He proposed to break down denominational barriers. Long shall I remember his broad and catholic benevolence, his ceremonious courtesy."

Mr. Sears's last minister, the minister who buried him, and seemed best to have appreciated his ideals, was Henry A. Miles, D.D. In a sermon preached in the church, shortly after Mr. Sears's death, he said: "Speaking in the name of my predecessors, as well as my own, I think I may say that to all of us his design seemed something eminently Christian, magnanimous, foreseeing, and of itself inspiring. Probably by all our sermons to set forth the leading interest of this church we have done but little compared to what the founder has done by his one 'sermon in stone.' He wanted to be buried with his father and mother, children and grandchildren, where there should be no wrangling of sects—in a church dedicated to peace and love; a church that might on every Sunday repeat over his unconscious dust the venerable and holy words he loved so well."

In this same sermon Dr. Miles explained that on one occasion he had suggested that Mr. Sears change the terms of the bequest. He had replied that he would leave all to the trustees, as he himself was too old now to alter anything. Dr. Miles declares that any technical or narrow interpretation would be entirely alien to his spirit. "He had nothing more at heart than to increase the use of his benefaction. . . . Hundreds of years hence some may be curious to know all about the man who had those large, grand thoughts in advance of his age, that man who gave a noble portion of his wealth to realize an idea."

As if the storied church were not enough, on land adjoining, but a few rods distant, and part of the original Sears property, is a vast excavation, begun last March and abandoned one month later. A group of New York business men intended to erect in that beautiful and central location one of the finest and most expensive apartment hotels in America. The hotel was to be known as "The Chatham." It was to cost nearly \$500,000, be ten stories in height, and have 800 apartments ranging from one to six rooms each.

Suddenly the shovels stopped digging. The workmen packed up their tools and left. Almost overnight the grand project collapsed—just why, no one seems able to explain. Men shake their heads and say that the funds were exhausted. It was charged that one of the leading promoters, a woman, forged a check with the name of Charles Schwab. But the ugly excavation remains where once the fairest plot of ground for miles around smiled on the passerby—a plot of groves, grassy hills, and dales. Is it possible that the project so distasteful to landholders in the neighborhood, men whose fathers had known and loved David Sears and been loved by him, also displeased the spirit of the generous-souled old gentleman reposing so near? Was it disturbed because so ambitious a scheme should mature within a stone's throw of its burial-place? But this is idle speculation, hardly deserving serious consideration in any but a work of romance. The deserted excavation, however, remains; the noble old church remains, for all to see, visible, and vouching for the facts.

THIS DAY IS HISTORY

June 16th 1968 was a historic day for Christ Church Unity as hundreds of worshipers entered the beautiful Sears Family Chapel.

It was a very sacred and symbolic moment as Rev. Tom and Rev. Louise opened the massive Bible which had lain closed upon the lectern for so many years.

One felt a deep sense of history as Mr Richard Sears read the Old Testament Scripture and Mr John Sears followed with a reading from the New Testament.

Rev. Tom's lesson "The Light Still Shines" was followed by a heartfelt rendering of "Bless this House" by organist, H. Chishko and soloist Wayne Mc Ewing....
..and UNITY BECAME A PART OF HISTORY. Thank you Father.

BOSTON HERALD TRAVELER, JUNE 15, 1968

It took more than 100 years, but the dream of David Sears is coming true.

For the first time in a century the beautiful — but empty — Sears Chapel on Colchester street, Brookline, will be opened Sunday for public worship.

And it will be open every Sunday thereafter in final fulfillment of the wish of David Sears who, "far ahead of his time," sought to build a church where all faiths could worship together.

The chapel, known officially as Christ's Church Longwood, is a noble, gracious structure built of Roxbury puddingstone. It has seats for 1,000, carpeted floors, stained glass windows, an organ. Everything you'd expect in a well-organized, prospering church. Everything except a congregation.

The last regular pastor left in the 1860s and except for one brief interlude in the late 19th century, the church has been mostly a massive headstone for members of the Sears family buried in vaults below.

For a while, the only public service of the church was the ringing of its bells on the occasion of a fire.

Then even that stopped. But the caretaker regularly cleaned and aired the church, dusted the pulpit and pews and wound the clock. Aside from that, the only time the massive front doors swung open was for a family funeral or wedding.

David Sears' dream seemed dead, though the man who buried him, the Rev. Henry A. Miles, spoke prophetically of Sears' vision.

"Hundreds of years hence," Rev. Miles said after Sears died in 1871, "some may be curious to know all about the man who had those large, grand thoughts in advance of his age, that man who gave a noble portion of his wealth to realize an idea."

It was David Sears, a direct descendant of Gov. Winthrop, the inheritor of one of the richest estates in the country, who had the idea of a church which would be a gathering place for all men without re-

ference to creed and dogma... a temple for the worship of God and not a place for the display of learning, reciting of creed and wrangling over doctrines."

It was Richard D. Sears of Exeter street and Prides Crossing, the current patriarch of the Sears family, who found the time finally right to accomplish the dream.

Sears, now in his 70s, attended the Christ Church Unity's interdenominational services in New England Life Hall where the 600 to 700 member congregation of Rev. Thomas D. Newman has been meeting.

Rev. Newman was invited to take over the family chapel, beginning this Sunday at 11 a.m. and to conduct services there each week.

CHRONICLE-CITIZEN, June 20, 1968

At a press conference on Friday, Rev. Newman announced that the interdenominational services of the Christ Church Unity would now be held in Brookline. He emphasized

Christ Church Unity

at

CHRIST CHURCH, LONGWOOD

Colchester and Chapel Streets,
Brookline. Mass.



that the services would not be restricted to any one religious sect but would embody all faiths. To prove his point, he motioned toward the Gothic rose window, which he explained, bore traces of the three, major religions. "Jehovah," the Hebrew word for God, was written in the middle of the window, as was "numen lumen," symbol of Catholicism. Around the center were written Protestant denominational writings.

The church has other architectural features which contribute to its impressive appearance. A vaulted oak roof rises high above the oak pews and gallery. Circular, stained glass windows line both sides of the ceiling.

The exterior of the chapel is constructed of Roxbury puddingstone with sandstone trimmings. A 100-foot square tower dominates the church green. In some places, spreading green ivy has climbed to the eaves, giving the building the appearance of an ancient English church. In fact, Rev. Newman revealed that the building is an exact replica of a parish church in Colchester, England. Rev. Newman voiced the hope that, on some future Sunday, he and the reverend of the English church might exchange pulpits.

The guiding spirit of the church was David Sears (1787-1871), one of the earlier inhabitants of Brookline. At the age of 30, the Harvard graduate inherited from his father one of the richest estates in the country. The most commanding site of that estate was to become the location of the Sears Chapel.

In the latter part of his life, Sears, who had become a noted philanthropist, observed that while there were a multitude of churches and a multitude of sects, there was no evidence of the real spirit of Christianity -- only a spirit of bitter contention. He decided to build a church that would be a gathering place for all people, regardless of their religion.

The church was built in 1860 and in 1862 was dedicated as "Christ's Church -- The First Gospel Church in the Spirit of Charity." A series of reverends ministered the church until the resignation of Rev. Caleb Bradlee in 1897. Since that time, the only services that have been held there have been those of the Second Unitarian Society of Brookline.

Occasionally, a funeral cortege or a wedding party have passed down the broad aisle, but otherwise it has remained a mausoleum for David Sears, his ancestors and descendants. All that was changed on Sunday.

Christ Church Unity

175 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

536-6612

JULY 1968

BULLETIN

We would like to express our thanks to Mr. Richard Sears, Mr. John Sears and the Trustees of Christ's Church Longwood for permission to go ahead with a beautification program for the lovely old Chapel.

We would also like to thank the Trustees for the major works which the Trust has undertaken at its own expense.

To date the following works have been undertaken by the Trust:

Major structural repairs.

Complete new fencing around the church property.

When it became clear that Christ Church Unity might have the rich opportunity of worshipping at Christ's Church Longwood, your Board of Directors faced a major dilemma.

It was recognised that many members of our "Faith Bank" program for the Building Fund were eager that the Fund should be used only for the purchase of our own building. Indeed, in earlier years, withdrawals from Building Funds to meet rental expenses had not met with general approval.

It was with these thoughts in mind that our Ministers undertook personally to finance the works which were required at Longwood.

To date, the following works have been undertaken:

"Exit" signs and emergency lights...	\$1221
Removal of old carpet & floor staining	\$ 698
Carpet purchase and laying	\$2144
Lights in Robing Room and Toilet	\$ 110
Elect. outlet for vacuum cleaner	\$ 75
Cold water supply to toilet	\$ 660
Housekeeper's Sink	\$ 330
Hot Water Heater	\$ 200
Iron gate to robing room	\$ 65
Commercial-type vacuum cleaner	\$ 291
Total cost to date....	\$5794

Rev. Tom and Rev. Louise have indicated their desire to open our Chapel Fund with a gift of \$1000. This leaves us with a debt of only \$4794.

Can we, members of the Board and Congregation, match the dedication of our ministers? Will you help? We want first to pay off the debt and then to proceed (after the approval of the Trustees) to:

1. Paint the walls of the North and South aisles.
2. Bring in an Electric Power supply.
3. Electrify and overhaul the beautiful pipe organ.

Let us take this opportunity of expressing to God in simple practical terms our Thanks for His miracle of Divine Provision.... The Perfect Church, in the Perfect Place at the Perfect Time.

Thank You For Your Help!

The Board of Directors

Christ Church Unity

(attach photo here)

2. Town _____

FORM B - STRUCTURE SURVEY
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Street address _____ 25

Name _____ (Sears Chapel)

1. Is this structure historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Original use _____

Present use _____

Present owner _____

Open to public _____

Date 1961 Style Romanesque

Source of date _____

Architect _____

Agriculture _____ Commerce/industry _____
Architecture _____ Science/invention _____
Art/sculpture _____ Travel/communication _____
Education _____ Military affairs _____
Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
Literature _____ Indians _____
Music _____ Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End End interior Cluster Elaborate Irregular

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Dependency _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 Portico _____ Balcony Recessed: _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

OUTBUILDINGS _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to
nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

Recorder _____

For _____ NOV 1967

Photo VI-28 68.1977

Date _____

NOTE: Recorder should obtain written permission from Commission or sponsoring organization before using this form.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

Neighboring Structures

Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian

Type Buildings: _____ Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Proximity: _____

Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal

Predominant Features _____

Landscape Architect _____

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Only church of this Lombard Romanesque style + early date extant in Brookline (even tho' histories refer to it as a copying of ^{St Peter's Church at} ~~an~~ earlier parish church in Colchester, England)

Unto church of Our Saviour was built in 1867 it served as the neighborhood church for the Sears + Lawrence estates (Longwood + Cottage Farm respectively) altho' the Lawrence family + neighbors, as Episcopalians, attended St. Paul's Church, Brookline (Upjohn)

The liturgy upon which service was based came from Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church with additions to the devotional part + deletions from the doctrine. To be an expression of man's feelings when he looks up to God "leaving theological questions (on which the sects divide) to each individual stress religious freedom. ①

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

① Union of Churches, pub. 1864 -

Articles of Incorporation Norfolk Registry lib. 280, fol. 144

Act of Association - 6/13/1860, Norfolk Registry lib. 290, p. 41

RESTRICTIONS

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B - BUILDING

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

In Area no. <u>101</u>	Form no.
---------------------------	----------

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

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



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

1. Town Brookline

Address 60 Colchester St.

Name _____

Present use _____

Present owner Christ Church Longwood

3. Description:

Date 1860

Source (see sketch)

Style Romanesque

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric stone

Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features _____

Altered _____ Date _____

Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less _____ Over one acre ☒

Approximate frontage 40 ft

Approximate distance of building from street

25 ft

6. Recorded by 1.1.1.1

Organization Brookline Historical Commission

Date June 1977

RECEIVED

JUL 6 1976

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use _____

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	☒
Architectural	☒	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)

(see other form)

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

APPENDIX D

High Lights of St. Mark's History

- 1863 Gilbert Haven (afterward Bishop), Pastor of North Russell Street Church, Boston, held Sunday evening services in the old Town Hall.
- 1873 In the spring a Methodist Church was organized in Brookline, with the Reverend E. D. Winslow as pastor. Church property purchased by the trustees for \$25,000.00.
- 1874 The Reverend Mark Trafton was appointed Pastor. The Church had thirty-six members and eighty-six in the Sunday School.
- 1876 Owing to financial complications, the entire property was lost by the society.
- 1877 - 1879 The society held Sunday services in the Town Hall.
- 1879 Under the Reverend William McDonald, a lot of land on the corner of Cypress and Washington Streets, was purchased, and the Chapel built, in which the society worshiped until the spring of 1891. Dr. Twombly was the last pastor in its chapel home.
- 1882 Reverend Joshua Gill was appointed Pastor.
- 1883 Reverend William G. Leonard came as Pastor.
- 1885 Reverend Joshua Gill
- 1887 Rev. J. H. Twombly.
- 1891 Dr. William Nast Brodbeck was appointed Pastor and the movement for the new church began, as a result of his great revival meetings.
- 1892 April 9, The corner-stone of the new church was laid.
- 1894 The Reverend William I. Haven was appointed Pastor.
- 1896 April 5, After holding services in the Town Hall for five years, the Sunday Schoolrooms of the new church on the corner of Park and Vernon Streets were occupied for all church services. These rooms were dedicated on that day.
- 1896 October 14, 15, 18. The present church was dedicated.
Members of the Building Committee: William W. Potter, Chairman; Rufus A. Flanders, J. Eli Rothwell, Alonzo G. Brewer, Levi T. Lyon, William I. Haven. Mr. James Rothwell was the Chairman of the Committee until his death, July 6, 1894.
Trustees of the Church in 1896: W. W. Potter, President; E. E. Doran, Secretary; Alden Speare, Treasurer; A. G. Brewer, C. C. Corbin, R. A. Flanders, C. A. Jacobs.
- 1899 Dr. A. B. Kendig was appointed Pastor.
- 1900 Dr. Dillon Bronson became Pastor.
- 1901 Raised the \$30,000.00 mortgage and installed the organ. November 3 the new organ was used for the first time.
- 1903 St. Mark's entertained New England Annual Conference.
- 1904 Dr. George S. Butters served one year as Pastor while the Bronsons went on a world tour.
- 1905 Dr. Dillon Bronson continued his pastorate, making six years in all.
- 1907 Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee became Pastor, until called to Malden Center Church.
- 1911 Dr. Willis P. Odell began a six-year pastorate.

High Lights of St. Mark's History

- 1917 The Reverend Frederick W. Coleman came as Pastor. During the first World War Union Services were held with Harvard Church to save coal. The lot on Vernon Street was purchased.
- 1919 Dr. J. Ralph Magee became Pastor. Pew rents were abandoned and all seats became free.
- 1919 St. Mark's put the Centenary Movement "over the top."
- 1921 Dr. Magee was called to Seattle First Church and Dr. Elmer A. Leslie was appointed Pastor to serve until his work began in Boston University School of Theology in September.
- 1921 The entire masonry of the church was re-pointed.
- 1921 On September 17 the Reverend William R. Leslie began his pastorate.
- 1921 October 15 the Silver Anniversary of the Dedication was celebrated, with Dr. William I. Haven as the Guest Preacher.
- 1922 June 12, St. Mark's gave a Church Wedding for our Church Secretary, Miss Bertha A. Ham (1916-1922), who was married to the Reverend Thomas W. Bowmar.
- 1925 St. Mark's entertained New England Annual Conference.
- 1931 Tenth Anniversary of the Pastorate was celebrated.
- 1933 Second re-pointing of the entire masonry of the church.
- 1938 October, first issue of THE MARKSMAN, our parish paper.
- 1939 May 10 the name of our church was changed to St. Mark's Methodist Church (dropping the word "Episcopal") as a result of the Unification consummated at Kansas City Uniting Conference. Installation of the organ chimes in Memory of Mr. Charles Newton Peabody by Mrs. Charles Newton Peabody and Family.
- 1940 September, the Woman's Society of Christian Service was duly organized with Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh as the first President.
- 1941 September 17, Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the present pastorate.
- 1943 January, Mrs. George E. Marble (Mrs. Arthur C. Morey) became the second President of the Women's Society of Christian Service.
- 1943 The Victory Chapel was dedicated.
- 1944 The Crusade for Christ, financial goal was exceeded by our church.
- 1944 Construction of the Pastor's room in the church, together with extensive improvements required for fire precautions.
- 1945 January. Mrs. Oren M. Moulton was installed as President of the W. S. C. S.
- 1945 Installation of sound amplification for the choir by Professor Cleveland. Installation of complete equipment for sound film projection. Launching of the three-year program of church rehabilitation and improvement in connection with the Golden Anniversary. Dr. Wesley T. Lee headed up this Committee and Mr. A. Frank Bonney was Chairman of the Trustees Committee in charge of the work.
- 1946 September 17, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Leslie complete twenty-five years of service in St. Mark's.
- 1946 October — The Golden Anniversary of the Dedication of St. Mark's.

Noted
Rett MR 10.22.76

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
LORING P. JORDAN, JR.
WILLIAM B. TYLER
DAVID G. COLT
WALTER G. VAN DORN
GEORGE V. ANASTAS
PETER W. KILBORN
HENRY H. THAYER
BRIAN S. MEYER
JOSEPH L. SERAFINI

ALBERT M. FORTIER, JR.
DOROTHEA C. CADIFF
STEPHEN CARR ANDERSON
LAWRENCE E. KAPLAN
MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL
STUART T. FREELAND
A. ROBERT WINER
RAYMOND J. BRASSARD
MARTIN R. HEALY
BARBARA KIND PERRY

RACKEMANN, SAWYER & BREWSTER

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

28TH FLOOR

28 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

AREA CODE 617 523-3550

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
WILLIAM L. PAYSON
ALBERT B. WOLFE

November 23, 1976

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: St. Mark's United Methodist Church
of Brookline

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Thank you for your recent letter informing me
that you will review my comments concerning the
significance of St. Mark's Church.

With your letter, I note that you returned to
me the documentation showing the lack of significance
of St. Mark's. Does this mean that the documentation
is not to be considered?

Very truly yours,

Albert M. Fortier, Jr.
Albert M. Fortier, Jr.

AMF:apb

DATE REC'D **NOV 20 1976**

INDIVIDUALS (ATTACHED)

WITNESS (ATTACHED)

FELONY (ATTACHED)

DATE / C / N / A / N

INITIALS

BUCKLE UP! SEATBELT & BREAST

12/3/76

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☒ FROM (Name)

MR. ALBERT FORTIER, JR

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

(617) 523-3550

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

RESPONSE TO LETTER - ST MARKS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF BROOKLINE

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

MR. FORTIER WILL FORWARD THAT INFO
PROMPTLY !

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

K. BURNS

WASO-145
(REV. 2-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE REQUEST

OFFICE	Sen. Brooke (Mass.)	DATE	12/7/76	TIME	
CALLER	Ms. King (Mantha)	TELEPHONE	223-7240		
RECEIVED BY	Kate Cole	OFFICE		REFERRED TO	

NATURE OF REQUEST

St. Marks United
Methodist Church of Brookline, Mass.
Norfolk Co

DATE	ACTION TAKEN
12/7/76	Please call her when action is taken.

To Be Retained In Office Receiving Call

GPO 873-122

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

EDWARD G. CARROLL, SR., RESIDENT BISHOP

BOSTON AREA

581 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

(617) 536-7764

December 8, 1976

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, DC, 20204

RE: St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline
Nomination for National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

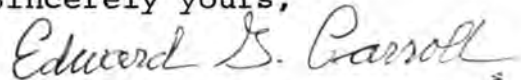
I write in opposition to the nomination of St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline to the National Register.

St. Mark's Church has been engaged for several years in an attempt to use its material resources to better purpose in God's work. I fear that the attempt to put the Church on the National Register would seriously undermine this effort.

The trustees of the local church have been working with a developer and organizations for handicapped persons to construct housing for the handicapped and people of low and moderate income on the site presently occupied by the church building. This plan would put the land to a more socially productive use. It would also free money now invested in non-productive real estate for the work of the Church.

On behalf of the United Methodists in Massachusetts, I urge you not to recommend St. Mark's as a national historic site.

Sincerely yours,



Edward G. Carroll, Sr.

EGC/sds

RACKEMANN, SAWYER & BREWSTER

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

28TH FLOOR

28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

AREA CODE 617 523-3550

HENRY HIXON MEYER
1920-1971

OF COUNSEL
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ALBERT B. WOLFE

ROGER B. TYLER
AUGUST R. MEYER
RICHARD H. LOVELL
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MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL
STUART T. FREELAND
A. ROBERT WINER
RAYMOND J. BRASSARD
MARTIN R. HEALY
BARBARA KIND PERRY

December 13, 1976

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20204

RE: St. Mark's United Methodist Church of Brookline
H34-880

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Confirming my conversation last week with your assistant, I am returning to you the detailed memoranda which we previously filed in support of our objections to placing St. Mark's on the National Register. I also enclose a copy of the letter from the Massachusetts Council of Organizations of the Handicapped.

This material was inadvertently returned to us by your office.

Very truly yours,


Albert M. Fortier, Jr.

AMF:apb

Enclosure

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **MASSACHUSETTS**

Date Entered **DEC 17 1976**

Name

Location

St. Mark's Methodist Church

**Brookline
Norfolk County**

Also Notified

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Hon. Edward W. Brooke
Hon. Robert F. Drinan

Regional Director, North Atlantic
Region

880 Mott 1/6/78

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Amadon
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

Norfolk Co. Mass

1522 K Street NW.
Washington D.C.
20005

JAN 23 1979

Mr. Marvin Siflinger
Area Manager
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Bulfinch Building
15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. Siflinger:

On December 26, 1978, the Council received a determination from the Department of Housing and Urban Development that the conversion of St. Marks Methodist Church, Brookline, Massachusetts, into 43 dwelling units would not adversely affect that National Register property. The Executive Director does not object to your determination and commends the project architect for his imaginative design.

A copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Office
of Review and Compliance

cc:HCERS NR

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: St. Mark's Methodist Church
 2 OTHER NAMES:
 3 date of entry: 12-17-76
 4 county code: 021

5 LOCATION street & number: 90 Park St.
 city / town: Brookline
 vicinity of:
 state: MA
 county: Norfolk
 6 NPS REGION: North Atlantic

7 OWNER: ☒ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☐ MULTIPLE ☐ FEDERAL (agency name)
 8 ADMINISTRATOR:

9 EXISTING SURVEYS: ☐ HABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL
 10 FUNDED? ☒ YES ☐ NO
 11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT: 4
 12 SOURCE of NOMINATION: ☒ STATE ☐ FEDERAL
 if state who prepared form?

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES, NAME:
 14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☒ YES, NAME:
 15 ACREAGE: 1.09
☐ LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION: ☐ deteriorated ☐ altered ☒ original site
☐ excellent ☐ ruins ☒ unaltered ☐ moved
☒ good ☐ unexposed ☐ reconstructed ☐ unknown
☐ fair ☐ unexcavated ☐ excavated
 17 features: ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3
☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☒ NOT INTACT-0
☐ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ UNKNOWN-5 ☐ UNKNOWN-6
☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS: ☒ YES-Restricted ☐ YES-Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown
 19 ADAPTIVE USE: ☐ YES ☒ NO
 20 SAVED? ☐ YES ☐ NO
 IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES ☐ NO

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☐ COMMERCE-6 ☐ ENGINEERING-11 ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐ POLITICS/GOVT.-21 ☐ RECREATION-28
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☐ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☐ SETTLEMENT-29
☐ AGRICULTURE-3 ☐ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ LITERATURE-17 ☐ SCIENCE-23 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31
☒ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ MILITARY-18 ☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
☐ ART-5 ☐ EDUCATION-10 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ MUSIC-19 ☐ SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30
☐ INVENTION-14 ☐ PHILOSOPHY-20 ☐ TRANSPORTATION-25
 22 CLAIMS; explain:
 'first' ☐
 'oldest' ☐
 'only' ☐

23 functions:
 WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: CHURCH
 CURRENTLY: CHURCH, DAYCARE CENTER
 24 dates of initial construction: 1892-1896
 major alterations:
 historic events:
 25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION:

26 architectural style(s): RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE
 27 architect: 2 George A. Clough
 28 master builder:
 29 engineer:

30 landscape architect/garden designer:
 31 interior decorator:
 32 artist:
 33 artisan:
 34 builder/contractor:

35 NAMES give role & date
 PERSONAL: George A. Clough (b. 1843, Bluehill, ME), architect, Boston-based, whose commissions included the 1881-82 "colonial" restoration of the Old State House in Boston and the Suffolk Co. Courthouse (1888-89).
 EVENTS:
 INSTITUTIONAL:

36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP: COURSED STONE RUBBLE, SANDSTONE TRIM; 2 STORIES, CROSS-SHAPED, CROSS-GABLED ROOF, FRONT CORNER COMPOUND ROUND-ARCHED ENTRANCE PORTAL IN BASE OF SQUARE TRUNCATED TOWER, ROUND-ARCHED ENTRANCE PORTAL AT TRANSIT, SURMOUNTING ROSE WINDOW, MASSIVE GABLE END ROSE WINDOW, ROUND CORNER TOWERS, BOWED ARCHED END BAYS, ROUND-ARCHED CLEARESTLY WINDOWS; CARVED PANELLED OAK DECELS.
 RICHARDSONIAN
 example of Romanesque Revival style. One of few remaining 19th C. structures in area highly developed in the 20th C.

reviewers initials: SJ date: 1/10/78
 IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON REVERSE