

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

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

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
Old Cambridge	OC I.9

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")

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Photo number 1098-24 ✓

1098-26 ✓

1099-2 ✓

1099-7 ✓

1099-30 ✓

1100-9 ✓

1110-13A ✓

1110-12A ✓

1110-15A ✓

1. Town CambridgeName of area (if any) Old CambridgeNational Register District3. General date or period c. 1750-1970

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? No, all periods representedin condition? Yes, good to excellent.in type of ownership? No, public, private, and institutional.in use? No, mixed.

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

See attached map.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

52 acres

E 19/324800/4693380 (over)
 F 19/324720/4693340
 G 19/323920/4693380

6. Recorded by Allison Crump; Harriet WhiteOrganization Cambridge Historical Com.Date 1978; 1980

UTM-Lexington, Boston North, New
 A 19/323800/4693640
 B 19/324720/4693800
 C 19/325160/4693650
 D 19/325140/4693420

NOV 4 1980

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

The Old Cambridge National Register District includes the properties on both sides of Mason and Brattle Streets and Elmwood Avenue from Cambridge Common to Fresh Pond Parkway. The District includes four structures on Garden Street formerly included in the Cambridge Common National Register District and four National Historic Landmarks: The Reginald Daly House at 23 Hawthorn Street, the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House at 105 Brattle Street, Elmwood at 33 Elmwood Avenue and the Oliver Hastings House at 101 Brattle Street.

The unifying feature of the District is the Watertown Path, an ancient way which predated the foundation of Newtowne in 1630 and which is said to have followed an earlier Indian trail. Along that portion of the Watertown Path now known as Brattle Street and Elmwood Avenue, prominent Loyalists acquired extensive properties and built fine mansions in the middle years of the eighteenth century, so that the street was nicknamed "Tory Row." At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1774, the Tories fled to Boston and their houses were used by the Continental Army for hospitals and barracks with General Washington quartered at the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House. During the Siege of Boston (1775-1776), the Continental Army camped on Cambridge Common and occupied Christ Church and the Harvard buildings which are now included in the Old Harvard Yard National Register District.

From the time of the American Revolution to the present day, the old houses and many new ones along Mason and Brattle Streets and Elmwood Avenue have been occupied by nationally famous figures - Vice President Elbridge Gerry and James Russell Lowell at Elmwood, Andrew Craigie and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at 105 Brattle Street as well as President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, John Bartlett of Bartlett's Quotations, Joseph Worcester, author of Worcester's Dictionary, architect Henry Van Brunt, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Governor William Russell, lawyer Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Judge Robert Walcott, ornithologist William Brewster, historian John Fiske, and numerous Harvard professors and other distinguished New Englanders.

During the late nineteenth century, the Episcopal Theological School and Radcliffe College were established along Mason and Brattle Streets. The early buildings of the Theological School were designed by the firm of Ware & Van Brunt, architects of

[Continued]

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

* - See also Survey of Architectural History of Cambridge series, Report Four: old Cambridge, pp. 55 ff.
P.W.A. 3/15/82

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Memorial Hall, and are highly distinguished examples of nineteenth century architecture. Although the origins of the plan of Radcliffe Yard are not known, the organizing elements of the quadrangle were Fay House (1807), the first building owned by Radcliffe, altered by A. W. Longfellow in 1890-92; the Gymnasium (1898), by McKim, Mead & White; Agassiz House (1904), by A. W. Longfellow; and Schlesinger Library (1907), by Winslow & Bigelow, all buildings in the Georgian Revival style. Fay House, was included in the Cambridge Common National Register District in 1973.

Before the beginning of the twentieth century most of the frontage along Mason and Brattle Streets had been developed with large houses, usually set well back from the winding road. Since that time, there has been further lot division and additional house construction in many architectural styles, but usually of high quality so that these houses fit in unobtrusively into the streetscape. Among the major architects of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries whose work is represented here are Henry Greenough, H. H. Richardson, Henry Van Brunt, William R. Emerson, Ralph Adams Cram, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, John Worthington Ames, Arthur Little, Charles Follen McKim, Langford Warren, Lois Lilly Howe, Hugh Stubbins and J. A. Hasty.

The twentieth century saw the first and only apartment house in the area displace an old dwelling at 83 Brattle Street to 8 Willard Street. Other non-residential buildings of this century have included three churches, the Mormon Church, Quaker Meeting house on Longfellow Park and the Armenian Church at Brattle and Sparks Streets.

The District is also significant for the quality of the environment that has been created along the length of Brattle and Mason Streets. Each of the houses possesses a distinctly individual character expressed by varied siting, attractive fences and walls and handsome trees. Despite a variety of styles, the visual continuity of the streetscape is maintained by the rhythm of masses and open space. This area meets criteria A, B and C.

Significant Buildings

1. Radcliffe Gymnasium (1898): This Colonial Revival building designed by McKim, Mead and White faces the interior quadrangle of Radcliffe Yard. A simple rectangular plan building of red brick with white trim, it has brick quoins and a rusticated lower story. The gabled central entrance pavilion has a porch with Doric columns beneath an overscale demi-lune window. The building is crowned by a central, open octagonal cupola with a copper dome and finial.
2. Agassiz House (1904): This building was designed by A. W. Longfellow, Jr. as a student center. This red brick Colonial Revival structure is trimmed in limestone. The monumental portico has columns with Scamozzi capitals. The full-length first and second story windows have splayed keystone lintels. The truncated hip roof terminates in a modillion cornice.

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- Picture survey Vol. 4 p. 200*
3. Schlesinger Library/Radcliffe Institute (1907): The Old Radcliffe Library was designed by Winslow and Bigelow in the Colonial Revival style. This three-story red brick building has a rusticated lower story. Wide belt bands separate the first and second stories and wide brick pilasters divide the facade into seven bays. The central entrance pavilion terminates in an elliptical gable. This building houses a research center which is concerned with the roles of women in American life.
 4. 9 Phillips Place (c. 1855; remodelled in 1900): 9 Phillips Place is listed in the 1894 atlas as the Cambridge Hospital. The greatly altered T-plan structure has a hip roof with a cornice supported by brackets of unusual profile. Identical brackets trim the cornice of the one-story polygonal bay. The central entrance pavilion has a door with transom and side lights.
 5. 6-12 Mason Street (c. 1860): This group of four Greek Revival red brick rowhouses are unified by a simple brick cornice linking the facades. The mansard roof, bay windows, double doors, dormers and porches are all later additions. This block has a more modern quality than other houses in the district.
 6. 4 Mason Street (1847): This building was attached to 85 Brattle Street until 1894 when it was moved to its present location. It is an extremely simple, 1 1/2-story Greek Revival cottage. The gable end faces on the street and contains a single window and door with simple molding on the first story and a window in the gable.
 7. 85 Brattle Street (1847): Known as the Norton House, after builder Michael Norton, this Gothic cottage of 1847 is very similar to a plate by Henry Austin in Hill's pattern book of that year, The Builder's Guide. The central projecting bay on the Brattle Street facade contains a window in the first story supporting a balcony railing of cut-out patterns. The gable of this bay has a trefoil window. There are bracketed wall dormers on either side of the central gable. On the first story is a projecting entrance vestibule offset to the right. The horizontal siding is scored and laid flush to simulate masonry. The Norton house occupies a prominent site and is one of the finest examples of American Gothic architecture in Cambridge.
 8. 83 Brattle Street (1908): The "Wadsworth Chambers" apartment building was built in 1908 by Newhall & Blevins. Of brick, with limestone trim, it features a Tudor entrance set back in the corner of the L-plan, and is framed by polygonal bays reaching the height of the full seven stories. The chimneys form projecting panels on the facade; floors are articulated by thin raised belt courses. The windows on the Brattle Street facade and in the bays are grouped in twos and threes.

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9. John Chamberlin House (1821), 77 Brattle Street and
 10. John Warland House (1838), 69 Brattle Street: This pair of early houses in Radcliffe Yard have both been converted into college offices, but recall the early suburban character of the street. The deep side yards by which they are entered are splendid transitional spaces between the seclusion of the quadrangle and Brattle Street. An unusual feature of 77 Brattle Street is the fascia between the heavy Georgian cornice and the window heads. The entrance is flanked by robust pilasters and has a circular leaded fan light. 69 Brattle Street is a typical side hall Greek Revival house placed with its flank to the street. A full-width Doric porch spans the 3/3/3 full-length facade windows.
11. James Greenleaf House (1859), 76 Brattle Street: Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and her husband James Greenleaf, a cotton merchant and warden of Christ Church, built this mansard residence in 1859 on the large family lot, moving the original Greenleaf house off the lot to Ash Street. Their brick house was stuccoed and scored to resemble stone, with porches and balconies incised with quatrefoil pattern. In 1905, Radcliffe College purchased the property and later removed the stucco and simplified the porches. This remodeling, which did not disturb the major design features, made the house more visually compatible with the brick Neo-Georgian structures of Radcliffe Yard.
- The Greenleaf House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship as well as important associations with Radcliffe College, serving as the president's residence for most of this century. It meets criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of the mansard style. These include its mansard roof with segmentally arched dormers, deep bracketed cornice, bracketed entry porch, corner quoins and symmetrical design. It is singled out by the Survey of Architectural History of Cambridge series, Report Four: Old Cambridge as one of the finest mansard houses in this part of the City.
12. 79-81 Brattle Street [Radcliffe Alumnae House] (1836): A two-story clapboard house on the corner of Brattle and James Streets, the current Radcliffe Alumnae House was built in 1836. The gable end with a very attractively done

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entrance bay faces James Street. The large rearwing and two-story bay facing James Street are probably later additions. An enclosed late Greek Revival entrance porch with fluted Doric columns supports a second story bay.

- Picture
13. 99 Brattle Street (Episcopal Divinity School): The Episcopal Divinity School buildings fill a large quadrangle site at the corner of Brattle and Mason Streets. All the E.D.S. buildings facing the quadrangle are the work of the distinguished American architecture firm of Ware & Van Brunt. They include St. John's Chapel, Reed Hall, Lawrence Hall, Burnham Hall, Wright Hall, Sherrill Hall and Washburn Hall.
- Picture
Survey Vol. 4
p. 112
14. 90 Brattle Street (Stoughton House, 1882): One of the best known of Henry Hobson Richardson's domestic buildings, the Stoughton House exemplifies early residential Shingle Style. The L-plan contains a round, turreted bay in the corner, which emphasizes the asymmetrical massing. Shingles completely cover this long, low house. The entrance is deeply recessed under an overhanging balcony; the sidelights and balcony windows share the same flattened arch design. Windows with a Queen Anne 12/1 configuration are grouped in the round bay and gable end. Built in 1882, the house was commissioned by Mrs. Edwin Stoughton, whose son, the historian John Fiske, had the house expanded by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge in 1900.
15. 94 Brattle Street (c. 1637, 1746): Much altered by its owners, the Vassall family, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this Georgian house dates substantially from 1746. Some evidence indicates that a portion of the framing may survive from a house built by Roger Bancroft in 1637. In the eighteenth century its large square form was covered in roughcast, which was removed around 1825. The steep hip roof and cornice recall its original Georgian appearance.
16. 11 Hawthorn Street (1813): Moved to this location in 1926, this simple Federal house of 1813 originally stood at the corner of Brattle and Church Streets. Its modest, five-bay facade and shallow hip roof form are highlighted by the pilastered door surround and elliptical fanlight. This was the home of Jacob H. Bates.
17. 23 Hawthorn Street (Reginald Daly House, N.H.L., c. 1885): This house was built in the Queen Anne style with the characteristic irregular massing and asymmetrical arrangement of dormers, bays and windows. The shingling forms decorative patterns on the second story, which overhangs the clapboarded first story. The entrance porch is offset to the right, and carries a solid curvilinear screen supported by brackets. The windows have typical Queen Anne divided upper sash with double panes in the lower sash.

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18. 49 Hawthorn Street (1900): Lois Lilley Howe designed this Federal Revival house in 1900. It has five bays with a hipped roof, and a tripartite window with applied pediment above the balustraded entrance porch.
19. 175 Mt. Auburn Street (c. 1890s): This Queen Anne/Colonial house built during the 1890s has a steep gambrel roof which incorporates the second story. An octagonal dormer rests on the roof of the octagonal front porch. The house adjoins Longfellow Park.
20. The Oliver Hastings House, 101 Brattle Street (1845): This elegant Greek Revival mansion of 1845 is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
21. Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, 105 Brattle Street (1750): A National Historic landmark, this Tory Row mansion was built in 1750 by John Vassall, and was the home of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. ature, also
men, Vol. 4
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22. Longfellow Park: Created in 1883 to maintain the vista from the Longfellow House to the Charles River, landscape architect Charles Eliot's park plan is comprised of two distinct sections. The upper park is a formal lawn surrounded by houses, while the lower park has the private secluded feeling of a garden and contains a marble monument to the poet by the sculptor Daniel Chester French.
23. 6 Longfellow Park (1901): A two-story gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house designed by Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr., in 1901. The five-bay facade frames an elaborate central pedimented door surround, echoed on the second story by triple segmental window suggestive of a Palladian motif. A bay window and terrace open to the garden.
24. 5 Longfellow Park (Friends Meetinghouse and Center, 1914, 1937): This Georgian Revival house of red brick was designed in 1914 by A.W. Longfellow, Jr. The new meetinghouse is tied to the older building by a colonnade. The buildings maintain the domestic scale of the Park.
25. 8 Willard Street (1765): This modest Georgian house of 1765 was moved from 83 Brattle Street in 1908. Additions were made in 1908, 1912, and 1916 by Lois Lilly Howe. The original five-bay facade now faces the garden; the Willard Street Court facade is entirely twentieth century fabric, including its finely detailed Georgian Revival entrance. The small-paned windows have projecting frames, and the window heads almost touch the eaves. The house has a massive central chimney.
26. 113 Brattle Street (1887): A design by Andrews and Rantoul, this

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house combines classical symmetry with the Queen Anne interest in variety of texture and form. The two-story hip roofed form is enlivened by gabled pavilions flanking the center entrance, dormers and a two-story ell offset to the right. The clapboard first story creates a base for the shingled upper stories.

27. 115 Brattle Street (1887): Longfellow & Harlow's gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house is carefully balanced. The elliptical portico forms the terrace for a balcony above. The portico has fluted Corinthian columns and an elaborate frieze with garlands and shells. The balcony has spiral balusters and fluted Ionic columns. A porch on the left is balanced by the porte cochere on the right. The entrance has an elliptical fanlight with tracery and wide side lights with tracery in a repeating oval pattern.
28. 121 Brattle Street (1843-44): This imposing house, built for Joseph Worcester, does not easily fit into one stylistic category. The broad pilasters and gable end suggest the Greek Revival, although the projecting eaves are incongruous. A pair of cross gables rest on the roof of the Doric porch. The side entrance porch on the left is counterbalanced by a second porch extending the full length of the right side.
29. 127 Brattle Street (1970): Hill, Miller, Friedlander and Hollander, Inc. designed this modern house in 1970 on land once belonging to the Ross Estate. Basically triangular in plan, it creates an interplay of projecting roofs and solids and voids.
This house has been cited as an example of the fine quality of modern architecture which is possible under Historic District legislation.
30. 24 Craigie Street (1869): Built in 1869 by James Richards, 24-26 Craigie is a classic example of the academic French Mansard style. It occupies a prominent site at the intersection of Brattle and Craigie Streets and is visible from three sides. The principal south facade is divided into three bays, the central of which is an entrance porch.
The slate Mansard roof has flared eaves and contains alternating triangular and segmental dormers. This alternating pattern is repeated in the first story windows of the west facade. The second story 2/2 windows have bracketed sills and shouldered architraves. The north facade has a recessed central pavilion and an entrance porch similar to that on the south facade.
31. 25 Craigie Street (1856-57): This house was built in 1856-57. No architect is known, but the builder was K.W. Baker of Winchester. The formal three-bay facade contains a central gabled pavilion with an oculus window in the gable. A balustraded terrace wraps around the front and sides of the house. The Georgian Revival entrance

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with elaborate fanlight and sidelights is set within a classical entrance porch. Both the entrance and porch were added c. 1910.

32. 27 Craigie Street (1854): This house was designed in the Italianate style by the well-known Cambridge architect, Henry Greenough. The flush horizontal siding is scored to resemble ashlar masonry. The symmetrically organized facade bears a three story central pavilion crowned by a deeply overhanging cornice mounted on modillion blocks. The pavilion attic cornice has more delicate carved modillions. At the first story, a porch with circular tracery continues across the porch and downstairs to either side. First story pavilion windows are paired within panelled frames, while the third story windows of the pavilion are round-headed.
- Greenough built the house for Professor Arnold Guyot. Professor Eben Morton Horsford, a noted chemist and Norsophile, lived in the house for a long time after Guyot. Like its neighbor, 27 Craigie is visible from Brattle and is an important focal point at this corner.
33. 126 Brattle Street (1890): This Tudor Revival house by Cram & Wentworth is covered with dark shingles and a half-timbered gable. Gabled bays flank the central entrance with its Queen Anne console. There are banks of three and five leaded casement windows and a large small-paned wood-muntined stair window. Clustered chimney pots top the two brick chimneys.
34. 134-136 Brattle Street (1857): This Italianate double house is arranged symmetrically around a projecting gabled entrance bay containing two round-headed windows. Its projecting cornice surmounts a wide entablature with corner returns. The entrance at the first story has a projecting hood supported by large brackets over the double door, and the stoops are framed by solid curcilinear railings with square, paneled newels. The first story bay windows flanking the entrance bay have concave roofs. The side wings, two stories on the right and one story on the left, are later additions. This style is not represented elsewhere in the District.
35. 143 Brattle Street (1959-60): The Holy Trinity Armenian Apostolic Church was designed in 1959-60 by John Bilzerian. The brick and limestone building is a modified Armenian-Turkish Georgian design. This is chiefly seen in the deep set arched entrance and high twelve-sided cupola.
36. 142 Brattle Street (1915): This Georgian Revival house was designed in 1915 by John Worthington Ames. The symmetrical facade is topped by a gambrel roof containing three dormers. The central entrance door with its fanlight and sidelights sits within a square porch supported by thin Doric columns and surmounted by a balustrade. The considerable setback creates a park-like setting.

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37. 146 Brattle Street (1939): William M. Duguid's Georgian Revival house of 1939 evokes the form of the seventeenth century Lee-Nichols House at 169 Brattle. Its elements include the enclosed central porch, with pilasters and pediment, 12/8 windows, central chimney, low balustraded roof and corner quoins. The house is shielded from the street by two large copper beech trees.
38. 149 Brattle Street (1761, 1869, 1886): The second floor is all that remains of Tory Richard Lechmere's 1761 mansion. The house was raised and a new first floor added in 1869. The original top story was removed when the house was moved here from 145 Brattle Street in 1886. The main architectural features (portico with paired columns, hip roof, and bay windows at either side) date from the nineteenth century remodelling.
39. 153 Brattle Street (1803): Built for Thomas Lee, this conservative five-bay house has a truncated hip roof with a balustraded deck. Gabled dormers flank a segmental dormer. The pedimented projecting entrance has a double door, fluted pilasters and a shouldered architrave. A wooden fence at the street has one and one-half inch round vertical pickets. The balusters of the terrace balustrade are hefty and appear to be of a later date than the house.
40. 155 Brattle Street (1889): This two-story shingle-clad house of 1889 by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow strongly reflects its medieval prototypes. Its steeply pitched roof, angularity, second story overhang and small-paned casement windows all contribute to its medieval character.
41. 152 Brattle Street (1887): This Shingle Style house of 1887 by Cabot & Chandler is clapboarded on the first story and shingled on the second. Shingle wrap around the curved surfaces. A row of dogtooth shingles delineates each floor level on the exterior. The recessed entrance porch faces Hubbard and a second porch projects into the garden. Situated with the gable end to Brattle Street the house enjoys a generous setback.
42. 154 Brattle Street (1860s): A fine example of the Mansard style, this house exemplifies the large comfortable houses built in the 1860s. The boxlike mass of the house is symmetrically organized. There is a glassed-in entrance porch of Doric pilasters supporting a paneled entablature. Two bracketed bay windows flank the entrance. The three second-story windows have segmental lintels, as do the dormers set in the flaring Mansard roof of imbricated slate.
43. 159 Brattle Street (1680s, c. 1760): The Lee-Nichols House was built in the 1680s and remodelled to its present severe, three-story form c. 1760 by Judge Joseph Lee. Its massive, six-flue central chimney,

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low-studded rooms and roughcast end wall give evidence of its early beginnings.

The low-pitched roof is screened by a parapet of balusters alternating with panels. The projecting entrance vestibule has paired pilasters and an unusually wide, nine panel door. The window frames project boldly from the facade with heavy cornices and molded sills. There are wooden quoins at the corners and the west elevation is plastered and painted.

44. 165 Brattle Street: (1873): Built for John Bartlett, this Mansard roofed house has some linear Stick Style detailing. The entrance porch and bay windows are later Colonial Revival additions. An accompanying carriage house is contemporary with and shares the architectural detailing of the main house.
45. 167 Brattle Street (1883): Architect Henry Van Brunt's own house of 1883 is an early example of the Queen Anne style with picturesque massing, a variety of surface materials (shingles in various patterns, half-timbered gables), turned posts and divided upper sash windows.
46. 175 Brattle Street (c. 1764): One of the best preserved of the Tory Row mansions, the Ruggles-Fayerweather house was built around 1764, and is a typical five-bay Georgian house. Three stories tall, it is capped by a shallow hip roof, and twin chimneys, and features a pedimented central doorway.
47. 177 Brattle Street (1915): Set back from the street at the end of a driveway, this small L-shaped house was built as a squash court and garage for the neighboring Fayerweather house in 1915 by Coolidge and Carlson.
48. 160 Brattle Street (1884): This Queen Anne house was designed by Peabody & Stearns, and although its form remains unaltered, the removal of most of the original detailing and the color scheme has changed its character. The house consists of two perpendicular gambrel roofed sections, one with a gambrel roofed side ell. The entrance door is set within a broad elliptical arched entrance porch. Numerous roof and wall dormers of various sizes are asymmetrically arranged on the facade.
49. 170 Brattle Street (1852): Oliver Hastings built this late Greek Revival house in 1852. Wide corner pilasters, the bold cornice and hipped roof with monitor window recall Hastings' own house at 101 Brattle Street. The main structure has siding of horizontal flush boarding, while the right wing has clapboards. Full length windows flank the center entrance with its later small Doric porch. This house sits on a prominent corner, where it was moved in 1965 from 2 Phillips Place and restored.

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50. 8 Elmwood Avenue (1893): Designed by Peabody and Stearns in 1893, this Queen Anne/Shingle Style house is located on the corner of Traill Street and Elmwood. The Traill Street facade has a circular bay, and an entrance porch set at an angle on the right corner. A two-tier porch with flat arches and shingled posts is offset to the right; a hipped roof bay is offset to the left. The second story overhang has patterned shingles. The roof dormer has a steeply pitched roof.
51. 20 Elmwood Avenue (1892): Designed by John Hasty, this clapboard house has a very steep gambrel roof. The square entrance porch contains thin Doric columns; in the third story above it, the gambrel roofed gable contains a Colonial Revival Palladian window.
52. 30 Elmwood Avenue (c. 1767): The Daniel Watson House, formerly 5 Russell Street, was built c. 1767 and was moved to its current site in 1965. It is one of the few surviving pre-Revolutionary farmhouses in Cambridge. The gambrel-roofed, five-bay clapboard house has a central entrance. The pedimented door frame with pilasters was probably added later in the 1790s. The house is one room deep with two rear wings. This dwelling provides a dramatic contrast to its grand neighbor at 33 Elmwood.
- Picture 53. 33 Elmwood Avenue - "Elmwood" (1767): A National Historic Landmark, this 1767 Georgian mansion was built by Loyalist Thomas Oliver, and was later the home of both Elbridge Gerry and James Russell Lowell.
54. 182 Brattle Street (1895): A major feature of this Queen Anne/Shingle Style house, designed by W.R. Emerson, is the two-tier shingled porch with elliptical arched openings. One corner of the house is canted and contains two large 1/1 windows. The second story facade contains a large tri-partite window. The same window configuration appears above the entrance. The large hip roof has projecting eaves and show rafters, and caps the blocky form of the house.
55. 202 Brattle Street (1903): Allen W. Jackson designed this stucco house for his own use in 1903. In the Neo-Tudor style, it has a picturesque roof line, two gabled bays on each end, and an overhanging second story. The gables and central bay contain banks of small leaded windows. This is an early example of an attached garage. The garage is linked to the left side of the house, and contains a half-timbered gable and bay window. This is the last house in the District on the south side of Brattle Street.
56. Lowell Park: This remaining fragment of the Oliver-Gerry-Lowell Estate links Elmwood to Brattle Street and Fresh Pond Parkway, and increases the spaciousness of the site.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Page 12

Community: Old Cambridge	Form No: OC I.9
Property Name: Old Camb. N.R.D.	

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

57. 195 Brattle Street (1896): A Queen Anne style house, 195 Brattle was designed by H. Langford Warren. The first story is of stucco, the second is shingled. Medieval features include recessed entrance, the leaded glass windows flanking the door, the second story overhang and the tall pilastered chimneys. Casement windows appear throughout in groups of three and four. The asymmetrical roof line terminates in gable ends of different sizes.
58. 199 Brattle Street (1966): This house was designed in 1966 by Hugh Stubbins for his own use. This modern design is set with the gable end facing Brattle Street. A wooden fence along Brattle, which matches the vertical siding of the house, and a brick wall shield the house almost entirely from view. The ridge roof, wood siding and dormer window make this house compatible with its surroundings.
59. 17 Fresh Pond Parkway (1838-1839, 1916, 1927): This Georgian Revival house was altered for President Eliot of Harvard in 1916 and again in 1927. It was originally a house of the Wyeth family, built in 1838-1839. The house has very large full-storied wings to the left and right. This creates a long extended facade of eight bays. The entrance pavilion consists of a segmental pediment with fluted Doric pilasters around a transom with bull's eye lights. The elegant Jeffersonian serpentine wall of brick surrounding the corner site marks the end of the District.
60. Winthrop Hall, Episcopal Theological School, St. John's Road (1892), Longfellow, Alden-Harlow, architects: This puddingstone dormitory follows the medieval inspiration established by architects Ware and Van Brunt in the original Episcopal Theological School buildings rather than the Georgian Revival idiom subsequently favored by Longfellow in his work at Harvard and Radcliffe. The rock-faced sandstone trim and gable dormers enhance the medieval feeling of the building.

The Old Cambridge National Register District includes Brattle Street between Fresh Pond Parkway and Garden Street plus portions of Phillips Place, James Street, Craigie Street, Elmwood Avenue and Longfellow Park (see Cambridge Community Development P.D. Quad Maps 8, 9, 12, and 13A). Boundaries were chosen to include the original route to Watertown and properties appropriate to its development.

-END-

NOV 14 1980

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

7
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Cambridge	Form No: OC I 9
Property Name: Old Cambridge National Register District	

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

Boundary Justification/Intrusions

The boundaries of the Old Cambridge National Register District were drawn to encompass the route of the 17th century Watertown Path west of Harvard Square along Mason Street, Brattle Street and Elmwood Avenue. As has already been described, this route has been developed through the present day with fine residences which define its primary character. Additionally, its eastern end near Harvard Square was developed with outstanding institutional buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by the Episcopal Divinity School and Radcliffe College.

Thus, the district includes only a handful of structures which would be defined as non-contributing. These are the Mormon Church on Longfellow Park, the Armenian Church at Brattle and Sparks Streets, the Chronkite Center of Radcliffe College, and the two large modern structures of the Episcopal Divinity School at Mason Street and Philips Place. All of the residential properties, regardless of date, are considered to contribute to the significance of the district.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB NO. 1024-0018

EXP. 12/31/84

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 3 of 17

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- ✓ 21. Harvard Houses Historic District
owner objection withdrawn Substantive Review Keeper Patrick Andrews 9/12/86
Attest John L. Savage 9/12/86
- ✓ 22. Harvard Square Historic District Substantive Review Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest 4.13.82
- ✓ 23. Old Harvard Yard Historic District (Boundary increase) Substantive Review Keeper 1/2/82
see #193 DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest 1/2/82
- ✓ 24. Old Cambridge Historic District Substantive Review Keeper Robert A. Dryden 6/30/82
Attest 6/30/82
- ✓ 25. Winthrop Square Historic District Substantive Review Keeper 1/2/82
Attest 1/2/82
- ✓ 26. Hubbard Park Historic District Substantive Review Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest 4.13.82
- ✓ 27. Fresh Pond Historic District Substantive Review Keeper Reject 4.13.82
Attest 4.13.82
28. American Net and Twine Company Factory Entered in the National Register ✓ Keeper Delores Byers 4/1/82
Attest 4.13.82
29. Athenaeum Press Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest 4.13.82
30. Barnes, James B., House Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William A. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest 4.13.82



1098-24

Cambridge MA, Ma.
Old Cambridge H.D.

NOV 14 1980

OLD Cambr.

9050

85 Brattle

1098-24



1098-26

Cambridge

Old Cambridge H.D.

NOV 14 1980

9050

OLD CAMB.

94 Brattle

1098-26



1099-2

Cambridge MA, Ma
Old Cambridge H.D.

NOV 14 1980

074C

OLD CAMPS.

105 Brattle

1099-2



1099-7

Cambridge M.R. Ma
Old Cambridge W.D.

NOV 14 1980

0740

121 Brattle

1099-7



1100-9

Cambridge MRA, Ma

Old Cambridge H.D.

OLD CAMB. C

33 Elmwood

1100-9



1099-30

Cambridge MRA, MA

NOV 14 1980

OLD CAMPS. C

159 Brattle

1099-30



1110-12A

043C

NOV 14 1980

Cambridge MA, Ma
Old Cambridge H. D.

Winthrop Hall
1110-12A



1110-13A

043C

Cambridge MRA, Ma
Old Cambridge H.D.

OLD CAMB.

Episcopal Theological School

NOV 14 1980

1110-13A



1110-15A

Cambridge MA, Ma
Old Cambridge N.D.

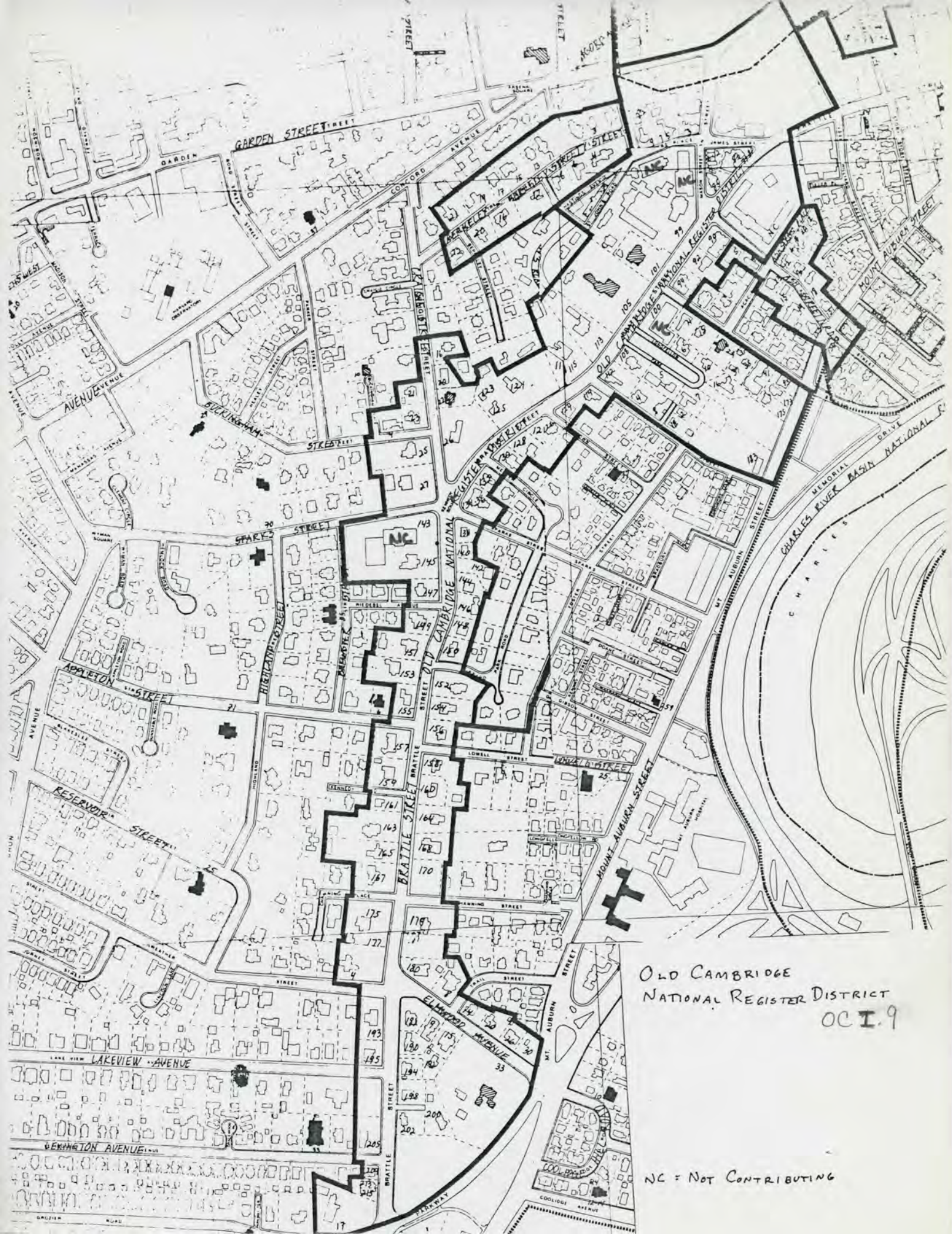
OLD CAMP.

043C

Episcopal Theological School

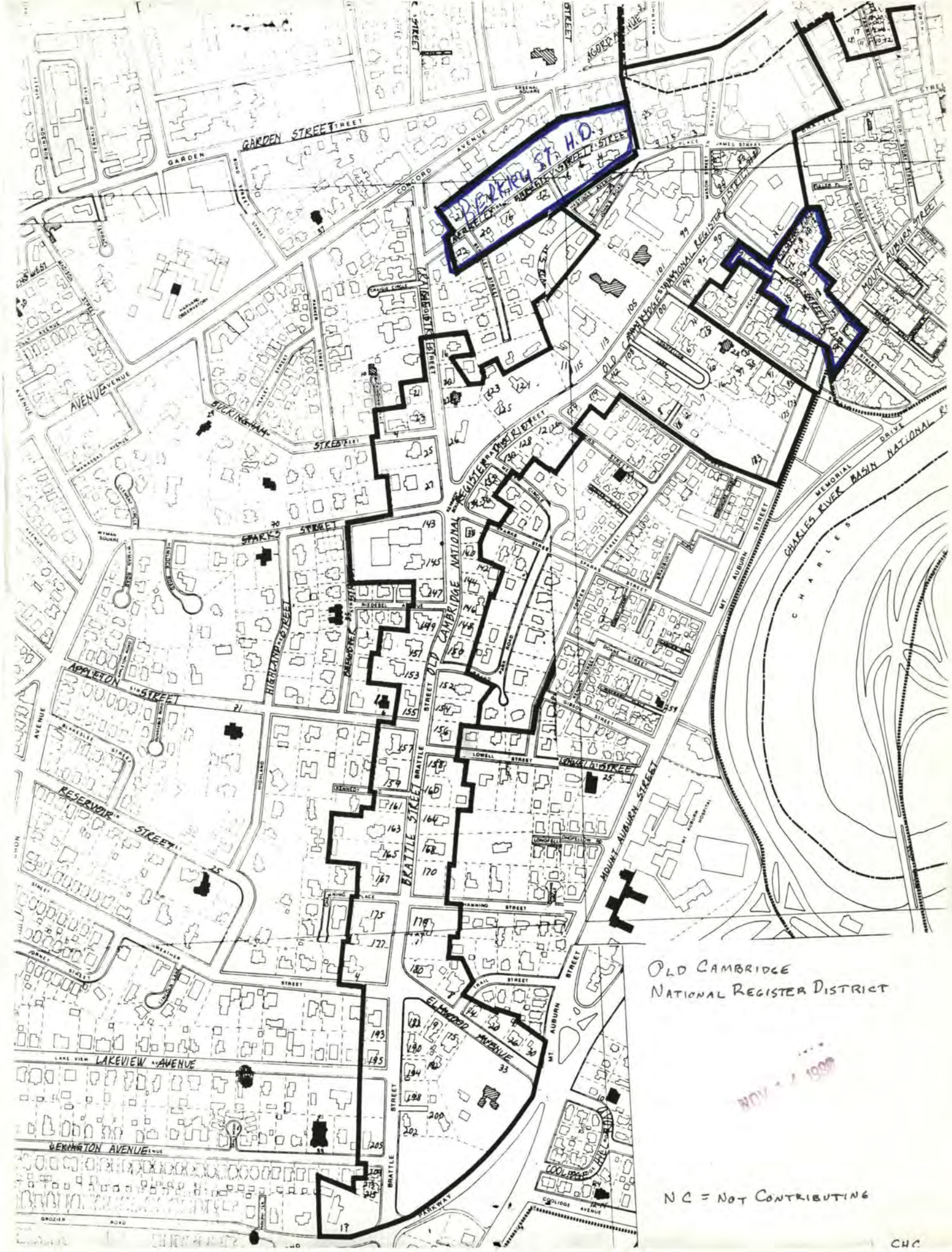
NOV 14 1980

1110-15A



OLD CAMBRIDGE
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT
OC I.9

NC = NOT CONTRIBUTING



OLD CAMBRIDGE
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

NC = NOT CONTRIBUTING

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

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000275

January 22, 1981

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
State House Preservation Officer
294 Washington Street
Boston
Massachusetts 02108

SUBJECT: 17 Fresh Pond Parkway
Cambridge

Dear Director Weslowski:

In compliance with your letter of 14 December 1981 and federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60; I, Catherine N. Gillikin, as sole owner of 17 Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge, Mass. object and resist the listing of my property (17 Fresh Pond Parkway) and all other properties under consideration, to wit: Old Cambridge National Register District, into the U.S. Government's National Register of Historic Places.

Yours Truly,

Catherine N. Gillikin
Catherine N. Gillikin

Catherine N. Gillikin
17 Fresh Pond Parkway
Cambridge
Mass. 02138

Massachusetts } ss
Middlesex

Subscribed and sworn before me this
25th day of January 1982.

Received by mtk
Patricia Weslowski 1/25/82

MAR 3 1982

[Signature]
My Commission Expires April 30, 1982

PEABODY & ARNOLD
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

G. STANLEY LOWDEN
JOHN G. BROOKS
ROBERT D. POWER
PETER B. SEAMANS
JAMES A. P. HOMANS
SAMUEL S. ROBINSON
MICHAEL J. GLAZERMAN
PAUL R. DEVIN
MITCHELL S. M. KROCK
THOMAS H. BRANTLEY
KIMBALL E. C. HULL
BENJAMIN W. MOULTON
ALLEN N. DAVID
ELLEN S. ZACK

JONATHAN BANGS
HARVEY WEINER
JOSEPH D. S. HINCKLEY
PETER G. HERMES
ALEXANDER H. PRATT, JR.
EDWARD E. WATTS III
DEBORAH S. GRIFFIN
ROBERT W. MONAGHAN
HOWARD M. STICKLOR
LINDA D. CHASE
LINDA A. TOMASELLI
DENNIS P. CRIMMINS
LINDA M. BUCCI

RECEIVED

FEB - 9 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

ONE BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108
TELEPHONE 523-2100
AREA CODE 617

OF COUNSEL
PHILIP H. CAVALIER

February 3, 1982

Ms. Patricia L. Weslowski
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Old Cambridge National Register District
7 Longfellow Park (219-38, 35)

Dear Ms. Weslowski:

In response to your letter to "Willard B. Luther" dated December 14, 1981, Mrs. Willard B. Luther (Josephine Luther), his widow and present owner of the property at 7 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, has requested that we transmit to you her notarized objection to the listing of her property as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

JGB/cps

John G. Brooks
John G. Brooks

cc. Mrs. Willard B. Luther

By Hand

MAR 3 1982

OLD CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

7 Longfellow Park (219-38, 35)

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT AND OBJECTION

The undersigned, JOSEPHINE LUTHER, hereby certifies that she is the sole owner of the private property numbered 7 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, and that she objects to the listing of said property on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District.

Josephine Luther
Josephine Luther

Dated January 15, 1982

Boston, Mass., February 9, 1982

Subscribed and sworn to, before me,

C Patricia Sullivan
Notary Public

My Commission expires 1/21/88.

E. Cambridge

65
KIRKLAND 7-3493
AIR CONDITIONED CHAPEL

Joseph P. Szulewski

FUNERAL HOME



JOSEPH P. SZULEWSKI, JR.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

93 OTIS STREET
E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02141
Feb. 3, 1982

Patricia Weslowski
Exec. Director
Mass. Historical Comm.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Ms. Weslowski;

We wish to advise you that we do not want our properties located at 95-97 Otis Street and 126-128 Otis Street, Camb. Massachusetts listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

E. Cam

Sincerely yours;

Joseph P. Szulewski, Jr.
Joseph P. Szulewski, Jr.

Dorothy Szulewski
Dorothy Szulewski

Alfred H. Szulewski
ALFRED H. SZULEWSKI, NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 3-25-88

MAR 3 1982

RECEIVED

SEP 14 1982

Ms. Valerie Talmage

Acting Executive Director

Massachusetts Historical Comm.

294 Washington St

Boston, Mass. 02108

September 11, 1982

Dear Ms. Valerie,

I am the sole owner of the property, which is private, located at 85 Brattle St. and 4 Mason St. in Cambridge, Mass. I wish to object to the inclusion of this property in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area. I understand I will not be listed.

Thank you for notifying me of the special meeting on October 19.

Sincerely yours,

Hildreth D. Burnett
(Mrs. Dunn Burnett)

85 Brattle St.

Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
County of Middlesex

Personally appeared before me Hildreth Dunn Burnett who acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed,

Richard B. Currier

My commission expires

RICHARD B. CURRIER
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of Massachusetts
My Commission Expires Sept. 27, 1984

Sept 13, 1982



MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

*old Camb.
object*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary of State

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

September 17, 1982

Mrs. Dunn Burnett
85 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Mass 02138

Dear Mrs. Burnett:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has received your notarized objection to the listing of 85 Brattle Street in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be aware that this property is being nominated as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District; according to the National Register regulations, 36CFR60, a majority of property owners within the district must object to prevent its listing.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director

CJ/1k



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

old Cambridge NRD

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

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

RECEIVED

SEP 17 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Property Owners
FROM: Valerie Talmage, Acting Executive Director
RE: National Register of Historic Places, Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
DATE: September 3, 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

You have been notified several times, most recently in December, 1981, that your property is being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area. Many of the properties included in that nomination were listed in the National Register on April 13, 1982.

A final decision on the district in which you own property has been delayed due to the objections of Harvard University. Harvard, a property owner in your district, has objected to listing of all their properties.

At the request of the Keeper of the National Register, the MHC has agreed to reconsider the significance of all Harvard owned properties, and the districts in which they are located, at a special meeting on October 19, 1982. Attached is a formal letter notifying you of that meeting. We regret any inconvenience this delay has caused you.

VT/sac

enclosure

Dear Miss Talmage -

I have notified you and also Washington that

I did NOT wish to be nominated to the National Registry.

5-7 Brown St is already in a Cambridge Historic District and to my mind that is sufficient protection

Sept 13, 82

Dirig H. Andrews



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

*old Cambridge
objection*

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

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

October 27, 1982

Dwight H. Andrews
5-7 Brown Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Mr. Andrews:

We have received your letter stating that you do not wish the structure located at 5 - 7 Brown Street, Cambridge, MA, to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be advised that according to the Federal regulations governing the National Register program (36CRF30) objections must be notarized to be valid. I refer you to page 2 of our original notification letter (copy enclosed) for further clarification.

If you object to the listing of your property, you must submit a notarized statement within 30 days of the date of this letter. This statement should include the address of the property and affirm that you are the owner. If we do not hear from you within this time, the property will be considered for listing without further notice.

We hope that you will consider withdrawing your objection, as we feel that your property is a significant asset to the community. If you would like to discuss the ramifications of National Register designation, we would be happy to meet with you.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

enclosure

7 Brown Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

November 5, 1982

RECEIVED

NOV - 8 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington St
Boston Mass 02108

Dear Ms Jenkins:

I am the ^{sole} owner of 7 Brown St, Cambridge (Notice
you call it 5-7 Brown St - there is no #5) and
I wish to record the fact that I do not want my
house on the National Register. The property is
already in the Beattle Historic District and I believe
that is sufficient protection.

Sincerely yours

Dwight H. Andrews

COMM. OF MASSACHUSETTS
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, SS.

APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DATE

Dwight H. Andrews

HE HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THIS INSTRUMENT TO BE TRUE
TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

DATE: November 5, 1982

Helen J. Moulton

NOTARY PUBLIC

CS

RECEIVED

SEP 21 1982

CERTIFICATION

MASS. HIST. COMM.

We are the owners of the private property located at 144 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and object to its being listed with the National Register of Historic Places.

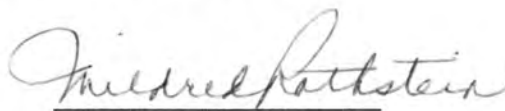

Maurice Lazarus


Nancy S. Lazarus

Comm. of Massachusetts
Suffolk ss.

Then came the above-named Maurice Lazarus and Nancy S. Lazarus who are personally known to me and swore that the foregoing statements are true and that their signing of the foregoing statements is their free act and will.

September 17, 1982


Mildred Rothstein



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

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

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

September 28, 1982

Maurice and Nancy Lazarus
144 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has received your notarized objection to the listing of 144 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA, in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be aware that this property is being nominated as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District; according to the National Register regulations, 36CFR60, a majority of property owners within the district must object to prevent its listing.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

128 BRATTLE STREET
CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS 02138

September 20, 1982

Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

RECEIVED

SEP 24 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Re: 128 Brattle Street (220-55)
Old Cambridge National Register District

Dear Sirs,

This has reference to your letter of September 3, 1982 concerning the captioned private property and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please be advised that we are, as Tenants in Common, 100%-owners of the above, and that we do not concur with, but do object to, its being listed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1980 and Federal regulations 36CFR Part 60.

Sincerely,

Francis P. Lehár
Francis P. Lehár
Sophie P. Lehár
Sophie P. Lehár

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS)
COUNTY *Middlesex*) s.S.

SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS 20th DAY OF *September*, 1982

Richard H. Lovell
NOTARY PUBLIC

RICHARD H. LOVELL, NOTARY PUBLIC
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
My Commission Expires Dec. 29, 1983



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

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

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

September 28, 1982

Francis and Sophie Lehar
128 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lehar:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has received your notarized objection to the listing of 128 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA, in the National Register of Historic Places. Please be aware that this property is being nominated as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District; according to the National Register regulations, 36CFR60, a majority of property owners within the district must object to prevent its listing.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

CJ ✓
VT —

219-32

9/26/82

Valerie Talmage
Acting Executive Director
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
294 Washington Street
Boston, Ma. 02108

RECEIVED

SEP 28 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM

Dear Director:

I am responding to your recent letter soliciting opinions concerning Harvard University's objection to the listing of their properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

As a former member of the Cambridge City Council, I know first hand the hard work and dedication typically demonstrated by the Cambridge Historical Commission in their selection and nomination of certain areas for consideration of the National Register. Unfortunately, I know, too, the difficulty in obtaining cooperation from Harvard University in any effort to serve the City of Cambridge. Therefore, I am not surprised that Harvard University has put yet another stumbling block in the path of the local Historical Commission and caused delay in the final action that would preserve our local heritage.

I strongly object to Harvard's efforts to delay action on this issue. Surely, if they do not want to preserve their own heritage (buildings designated by the Cambridge Historical Commission) they need to be made aware (once again) of the importance of the totality of our city. Cambridge does not exist merely for the real estate exploitation of Harvard University and I sincerely hope and trust that your hearing will overrule Harvard's objection and get on with what so many of us have awaited.

Mary Ellen Preusser

Mary Ellen Preusser
2 Willard Street Court
Cambridge, Ma. 02138



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

Rel Cambridge
yes

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

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

CG

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

September 30, 1982

Ms. Mary Ellen Preusser
Two Williard Street Court
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Ms. Preusser:

Thank you for your recent letter supporting the inclusion of Harvard owned properties in the Cambridge Multiple Resource nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Your recognition of the hard work this represents on the part of Cambridge Historical Commission is much appreciated.

The members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission will reconsider the significance of Harvard owned properties and the districts in which they are located on November 10 at 1 p.m. at the Charlestown Navy Yard(officers Club, Hull Room). You are welcome to attend; in any case, they will be made aware of your support.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/pg

September 30, 1982

Acting Executive Director
Mass. Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

old Cambridge
170-33 yes
5
RECEIVED

OCT - 1 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms. Talmage,

Thank you for your September 3, 1982 letter concerning our property's possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area - we appreciate your keeping us informed and up to date!

My husband and I wish to state simply that we fully believe in and support the Mass. Historical Commission's plans! Cambridge is an historical, vital and diverse city - it is important to preserve and maintain this uniqueness for future generations to enjoy and learn from. The past is the foundation on which the future is built - this country must preserve such areas as this and hopefully, this time, your plans will be successfully listed in the National Register!

We look forward to hearing from you soon again concerning the status of our property and area!

Thanking you for your assistance,
Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Aiello
2 1/2 Berkeley Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Tel. 876-2648

LELAND A. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
205 BRATTLE ST.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 02138
KIRKLAND 7-6110

CS
RECEIVED

SEP 30 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass

Regarding National Registration of this
property at 205 Brattle Street.

Mr Littlefield and I are both quite
willing to have our property nominated
to the National Register.

Leland A. Littlefield M.D.



**MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

Old Cambridge

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

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

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State

October 1, 1982

Dr. Leland Littlefield
205 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Dr. Littlefield:

Thank you for your recent letter of support for the nomination of 205 Brattle Street as part of the Old Cambridge National Register District. Your position will be made known to the members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission when they reconsider this nomination on November 12, 1982.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/pg

old Radcliffe
170-36

AMBULATORY CARE CENTER - LEVEL 6
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114
617-227-1970

5

ROBERT N. GANZ, M.D.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, M.D.

RECEIVED

LAWRENCE D. COHAN, M.D.
MARK VONNEGUT, M.D.

October 6, 1982

OCT - 7 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Re: 5 Phillips Place
Cambridge, MA 02138
Property of Robert and Claire Ganz

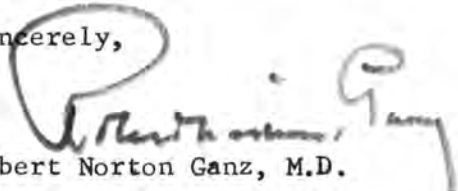
Ms. Valerie Talmage
Acting Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Ms. Talmage:

Mrs. Ganz and I enthusiastically support the nomination of our property to the National Register.

The house is an original prime example of the Federal style of 1830-40. It was in this house that Charles W. Eliot and Grace Mellon Hopkinson were married about 1873 and also in this house that the concept of Radcliffe College originated. The adjacent well kept-up garden preserves the rustic artistic values of the early nineteenth century.

Sincerely,


Robert Norton Ganz, M.D.

RNG/mag

yes

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, M.D.
11 HAWTHORN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

RECEIVED

OCT 14 1982

PHONE (617) 868-9149

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Old Cambridge
219-10

Oct 11, 1982

Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington St.
Boston, Mass 02108

Re: Old Cambridge National Register District

To whom it may concern:

Please note that the
property 9-13 Hawthorn St. (219-10)
Cambridge Mass 02138

is no longer owned by
John De Bozzaldi and Henry
Winslow. The present owners
are William S. Appleton, M.D.
and Ms. Lindy Hess. Please
send any further correspondence
regarding this property to

the two current owners
at 11 Hawthorn St.

Thank you.

William J. Apple

P.S. We are in favor of
nomination of this property
to the National Register
of Historic Places.

old Cambridge object

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ARMENIAN STUDIES AND RESEARCH

FOUNDED AND INCORPORATED IN 1955

175 MT. AUBURN STREET

+

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

Telephone — TRowbridge 6-7630 (Area Code 617)

October 15, 1982

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Valerie Talmage
Acting Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington St.
Boston, Mass. 02108

Re: 175 Mount Auburn Street (219-17)

Dear Ms. Talmage:

As sole owner of the above referenced property located in the Cambridge Multiple Resource Area, we wish to object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Our objections, notarized below, are in accordance with the National Historic Preservations Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36CFR Part 60.

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ARMENIAN
STUDIES AND RESEARCH, INC.

Manoog S. Young
Manoog S. Young, Chairman,
Board of Directors

Erivan Hagopian
Erivan Hagopian, Treasurer

Notarized this 27th day of October, 1982,

Robert H. Thorne
Notary Public
My commission expires 12/17/87



November 10, 1982

RECEIVED

NOV 10 1982

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Ms. Valerie Talmage
Acting Executive Director
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Ms. Talmage:

I am writing to confirm our recent telephone conversation at which time I advised you that (as noted in previous correspondence) the Radcliffe College Board of Trustees had objected to having its property listed in accord with the National Register of Historic Places. Since the regulations call for a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole owner of the private property this letter is being signed by the President, Matina S. Horner.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Louis R. Morrell
Financial Vice President

This is to certify that the Radcliffe College Board of Trustees is the governing board responsible for all property owned by Radcliffe College. It is further certified that the Board objects to the listing of any or all of its property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Matina S. Horner
President

State of Massachusetts
County of Middlesex

On this 10th day of November, 1982 personally appeared the above named Matina S. Horner and made oath that the above statement by her subscribed are true.

Before me,

Louis R. Morrell, Notary Public
My commission expires Sept. 7, 1984.

CT

ROPES & GRAY
225 FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

CABLE ADDRESS "ROPGRALOR"
TELEX NUMBER 940519
TELECOPY (617) 423-7841

(617) 423-6100

IN WASHINGTON:
1001 TWENTY-SECOND STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
(202) 429-1600

April 4, 1983

RECEIVED

APR - 6 1983

MASS. HIST. COMM.
Federal Express

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior
Pension Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Petition for Substantive Review regarding
Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended)
District Nominations to the National Register
by the Massachusetts Historical Commission

Dear Ms. Shull:

On behalf of President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard"), I enclose a Petition to Prevent Listing And/Or Determination of Register Eligibility in order to obtain substantive review pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 60.6(t) of the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) District Nominations to the National Register by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC).

Harvard has previously filed a Notarized Statement of Objections which included objections to those two nominations as well as to other nominations involving Harvard properties which had been returned to the MHC by the National Register for reconsideration last fall. However, reconsideration of all but four of those nominations was deferred pending completion of a study, as more fully explained in the Petition. Those four nominations include the Garfield Street and Maple Avenue as well as Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) proposed districts, all of which were renominated by the MHC last fall. Harvard

ROPES & GRAY

Ms. Carol D. Shull

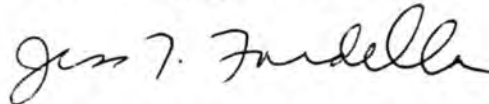
-2-

April 4, 1983

at this time wishes to confirm its objections to the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) District Nominations. To be sure to avoid confusion on this matter, I enclose another Notarized Statement of Objections limited to those two nominations.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jess T. Fardella".

Jess T. Fardella

JTF/jaf

cc: Valerie Talmage, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

PETITION TO PREVENT LISTING AND/OR
DETERMINATION OF REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

INTRODUCTION

This Petition to Prevent Listing and/or Determination of Register Eligibility is submitted by President and Fellows of Harvard College ("Harvard") in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 60.6(t)(1982) to obtain substantive review of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places ("National Register") of two districts in which Harvard-owned property is located. Those district nominations (the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) Districts) were voted upon favorably by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) on November 10, 1982, and are shortly to be forwarded to the National Register. They were part of a larger group of nominations involving Harvard-owned properties included in the Cambridge Multiple Resource Nomination of 1980, and returned by the National Register to the MHC in the summer of 1982 for reconsideration. In connection with that reconsideration and presumably in response to the National Register's substantive comments on the nominations, the Cambridge Historical Commission (CHC) on October 6, 1982 submitted supplementary materials in the form of a multiple resource nomination continuation sheet and continuation

7
sheets for most of the inventory forms used for the individual nominations.

On November 10, 1982, the MHC voted unanimously to accept a proposal by Harvard whereby reconsideration of all but four of the nominations involving its properties would be deferred pending a cooperative study of the Harvard environs in Cambridge by Harvard, the MHC and CHC. As part of that proposal, Harvard withdrew its objections to nomination of the Garfield Street and Maple Avenue Districts, which were also voted upon favorably on November 10, 1982 by the MHC. With respect to the nominations of the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) Districts, Harvard maintained its objections and filed a notarized statement thereof with the MHC.

In this Petition, Harvard contends that the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) district nominations, even as supplemented by the CHC, still do not satisfy the National Register Criteria ("Criteria") and interpretations thereof, and should therefore be denied listing and declared ineligible for listing by the National Register, in their present form. The insufficiencies and defects of those nominations have been confirmed in Harvard's view by the National Register's draft publication of guidelines entitled "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" ("Guidelines").

In this Petition, Harvard will primarily address the substantive aspects of the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) District nominations with reference to the Criteria, and more specifically with reference to the Guidelines and to the supplementary materials submitted by the CHC. Of course, in so doing, Harvard does not intend to waive any of its legal rights, or any of its arguments previously advanced concerning the National Register process, and it continues to reserve same.

Old Cambridge

Harvard has previously acknowledged the worth of the celebrated residential buildings lining Brattle Street, but has taken issue with the inclusion of other properties which lie at the geographical periphery of the district and are unrelated in character, appearance, historic significance and use to the houses of "Tory Row," thus jeopardizing the justifiable district that could be drawn in the Brattle Street area.

Such unrelated and peripheral properties are primarily those lying south and east of Mason Street. This area, in which several Radcliffe College buildings as well as one of Harvard is located, includes an auditorium, a library, a gymnasium, several buildings containing institutional offices, classrooms, a child care center and faculty and student residences. It lies at the outskirts of the commercial areas of Harvard Square. The supplementary materials of the CHC in fact acknowledge that the "primary character" of the proposed district is defined by the "fine residences" lining Brattle Street. The predominantly institutional buildings at the southern and eastern peripheries and the Brattle Street residences are said to be linked only because the "Watertown Path," an early 17th century way "said to have followed an earlier Indian trail", runs throughout both areas. However, no claim is made that the institutional buildings bear any relation, historic or

otherwise, to the old way or trail, and are hence related to the residential properties.

The inclusion of this unrelated, peripheral area violates fundamental principles of the district concept, as expressed in the Guidelines. The proposed district as drawn cannot be said to be identifiable and distinct from its surroundings (Guidelines, p. 25), to reflect coherent internal relationships, (Guidelines, pp. 25-26), to have a temporal focus (Guidelines, p. 27), or to have only a minimum of noncontributing or intrusive features (Guidelines, pp. 40-41), given the inclusion of this unrelated area. Moreover, this area contains properties of recent construction (*i. e.*, Cronkhite Graduate Center [1959], Longfellow Hall [1929], and Byerly Hall [1931]). These buildings are not claimed nor could they be shown to be "integral" to the proposed district and therefore cannot be included therein. 36 C.F.R. 60.4; Guidelines, p. 45. Indeed, some of these buildings, as well as others in the proposed district of recent construction and/or of religious use, have been acknowledged by the CHC in the supplementary materials to be "non-contributing."

Harvard proposes that the boundaries of this nomination be revised to exclude the peripheral areas of institutional use in the southern and eastern portions of the proposed district.

Cambridge Common (Amended)

The proposed amendment to this previously listed district involves both deletion of properties (some of which are proposed for inclusion in the proposed Old Cambridge District and some of which were duplicatively included in the Harvard Yard National Register District) as well as addition of properties. As to deletion, there appears to be no authority under the regulations for deletion of properties which are to be or are already included in other districts and which therefore purportedly meet the Criteria. See 36 C.F.R. 1202.16(a)(2)(1980) and 36 C.F.R. 60.14(a)(2)(1982) (requiring demonstration that deleted properties are not eligible under the Criteria).

The more serious problem is posed by the proposed enlargement of the boundaries, which must be shown to possess "previously unrecognized significance" and must be "documented in detail" with a new nomination form covering the entire proposed district, as altered. See 36 C.F.R. 1202.16(a)(1)(2)(1980) and 36 C.F.R. 60.14(a)(2)(1982). There is no demonstration of "previously unrecognized significance." Indeed, Austin Hall is one of the added buildings, and it was included individually on the National Register in 1970. Nor is there any indication that new information concerning the added houses on Farwell Place or the properties on Church Street has arisen since the original listing of the Cambridge Common District.

Moreover, neither Farwell Place nor Church Street is adjacent to or overlooks the Cambridge Common, the source of the supposed theme of the district.

Harvard has pointed out previously the undistinguished character of most of the buildings on Farwell Place, and the problems of integrity posed by remodeling and alteration of some of them. The double houses at 14-16 and 18-29 are unremarkable and are in fact acknowledged to be "plain" and "among the simplest Greek Revival structures in Cambridge," a style which abounds and is much better represented elsewhere in Cambridge, especially given that "[t]he design [of the Farwell houses] lacks pilaster capitals." The rest of Farwell Place exhibits no internal consistency, much less a coherent relation to the rest of the proposed amended district (see Guidelines, pp. 25-27 and 40-41); 10-12 Farwell Place is labelled "Bracketed Italianate," while 22-24 Farwell Place is originally of 1874 but was given Neo-Georgian entrance and fenestration about 1925. No comment is made about the impact of these alterations on the proposed amended district or on the building, as required by the Guidelines (pp. 26, 37, 38 and 40). The relocated properties (11 and 15 Farwell Place) preserved by Harvard have not been claimed or shown to be integral parts of the proposed district, as required by 36 C.F.R. 60.4 and the Guidelines, p. 45.

Even less justifiable is the proposed expansion of the district to include the properties on Church Street. The supplementary materials of the CHC acknowledge that "the one story modern structures at 23-25 and 27-29 Church Street" are "intrusions," clearly establishing that such properties of recent construction cannot be "integral" to the proposed amended district as required in order to be included within it. 36 C.F.R. 60.4 and Guidelines, p. 45. Nor is there any reason for including the remaining area on Church Street encompassed by the proposed extension. This area includes a parking lot, a fire house, and a church, none of which have any discernible relation to the rest of the proposed district.

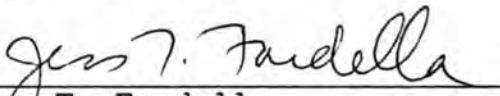
In short, the case for the proposed extension of this district has not been made. Nor could it, inasmuch as the addition of the properties on Farwell Place and Church Street makes untenable any claim that the proposed district is a distinct, coherent entity.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the National Register should rule that the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) District nominations should not be listed and are ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Respectfully submitted
by President and Fellows
of Harvard College

By: _____


Jess T. Fardella
Ropes & Gray
225 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 423-6100

Dated: April 4, 1983

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ROBERT H. SCOTT
VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

MASSACHUSETTS HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
617-495-4374

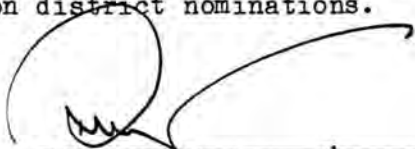
NOTARIZED STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS TO NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

I, Robert H. Scott, now depose and say as follows:

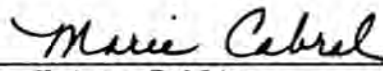
1. I am Vice President for Administration of Harvard University, and am authorized to make this Statement on behalf of Harvard University in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 60.6(g), pertaining to the registering of objections to nominations of privately-owned properties for listing in the National Register.

2. I certify that Harvard University is the sole owner of the properties listed in "A" attached hereto (the "properties"). I am informed and believe that the properties are those properties which are involved or included in the National Register nominations by the Massachusetts Historical Commission of the proposed Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common (Amended) districts.

3. Harvard University wishes to register its objections to the Old Cambridge and Cambridge Common district nominations.


Robert H. Scott
Vice President for
Administration
Harvard University

Signed and sworn before me, this 1st day of
April, 1983


Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 1/31/86

"A"

PROPOSED DISTRICTS:

Old Cambridge National Register District

7-9 Appian Way (170-35)
20 Elmwood Ave. (240-2)
33 Elmwood Ave. (246-9)

Cambridge Common National Register District (Amended)

35 Church St. (169-10)
10 Farwell Pl. (169-15)
11-13 Farwell Pl. (169-22, 22 A)
12 Farwell Pl. (169-16)
14-16 Farwell Pl. (169-17)
15 Farwell Pl. (169-92)

Cambridge ~

- ^{Prop} ~~house~~ sign for Architect.

NOT BHC.

Architect signifier t. under

B. - Home. NOT FOR

A too. -

NOT IN PROPS DESCRIBED

C/NC. NOT GOOD - POOR PHOTO'S COVERAGE

* NEED REPORT.

NEW PHOTO'S NOT LABELLED.

CAMBRIDGE COMMON AMENDMENT

Tom Kelly - Herrick & Smith / Rush-Brown

wanted detailed documentation - poor record -
planned, thoughtful, etc.

fail to establish reasons why property eligible
" criteria considerations

push public interest - changes

history

Presentation - Gateway :

does everyone know mrt campus
has everyone read report

- resume - mentioned some connection - pres. in Chicago

flexibility/adaptative - essential to architecture -
originally planned for.

mrt kept B.A. scale?

now with bldgs cleared?

pattern of extensions or merely blocks

use of term enfilade?

calls Commissions surveyors - "reporters" / we

per preserve actuality or architects' intent

how does he know about architects' intent