

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Olmsted Subdivision Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Andrew, Banks, Brewster, Burrill, Devens, Ellis, Elmwood, Farragut, Grant, Greenwood, Monument, Outlook, Paradise, Patton, Redington, Reid, Shaw, Sheridan, Thomas, Walker _____ not for publication

city or town Swampscott _____ vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01907

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon May 10, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrus

Date of Action

7/1/2002

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
554	37	building
8	0	sites
1	0	structures
6	4	objects
569	41	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register1 Humphreys House (NR 1990)**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT: meeting hall
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: church
RECREATION: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT: meeting hall
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: church
RECREATION: park
RECREATION: museum

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Post Medieval, Queen Anne, Shingle, Classical
Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete
walls wood, brick, stone, stucco
roof asphalt, terra cotta
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Olmsted Subdivision HD
Swampscott (Essex), MA

The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District is a large, primarily residential, section of Swampscott, Essex County, Massachusetts, whose borders are identified primarily by the street pattern designed and laid out by the firm of F.L. & J.C. Olmsted in 1888. The area is located in the central part of Swampscott, to the north and the west of the town's mid-19th century fishing settlement. The large parcel of about 130 acres was assembled as an estate by Enoch Redington Mudge in the middle of the 19th century and subdivided by his heirs. The area is characterized by varied topography, and the plan used curvilinear street paths to take full advantage of the attractive views. The houses are set on small and moderate-sized lots, most surrounded with the ample green lawns that characterize the classic suburban subdivision. Including 387 properties, this large area includes buildings constructed primarily in the thirty-year period after the subdivision plan was laid out. There are 554 contributing and only 37 noncontributing buildings in the district, as well as eight contributing sites, one contributing structure, six contributing objects, and four noncontributing objects. The Humphreys House at 99 Parsdise Road was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. Although there are a few two- and three-family houses, the vast majority are single-family houses, with most moderate in size, finely detailed, and well maintained. In addition, the area includes a few very large houses, comparable to those in the summer resort areas of the town. A handful of public and istitutional buildings are located in the area, in keeping with its high status and its central location within the larger town, including the present Town Hall, Public Library, Post Office, three churches, and an Odd Fellows Hall. Although the area was always primarily residential, a handful of shops left their mark. There have been some alterations to the Olmsted street plan, and more significant alterations to the lot configurations, but the area presents an exceptionally well-preserved example of an upper-middle and middle class commuter suburb, including the region's most popular housing types within an emblematic and picturesque landscape.

The Olmsted Plan and Landscape Features

The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District follows the boundaries of the Mudge Estate subdivision prepared by the Olmsted firm in 1888. The area is a large irregular rectangle, with

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its long dimension running generally north-south, paralleling the axis of the design provided by the boulevard known as Monument Avenue and the more serpentine path of Walker Road. Several of the area's boundaries were in place when the Mudge Estate was assembled, including Paradise Road to the west, Burrill and Humphrey streets to the south, and the eastern boundary of the lots along Redington Street; the northern section of the subdivision follows the lot lines of the parcels assembled by Mudge. The nominated area includes the entire estate, excepting only the area to the north of the Swampscott Branch Railroad Right-of-way where development was significantly later than that on the considerably larger section of the property to the south.

Many of the original roadways laid out by the Olmsted firm remain in place, some named after Civil War military figures. Through the lower, south portion of the area is Monument Avenue, extending from the small Monument Square at the seaside to the park that marks a hilly outcropping at the center of the area. Most of the area's roads extend to the east and west from this main roadway, and curve to follow the natural topography. Elmwood, Andrew, and Farragut branch off to the west, while Thomas and Shaw roads break the southwestern section of the district into smaller blocks. Walker Road curves off to the north from the top of Monument Avenue and runs across the present Swampscott Branch Railroad Right-of-way to the northernmost reaches of the subdivision. Extending to the east from Walker are Sheridan and Devens roads, while to the west are Outlook, Grant, and Banks. A small number of roadways were added to the area after the Olmsted design, primarily short roads with no outlets, used to maximize development in certain areas. The first roads laid out were in place by 1905: Ellis Road extended from Paradise to Farragut, cutting that large block in two; Hardy Road ran as a right angle from Monument to Elmwood; Greenwood Terrace ran north from Greenwood Avenue (then known as Fuller Road), into a corner of the subdivision; and an eastern extension of Banks Road, which mirrored its western section, making it the addition most sympathetic to the original plan. Between 1907 and 1913, three terraces were added in the north part of the subdivision, Banks, extending north from Banks Road; Sheridan, a cul-de-sac above Sheridan Road; and Brewster, extending from Walker Road. Paton Terrace was platted by 1920, and the H-shaped Banks Court and Circle were added by 1928. Reid Terrace was the last added, by 1949, extending from Walker Road to the subdividing Sprague estate.

In both topography and plan, the character of the area gradually changes in a south to north direction. The southern part of the area is characterized by relatively smooth terrain, while
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to the north, the topography gradually becomes more hilly, culminating in two steep hills flanking Walker Road. The street pattern is immediately recognizable as the product of the Olmsted firm, with curvilinear streets that loop through miniature valleys between small, steep hills, forming slightly irregular, bean-shaped blocks. A small number of triangular islands are located within the area, named for war dead. These include the Samuel G. Wight triangle at the corner of Walker and Sheridan roads, dedicated in 1920; Alice Potts and John W. Miller triangle at the corner of Farragut and Grant roads, dedicated in 1920 and 1952 respectively; and Ralph E. Williams triangle at the corner of Elmwood and Sheridan roads, dedicated in 1920.

Outcroppings are scattered throughout the area, exposed on the hilltops and where the grade is particularly steep. One such area forms the semi-circular park at the top of Monument Avenue, where the rocky hillside forms a backdrop for the low grassy area on Farragut and Walker roads. The topography of the area not only creates numerous picturesque vistas, but, by raising many of the houses well above street level, provides quiet and privacy for their residents. Many of the streets in the area are lined by lots which rise steeply away from street level, placing the houses on raised foundations well above eye level. Masonry retaining walls were frequently used along area roadways because of the topography and the paths of the roadways. Sections of retaining wall survive along several of the district's streets, including the easternmost sections of Banks and Devens roads, on Banks Terrace, the east side of Farragut Road, and extending along the end of Grant Road, the north side of Sheridan Road, the east sides of Greenwood and Redington roads, and especially along Walker Road, at its south end on the west side of the road, and further north along the east side. Individual properties often have these walls as well.

The central section of the district is the most formal and most public, combining the stately boulevard with a series of war memorials, and flanked by wide lawns, formerly private estate yards. Monument Avenue retains many of the features designed by the Olmsteds, including the wide central green, a central circus, and a culminating park. In the years since it was laid out, the town has named sections of the Monument Avenue median. The long islands are known as Mudge Park, named after the estate owner in 1982; the central circle was named for Stuart Thomson in 1920, after his death in World War I. The monuments begin at the waterside, in the small triangle of Monument Square, with the Civil War monument that sits on a small island, a stone obelisk rising thirty feet from a square stepped stone pedestal and fitted with

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bronze plaques that name the fourteen who died in the war; it was dedicated in 1883. Along the lower island of Mudge Park sit two smaller monuments, large boulders mounted with plaques honoring the Revolution and World War I. The former, dedicated in 1976, names thirty-three minutemen from the Swampscott section of Lynn. The latter names the twelve men and one woman who dies in World War I, dedicated in 1920. On Thomson Park is a flagpole with a World War I honor role at its base, naming 513 who served in that war; it was dedicated in 1935. On the upper lot of Mudge Park is a tablet commemorating its dedication and a Korean War monument, an honor role mounted on a boulder, dedicated in 1966. The islands are currently planted with flowering trees and sculpted bushes near the monuments. The park at the upper end of Monument Avenue was named for Raymond Howland, who died in World War I and dedicated in 1920. It includes a central monument of a large upright stone slab that memorializes World War II, with a high central section flanked by honor role plaques, dedicated ca. 1970. On either side of the boulevard, where once stood large estates, there are now public spaces. On the east, the wide grassy expanse of Linscott Park was formerly the site of two large houses, and bought by the town in the early 1970s. On the west side, the Thomson House now serves as Town Hall, and its large lawn balances the park opposite. The grounds were dedicated as the World War II Arboretum in 1945, where specimen trees were planted and labeled; some of these still survive. Also on the west, the large parcel once occupied by the house of the Mudge estate is now occupied by the First Church of Swampscott, Congregational.

The original Olmsted plan called for a variety of lot sizes, with small lots of about 4,000 square feet in the south and west of the area, and larger lots to the east and the north where the topography was more various. Several factors influenced this decision by the firm, including the topography, which suggested smaller lots on the flat sections, moderate-sized lots on the low hills, and large lots at the highest elevations. It is also likely that the presence on each side of the area of more densely settled sections of the town, specifically Redington Street to the east and Burrill Street and Paradise Road to the west, was also influential. The outer edges of the plan, adjacent to these areas, were divided into the smallest size lots. Moderate and large sized lots were located on the moderate slopes and large lots on the hilltops. Most of the larger lots were subsequently subdivided, presumably as their owners saw increased development potential in the area. Ironically, the development of lots within the area resulted in lots that were either larger than those planned by the Olmsted firm, in a critical handful of instances, or smaller than

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planned, in many more instances. Although most of the house lots were altered in some way, the broad pattern of various lot sizes was maintained. Today lot sizes are far more similar in size than originally planned, with most lots measuring between 4000 and 8000 square feet. Lots larger than 10,000 square feet are now concentrated along the east side of Monument Avenue, and atop the hills on either side of Walker Road on Reid Terrace and Outlook Road. In most instances, the lots are comparatively narrow, rectangles rather than squares, bringing many of the houses into close proximity to one another. The houses are also set forward on their lots, fairly close to the street with deeper back yards. There are only seven vacant lots within the district.

Public Buildings

Like many areas, the Olmsted Subdivision includes a small number of public and institutional buildings, in the characteristic mix of high-status uses appropriate to an exclusive residential enclave. Two of the churches, Holy Name and the Universalist, and the Odd Fellows Hall, date to the primary period of development in the residential district. The Public Library is later in date, 1917, and shares with the modern buildings, the Post Office and the First Church, popular Colonial Revival designs. The cumulative effect of this building pattern has been the creation of an important public space within the town, largely growing up since World War II when the Thomson House became the town's administrative building. Here now along Monument Avenue is a civic corridor that extends to and augments the long-standing role that had been Burrill Street's in the 19th century.

The first of the institutional buildings, begun in 1893 was the **Church of the Holy Name**, 60 Monument Avenue, funded by the generosity of Mudge's daughter Marie Louise in memory of her father and her husband, Charles Henry Joy. The complex was constructed on a section of the estate just behind the Mudge house, on the west side of Monument Avenue at the end nearest to the cliff-side park. Designed by Henry Vaughan, the church takes the form and Tudor Revival style common to Episcopal church designs of this period. The small nave plan church is oriented east-west, with its altar end facing Monument Avenue, and its entry along the long north wall

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facing the park and Farragut Road. Its foundation and lower walls are of fieldstone while its upper walls are half-timbered, with exceptionally narrow spacing between the timbers. There are decorative vergeboards on the eaves of the roof and the entry hood, which are also slightly flared, and the roof is slate. The church is lit with banks of narrow stained glass windows, and the work of well-known designers is included in this collection, including C. E. Kempe of London, Walter H. Burnham Jr. of Wakefield, MA, the Reynolds Studio, and the Connick Studio, both of Boston. The narrow interior is enriched as well by its fine wood surfaces, ornamental trusses of the roof, slip pews, wainscoting, and reredos. The church was expanded several times, in each instance following the stone and half-timbering design established by Vaughn. A parish hall was added in 1901, extending to the south from the southwest end of the church, and enlarged a dozen years later. The nave was extended to the west in the 1930s, and an educational wing was added to this in 1957, extending to the north.

In keeping with the expanding role of Burrill Street as a civic corridor in the town, two public buildings are located side-by-side on the short stretch of the street included in the subdivision. The **Universalist Church** at **61 ½ Burrill Street**, now the Swampscott Church of Spiritualism, was constructed during the 1890s, early in the development of the subdivision. The Shingle style church has a rubble first floor and base for its entry porch, with a shingle upper story under a steeply-pitched gable roof. Stained-glass windows, dormers, and an open belfry enrich the church, and a small hip-roofed function hall extends from the south corner of it, added between 1907 and 1913. In 1917, the town's **Public Library** was built next door at **55 Burrill Street**, an ambitious brick Colonial Revival design by the firm Kelley & Graves. The earliest section is a five-bay gabled block with parapeted gable ends, enriched with arched window openings and coins; its original center entry was replaced during a 1956 expansion, which added three masses to the rear and south of the building. At **115 Elmwood Avenue**, a meeting hall for the **Independent Order of Odd Fellows** was constructed by 1895, also early in the development of the area. The deep, narrow building is covered with a hip roof, with a central entry under a mansard hood, and a façade gable at the roof level above; it has been sided.

Modern public buildings added to the area took their lead from the Library and Thomson House/Town Hall, constructed of brick with Colonial Revival forms and ornament. The Post Office is a long low gabled block with a loading dock at its far end; its long-wall entry is

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covered by a shallow Tuscan portico. The First Church of Swampscott includes a large nave-plan church linked to an end gabled meeting hall. The church is ornamented with a high Tuscan portico, tower, and steeple, while the fellowship hall has a vestibule ornamented with an elaborate central frontispiece.

Residential Architecture

The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District includes an important array of single-family residences, exhibiting the range of sizes, plans, and styles that characterized Massachusetts' turn-of-the-century suburbs. One house survives from the period before this development, the **Humphrey House** now at **99 Paradise Road** (NR 1990), but formerly located further to the east on this large parcel; serving as the headquarters of the Swampscott Historical Society, this First Period House takes the saltbox form and has an overhang. Although the Olmsted firm intended the area to include a predominance of larger housing types, it seems apparent that subsequent alterations to lot sizes, combined with the trend in development in the sections of Swampscott surrounding the area, led to a somewhat different pattern. Some of the property owners chose large, individualized houses, while many eventually built houses of moderate size, with comparatively compact footprints and plans, and in forms that were well known within the region. The majority are a full two stories in height, and even the small early end houses and later bungalows enclose a second story within high-posted walls and behind ample dormers. The largest houses regularly expand their garrets through the use of roomy roof types, like gambrels, and the addition of dormers. The largest proportion of houses in the area are versions of the end house, the narrow, side-hall house type that dominated the 19th century landscapes of New England. Other types of the early 20th century included picturesque cottages, four squares, and bungalows, all sharing compact plans. The various scales in housing are not mixed within the area, however, but rather are clustered in zones as the original and developed plan's lot sizes would suggest. Most of the larger houses are located in the southeast third of the area, along Monument Avenue, on the block formed by Monument and Elmwood, extending north to Outlook Road and east to Devens Road, on larger lots and on prominent hills and corners. As one progresses in a northerly direction, as well as toward the west, houses become gradually smaller. Moderate-scaled houses are concentrated on the inner blocks, while smaller houses and

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more of the multiple family houses are located near the edges of the area. In addition, many of the individual streetscapes, although not uniform in style or type, are highly uniform in scale. For example, the entire length of Farragut Road is lined by similarly scaled mid-size houses, while the southwest corner of the area, along the west end of Elmwood Road, is lined with small end houses.

The houses were also constructed in the handful of late-19th-century styles that were most popular in New England. Queen Anne-style houses achieved their distinctive character through the use of narrow proportions, porches, multiple projecting gables and bays, and with the application of varied wall cover, vergeboards, and turned-work balusters. While most were constructed prior to the end of the 19th century, the popular style persisted into the early 20th century. Contemporary Shingle-style designs were more commonly horizontal in emphasis, with large and dominating roof shapes, commonly combining fieldstone elements with the hallmark wall cover, and using solid parapets and broad and often arched supports on porches. Craftsman designs, experiencing their popularity early in the 20th century, retained many of these features, and added thick columns, deep, bracketed eaves, and occasionally Prairie and other distinctive ornamental features. Among larger houses, distinctly Classical and Renaissance revival designs were popular throughout the period, articulated in large square and rectangular masses, richly treated with columns, pilasters, entablatures, dentils, and modillion blocks. Less often recognized are the simple Classical designs employed on smaller houses and multiple-family houses, achieved through the retention of the perennially popular use of simple entablatures and Tuscan columns. Similarly, Colonial Revival designs were used in the early 20th century, though some elements of this style could be frequently found in combination with other styles, most notably the Shingle style. Later examples relied on form as well as ornament to recall the past, building Dutch Colonials, capes and other colonial house types. Although in most instances, one of these styles can be seen to predominate in most examples, the free combination of features was the hallmark of the period, creating eclectic but familiar designs.

In addition to representing popular period and regional styles, the houses within the district are for the most part well detailed and even elaborate examples of their type, richly treated with ornament. An astounding variety of decorative elements are employed on all classes and types of housing. Typical devices include decorative porches, complex roof structures, bay

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windows, and corner towers. Houses are primarily constructed of wood with clapboard or shingle sheathing, often using both, and many retain original decorative shingle work. A few notable exceptions to this rule are present, including a unique example of limestone construction at **16 Walker Road**, a half-rubble Dutch Colonial at **90 Banks Road**, a part cinder block four square at **146 Redington Street**, and a brick Tudor at **37 Walker**. There are a small number of whole or partially stuccoed houses scattered through the area. Craftsman or Tudor designs found at **148** and **153 Elmwood**, **73 Monument**, **21 Outlook**, and **49 Paradise**. Another aspect of the area which is striking is that styles are well intermixed, with individual streetscapes displaying a variety of the styles. Along Farragut Road, Colonial Revival and Craftsman gambrel-front houses stand side by side with picturesque Queen Anne end houses with corner towers. The highly mixed quality of the streetscapes is a result of the customized nature of the development of the area. Rather than being designed and built by a single developer, lots were purchased and developed in small groups or by individual property owners.

Not surprisingly, because of the presence of the Mudge estate, Elmwood, and the large size of some of the original lots, several early and subsequent owners built houses of estate-scale proportions. An important group of large and early houses in the area, built in the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, are large and asymmetrical, with picturesque contrasts in their complex massing. Typically these houses include large plans and footprints, with the multiplicity of specialized rooms that characterize the height of period fashion. The **Sprague Estate at 33 Reid Terrace** is a large and complex building that formerly dominated its hillside, with an adjacent carriage house converted to apartments. Three stories in height and further expanded by multiple façade gables, the house features a tile roof and a fieldstone foundation and porte cochere. Other houses that employed elaborate, if somewhat smaller Queen Anne and Shingle style designs are also found in the district. The **Coulhurst House at 94 Elmwood Road** is an example featuring a large gabled roof reaching down to form its porch, with both a rounded wing and an ogee-roofed and arcaded tower. A related example is located at **4 Farragut Road**, with a prominent tower, a hip-roofed projecting bay on the facade of a gabled main block, and a porch supported by wide shingled Roman arches. An example that employs the common angled footprint can be found at **51 Walker Road** while one with half timbering can be seen at **22 Walker Road**. Shingle style examples in the area commonly employ the dominant gambrel roof in their design. The

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Andrews House at 95 Monument Avenue, 65 Monument Avenue, and the West House at 2 Devens Road are ample gambrel-roofed blocks, the former adding a gambrel-roofed entry bay and a wide porch to its façade. The Tudor revival contributed a number of half-timbered buildings to the district, including the large gabled block with a projecting entry bay that serves as the **Rectory** for the Church of the Holy Name (**60 Monument Avenue**). Other examples that employ half timbering include **73 Monument Avenue**, in combination with shingles at **106 Elmwood Avenue**, and a later stuccoed cross-gable house at **148 Elmwood Road**. Other large houses, the Chick and Ames estates, stood on Monument Avenue where Linscott Park is today.

Increasing numbers of large houses were built in more symmetrical and Classical modes during the turn of the century. Among the most significant of these is the **Thomson House, 22 Monument Avenue**, built for Elihu Thomson, founder of one of the several companies that were eventually known as General Electric, headquartered in Lynn. His house, now serving as the Town Hall, is a fine brick Georgian Revival design by James T. Kelley; the property's outbuildings also survive. The hip block building retains some of the plastic elements of form associated with picturesque design, but is primarily Georgian in the derivation of its contrasting stone trim ornament. Much of its interior plan and trim survived its conversion to town hall in 1944. The smaller frame **Emmons House at 49 Monument Avenue** is related in ornament and form, with a smaller but still large plan. It is decorated with a wide front porch with a round corner pavilion, turned balusters, and a Palladian window in the central dormer. Another example can be seen at **38 Outlook Road**, a large l-shaped hip block with a deep overhang to its roof and a seep shed hood over its central entry. The popularity of this traditional house can be seen in the significant number of houses that were built in this form within the district, including several examples on **Elmwood Road (120, 134, 140, 145, and 155)**, as well as at **16 Andrew Road, 63 Burrill Street, 9 Farragut Road, 32 Outlook Road, 173 Paradise Road, and 42 Walker Road**.

The vast majority of the houses, however, fall more easily into familiar categories of house construction. The types constructed here are those common in other Massachusetts middle-class neighborhoods of this period, houses of moderate size, constructed in a comparatively small number of forms that were generally characterized by their compact

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footprints and plans. The most common of these house types are variations of the end house, of which there are over one hundred examples. End houses first became popular during the early 19th century, with the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the gable-front house rather than the side-gable house, and the facade became the tall and flat gable end. These houses most often employed side-passage plans or corner-passage plans. Indeed, most of the houses in the area have this general plan, of an entry hall flanked by paired parlors and a kitchen in the rear, or the plan that succeeded it at the turn of the century, the four square plan of large entry and living room in the front pile, dining room and kitchen in the rear pile. Most are covered by gable roofs, but small numbers are covered with a hip roof and many are covered with a gambrel roof.

For the first twenty years of construction in the area the gable-roofed Queen Anne version was the most commonly built end house, with over forty in the area, testament to its popularity and adaptability. Many of the area's early examples are simple blocks with the common addition of a lower rear ell, occasionally employing wall dormers along their lateral walls. In these houses, the three-bay width extends only on the first floor, with the centered two or three windows of the second story crossing the cornice line into the gable. These houses were also commonly treated with porches and polygonal bay windows on the first floor. A group of these houses survives along **Elmwood Road**, including **6-20**. A more elaborate variation would add projecting bays or corner towers, as at **58 Farragut Road**, where a square corner tower is topped by an ogee roof. About an equal number of the end houses in the area were larger, however, rising to two stories and a garret, many including picturesque elements for extra space and interest. Commonly they have porches at their entries or across the entire facade, with decorative turnings and railings. In the simplest of these houses, bay windows and dormers are added; in larger examples, polygonal bays and occasionally square ones are popular, most commonly on the facade or along the lateral walls of the house, and in some cases a tower is added to the corner of the facade. **61 Devens Road** is a house that shows how this common form can be augmented with projecting bays and porch, all covered uniformly by shingles. An unusual Classical Revival stone example, demonstrating its transformation through the addition of a tile roof and classical details, is the **Germain-Guay House** at **16 Walker Road**. In some examples, the door is located in a wider than normal side bay, and located toward the inner part

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of that bay, probably accommodating the base of the stair or a closet. Excellent examples of the simpler versions of this type in the Queen Anne style can be found at **47, 51, and 71 Thomas Road**, each of which is decorated with asymmetrically placed polygonal bays and deep wrap-around porches supported by Doric columns. The end house proved remarkably adaptable and popular throughout the 19th century and can also be seen in Shingle, Classical, and Craftsman houses.

Closely related to these in their massing principals are those houses of similar period, plan, and orientation, but vary in their choice of roof form. Gambrel-front houses were the most common of these variations, and share many characteristics with end houses, but with a gambrel rather than a gable roof and the standard use of shed dormers, demonstrating the influence of Shingle, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival movements in their design. These houses were built in small numbers at the end of the 19th century, but increased in numbers early in the 20th century. There are about fifty examples in the area. These are oriented with their narrower gambrel end to the street, and also add room with bay windows, projecting gambrel-roofed bays, and small and large shed- and gambrel-roofed dormers and cross gambrels. Simpler versions add a front porch while more elaborate ones recess and glaze the entry. Several of the better examples are located on **Farragut Road**, including the Howard House at **30** and its neighbor at **49** which has a projecting gambrel bay supported on a polygonal bay and a Doric wrap around porch. Another shingled example is located at **42 Thomas Road**, simpler in form with few projecting elements beyond the expanded sun porch that sits on the front right corner.

Related to these two-story houses in size and massing are the picturesque cottages and bent houses built in smaller numbers in the Olmsted Subdivision Historic District. In the former, a gable-block house was expanded with the addition of a front projecting gabled bay or facade gable, while the primary roof was extended to cover the porch. About fifteen were constructed in the area, in the center sections of the subdivision. **75 Banks Road** employs the common Queen Anne combination of a gabled block augmented by a large projecting gabled bay on its facade, a side entry porch formed by an extension of the roof, and additional variety from dormers, bay windows, and overhangs in the upper stories. **56 Walker Road** and **24 Shaw Road** are similar, with vertical massing provided by a high gable bay to one side of the facade

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supported by a polygonal bay window. The entry is within a recessed porch, and a sun porch extends from the right elevation. Bent houses were constructed in smaller numbers, fewer than ten. These ell-shaped houses, with each stem of equal size and with public rooms distributed across each stem, were similarly ornamented.

Related to these houses are the gambrel-roofed blocks, houses often known at the time of their construction as Dutch Colonials. These houses are sited with their ridge-lines parallel to the street, and generally have some type of dormer structure at the second level, generally two of the shed type. Some of these houses are generous and broad, and may enclose center hall or other wider plans. Large ones can be seen on **Monument Avenue**, including **95**, with a broad porch and a central projecting gambrel-roofed bay on the façade, and **67**, with a porch under its main roof and expanded by bowed bays. Others are quite narrow and compact, suggesting that their interiors may enclose a widened side-hall plan. Their principle roof porch structure often forms the most prominent aspect of the facade, often in the form of a concave curve shape, and covering the porch. While some of these houses are clearly Shingle and Craftsman in ornament and style, the form becomes increasingly Colonial Revival in style early in the 20th century. **88 Banks Street** is an ambitious example, with a full Tuscan porch across the facade, the entry marked by an ogee frontispiece, and gable roofed wall dormers. A good example of the small version of this type is located at **43 Grant Road**, which possesses the roof profile of an integrated porch which is typical of this group, shed-roofed dormers at the kerb, and paired square porch columns supporting subtly pointed arches typical of the Craftsman style. **84 Banks Street** is among the most colonial of this group, with a pedimented entry porch and a sun-porch. The area includes over thirty of this broad category of houses, located throughout the district.

A perhaps better-known contemporary house type of the turn of the century is the house known as the four square, a house of two stories in height and square in shape under a high hip or pyramidal roof. It is also often expanded through the use of dormers to light the attic. These four-room plans include a large stair/entry area and a living room in the front pile, a dining room, and kitchen in the rear. The relationship of this plan to the side-hall, end house plan is clear, and demonstrates its wide popularity. Although these houses are commonly associated with the rise of more informal open plans, and the rise of simpler housing styles, many of the earliest

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examples retain the picturesque elements of the Victorian aesthetic, including projecting backs and bay windows. Later examples embrace Craftsman and Classical simplicity of form. Many of the four squares have Colonial Revival detailing such as dentil moldings, Doric columned porches, and Palladian windows. A richly decorated Classical four-square is located at **8 Grant Street**, which includes a broad porch with wide shingled porch supports which extend to the side sunporch; there is a glazed entry at the door and a wide bay window is located on the second floor above. Related examples can be seen at **59, 63, and 72 Walker Road** and at **38 grant Road**. A Craftsman style four square is located at **55 Devens Road**, with such typical features of the style as geometrical porch columns, bracketing, and decorative shingling. A four square with strong Colonial Revival detailing is located at **75 Walker Road**, with modillions, three polygonal bay windows, Doric paired columns, and diamond-paned windows in the attic story. Four squares, and the related houses with gabled roofs over similar plans described above, are very numerous in the district, including nearly 70 examples.

A smaller number of bungalows were also constructed in the area, numbering about twenty-five. Although this form is widely associated with the Craftsman style, here it can be seen in other styles as well, most frequently in a simple Classical interpretation. Bungalow plans commonly were exceptionally deep, extending often to three rooms in depth, with two tiers of rooms across the building, dividing the public rooms from the private ones side-to-side as well as in the more familiar front-to-back configuration. As in many Massachusetts communities, these examples commonly include one or two bedrooms in an upper half story, formed by large front dormers. Two excellent examples are located at **149 and 153 Elmwood Road**. Number 149, like many examples throughout town, is has a two-story rear height and a long, sloping, front roof forming the porch to give it a low, ground-hugging look; its upper stories are decorated with half-timber and stucco. Next door, number 153 has a more typical stylistic treatment, employing Classical detailing, but retaining the same low look. The example at **34 Banks Road** is one of the best-preserved examples, shingled and sitting on a fieldstone foundation, with an asymmetrical gable end elevation, a side entry shielded by a Tuscan porch, and a gabled dormer centered in the front roof slope. A smaller-scaled example of the Craftsman style is located at **43 Devens Road**, which is a simple cube with a hip roof and a hip-roofed dormer, a recessed porch

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with simple square columns and bracketing, and small paned windows with transoms. Simple Classical bungalows can be found on the later small courts and terraces of the district, including **1, 3 and 5 Banks Court, 2 and 4 Patton Terrace**, and several on **Banks Terrace (12, 15, 19, and 50)**.

Near to and after the end of the period of significance, and primarily during the years of the 1950s and 1960s, twenty-five new buildings were constructed in the district. A small number replaced earlier building that were lost, but in most instances there were constructed on formerly vacant lots. Most of these are located at the edges of the very large lot on which the **Sprague House (19 Reid Terrace)** originally stood, including 23, 26, 42, 46, and 50 Devens, 16 and 20 Reid terrace, 35, 43, and Sheridan Road, and 25 Walker. Others were constructed on the remaining empty lots on streets that were developed later within the period of significance, including several on Banks Terrace and Greenwood Road, and single houses on Banks Road, Hardy Road, Redington Road, and Walker Road. An array of familiar house types were constructed in small numbers, including four Capes, three Colonials, seven Dutch Colonials, three Garrison Colonials, one Tudor, and nine Ranch houses.

Multi-family Housing

During the turn-of-the-century period, houses for two and three families were constructed in the district for the first and last time. The examples here are representative of multi-family housing of this period, when horizontal division of a structure into flats or apartments replaced the earlier pattern of constructing units side-by-side, producing the region's most distinctive multi-unit housing. In the two-family version, two flats are housed within a single gable- or hip-roofed block with a three or four bay façade, usually screened by a porch. Two doors are usually located on one side of the building, with windows in the side two bays; on the second story windows fill all the bays. Though some have the deep, double-wide plans resembling the bungalow and the triple decker, others are more square, with public rooms across the facade and service and bedrooms across the rear. A small number of two-family houses can be found in the north of the area at **29-31, 33-35, and 94-96 Banks Road, 102-104 Farragut Road, 16-18, 7-9 and 31-33 Grant Road, 32 and 84 Greenwood Road, and 20 Devens Road, along Paradise**

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Road (35-37, 95, 97, 117, 131, 161, and 169), and on the east end of Elmwood Road (3-5 and 21-23). These examples are often well preserved, retaining their early twentieth century shingle and clapboard two-tone paint schemes and double deck front porches. An interesting variation in the area is a three-family, at 37 Farragut Road, which is an example of the expanded hip-roofed two-family, with the addition of a sun porch, but most unusually rising to include three rather than two flats or apartments. A more traditional three-decker can be seen at 39-41 Paradise Road.

Outbuildings

A significant number of the properties in the Olmsted Subdivision Historic District have outbuildings, including a small number of carriage houses among the large, early houses, and many more garages, associated with houses of all sizes. The largest of the carriage can be seen at the Thomas House/Town Hall at 22 Monument Road, a hip-roofed two-story block that enclosed Thomson's laboratory as well as its carriage house functions. A three-car garage is also included on the estate. At the Sprague Estate, the large carriage house survives, a two-story shingled structure at 27 Reid Terrace. At 44 Walker a carriage house survives that was formerly associated with 42 Walker, a large hip-block with classical trim. Other examples include buildings at 29 Andrew Road and at 12, 16, 120, 140 Elmwood Road. Garages are considerably more numerous, and appear in many forms and styles. Most were constructed in the decades of the 1910s and 1920s, regardless of the date of construction of the house they accompany. Some are very small versions of carriage houses, but most are very simple and small buildings, one or two bays in size, with gable or pyramidal roofs. Some retain their glazed and hinged doors, others have had overhead doors installed or have been extended to house larger vehicles. Some are designed to match the houses on their lots, and outstanding examples of this phenomenon can be seen at 8 Grant Road or at 49 Monument Avenue. A particular pattern in this section of Swampscott is the result of an accommodation to the topography, where houses might be located on high rises and reached by flights of stairs, and the garages are positioned at the front of these lots at the grade of the road, often constructed of masonry and forming a continuation of the adjacent retaining walls. Examples of these garages can be seen at 37 Farragut, 17 Sheridan Road, and at 56, 59, 63, 67, 85, and 91 Walker Road. Later houses

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construct the garage as part of the original house, most distinctively under a portion of the house, as at **17 Andrew, 128 and 132 Greenwood, and 137 Redington Street**. In addition to these vehicle-storage buildings, the area includes a small number of other building types, most notably **Chaisson's Boat Yard at 5, 9, and 13 Elmwood Road**, at the west side of the area. The buildings have been altered and rebuilding has taken place, making it difficult to suggest their original sequence and function.

The Olmsted area is consistently well preserved, and well maintained, with only small amounts of modern development. The vast majority of the houses constructed for the district have survived, and few have been significantly altered from their original form and finish. Most of the houses in the area retain their original detailing, including porches, fenestration, and sheathing. The small number of additions or alterations have generally been executed with a high degree of sensitivity to the original fabric. Houses are also well maintained, some retaining their original historical paint schemes. The few modern houses which have been built are located on subdivided larger lots, rather than replacing demolished older houses. All of the modern houses have been designed with sensitivity to the historic fabric of the area, matching older houses in setback and lot size. The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District is a fine example of a turn-of-the-century middle-class suburb, including fine residences in an outstanding landscape, a well-preserved example of the work of one of the country's most respected designers.

Archaeological Description

The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District is located in an area where several ancient Native American sites have been documented and potential exists for locating new sites. Eight ancient sites have been recorded in the general area of the district (within one mile). Many known sites were located during 19th century construction activities and lack detailed interpretative information. At least two known sites in the general area are known to be burial sites. Environmental characteristics of the district also represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for some types of ancient sites. Well-drained, level to moderately sloped land surfaces are present in some areas of the district,

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however, many areas are also excessively sloped with outcroppings scattered throughout the locale. Wetlands are also lacking in the district. A small stream and wetland are located within 1000 feet of the northeastern corner of the district. The southeastern corner of the district also lies within 1000 feet of Nahant Bay, the northernmost part of Massachusetts Bay. Soil Conservation Service maps also show two small wetland areas in the southeastern district area. The latter areas are not shown on USGS maps of the area. Given the above information, the size of the district (about 120 acres) and levels of historic land use, a low to moderate potential exists for locating ancient Native American sites within the district. Smaller, short-term or special purpose type sites including burials, quarry sites, rockshelters and campsites may characterize ancient Native sites in the district.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Olmsted Subdivision Historic District. Structural evidence and archaeological features associated with First Period farmstead complexes may survive in the district. At least one First Period house, the Humphrey House (NR 1990) survives in the district at 99 Paradise Road. Although the house was moved in the late 19th/early 20th century, archaeological evidence of the farmhouse, barns and related outbuildings may survive at their original site east of the present structure within the district. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive at that location. Other features, artifacts and structural evidence of First Period settlement in Swampscott may also exist in the district. Additional historic research, including examination of Olmsted records, combined with archaeological survey and testing can help locate structural remains and archaeological features associated with 18th and 19th century settlement prior to subdivision of the district area. Historical and archaeological research can help locate components of the 18th century Burrill estate that evolved from the earlier Humphrey estate. Archaeological evidence of structural re-use and stratified deposits within occupational related features may exist relating to both periods of occupation. In 1843, Enoch Reddington Mudge purchased the 130 acre property that included the Humphrey-Burrill House and estate. The estate included the estate residence and probable carriage house and stable bounded by the the block delineated by Monument Avenue, Elmwood Road and Hardy Road and a garden, garden building and possibly two residences and barns located in the block marked by Monument Avenue, Elmwood and Sheridan Roads. All structures associated with the Mudge Estate or Elmwood were removed or demolished by 1897. Each of these buildings and related occupational features may survive as archaeological resources. Archaeological evidence may also survive from at least two late 19th/early 20th century residences associated with the Olmsted

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period of subdivision. The Ames and Chick houses originally located at the base of Monument Avenue were lost in 1972. A handful of other houses from this period were also reported to be lost but have yet to be identified.

(end)

Olmsted Subdivision Historic District

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☒ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Swampscott, Essex County, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

community planning and development

landscape architecture

social history

Period of Significance

1888-1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Frederick Law Olmsted & J.C. Olmsted

Henry Vaughan James T. Kelley & Harold S. Graves

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Olmsted NHP

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The Olmsted Subdivision Historic District is a residential neighborhood in Swampscott, Essex County, Massachusetts, with a plan and system of roadways designed by the Olmsted firm in 1888, and developed with primarily single-family houses during the next four decades. Originally portions of a farmstead, the area had been developed as a country estate by Enoch Reddington Mudge in the middle of the 19th century, but after his death in 1881 his heirs formed the Swampscott Land Trust, hired the Olmsted firm to design their subdivision, and set about selling lots. This subdivision, along with the Counties area just to the west, a subdivision of Mudge's associate Charles Stetson's estate, were of sufficient size to launch an era of unprecedented growth in the town, and by adding so greatly to the physical extent of the town's village, made an important and early step toward the creation of the dense residential landscape of Swampscott today. The history of the Olmsted Subdivision Historic District centers appropriately on two phases of its development, around the construction of its most significant feature: the street pattern, topography, and lot lines designed by Frederick Law Olmsted's design firm, and on its subsequent development as an elite and middle-class residential neighborhood. The Olmsted Historic District meets criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the suburban development of the Town of Swampscott and Massachusetts' north shore region, and criterion C for its association with Olmsted and with the development of suburban house types and landscapes, at the local level of significance. The district retains integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Swampscott is a small and densely settled suburban community on Massachusetts' north shore, located to the north of the City of Lynn and to the south of Salem and Marblehead in Essex County. The town is located on Nahant Bay, a northern section of the broader Massachusetts Bay, and its coastline includes a sandy crescent beach on the south and higher peninsulas and points to the north, among its most attractive features. Physiographically, the town is within the New England seaboard lowland, a relatively smooth coastal strip of land with some hills usually below the 400- and 500-foot contours. Topography in the district averages about fifty feet or less, with several small hills rising to about eighty feet

The town's surviving historic landscape reflects three key themes in its development history: its early years as a fishing village, its popularity as a summer resort, and its position as a
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suburb, connected to Boston and Salem by the train, and to Salem and Lynn by the streetcar. Within this landscape, early resources, dating to the colonial and early national periods, are very rare. Significant numbers of surviving resources appear first in the middle of the 19th century, but were shortly overwhelmed by the late 19th century overlay of residential subdivisions. Similarly much of the late 19th century's summer resort development was subsequently overlaid and replaced by elite and middle-class suburban building of the 20th century. These historic themes have produced a landscape characterized by a contrast between housing types that were both quite small and exceptionally large. The former were associated with fishing and with commuters to the shoe manufactories and electric companies, generally located within dense neighborhoods. The latter were associated with the elite summer visitors and the prosperous executives, on far larger lots. Over all is a layer of suburban housing, more generally of moderate size and sited on uniform lots, constructed through the middle of the 20th century. The Olmsted Subdivision is a distinguished component in this landscape, representing developments associated with both the elite of the town as well as more middle-class residents, and an example of late 19th and early 20th-century phases of that development.

. Swampscott was first inhabited by members of the Pawtucket group, who inhabited the coast of Massachusetts Bay from the Lynn/Saugus/Salem area, including Swampscott, north to York, Maine. Locally, this group was commonly referred to as Naumkeags, who may have been a sub-tribe of the Massachusetts, under the leadership of the Pawtuckets. Fewer than 50 to 100 individuals likely inhabited the area at any time during the first years of English colonial settlement, and these had all but disappeared by the Revolution. Settlement in the Swampscott area during this period was probably on a seasonal basis, with summer habitation areas around Black Wills Cliff in the southeastern portion of town.

The area which later became the Town of Swampscott was settled by English colonists as part of the town of Lynn, beginning as early as the 1630s. For the colonial period and well into the 19th century, the landscape was characterized by a small fishing village at the southern waterside, surrounded by open fields and farmland, much of it owned by residents of Lynn and Salem. Farming and fishing were commonly combined as livelihoods, and fisherman at first

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took only day cruises. After 1795, larger schooners made longer trips and fishing became a more specialized employment, rather than an occasional occupation combined with farming. With Lynn as a close neighbor, the opportunity to take in shoe work was available to families in need of extra cash and trading partners. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the town's economy expanded, and transportation to the town was improved with the establishment of the Eastern Railroad in 1838, which connected Boston and Salem and ran across the western part of the town. Population growth accelerated, and the total reached 1335 in the middle of the century. Institutional growth kept pace, as the area added more schools, six by mid-century, and its own Congregational Church in 1846, followed by a wide range of other denominations. Small fisherman's houses clustered in the village, and though early houses are very rare, the survival of a significant number from the mid-19th century provide ample evidence of the preferred types and styles. Single-story houses were most common, and the popular ornament of the Greek Revival style was frequently and effectively enlivened by the addition of wall dormers and vergeboards attesting to the popularity of the Gothic mode in the town. Swampscott was incorporated as a separate town in 1852 just as Lynn was made a city.

At about this time, the town was discovered by summer visitors and a new landscape of resort hotels and elite summer estates was added to Swampscott. Although few have survived, large ocean-front hotels accommodated many of the wealthy and middle-class visitors. Along the peninsulas of the eastern shore, wealthy Bostonians and others constructed large and elaborate houses, designed by the eminent architects of the day in the Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, and later more Classical styles. Holding large stretches of acreage in family compounds, these residents brought a cachet to the town, to the areas of Whales Beach, the Lodge Estate, the Jeffries Estate, Galloupe's Point, and Little's Point. Isolated large estates were also established in several other areas of town. Atlantic Avenue was developed as a thoroughfare bordered by fine summer homes, and at its eastern end early attempts at speculative development occurred at Beach Bluff. The town's celebrity was enormous after the Civil War, with as many as 10,000 visitors in 1872 and 15,000 by 1886. A branch of the railroad line was added in 1873 to accommodate these tourists, the Swampscott Branch Railroad, which ran from the older depot east across the town to Marblehead, with depots at Phillips Beach and Beach Bluff.

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Among the early newcomers was Enoch Reddington Mudge (1812-1881), who owned the entire area prior to its subdivision and whose heirs would later hire the Olmsted firm. Mudge was the son of a Methodist minister and rose from bank clerk to wealthy merchant in Portland, Maine. He added to his fortune in shipping through the establishment of a number of large hotels in New Orleans, among them the St. Charles. He relocated to New York and became involved in textile manufacturing, and then moved to Boston and established the financial house of Fay, Mudge & Atwood. Mudge's oldest son was a casualty in the Civil War, and his daughter Marie Louise married Charles Joy, who would play a key role in the later development of the property. Little is currently known about his younger son Henry Sanford or daughters Fanny Olive or Lucy Jerusha. Over his lifetime he invested in railroads, real estate, and manufacturing, and accumulated a significant estate valued at the time of his death at \$1.6 million.

In 1843, Mudge purchased a 130-acre property from Hannah Hooper Reed, a parcel of land that had been part of the Humphrey estate and during the 18th century the Burrill estate. The land included the Humphrey-Burrill House, a First Period House that still survives in the area. Mudge constructed a large stone story-and-a-half Gothic Revival house on the site, facing across a deep lawn to Burrill Street, with at least a half dozen large outbuildings scattered to the north and east of the main house. Known as Elmwood, it was captured in a 19th-century engraving, which shows an excellent example of a Gothic cottage, a high gabled block with a front porch, central facade gable, and ornamental vergeboards. The presence of a large number of outbuildings suggests the land was productive and was more than a gentleman's estate, although that was most likely its primary purpose. The earliest representation of the estate appears on the Alonzo Lewis Map of 1856, which shows the estate as composed of six large lots, generally but not exactly following the subsequent boundaries of the estate and subdivision. The lot closest to the seaside included the estate buildings, with a gridded landscape feature to the east that is likely to have been a garden of fairly formal design. Two roadways had been laid out on the estate, including one that made a loop around the buildings, and another long loop to the northernmost portion of the estate before joining Paradise Road. The Hopkins Atlas of 1880 provides more details about the estate, including the color-coded indication that the six outbuildings were frame.

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The Olmsted firm recorded the site's existing conditions in a finely detailed view of 1887, providing therein significantly more information about the property and suggesting that it continued to be developed. Many of the lot lines are still discernable, marked by stone walls and augmented by fencing. More roadways through the property are illustrated, including a long path paralleling Paradise Road, with extensions to the outbuilding area and connecting to the long loop. In several places there is the suggestion of landscaping, including a large cluster of trees at the entry, screens of trees along some of the property borders and roadways, as well as along contours, and along a loop road to one of the high hills, now reached by Reid Terrace. The garden to the east of the house is a large rectangle defined by paths and trees, with the southwest corner rendered as a quarter round rather than a right angle. It includes a central path axis and a central square marked by paths and surrounding an oval path. By this time one of the outbuildings was gone or moved, and four of the others had been significantly rebuilt or expanded. Their detailed delineation suggests more about their function and their precise location. The large building behind the house, well served by paths, was probably the stable and carriage house; these sat on the block now delineated by Monument Avenue, Elmwood Road, and Hardy Road. Opposite the present Monument Avenue, on the block marked by Elmwood and Sheridan roads, were the garden, a garden building of some kind, and possibly two residences and two barns to the northeast. By 1897, these buildings had been removed or demolished.

After Mudge's death in 1881, the estate was administered by trustees Charles H. Joy and James Lawrence, both of Groton, and William Minot of Boston. The land in Swampscott was sold in 1887 to a separate trust, the Swampscott Land Trust, formed to develop the property, with one of the estate's trustees, Joy, joined with Charles A. Kidder of Wellesley and Walter Burgess of Boston; their offices were on Devonshire Street in Boston. The Trust issued 40,000 shares of stock, with a par value of \$10, which was distributed to the Mudge estate, the trustees themselves, and to other firms, including their own. Over the life of the trust, dividends would be paid, presumably from the sale of lots. They then commissioned the Olmsted firm to prepare the subdivision plan.

The Olmsted firm is of premier significance in the history and development of landscape architecture in the United States. Its founder, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), held a

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number of positions before turning to landscape architecture as a full-time pursuit, including apprenticeships in surveying and importing, as a seaman and farmer, as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and as a manager of the Mariposa Gold Mine. He also had a significant career as a journalist and writer, writing as "yeoman" for the New York *Daily Times*, and publishing *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England* (1852), *A Journey Through the Seaboard Slave States* (1856), *A Journey Through Texas* (1857), and *A Journey Through the Back Country* (1860); later the last three were reissued together as *The Cotton Kingdom* (1861). Olmsted is best known for his public park designs, which began with his employment as superintendent of Central Park in 1857, and included such major projects as Boston's Emerald Necklace, Brooklyn's Prospect Park, Montreal's Mount Royal, and the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He believed parks could play a significant role in the reform of society, with the pastoral experience of parks and well-designed neighborhoods providing an important contrast and respite from the growing stresses of urban life. In addition to the parks, the firm designed a number of campuses, including the Lawrenceville School and Stanford University, country estates, including William H. Vanderbilt's Biltmore, in North Carolina, and Castle Hill in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and a large number of residential subdivisions. Olmsted practiced at various times with Calvert Vaux and later with Charles Eliot, Henry Sargent Codman, his stepson and nephew John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920), and his son and namesake (1870-1957). This project was completed during the time the firm was named F.L. and J.C. Olmsted. The firm was subsequently renamed Olmsted Brothers after his retirement, and continued to operate from its Brookline offices until 1980.

Olmsted himself and his firm designed a number of residential subdivisions, nearly 500 by the time the firm closed. His longstanding interest in scientific farming put him in contact with Andrew Jackson Downing, and he was certainly well aware of the plans for Llewellyn Park in West Orange, New Jersey, designed by Llewellyn S. Haskell and Alexander Jackson Davis in 1857. Olmsted had provided a plan for the development of upper Manhattan as Washington Heights in 1860, including villa residences along curving roads, in a garden suburb. His best known subdivision was Riverside, Ill., designed in 1868, and much that we know of his ideas about residential neighborhoods comes from the report for this project. Here he notes that "[t]he essential qualification of a suburb is domesticity, and to the emphasizing of the idea of

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habitation, all that favors movement should be subordinated.” To accomplish this, he recommended “the general adoption, in the design of your roads, of gracefully-curved lines, generous spaces, and the absence of sharp corners...The idea being to suggest and imply leisure, contemplativeness and happy tranquility.” Olmsted later noted that suburbs should be composed to combine the “ruralistic beauty of a loosely built New England village with a certain degree of the material and social advantage of a town” (quoted in Rybczynski: 1999, pp. 292-93). Many of the chief characteristics of the Riverside plan remained critical and distinctive components of the firm’s subsequent subdivision plans, and indeed set the pattern for many ambitious subdivision plans throughout the 20th century and today. This plan includes the characteristic use of curving roadways following topographic contours, lined with trees and creating irregular lots. It also includes the common combination of these picturesque features with a more formal and gridded section of the development, and the laying out of both large lots and smaller ones as well. Within Massachusetts, the firm eventually designed a total of 86 subdivisions over its history. Within the early period of the firm’s history, prior to 1900, fifteen subdivisions were constructed, including five in his hometown of Brookline, two in Boston, and one each in Cambridge, Hingham, Lynn, Manchester, Needham, Newton, Springfield, and Swampscott. Olmsted later commented to his son that “the comprehensive improvement of Boston suburbs” was “by far our most important work” (quoted in *Masterlist for Massachusetts*, 1987, p. vii).

The Olmsted firm took on this project for the Swampscott Land Trust as job number 1053 in 1884, and would continue to take on projects in the town over several decades, including among their clients the town’s Parks Commission, Tedesco Country Club, and nine private homes or estates. A number of plans and documents for the project survive at Fairsted, the Frederick Law Olmsted Historic Site in Brookline, MA, where much of the Olmsted firm’s archive is preserved, and a small amount of correspondence survives at the Library of Congress. In addition to the existing conditions plan described above, the collection includes an array of plans and planting schedules, which outline some of the planning process for the subdivision. The overall plan of a central formal section surrounded by lots was set from the beginning, and several tracings demonstrate adjustments to the early ideas. A lithograph of the basic plan made it available for the potential investors as well as for workers on the project. The street pattern was apparently constructed by Hendricks S. Tuttle, a Swampscott contractor who dug and graded

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the roadways to curve around the steepest hills, shaped them, added sidewalks and grass plats between them and the roads, covered the roads and sidewalks with gravel, and constructed culverts for water run off. The roads are all lined with trees, some that were already there, plus red maples, elms, and red oaks that were purchased and planted. Tuttle's work was overseen by Joy, a trustee who was also an engineer.

The printed plan map of 1888 displays the layout of the streets and lot lines, and also served to encourage purchases of the lots. Each lot is numbered and the acreage is noted. The plan followed the property lines of the estate, accommodating the existing roadways and adjacent development, including the path of Mapledale Avenue, an intrusion extending west into the estate from Reddington Street, and extended the existing roads Redington and Greenwood to form a loop. Monument Road was named for the monument at its foot and was subsequently the site of later war memorials. Other roads were named after the estate, Elmwood, and after Civil War military figures. The formal component of the plan runs through the southern central section of the area, as the boulevard Monument Avenue, extending from Monument Square at the seaside to the rocky outcrop at the center of the area. It was to be planted with bushes and trees in a natural rather than a formal composition including large clusters at the ends of each lot and additional smaller ones running along their centers. These clusters included dogwoods, forsythia, honeysuckle, barberry, mock orange, pepperbush, white spirea, and hawthorne. Walker Road forms the main spine of the northern section of the area, from the top of Monument Avenue and across the present Swampscott Branch Railroad Right-of-way. Roads extend to the east and west from this main roadway, and curve to follow the natural topography. The only structures appearing on the map are the Mudge house and its outbuildings, with the house and carriage house assigned its own 75,000 square foot lot in the plan; other lots are assigned to the garden building, one of the houses, and probably a house and barn together.

Within this system of roadways, large irregular blocks are formed, with curving edges and round and angled corners. Each block is divided in two across its long axis, with mostly right-angled lines dividing the lots; oblique and obtuse angles are found only on the corner lots. At several intersections, small triangles of land with trees were planned. The size of the parcels in the area varies, as is common in Olmsted plans. This suggests that a range of house sizes were

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part of the Olmsted design, with the implication that the different types of the topography should be developed with distinctive types of housing. The plan noted: "The district covered by the plan embraces almost every variety of building site: level open ground available for the most economical building; gentle slopes with park-like trees; commanding hillsides, both open and picturesquely wooded; and bold eminences with extended views both inland and seaward." This was articulated in the plan through the clustering of lots by size, according to this sentiment about topographic appropriateness, but also probably accommodating the existing development adjacent to the estate. The smallest lots are located on the flatter section at the south and on the outer edges of the plan, and measure about 50 by 100 feet. Moderate sized lots were the most numerous, measuring 10,000 to 20,000 square feet, and were located throughout the center of the subdivision. The largest lots were located on the rises within the area, and were considerably larger in size, some measuring over 100,000 square feet. The entire area included a total of 191 lots.

The Swampscott Land Trust had clearly recognized a new trend in the town's development, as the town shifted from fishing village and summer resort to commuter suburb. As its reputation grew as a summer resort, the proximity of the expanding cities of Lynn and Salem, as well as train service to Boston, made the area ripe for commuters. Streetcar service arrived from Lynn in 1881, and was extended to Marblehead in 1884, running along Burrill and Humphrey streets. Some of the elite estate owners made daily or weekly trips to work from Swampscott, and the ease of the commute led them to settle or to sub-divide their holdings to attract and profit from others who might settle. This was particularly true at times of generational change, when younger owners often chose to develop all or parts of their family lands. Into these newly subdivided areas moved the expanding middle-class population of workers in the town's service occupations, in the neighboring cities of Lynn and Salem, and in Boston. The Swampscott Land Trust's subdivision was one of the two earliest large ventures of this kind, the other being the subdivision of the Stetson Estate in 1872. Located west of the Mudge estate across Paradise Road, this subdivision formed the neighborhood known as the Counties because of its street names. The town's growth as a commuter suburb, with good streetcar and rail connections, brought great changes to its employment structure as the majority of Swampscott men were employed in neighboring Lynn and other towns. Swampscott

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experienced extraordinary growth between 1870 and 1915, tripling in size during that period to reach a total of 7345.

Within this environment, sales of lots in the Olmsted subdivision proceeded at a moderate pace over the next three decades. After Charles Joy's death in 1892, Walter Burgess was the lead member of the trust, in whose name the land was held and sold. A sample of deeds for properties within the subdivisions included only a single restriction, that no building on any lot be used for mercantile, manufacturing, livery, or the sale of liquor. These restrictions were to be in force for thirty years from May 1, 1888, "for the benefit of all the remaining land of said grantors (that is, the Swampscott Land Trust)" to preserve the value of the remaining unsold lots still held by the land developer, which presumably were to be completely sold off within the thirty year period. The lots sold by the Swampscott Land Trust were undeveloped with no mention of any structures present. The only lots sold which did specify structures were the small number of lots on which the existing structures of the E. R. Mudge estate were located. The rest of the properties were developed by their purchasers and early occupants. Although the promotional plan suggests that purchasers had the freedom to select any lot, historic maps suggest that development moved from south to north, whether by the choice of the purchasers or the Trust is not known. In addition, it is clear that shortly after the plan was developed, changes were made to the lot sizes. For the most part, lots were diminished in size and made more regular in shape. A significant proportion of the original lots were altered at this time, and while in some instances it appears that large lots were simply divided into two or more lots, in others there seems to have been a redrawing of the lots on a larger scale. Again, it is not clear whether this impulse came from the purchasers or the Trust. An early alteration to the northern section of the plan by the Olmsted firm dates to 1889, when several of the obtuse and acute angles were made right. Whether the firm assisted with the later changes is not known.

After about a decade, the Olmsted Subdivision had experienced a moderate rate of development as recorded in the Atlas of 1897. About 75 parcels had been sold by the trustees and most had houses constructed on them. Three public buildings were in place as well, the Episcopal Church of the Holy Name on upper Monument Avenue, the Universalist Church on

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Burrill Street, and the Odd Fellows Hall on the eastern side of Elmwood Road. A handful of large houses on large lots had been constructed by this time, clustering on Monument Avenue and on the rise of the hill now reached by Reid Terrace. The best known of these is certainly that built by Elihu Thomson, a founder of General Electric, a brick Georgian Revival house and outbuildings that now serves as the town hall. The Mudge estate was occupied at this time by Arioeh Wentworth, and opposite the Thomson house stood the house of Isaac W. Chick. Both Wentworth and Chick were summer residents of the town, who otherwise lived in Boston. A small handful of residents commuted to Boston, six of the property owners whose occupations and place of employment are known, and probably three times that number worked in nearby Lynn. These commuters held a variety of essentially white-collar occupations, including work related to manufacturing or the leather and shoe industry in nearby Lynn, clerical positions in the same, or in banking. But the largest number lived and worked within Swampscott, at a far wider variety of occupations. George L. Chaisson, the last builder of the Swampscott dory, lived and ran a boat shop on Elmwood Road during the first decades of the 20th century. Several residents were proprietors of small businesses, including Samuel M. Kehoe of 9 Sheridan Road, a fish dealer on Humphrey Street, or were employed in others, such as Frank A. Wiley of 33 Andrew Road, who worked at George H. Holden, Hardware, and others were fisherman. Several public servants lived in the area, including the post master, fire chief, and a truant officer. Others found employment as a physician, salesman, traveling auditor for the railroad, a yacht captain. Most widows listed no employment, but there was at least one dressmaker, and younger single women reported employment at clerical jobs.

During this first decade of building, the pattern for the development of the district was established, with three tiers of housing status evolving from the beginning. In the southwest corner of the area, along the west end of Elmwood Road, as well as on Thomas, Andrew, and Hardy roads, where the land is flatter, low-lying, and without a view of the bay, the smallest houses were constructed with correspondingly smaller lots. To the north and central section of the area, along Farragut, Shaw, Andrew, Grant, Devens, and Banks roads, somewhat larger houses were constructed on larger lots. Finally, on the east end of Elmwood Road, Monument Avenue, and Walker Road, among the higher hills and closest to the bay, the largest, most extravagant houses were constructed on the largest lots. Between 1897 and 1907, the number of

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houses within the district had more than doubled, reaching over 180. This construction continued the pattern of development established during the first decade, moving generally from south to north. Another group of smaller lots and houses developed at the eastern edges of the area, echoing that on the southwest, backing up to the already-developed Redington Street and along some of the new terraces added to the area. Large house construction slowed, as the larger lots were subdivided at first into moderate-sized lots, and later, through the addition of a small number of terraces and courts, into very small lots. Over the next six years, the pace of construction increased, and over 100 buildings were added to the district. Most of the houses in the district had been constructed by 1913. Smaller numbers were constructed in the district during the middle decades of the 20th century, and these later houses were more commonly smaller in size than their predecessors; in addition, more two-family houses were constructed as well. Within Swampscott, the construction of larger suburban-style houses shifted to the newer subdivisions, particularly in the northeast section of the town.

The pace of construction of outbuildings in the district followed behind that of houses, reflecting the changing transportation habits and needs of the district's residents. Early in the period of the subdivision's development, as illustrated on the Atlas of 1897, outbuildings were rare. On the large lots of the district's largest houses, carriage houses were occasionally constructed, as at the Thomas House or the Sprague estate, or in association with the large early houses along the north side of Elmwood Road. Only the wealthy kept a horse and private carriage during this period, with the remainder of the residents relying on foot, rail, or streetcar for travel to work, shop, or conduct their regular round of activities. Over the next decade, the variety of outbuildings increased, though not their proportion within the landscape. In addition to carriage houses, a small number of sheds, a storehouse, a greenhouse, and workshops were scattered across the landscape. The presence of five henhouses offers a contrast to common expectations of suburban living, but is a reminder of the great expansion of the poultry industry in the region during this period. Presaging the transformation of the transportation system, auto houses appear in small numbers by 1907, numbering a dozen. Their pace of construction rapidly accelerated over the next decades, and by 1920 garages were by the far the most numerous

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outbuildings in the district. Over a hundred had been constructed, in association with not just new housing but as additions to earlier-developed parcels as well.

New roads improved access to the additional lots that were added to the plan. The first had been laid out by 1905, including Ellis Road which provided another entrance to the area from Paradise Road. Hardy Road represented a new subdivision of the large block west of Monument Road, probably accomplished by another property owner and developer, W.R. Stewart, who had purchased the large section by 1897. Greenwood Terrace allowed more lots to be laid out in the northeastern corner of the subdivision. Banks Road was extended to the east side of Walker Road, mirroring the western section of the road and most sympathetic with the Olmsted design. Between 1907 and 1913, three terraces were added in the north part of the subdivision, the area which was experiencing the most rapid development. Banks Terrace was extended north from Banks Road, Sheridan Terrace formed a cul-de-sac above Sheridan Road; and Brewster Terrace extended from Walker Road. Paton Terrace was platted by 1920, and the H-shaped Banks Court and Circle were added by 1928. Reid Terrace was the last added, at mid-century, extending from Walker Road to the Sprague estate, the last large area of the district to be subdivided, after the end of the period of significance.

The houses constructed by these turn-of-the-century residents represented familiar Massachusetts types of the late 19th century. Although a small number represented highly individual designs, likely to have been provided by an architect, the majority take familiar forms and plans that are known from a number of contemporary neighborhoods and reflect the regional preferences for certain types of houses. Important changes in the structure of the building trades over the course of the 19th century meant changes to the types and styles of buildings popular during the town's construction boom of the turn of the century. Once, builders and later a small number of architects were responsible for local building designs, and a comparatively small number of familiar house types were constructed within a community. But as the book and periodicals trade expanded, published sources, as well as the mail-order plans they often advertised, became an increasingly popular source of ideas for houses. The growing popularity of published plans is clear in the directory advertising for builders and contractors in the area, who commonly used plates to illustrate their advertisements. And while some builders and property owners certainly chose to build directly from these plans and images, many more used

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them as sources for general ideas and details, continuing to build through consultation and within a comparatively small number of general types.

Together, these moderately-sized houses represented the regionally popular models for middle-class housing, popular within the expanding residential neighborhoods of cities and towns, and commonly known as suburban. Although much is commonly made of the mid-to-late 19th century's propensity for specialized and individualized rooms arranged in complex plans, these large houses were, of course, the exception not the rule. Most houses within neighborhoods of this type were smaller and simpler in their designs, commonly relying on first floor plans of entry hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and occasionally one other small room, with one or two floors of bedrooms above. Houses with more specialized music rooms, libraries, or dens were the exceptions, found only in isolation or in the small number of truly elite neighborhoods constructed in the period. By contrast, most houses would have added to their plans one or more bathrooms, a feature that added a significant convenience to house planning. Within this general program, a small variety of general house plans were particularly popular late in the 19th century. The largest houses retained the broad plan of the central hall with one or two rooms flanking it on each side, but these were in the minority. Many more employed variations of the side-hall plan, with the entry hall flanked by the parlor and the dining room, and a kitchen in the rear, often in a smaller ell. An array of variations were possible with this plan, most commonly the broadening of the building's rear piles, allowing a full room behind the entry hall or adjacent to the kitchen.

During the early 20th century, however, the fashion for the complex houses of the Victorian era was fading, as fashion and changing domestic expectations conspired to favor a more efficient and eventually a more casual floor plan. Here was an aesthetic and planning ideal within which the moderate-sized house could shine. In the interest of convenience, reformers advocated what have come to be called "open" plans, in which a smaller number of more general-use rooms would be connected to one another not by narrow single doors, but through wide openings with screens and often no doors at all. The side-hall plan thus was modified to meet the new goals, with a wider but squarer footprint, accommodating often a broader entry and stair hall, and more commonly pulling the service spaces of the kitchen into the main block. In

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larger houses, multiple parlors became a single large living room. As a result of these changes, new plans became popular, related to the alterations of the side-hall plan and best known as the foursquare plan. Here the square floor plan included a large entry and stair hall and a living room in the front pile and a dining room and kitchen in the rear, and most commonly associated with the two-story, pyramidal-roofed house. This shift can be clearly seen within the district, as more compact house forms and plans were chosen with increasing frequency, in part because of these new planning reforms.

Paralleling these changes to planning ideals were shifts in the ornamentation of these buildings. As with the plans, the decoration of the houses changed from the complex picturesque fashions of Victorian eclectic design to simpler detailing of the early 20th century. Early in the district's history, the increased use of pattern and design books and mail-order plans coupled with the availability of dimensioned timber and machine-made ornament resulted in buildings of more complex shape and more elaborate ornament. The simplest examples maintained the simple block and decorated edges of the first half of the century. But as the planning and construction modes shifted toward more complex massing, the basic rectangular box of the gable block or the end house could be modified and expanded through the addition of bay windows, dormers, projecting bays, and porches. Wall surfaces were commonly varied and often employed ornamental patterns, with rich moldings and turnings commonly employed as well. The combination of these elements into eclectic mixes was particularly popular during the early years of building in the district, producing significant numbers of buildings in the Queen Anne style. Gradually, the more plastic elements of these designs diminished, as the buildings became simpler, and were covered uniformly with clapboards and increasingly with shingles. A sparser use of ornament characterized Craftsman, Classical, and Colonial Revival design, returning to the focus on building edges and entries. Throughout these changes to fashion and design, the builders who constructed houses here constructed finely detailed examples of each type and style, creating a landscape of well-appointed homes that embodied the middle-class values of their occupants.

These 19th- and early 20th-century ideals of domesticity extended beyond the house to include their yards and their configuration in lots and blocks. These ideals reflected the continuing isolation of home from work and of women and children from the public sphere of

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men. From the middle of the century on, new housing was constructed away from older mixed neighborhoods of commerce and industry, within new landscapes of houses on small- to moderate-sized lots. Many have argued that these suburban landscapes owe their form to the stylish rural villas of the early 19th-century elite, which might achieve country house proportions in some examples. But as Olmsted had noted, many of the features of these new neighborhoods harkened to the landscapes of rural villages, with ample houses clustered together, in contrast to the surrounding farms or the crowded city. Like the expanding villages of the mid-19th century, suburbs included houses that were larger than their rural neighbors, and commonly more richly decorated. In contrast to city houses, yards were an important component in this landscape, with houses set into a grassy expanse shaded by trees and ornamented by gardens. This district, with its curving roads, lawns, and trees, provided its occupants with all the pastoral features necessary to engage in the nature- and family-focused life of the suburban middle class.

New construction of houses slowed within the area in the middle and late 20th century changes to the area, and only a handful of houses were added after the close of the period of significance fifty years ago. Some were constructed on the small number of vacant lots that remained in the area, but the largest cluster was added when the very large lot of the Sprague estate was subdivided. These houses were added on lots of comparable size to their neighbors, and employing scales that were consistent with their predecessors even if their forms were not. Ranch houses were constructed, as well as colonial types including the cape, colonial, garrison colonial, and Tudor houses. In addition, only a handful of houses were lost within this same period, including the Ames and Chick houses at the base of Monument Road in 1972, and a handful of other houses within the area.

In some ways, it was the loss of these two houses that began preservation activities in Swampscott. The plan of a developer to build forty condominiums on the property prompted the town to purchase the land and preserve it as a park. Sited opposite the large grounds of the town's administration building, an even earlier example of laudable reuse, it is an important contribution to this critical entry into the town. The Thomson House was made a National Historic landmark in 1976, and over the next two decades, three other critical properties have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Swampscott Fish House (1985), the

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Swampscott Railroad Depot (1998), and the Humphries House (1990), as part of the First Period Thematic National Register nomination. The town's historical commission received funding for a comprehensive survey of the town in 1993. This will be the town's first district nomination, an important recognition of the extensive turn of the century development that produced the distinctive historic landscape of Swampscott today.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Swampscott are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few, if any, sites in the immediate coastal area of Swampscott have been systematically studied resulting in the general lack of interpretative information for known sites. This status is compounded by the fact that many sites in the area were located in the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century during a major build-up of the area. Information is available, however, that indicates many types of sites in the area may survive intact in spite of urban development and its related impacts. Burials are usually located stratigraphically deeper than other types of sites and may survive in urban areas where other sites closer to the surface could be destroyed by development. The presence of lithic outcroppings in the area belonging to the Lynn Volcanic Series also indicates the potential to collect information relating to studies of lithic technology. Many outcroppings are located in steeply sloped areas or on hilltops where development is difficult or prohibitive. Evidence of quarry sites may survive in those areas. The location of lithic sources in the area may also indicate the potential to recover information that would benefit studies relating to exchange patterns between Native Groups.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information relating to Swampscott's settlement and population from the First Period through the 20th century. Historical and archaeological resources may contribute information that identifies the extent well-defined regional and temporal patterns influenced the architecture and organization of First Period houses and their associated farm complexes. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing at the original site of the Humphrey-Burrill House may contribute important information relating to construction techniques and

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architectural details for the house and patterns of re-use for the original structure through time. Information may also be present that documents how the house evolved as part of a farmstead complex through time including the location and layout of barns, outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important information relating to the social, cultural and economic activities conducted in and around the house. Similar types of evidence as presented above may also survive in the district for 18th and 19th century components of the Humphrey-Burrill House and mid-19th century Mudge Estate or Elmwood. Historical and archaeological evidence from the numerous structures and potential occupational related features can help document the components of the Gentleman's estate and functions associated with the large number of outbuildings reported for the property. Evidence from structures on the estate and the analysis of occupational related features may also contain important information that documents the social, cultural and economic characteristics of the Mudge family and workers who also probably lived on the estate.

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Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Name of Property

Swampscott, Essex County,
MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property about 120 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 342520 4704100
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 342960 4704000
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 342940 4703620
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 342340 4703300
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire W. Dempsey, for Swampscott Historic Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 2002

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Olmsted Subdivision HD
Swampscott (Essex), MA

UTM References, continued.

5. 19 342000 4703620

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are drawn to include the lots and follow the boundaries associated with the Mudge estate and the Olmsted subdivision plan. They are shown on the attached Swampscott Assessors maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries described above are those historically associated with the subdivision. The exception is the northern bound, following the Swampscott Branch Railroad Right-of-way, which constitutes a significant visual barrier and divides the nominated area from the lots developed primarily after the period of significance.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page

Olmsted Subdivision HD
Swampscott (Essex), MA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Claire Dempsey
Date: 2002

Photos 1-5 are 8 x 10"
Photos 6-15 are 3 x 5"

1. 16, 20, 22 Elmwood Road
2. Holy Name Church, 60 Monument Avenue
3. 71, 67, 63 Walker Road
4. 16, 18, 20 Walker Road
5. Thompson House, Administration Building, 22 Monument Avenue

6. 95 Elmwood Road
7. 31 Farragut Road
8. 4 Banks Road
9. 61 Devens Road
10. 38 Outlook Road
11. Universalist Church, Public Library, 59, 55 Burrill Street
12. Sprague House, 19 Reid Terrace
13. 34, 40 Banks Road
14. 20, 24 Shaw Road
15. 21 Shaw Road

(end)

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
1-72	751	House and garage	16 Andrew Road	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
5-110	752	House	17 Andrew Road	Clipped Gable Block	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	cb
1-69	753	House	18 Andrew Road	Hip Front, tower	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
5-111	754	House and garage	19 Andrew Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
5-112	755	House and carriage house	29 Andrew Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
1-68	756	House and garage	32 Andrew Road	Gambrel Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
5-113	757	House and garage	33 Andrew Road	Hip Front	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
1-67	758	House	36 Andrew Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	cb
5-114	759	House and garage	39 Andrew Road	Gambrel Block Small	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
1-66	760	House and garage	40 Andrew Road	Wide End House	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
5-115	761	House and garage	45 Andrew Road	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
1-65	762	House and garage	46 Andrew Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-64	763	House and garage	50 Andrew Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-63	764	House	60 Andrew Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	cb
5-116	765	House and garage	65 Andrew Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
16-6		House	11 Banks Circle	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	cb
16-7		House	12 Banks Circle	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	cb
16-13		House	1 Banks Court	Bungalow	Classical	1920-1928	cb, ncb
16-14		House	3 Banks Court	Bungalow	Classical	1920-1928	cb
16-15		House and garage	5 Banks Court	Bungalow	Classical	1920-1928	2cb
16-8		House and garage	6 Banks Court	Dutch Colonial	Classical	1920-1928	2cb
16-1	767	House and garage	04 Banks Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-2	768	House and garage	08 Banks Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-37		House and garage	11 Banks Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-3	769	House and garage	12 Banks Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1907-1913	2cb
16-38	770	House	15 Banks Road	Four Square	Classical	1913-1920	cb
16-4	771	House and garage	16 Banks Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
16-39	772	House	17 Banks Road	End House 1 1/2	Classical	1913-1920	cb
16-5	773	House and garage	18 Banks Road	Picturesque Cottage	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-40	774	House	21 Banks Road	Gambrel Block Small	Classical	1913-1920	cb
16-9	775	House and garage	24 Banks Road	Dutch Colonial	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-41	776	House and garage	25 Banks Road	Wide End House	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-10	777	House and garage	26 Banks Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1920-1928	2cb
16-42	766	House and garage	29-31 Banks Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-11	778	House	30 Banks Road	Gambrel Block Large	Classical	1897-1907	cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

ASSES	MHC	NAME	ADDRESS	FORM	STYLE	DATE	status
16-43	246	House and garage	33-35 Banks Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-12	244	House and garage	34 Banks Road	Bungalow	Classical	1913-1920	2cb
16-44	779	House and garage	39 Banks Road	Wide End House	Altered	1907-1913	2cb
16-23	780	House	40 Banks Road	Four Square	Classic	1897-1907	cb
16-28	781	House	42 Banks Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
16-30	782	House and garage	48 Banks Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
16-77	783	House and garage	72 Banks Road	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	cb. ncb
16-68	784	House	75 Banks Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
16-101	785	House	76 Banks Road	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-69	786	House	79 Banks Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	cb
16-102	787	House and garage	80 Banks Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1907-1913	2cb
16-70/71	788	House and garage	83 Banks Road	Colonial	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-103	238	House and garage	84 Banks Road	Dutch Colonial	Colonial Revival	1913-1920	2cb
16-72	789	House and garage	87 Banks Road	Dutch Colonial	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-104	231	House	88 Banks Road	Gambrel Block Large	Classical	1897-1907	cb
16-105	790	House	92 Banks Road	Gambrel Block Large	Classical	1897-1907	cb
16-106	791	House and garage	94-96 Banks Road	Two Family	Classical	1913-1920	2cb
16-73	792	House and garage	95 Banks Road	Gable Block	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-107	793	House and garage	98 Banks Road	Pyramidal Block	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-74	794	House and garage	99 Banks Road	Gambrel Bent	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
16-75		House	107 Banks Road	End Gabled	modern	after 1949	ncb
16-172	795	House and garage	109 Banks Road	Wide End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1907-1913	2cb
16-100		House and garage	7 Banks Terrace	Hip Block One Story	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-89		House	11 Banks Terrace	Four Square	Craftsman	1913-1920	cb
16-85		House	12 Banks Terrace	Bungalow	Classical	1913-1920	cb
16-98		House	15 Banks Terrace	Bungalow	Classical	1913-1920	cb
16-86		House and garage	16 Banks Terrace	Gambrel Block Small	Shingle	1913-1920	2cb
16-97		House and garage	19 Banks Terrace	Bungalow	Classical	1920-1928	2cb
16-87		House and garage	20 Banks Terrace	Gambrel Block Small	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-96		House	21 Banks Terrace	Gambrel Block Small	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	cb
16-88		House and garage	22 Banks Terrace	Gambrel Block Small	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-95		House and garage	25 Banks Terrace	Tudor	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
16-89		House	30 Banks Terrace	Cape	Colonial Revival	ca. 1925	cb
16-94		House	31 Banks Terrace	Bungalow	Craftsman	Ca. 1915	cb
16-90		House	34 Banks Terrace	Ranch	modern	modern	ncb
16-93		House	35 Banks Terrace	Cape	modern	modern	ncb
16-91		House	38 Banks Terrace	Gabled Single Story	modern	modern	ncb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

ASSES	MHC	NAME	ADDRESS	FORM	STYLE	DATE	status
16-92		House	42 Banks Terrace	Bungalow	Classical	ca. 1915	cb
16-25		House	8 Brewster Terrace	Picturesque Cottage	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-24		House	10 Brewster Terrace	Picturesque Cottage	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-19		House	12 Brewster Terrace	Four Square	Altered	1907-1913	cb
16-20		House and garage	14 Brewster Terrace	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	2cb
1-94a	2	Public Library	55 Burrill Street	Gabled Block	Colonial Revival	1917; 1956	cb
1-105	7	Universalist Church	59 Burrill Street	Nave Plan	Shingle	1888-1897	cb
1-103		House	63 Burrill Street	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	cb
16-173	797	House	01 Devens Road	End House	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-97	58	West House and garage	02 Devens Road	Gambrel Block Large	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
16-76	798	House	03 Devens Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-98	799	House	14 Devens Road	Picturesque Cottage	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-99	796	House and garage	16-18 Devens Road	Two Family	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-66	1000	House and garage	17 Devens Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
4-94a		House and garage	20 Devens Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
4-100	1001	House and garage	22 Devens Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-65	1002	House and garage	23 Devens Road	Four Square	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
4-150		House	26 Devens Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-145		House	28 Devens Road	Garrison Colonial	Colonial Revival	1928-1949	ncb
16-64	1003	House and garage	31 Devens Road	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-63	1004	House	37 Devens Road	End House	Classical	1907-1913	cb
1-151		House	42 Devens Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	ncb
16-62	245	House and garage	43 Devens Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-60B		House and stone bollard	46 Devens Road	Gable Block	modern	after 1949	ncb, co
16-51	1005	House and garage	49 Devens Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1907-1913	cb
4-60A		House	50 Devens Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	ncb
16-60	241	House and garage	55 Devens Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-55B	57	House	61 Devens Road	End House	Shingle	1907-1913	cb
5-123		House and m garage	29 Ellis Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb, ncb
5-225		House and garage	32 Ellis Road	Gambrel Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
5-124		House	33 Ellis Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
5-226		House and garage	36 Ellis Road	Four Square	Altered	1897=1907	2cb
1-31		Chaisson House/storage	003-005 Elmwood Road	Two Family	Queen Anne	1920-1928	cb
1-40	1006	House	006 Elmwood Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-32		House/engine house	007 Elmwood Road	Gable Block	Altered	1897-1907	ncb
1-41	1007	House	010 Elmwood Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-42	1008	House and carriage house	012 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

ASSES	MHC	NAME	ADDRESS	FORM	STYLE	DATE	status
1-33		House and garage	013 Elmwood Road	Gable Block	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-43	1009	House and carriage house	016 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
1-34		House and garage	017 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
1-35		House	019 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Classical	1888-1897	cb
1-44	1010	House	020 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Altered	1888-1897	cb
1-36		House	021-23 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Altered	1888-1897	cb
1-45	1011	House	022 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
1-37		House	025 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
1-96		House	035 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-95		House	039 Elmwood Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-187		Post Office	041 Elmwood Road	Brick Gable Block	Colonial Revival	after 1949	ncb
1-87	1012	House	044 Elmwood Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
1-88	1013	House	052 Elmwood Road	End House	Classical	1897-1907	cb
1-89	1014	House	056 Elmwood Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	cb
4-40	51	Coulhurst Hse and m gar	094 Elmwood Road	Gable Block	Shingle	1888-1897	cb, ncb
4-52	1015	House and garage	106 Elmwood Road	Gable Block	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
2-3	1016	House	109 Elmwood Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
4-53	1017	House	114 Elmwood Road	Four Square	Classical	1888-1897	cb
2-4	11	I.O.Odd Fellows	115 Elmwood Road	Meeting Hall	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
4-54	1018	House and carriage house	120 Elmwood Road	Pyramidal Block	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	2cb
2-5	1019	House and garage	121 Elmwood Road	End Gabled Block	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
4-55	1020	House and garage	124 Elmwood Road	Hip Block	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
2-6	1021	House and garage	125 Elmwood Road	End House	Altered	1888-1897	2cb
2-7	1022	House	129 Elmwood Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	cb
2-8	1023	House	133 Elmwood Road	End Gabled Block	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-56	1024	House, car hse, and gar	134 Elmwood Road	Pyramidal Block	Queen Anne	1888-1897	3cb
2-9	1025	House and garage	137 Elmwood Road	Bent End House	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-57	1026	House and carriage house	140 Elmwood Road	Pyramidal Block	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
2-10	1027	House and garage	141 Elmwood Road	Bent End House	Tudor	1907-1913	2cb
4-58	1028	House and garage	144 Elmwood Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
2-11	1029	House	145 Elmwood Road	Pyramidal Block	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-51	1030	House	146 Elmwood Road	Bent House	Altered	1913-1920	cb
4-58A	52	Perry House and garage	148 Elmwood Road	Stucco L plan House	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
2-12	243	House	149 Elmwood Road	Bungalow	Tudor	1907-1913	cb
2-13	1031	House	153 Elmwood Road	Stucco Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
4-59	1032	House	154 Elmwood Road	End Gabled Block	Altered	1897-1907	cb
2-14	1033	House	155 Elmwood Road	Pyramidal Block	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
5-109	229	House and garage	004 Farragut Road	Irregularly Massed	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
4-1	1035	House and garage	009 Farragut Road	Hip Block	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
4-2	1036	House	015 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	altered	1888-1897	cb
5-125	1037	House	016 Farragut Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	cb
4-3	1038	House and garage	019 Farragut Road	Hip Front	Altered	1888-1897	2cb
5-126	1039	House and garage	022 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
4-4	1040	House	025 Farragut Road	End House	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
5-127	1041	House and garage	026 Farragut Road	End House	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
5-128	59	Howard House and garage	030 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	2cb
4-5	1042	House	031 Farragut Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
4-6	1043	House and garage	033 Farragut Road	Hip Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
5-129	1044	House and garage	034 Farragut Road	Hip Front	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
4-7	247	House and garage	037 Farragut Road	Three Family	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
5-130	1045	House and garage	038 Farragut Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
5-131	1046	House and garage	042 Farragut Road	End House 1 1/2, tower	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
1-8	1047	House	047 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1897-1907	cb
5-132	1048	House and garage	048 Farragut Road	Four Square	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
1-9	1049	House	053 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1897-1907	cb
5-227	1050	House	058 Farragut Road	End House 1 1/2 tower	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-10	1051	House and garage	059 Farragut Road	Gambrel Block Large	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
5-228	1052	House and carriage house	060 Farragut Road	End House 1 1/2	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
5-229	1053	House and garage	062 Farragut Road	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
5-232	1054	House	064 Farragut Road	Gambrel Block Small	Craftsman	1913-1920	cb
1-11	1055	House and garage	065 Farragut Road	Wide End house	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
1-12	1056	House and garage	071 Farragut Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
5-234	1057	House and garage	076 Farragut Road	Wide End House	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
5-235	1058	House	082 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb
5-236	1059	House and garage	086 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
16-35	1060	House	087 Farragut Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb
5-237	1061	House	090 Farragut Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
16-34	1062	House	091 Farragut Road	Wide End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
16-33	1063	House	095 Farragut Road	Wide End House	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-32	1064	House and garage	097 Farragut Road	Wide End House	Altered	1907-1913	2cb
16-31	1065	House and garage	099 Farragut Road	Wide End House	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
5-239	1066	House and garage	100 Farragut Road	Colonial	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
5-240	1034	House	102-04 Farragut Road	Two Family	Classical	1913-1920	cb
5-241	1067	House and garage	108 Farragut Road	Bungalow	Classical	1920-1928	2cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
		Potts-Miller Triangle	Grant & Farragut	triangle		1888; 1920	csi
4-13	1069	House and garage	03 Grant Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
4-14	1068	House and garage	07-09 Grant Road	Two Family	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-36	1070	House and garage	08 Grant Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
4-15	1071	House	11 Grant Road	Gambrel Block Small	Altered	1907-1913	cb
16-47	1072	House and garage	20 Grant Road	Picturesque Cottage	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
16-48	1073	House	30 Grant Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb
4-16	1074	House and garage	31-33 Grant Road	Two Family	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
4-17	1075	House	35 Grant Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb
16-49	1076	House and garage	38 Grant Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
4-18	1077	House	39 Grant Road	Gambrel Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
4-19	237	House and shop	43 Grant Road	Gambrel Block Small	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-50	1078	House and m garage	44 Grant Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1897-1907	2cb
4-20	1079	House	47 Grant Road	End House	Classical	1897-1907	cb
16-51	1080	House and garage	48 Grant Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1897-1907	2cb
19-86		House	79 Greenwood Avenue	Bent House	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
4-137		House	84 Greenwood Avenue	Two Family	Classical	1897-1907	cb
4-136		House	88 Greenwood Avenue	End Gabled	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-135		House and garage	94 Greenwood Avenue	Four Square	Craftsman	1920-1928	2cb
19-75		House and garage	95 Greenwood Avenue	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
4-134		House and garage	96 Greenwood Avenue	Bungalow	Craftsman	1920-1928	2cb
4-133		House	100 Greenwood Avenue	Colonial	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-132		House	108 Greenwood Avenue	Four Square	Classical	1913-1920	cb
19-72		House and garage	109 Greenwood Avenue	Gambrel Block Small	Altered	1907-1913	2cb
4-131		House	114 Greenwood Avenue	End Gabled	modern	after 1949	ncb
19-71		House	115 Greenwood Avenue	End Gabled	modern	after 1949	ncb
19-70		House	121 Greenwood Avenue	End Gabled	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-130		House	124 Greenwood Avenue	Gambrel Front	Classical	1907-1913	cb
19-69		House	127 Greenwood Avenue	Gambrel Block Large	Classical	1907-1913	cb
4-129		House	128 Greenwood Avenue	Gambrel Front	Classical	1907-1913	cb
4-128		House	132 Greenwood Avenue	Small Dutch Colonial	Colonial Revival	1928-1949	cb
19-85		House and garage	15 Greenwood Terrace	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
19-84		House and garage	19 Greenwood Terrace	Gambrel Front	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
19-73		House and garage	20 Greenwood Terrace	Hip Block	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
19-83		House and garage	25 Greenwood Terrace	Gable Block	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
19-82		House and garage	27 Greenwood Terrace	Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
19-77		House	28 Greenwood Terrace	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
19-81		House and carriage house	31 Greenwood Terrace	Cross Gambrel	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
19-78		House and garage	32 Greenwood Terrace	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
1-86	1081	House	08 Hardy Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1897-1907	cb
1-90		House and garage	11 Hardy Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-85	1082	House	12 Hardy Road	Wide End House	Altered	1897-1907	cb
1-91		House and garage	15 Hardy Road	Hip Block	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-84	1083	House	18 Hardy Road	End House	Altered	1897-1907	cb
1-83		House and garage	22 Hardy Road	Gambrel Block Small	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
1-92		House and garage	31 Hardy Road	Gable Block	modern	after 1949	2ncb
1-82	1084	House and garage	34 Hardy Road	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
		World War II Honor Role	Howland Park	standing slab		ca. 1970	nco
		Thomson Park	00 Monument Avenue	medial lot, circle		1888	csi
		Mudge Park	00 Monument Avenue	medial lots, long		1888	csi
		Monument Square	00 Monument Avenue	triangular lot		1888	csi
		Howland Park	00 Monument Avenue	upper lot, semi-circle		1888	cb
2-1,2		Linscott Park	09 & 17 Monument Avenue	park		1888; ca 1970	csi
1-94	01	Thomson Hse,	22 Monument Avenue	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1889	3cb
1-94		World War II Arboretum	22 Monument Avenue	town hall grounds		1888; 194	csi
1-94	1	Carriage House & Garage	22 Monument Avenue	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1889	
1-93		1st Church	40 Monument Avenue	Nave Plan, Auditorium	Colonial Revival	modern	ncb
4-42	53	Emmons Hse, pergola, & ga	49 Monument Avenue	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	2cb, st
4-43, 44	1085	House and garage	57 Monument Avenue	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	2cb
1-82	20	Holy Name Church & Recto	60 Monument Avenue	Gable Block	Tudor	1897-1907	2cb
4-45	1086	House	67 Monument Avenue	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1888-1897	cb
4-46	1087	House and carriage house	73 Monument Avenue	Stucco Gable Block	Tudor	1888-1897	2cb
4-47	54	House and garage	85 Monument Avenue	Gable Block	Colonial Revival/Shingl	1897-1907	2cb
4-48	1008	Andrew House and garage	95 Monument Avenue	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
		Civil War Monument	00 Monument Square	obelisque		1883	co
		Revolutionary War Monume	Mudge Park	boulder		1976	nco
		World War I Monument	Mudge Park	boulder		1920	co
		Korean War Monument	Mudge Park	boulder		1966	nco
		Mudge Monument	Mudge Park	tablet		1982	nco
4-29	1089	House and garage	07 Outlook Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
4-28	1090	House	11 Outlook Road	Gambrel Block Large	Classical	1897-1907	cb
4-27	1091	House and garage	15 Outlook Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
4-33	1092	House	20 Outlook Road	End House	Classical	1888-1897	cb
4-26	1093	House and garage	21 Outlook Road	Stucco Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

ASSES	MHC	NAME	ADDRESS	FORM	STYLE	DATE	status
4-25	1094	House	25 Outlook Road	Hip Front, tower	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
4-24	1095	House and garage	29 Outlook Road	End House	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
4-23	1097	House and garage	31-33 Outlook Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
4-32	1096	House and garage	32 Outlook Road	Hip Block	Classical	1888-1897	cb, ncb
4-22	242	House and garage	38 Outlook Road	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
1-38		House and garage	041 Paradise Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-39		House	047 Paradise Road	Wide End House 1 1/2	Altered	1888-1897	cb
1-53a		House and garage	049 Paradise Road	Stucco Gable Block	Altered	1888-1897	2cb
1-60		House	065 Paradise Road	Four Square	Altered	1897-1907	cb
1-61, 62		House and garage	077 Paradise Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
5-117		House and garage	095 Paradise Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
5-118		House and garage	097 Paradise Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
5-119		Humphrey House	099 Paradise Road	Saltbox	First Period	m. by 1897	cb NR
5-120		House and garage	113 Paradise Road	Wide Hip Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
5-121		House	115-117 Paradise Road	Two Family	Classical	1907-1913	cb
5-122		House	119 Paradise Road	Four Square	Shingle	1897-1907	cb
5-212		House and garage	127 Paradise Road	Four Square	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
5-213		House	131 Paradise Road	Wide End House, tower	Queen Anne	moved?	cb
5-214?		House and garage	133 Paradise Road	End House	Altered	1920-1928	2cb
5-214A?		House and garage	135-37 Paradise Road	Two Family	Altered	1920-1928	2cb
5-215		House and garage	139-41 Paradise Road	Three Decker	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
5-216		House	145 Paradise Road	Four Square	Altered	1907-1913	cb
5-217		House	149 Paradise Road	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	cb
5-218		House and garage	153 Paradise Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1913-1920	2cb
5-219		House and garage	157 Paradise Road	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	2cb
5-220		House and garage	161 Paradise Road	Two Family	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
5-221		House and garage	165 Paradise Road	Garrison Colonial	Colonial Revival	after 1949	2cb
5-222		House and garage	169 Paradise Road	Two Family	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
5-223		House and garage	173 Paradise Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
5-224		House	177 Paradise Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1913-1920	cb
5-231		House	2 Patton Terrace	Bungalow	Craftsman	1920-1928	cb
5-233		House	3 Patton Terrace	Gambrel Block Small	Craftsman	1920-1928	cb
5-230		House	4 Patton Terrace	Bungalow	Craftsman	1920-1928	cb
2-17		House	82 Redington Street	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
4-74		House	94 Redington Street	Bungalow	Altered	1920-1928	cb
4-75		House	98 Redington Street	Dutch Colonial	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	cb
4-76		House	102 Redington Street	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	cb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

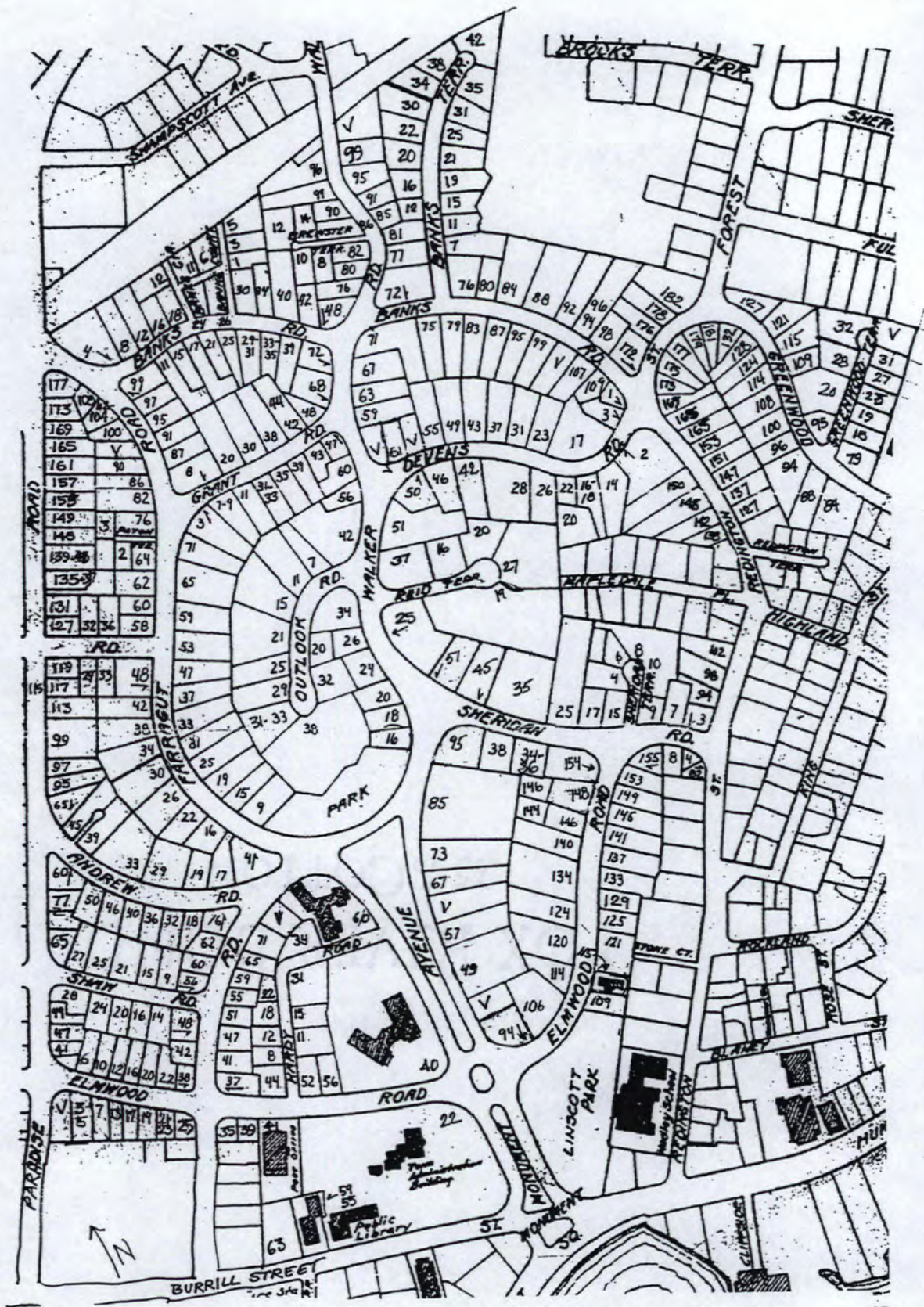
<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
4-115A		House and m garage	127 Redington Street	End House	Craftsman	1920-1928	cb, ncb
4-116		House	137 Redington Street	Four Square	Altered	1928-1949	cb
4-93		House and m garage	138 Redington Street	End House	Altered	1897-1905	cb, ncb
4-94		House	142 Redington Street	End House 1 1/2	Classical	1905-1907	cb
4-95		House and garage	146 Redington Street	Four Square	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
4-117		House	147 Redington Street	Gable Block	Altered	1928-1949	cb
4-96		House and garage	150 Redington Street	Gambrel Front	Colonial Revival	1905-1907	2cb
4-118		House and carriage house	151 Redington Street	Four Square	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-119		House and garage	153 Redington Street	Four Square	Altered	1913-1920	2cb
4-120		House and garage	163 Redington Street	Bent House	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-121		House	165 Redington Street	Gambrel Block Small	Shingle	1907-1913	cb
4-122		House	167 Redington Street	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-108		House	172 Redington Street	Ranch	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-123		House and garage	173 Redington Street	Gambrel Block Small	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
4-124		House and garage	175 Redington Street	Cross Gambrel	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-109		House and garage	176 Redington Street	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
4-125		House	177 Redington Street	Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
16-110		House and garage	178 Redington Street	End House	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
4-126		House and garage	179 Redington Street	End House	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
4-127		House and garage	181 Redington Street	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-111		House and garage	182 Redington Street	Gambrel Block Large	Shingle	1907-1913	2cb
4-147		House	16 Reid Terrace	Cape	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-61	56	Sprague House	19 Reid Terrace	Gable Block	Shingle	1888-1897	cb
4-149		House	20 Reid Terrace	Cape	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-148		Carriage House	27 Reid Terrace	Gable Block	Shingle	1888-1897	cb
1-55	1098	House and garage	09 Shaw Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
1-49	1099	House and garage	14 Shaw Road	Gambrel Block Small	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
1-56	1100	House and garage	15 Shaw Road	Gable Block	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
1-50	1101	House	16 Shaw Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	cb
1-51	1102	House and garage	20 Shaw Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
1-57	1103	House and m garage	21 Shaw Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb, ncb
1-52	1104	House and garage	24 Shaw Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
1-58	1105	House and garage	25 Shaw Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1897-1907	2cb
1-59	1106	House and garage	27 Shaw Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
1-53	1107	House and garage	28 Shaw Road	Gable Block	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
		Williams Triangle	Sheridan & Elmwood	triangle		1888; 1920	csi
		Wright Triangle	Sheridan & Walker	triangle		1888; 1920	csi

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
4-71	1108	House and garage	03 Sheridan Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb, ncb
2-16	1109	House	04 Sheridan Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
4-70	1110	House	07 Sheridan Road	Gambrel Front	Craftsman	1913-1920	cb
2-15	1111	House and garage	08 Sheridan Road	Pyramidal Block	Classical	1913-1920	2cb
4-69	1112	House and garage	09 Sheridan Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1913-1920	2cb
4-64	1113	House and garage	15 Sheridan Road	Wide End House	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
4-63	1114	House and garage	17 Sheridan Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
4-62	1115	House	25 Sheridan Road	Four Square	Classical	1897-1907	cb
4-50	1116	House and garage	34-36 Sheridan Road	Four Square	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
4-141		House	35 Sheridan Road	Ranch	modern	1928-1949	cb
4-49	1117	House and garage	38 Sheridan Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
4-142		House	45 Sheridan Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	cb
4-143		House	51 Sheridan Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	cb
4-65	1118	House and garage	4 Sheridan Terrace	Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-68	1119	House	6 Sheridan Terrace	Four Square	Altered	1907-1913	cb
4-78		House	8 Sheridan Terrace	A Frame	modern	after 1949	ncb
4-78a		House	10 Sheridan Terrace	Garrison Colonial	modern	after 1949	ncb
1-73	1120	House and garage	37 Thomas Road	Mansard Cottage	Italianate	1888-1897	2cb
1-46	1121	House	38 Thomas Road	End House 1 1/2	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-74	1122	House	41 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-47	236	House and garage	42 Thomas Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
1-75	232	House and garage	47 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
1-48	1123	House and garage	48 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
1-76	233	House and garage	51 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
1-77	1124	House and m garage	55 Thomas Road	Gambrel Front	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb, ncb
1-54	1125	House	56 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	cb
1-78	1126	House	59 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1897-1907	cb
1-70	1127	House and m garage	60 Thomas Road	End House 1 1/2	Classical	1888-1897	2cb
1-71	1128	House	62 Thomas Road	Gambrel Block Small	Craftsman	1907-1913	cb
1-79	1129	House and studio	65 Thomas Road	End House	Queen Anne	1888-1897	2cb
1-80	234	House and garage	71 Thomas Road	Wide End House	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
		World War I Honor Role	Thomson Park	flag pole		1935	co
4-34	55	Germain-Guay Hse & gar	16 Walker Road	Stone End House	Classical/Roman	1907-1913	2cb
4-35	1130	House and garage	18 Walker Road	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
4-36	1131	House and garage	20 Walker Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
4-37	1132	House	22 Walker Road	Irregularly Massed	Tudor	1897-1907	cb
4-144		House	25 Walker Road	Ranch	modern	after 1949	ncb

Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District Data Sheet

<u>ASSES</u>	<u>MHC</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>status</u>
4-38	1133	House and garage	26 Walker Road	Gambrel Block Large	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
4-39		House and garage	34 Walker Road	Gable Block	modern Tudor	after 1949	2ncb
4-146	1134	House and stone bollards	37 Walker Road	Brick Gable Block	Tudor	1920-1928	cb, 2co
4-30	1135	House and garage	42 Walker Road	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	2cb
4-30a		Carriage House (conv)	44 Walker Road	Hip Block	Colonial Revival	1920-1928	cb
4-60	1136	House and garage	51 Walker Road	Irregularly Massed	Shingle	1897-1907	2cb
4-31	230	House and garage	56 Walker Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1897-1907	2cb
16-56	1137	House and garage	59 Walker Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
4-21	1138	House and garage	60 Walker Road	End House 1 1/2	Altered	1888-1897	2cb
16-57	1139	House and garage	63 Walker Road	Four Square	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-58	1140	House	67 Walker Road	Gambrel Front	Shingle	1907-1913	cb
16-52	1141	House and garage	68 Walker Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-59	1142	House	71 Walker Road	Wide End House	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
16-54	1143	House and garage	72 Walker Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	2cb
16-77	240	House and garage	75 Walker Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1897-1907	2cb
16-29	1144	House	76 Walker Road	Gambrel Front	Altered	1907-1913	cb
16-78	1145	House and garage	77 Walker Road	End House	Queen Anne	1907-1913	2cb
16-27	1146	House	80 Walker Road	Wide End House	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-79	1147	House	81 Walker Road	End House 1 1/2	Altered	1907-1913	cb
16-26	1148	House	82 Walker Road	Wide End House	Classical	1907-1913	cb
16-80	1149	House and garage	85 Walker Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1913-1920	2cb
16-22	1150	House	86 Walker Road	Four Square	Colonial Revival	1907-1913	cb
16-21	1151	House and garage	90 Walker Road	Wide End House	Classical	1907-1913	2cb
16-81	1152	House and garage	91 Walker Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1907-1913	2cb
16-18	1153	House	94 Walker Road	Picturesque Cottage	Queen Anne	1907-1913	cb
16-82	1154	House	95 Walker Road	Bungalow	Craftsman	1913-1920	cb
16-16/17	1155	House and garage	96 Walker Road	Gambrel Front	Classical	1897-1907	2cb
16-83		House	99 Walker Road	Four Square	Classical	1920-1928	cb



Olmsted Subdivision National Register Historic District
Swampscott, MA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 5/17/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/03/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/19/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/01/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000696

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/1/2002

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



16, 20, 22 Elmwood Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 1

2/3

CND 2002



Holy Name Church
60 Monument Avenue
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott, MA

Photo 2

2/4 CWD 2002



71,67,63 Walker Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

801111 NNN 324273

Photo 3

2/6 CND 2002



16, 18, 20 Walker Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

Photo 4

2/8

CND 2002



Thomson House, Administration Building
22 Monument Avenue
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

901111 NNNJ 24276

Photo 5

211

OWD 2002



95 Elmwood Rd
Swampscott MA
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District

PIOTO 6

1/9a CWD 2001



31 Farragut Rd
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

P1010..7

1/8a CWD 2001



4 Banks Rd
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

034011111

PHOTO 8

1/6a CWD 2001



61 Devans Rd
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

0340111111

PHOTO '9

1/5a CND 2001



38 Outlook Rd
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

034011170

PHOTO 10

1/4a CND 2001



59,55 Burnell Street
Universalist Church
Public Library
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 11

2/2 CWD 2002



Sprague House
19 Reid Terrace
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 12

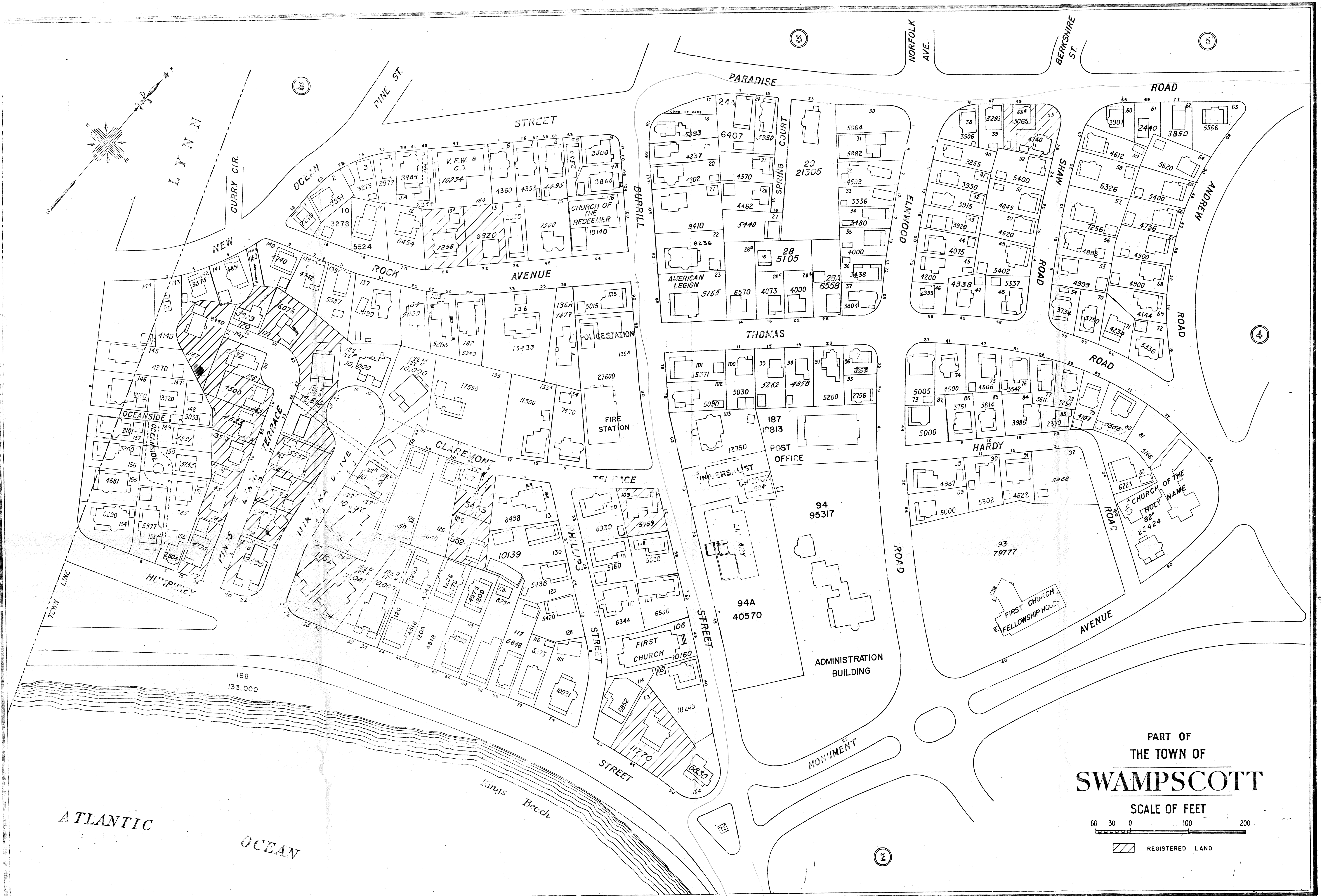
2/5 CWD 2002



34,40 Banks Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 13

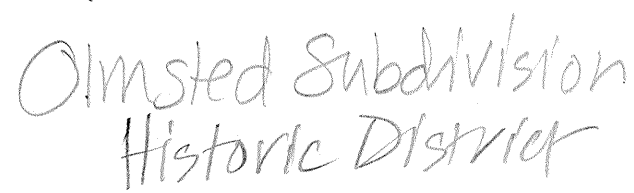
2/7 CWD 2002



OFFICIAL PLATE

Olmsted Subdivision
Historic District

PLATE 1





20,24 Shaw Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 14

2/9 CWD 2002

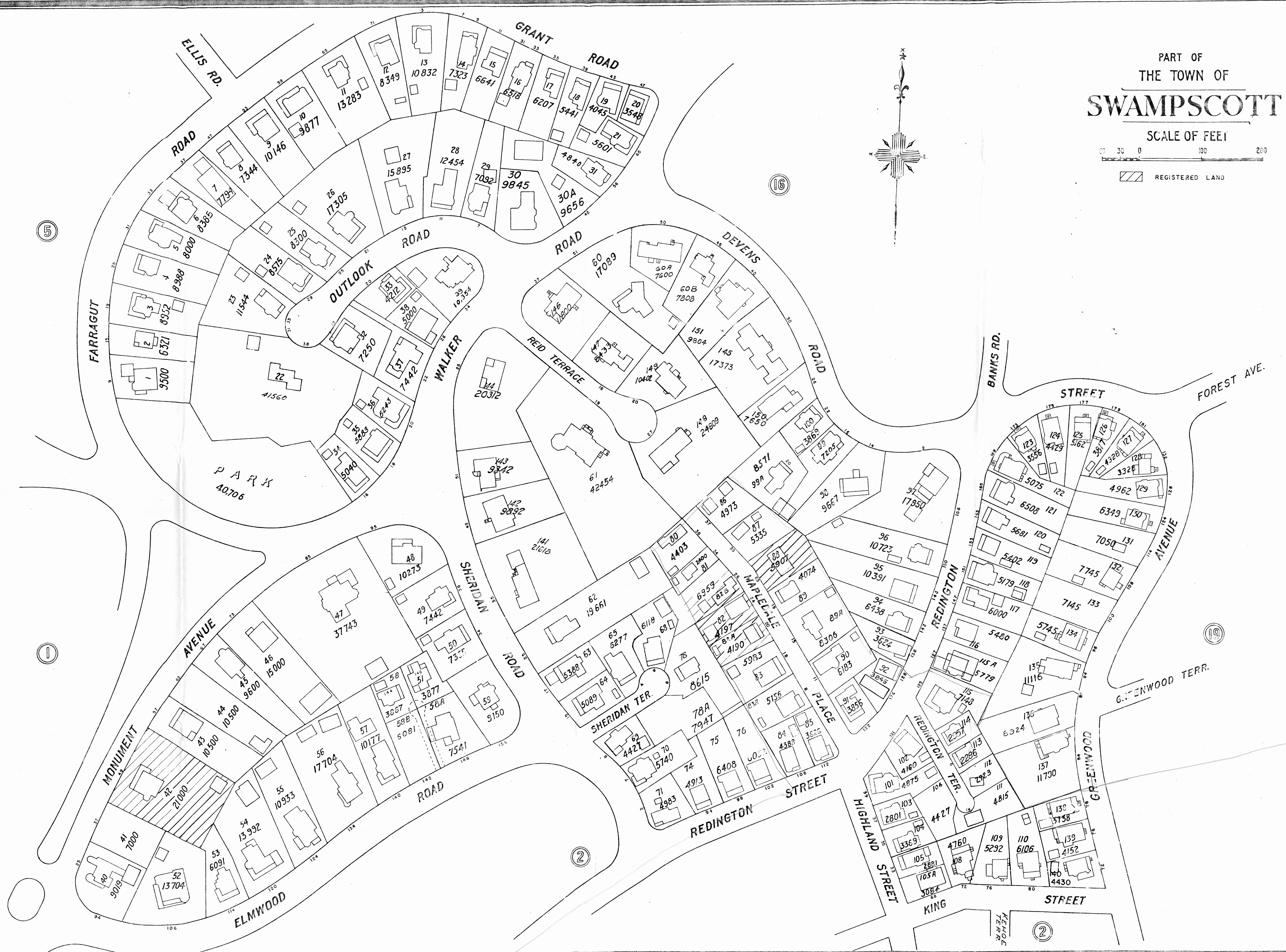
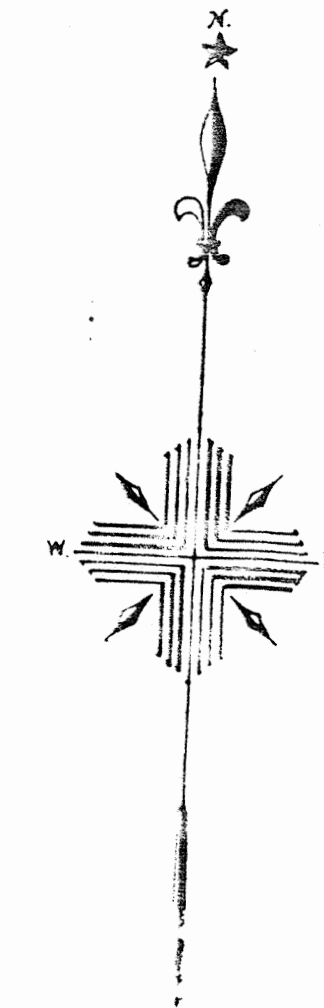


21 Shaw Road
Olmsted Subdivision Historic District
Swampscott MA

PHOTO 15

2/10 CWD 2002

PART OF
THE TOWN OF
SWAMPSCOTT
SCALE OF FEET
0 50 100 200
REGISTERED LAND

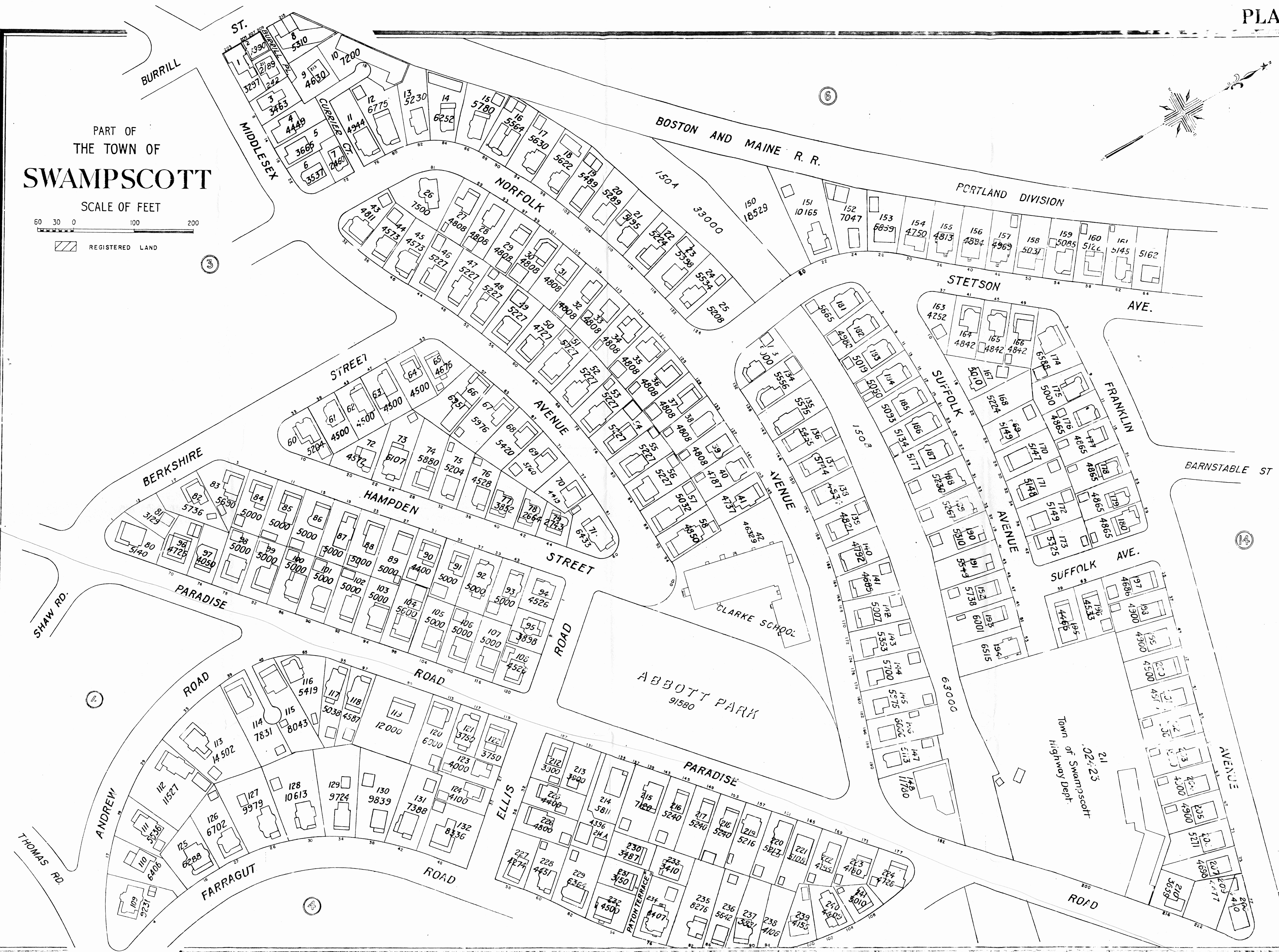
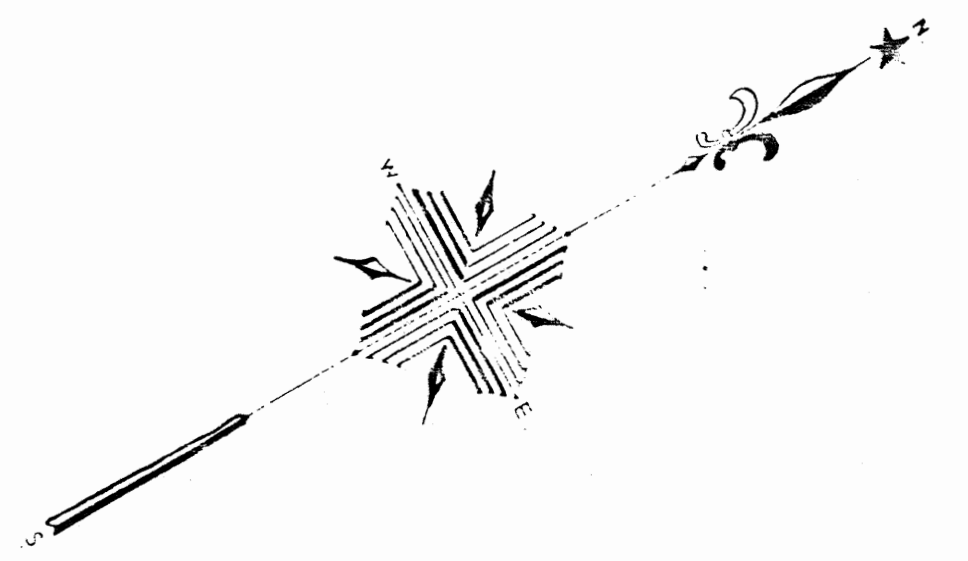


PART OF
THE TOWN OF
SWAMPSCOTT

SCALE OF FEET

60 30 0 100 200

REGISTERED LAND

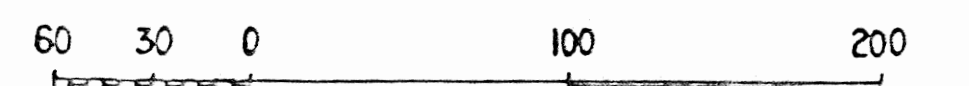




OFFICIAL PLATE

PART OF
THE TOWN OF
SWAMPSCOTT

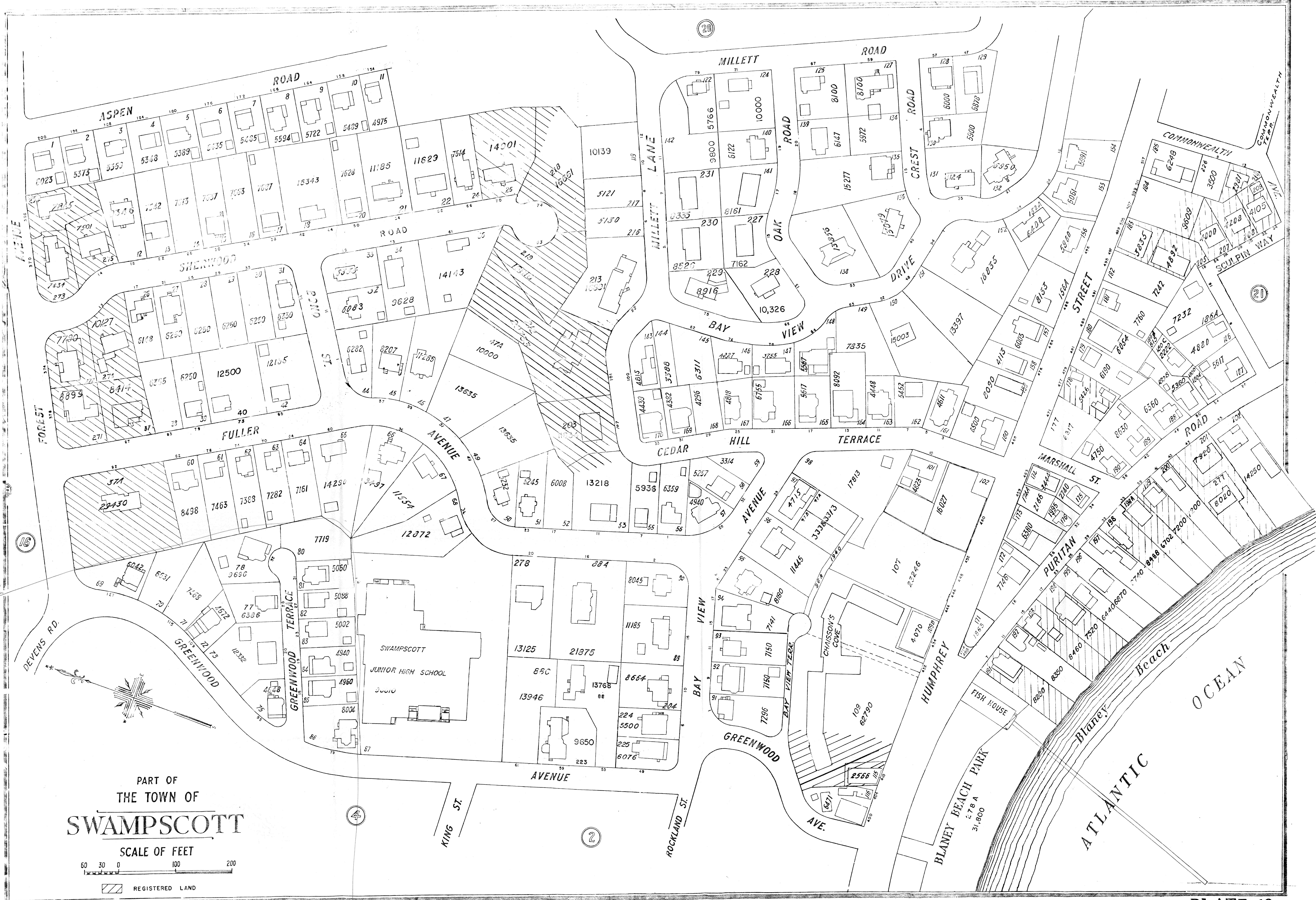
SCALE OF FEET



REGISTERED LAND

*Olmsted Subdivision
Historic District*

PLATE 16



Oldest Subdivision
Historic District

OFFICIAL PLATE

ZONE 19
E N
A. 342520 4704100
B. 342960 4704000
C. 342940 4703620
D. 342340 4703300
E. 342000 4703620

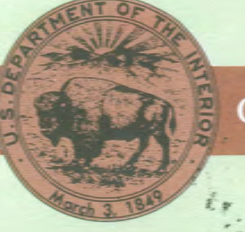


Lynn
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1978 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1979.
Boundaries revised 1998.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270, 13271 (1960), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet			1	2	3
2	3.2808			4	5	
4	6.5617			6	7	8
6	9.8425					
8	13.1234					
10	16.4042					
12	19.6850					
14	22.9659					
16	26.2467					
18	29.5275					
20	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808				1 Reading 2 Salem 3 Gloucester 4 Boston North 5 Boston South 6 Haverhill 7 Haverhill 8 Haverhill		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048				ISBN 0-607-81588-8 9 780607 815888		

Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P. O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

~~Hepdahl~~
NR PL 25
Iris Kaufman

January 23, 2002 RECEIVED

Dear Secretary Galvin,

My husband, William Kaufman, and I are owners of a home at 38 Sheridan Road in Swampscott, Massachusetts which, according to your letter of January 22, "is located within the boundaries of the proposed Olmsted Subdivision Historic District."

Because we are not able to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission which is scheduled for March 13, at which the nomination of the Olmsted Subdivision District will be discussed, I am writing to inform you that we favor and would be pleased to have our remarkable neighborhood recognized by the Historic Commission as worthy of a listing in the National Register of Historical Places.

We hope you will decide in favor of this nomination.

Sincerely,
Iris Kaufman
Will M. Kauf



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 10, 2002

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Olmsted Subdivision HD, Swampscott (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Claire Dempsey, consultant
Sylvia Belkin, Swampscott Historical Commission
Paul Levenson, Swampscott Board of Selectmen
Eugene Barden, Planning Board Chair

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
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