

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only

received JUN 7 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number *Roughly bounded by Park, Franklin, Church, Eldredge, Center and Westgate and Maple Ave.* multiple (see continuation sheets) *N/A* not for publication

city, town Newton *N/A* vicinity of congressional district II (eleven)

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☒ both	☐ work in progress	☒ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	<i>N/A</i> in process	☐ yes: restricted	☒ religious
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☐ scientific
		☐ no	☐ transportation
			☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town *N/A* vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 40 Thorndike Street

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 294 Washington Street Boston state Mass.

7. Description

Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District, Newton

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District occupies a central position in the village of Newton Corner. Triangular in shape, it is roughly bounded by the Massachusetts Turnpike to the north, Park Street to the east, and Franklin Street and Newtonville Avenue to the southwest; Church Street runs directly through its center, parallel to the later boundary. Despite the district's proximity to the state turnpike, its only heavily trafficked thoroughfare is Centre Street which runs a southerly direction toward Newton Centre.

The sixty acre, densely developed district is primarily made up of residential structures, but contains a sampling of well-designed religious, institutional and commercial buildings as well. There are 164 buildings in the district, less than 35 of which were constructed after 1907, the cutoff date for the 1977 survey on which this nomination is based. On the whole, the area has retained its original character as a comfortable, late nineteenth century community with rambling houses in a variety of Victorian styles and tree-lined streets.

The district derives its name from the two small parks which lie within its boundaries. Farlow Park, in the northern section of the district, is a rectangle bounded by Church, Eldredge and Vernon Streets. It was laid out between 1883 and 1885 on land that was donated to the City of Newton by John S. Farlow. Although small in scale, it was given many of the amenities of larger parks like the Boston Public Garden, including specimen trees and an artificial pond spanned by a rustic bridge. Many of the original trees remain but the pond has been filled, and the bridge replaced by one of crude, iron construction. (The neighborhood has requested that Community Development funds be used for park restoration which would include the pond and bridge, and general landscaping as well as the addition of appropriate lamps and benches).

Kenrick Park, located at the southern tip of the district, was one of the first parks developed in Newton as part of a speculative residential development. Situated at the intersection of Park, Church and Franklin Streets, it is oval-shaped, tree-lined, and surrounded by large nineteenth century residences. William Kenrick, a well-known nurseryman and horticulturist who became involved in real estate speculation, requested that the park be created. Alexander Wadsworth, designer of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in neighboring Cambridge and Watertown (National Register - 4/21/75) received the commission in 1845. The stylish residences that surround the park are representative of the variety and quality of those found elsewhere in the district. Among them is a stone Mansard cottage, c. 1870 (#1535), a Stick Style house well developed with Gothic Revival details, c. 1870 (1536) and William Kenrick's own Federal period house, c. 1822 (#1534) which was moved to its present site shortly after the park was completed.

The architectural variety and quality present on Kenrick Park is evident throughout the rest of the district as well. Every major nineteenth century residential style is represented, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle, Stick and Colonial Revival. These styles can be used to trace both the development of residential architecture and the development of the community's growth.

For example, a number of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival Structures stand in the area around Church and Centre Streets in close proximity to the railroad line which prompted the district's early development. An example is the residence at 195 Church Street (#1640). Built c. 1845, this is a three bay, 2 1/2 story frame structure with the characteri-

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Farlow & Kenrick Parks

Item number

7

Page

2

stic pedimented gable front and paneled corner pilasters. Dormers and an ornate front veranda were added later in the century. Another fine Greek Revival house stands on the opposite side of Centre St., on Vernon St. (#1577). Although somewhat changed in appearance, the house retains the heavy bracketed cornice and deep eaves of the Italianate Style. The wide corner pilasters and unusual Ionic verandas on both sides are characteristic of the Greek Revival period.

Other early houses (for this area) in the Greek Revival and Italianate Styles range along Centre St. 488 Centre St. (#1608) was constructed ca. 1846 at the corner of Church Street. The facade of this unusually sophisticated Greek Revival period house was influenced by the precepts of symmetry, simplicity, and order found in English Regency architecture. The stark, planar facade, an effect achieved by the use of flush boarding and a deep gable cornice with wide corner boards, is relieved only by projecting cap moldings on the first floor window lintels. The building's side elevations, however, are more conventional in design. The north wall features paired bay windows, a motif associated with Italianate houses in Newton Corner. The bracketed second-story extension of the rear bay is a later alteration. The entrance is located on the south side, fronted by a veranda with openwork supports. At the rear is a long ell, entered on both long sides. Ebenezer Woodward owned this house in 1855 and 1874. Woodward, the son of Deacon Elijah F. and Ann Murdock Woodward, was a deacon of Eliot Church and a clerk at the Boston Customhouse. 540 Centre St. (#1595) was constructed in the 1840's at the corner of Hollis Street. The boxy, symmetrical appearance of this unusual Greek Revival style house is achieved by a three-part composition: an encircling Doric-columned veranda square hip-roofed main block, and low monitor. The five-bay facade faces Hollis Street and has a center entrance with a peaked lintel and sidelights. The first story is clad in flush boarding with clapboards above. Paneled corner pilasters are used in the second story and in the monitor. Most of the windows retain their original 6/6 sash and are full-length in the ground story. The hip-roofed two-story side wing is probably original.

Two fine Italianate style houses stand side-by-side at 566 Centre St. (#1523) and 510 Centre St. (#1522). The former is a front gabled house with extremely deep brackets and paired side bay windows. Its two-story front veranda with open supports was probably part of the building's original design. The porch balustrades, however, date from a later period. Some of the detailing, such as peaked door and window lintels, remains as a holdover from the Greek Revival style. Six-over-Six sash has been retained in the windows, which are full-length on both stories of the facade. The latter possesses a three-bay, end-gabled form detailed with eaves brackets, a center gable, and bay windows flanking the front entrance. Its most unusual feature is the projecting scalloped valance over the second-story windows.

Moving away from Centre St. to Farlow Park, one finds a variety of fine late nineteenth century residences in a variety of styles. 42 Eldredge St. (#1571) is a very good example of the Stick Style. Built with a jerkin roof and front-gabled orientation, the building's framing system is emphasized with applied flush boarding - a decorative system associated with Stick Style design. Its most important features are the rectangular oriel, with a bellcast roof, on the facade and the front veranda featuring a jerkin roof at the entrance and elaborate scroll-sawn trim. 34 Eldredge St. (#1569) was built in 1899, and is transitional in design. The wood shingle cladding and gambrel roof of this large, well preserved house are reminiscent of Shingle Style design. Much

(see continuation sheet)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Farlow & Kenrick Parks

Item number

7

Page 3

of the ornate detailing, however, was derived from motifs favored by builders in the Colonial Revival style, including the deck balustrade on the porch, shell motif in the dormer, broken scroll pediment, and oval window. 84 Eldredge St. (#1544) was built in 1898 as the Pomeroy Club; it is currently being converted to condominiums. The building is Colonial Revival in style and features a truncated hip roof and front and side pavilions. Its detailing was inspired by the Colonial period and includes broken scroll pediments in the dormers, Palladian motifs at the pavilion gables, and the use of the Ionic and Doric orders as window trim and porch supports. Deck balustrades were removed from the main and porch roofs; otherwise the original design is essentially intact.

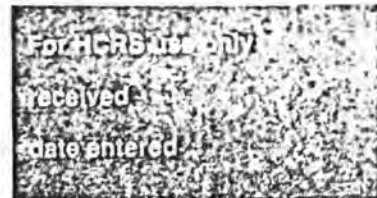
A number of modest Queen Anne dwellings stand on Wesley St. Wesley Street, located behind the Methodist Church, (#1615) was the site of the Wesleyan Home, a church-affiliated charitable institution that cared for the children of missionaries. It was presumably named after John Wesley (1703-1791), the founder of Methodism. 39-41 Wesley St. (#1616) dates from ca. 1892. Built with a hip roof and square shape, the roofline of this house has subsidiary gables. Its original wood detailing, including decorative shingles and an elaborate front veranda, remains intact. 31 Wesley St. (#1618) was built ca. 1880. The T-plan form of this house, with side porches flanking the front wing, is relatively unusual. Its wood detailing, including vertical boarding in the gable, incised floral motifs in the porches, and window hoods, is exceptionally well-preserved. The house is a fine example of Stick Style design.

The finest houses in the district stand on Franklin Street. Among the most elaborate is 293 Franklin St. (#1540). Loring B. Hall, a Boston businessman associated with the leather industry, built this large Queen Anne style residence on a lot subdivided from the Charles Billings estate. The symmetrical, self-contained forms introduced with the Colonial Revival period influenced late examples of the Queen Anne style, of which this Franklin Street residence is a fine example. By the 1890's high style versions of the Queen Anne drew directly from historical sources and the exuberant ornament that characterized earlier examples was replaced with Tudor/Jacobean motifs. The three front gables and dormers of this hip-roofed building have distinctly Medieval trim, including carved dog tooth and rinceau patterns in the vergeboards, carved paneling and pendants. #303 Franklin St. (#1541) is another major example of the Queen Anne style designed in 1887 by George Meacham. It was built for Levi B. Gay, publisher of the Banker and Tradesman. Meacham's design was based on the asymmetrical massing and exuberant, eccentric silhouettes preferred by exponents of the Queen Anne style. The vitality of this architectural period, as well as the incoherence of form that was often a part of the style, is expressed in the Gay residence. The designer had at his disposal a vastly increased assortment of building materials in the 1880's. Here, pressed brick, brownstone, turned and sawn wood, terra cotta, stained glass, slate and composition panels are used as both ornamental trim and wall cladding. Wood was used to form the curving shapes of the building's major design features, a front porch and porte-cochere, second-level oriel window, front gable, and corner balcony. The interior detailing has been preserved essentially as it appeared in the 1880's. #315 Franklin St. (#1542) was built for Frederick G. Simpson, president of the Simpson Bros. Paving Co. and director of the Newton Trust Co. and Newton Co-operative Bank, and as vice-president of the Newton Savings Bank. It dates from ca. 1902. The Simpson residence and a carriage house at the rear remain virtually unchanged. The house is end-gabled and features vergeboards and panels

(see continuation sheet)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Farlow & Kenrick Parks

Item number 7

Page 4

and the centered front gable and at the sides. A horizontal emphasis to the design is achieved by extending the front porch beyond the main block to form a porte-cochere. Relatively uncomplicated in both plan and decorative detail, the building's imposing appearance is derived from its closely-spaced window openings, large size, and prominent site.

Vernon Court, (#1553), an early 20th century apartment house on Centre Street represents a well-designed change from the primarily single family ambiance of the Farlow and Kenrick Parks area. Vernon Court, located at the business center of Newton Corner near the Newton Free Library and the railroad station (no longer standing), was one of the first large apartment blocks erected in this section of the city. The six-story building is faced with buff brick and features elaborate trim influenced by decorative elements derived from the Beaux Arts style. Built around 1905 by the Evans Apartment Company, its first owner was Warren O. Evans, a local real estate developer. The ground floor area was apparently planned for commercial use.

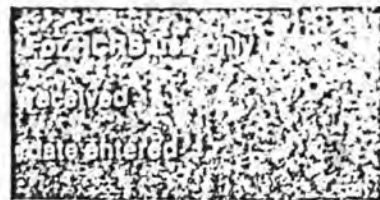
In addition to its many fine residential properties, the district contains several churches of outstanding architectural quality. Facing Farlow Park are two Gothic Revival structures. Grace Episcopal Church (#1575) was designed by Alexander R. Esty in 1877. Grace Episcopal ranks as one of the most important churches in Newton. Esty, a lifelong resident of Framingham, received his training in the office of Gridley J.F. Bryant, Boston's foremost mid-19th century architect. Grace Church (1872) appeared at the midpoint of Esty's architectural career and is considered one of his major works. Its design was based on the solemn, stone Gothic Revival espoused in England by A.W.N. Pugin and by Richard Upjohn, the leading exponent of Pugin's theories in this country. The building's angled siting and offset tower at the southwest corner give the impression of complexity to a simple cruciform plan. The steep gable end, with a gable-roofed side entrance extending beyond the main block and placed to balance the corner tower, faces Eldredge Street. The tower contains two entrances and rises to an open belfry trimmed with Gothic arches, tracery, and colonnettes. The transition between the rectangular base and polygonal stone spire is accomplished by the use of broaches at this level. A minimum of exterior detail and continuous wall material serve to emphasize the tower's height. The side elevations terminate in transepts projecting beyond the lower side aisles and clerestory in the nave. At the rear is a small polygonal apse. In Esty's original scheme the church was a self-contained unit; a connecting chapel, small parish house and choir hall were added later in the 19th century. The church was constructed of load-bearing conglomerate stone laid in a random pattern. Door and window openings were trimmed with red and yellow dressed sandstone in alternating blocks. This material was also used as coping for pier buttresses located at the entrances, tower, and transepts. Large blunt-arched windows with bar tracery appear in the end walls of the nave and transepts.

The Newton Presbyterian Church (#1568) was built as the Channing Unitarian Church in 1881 by Newton resident George Meacham. Meacham's design for the Channing church featured a long nave with shallow transepts and a corner entrance tower, which was a stone steeple. Attached at the north end is a hip-roofed service wing with semi-

(see continuation sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Farlow & Kenrick Parks

Item number

7

Page 5

circular projections. The lot faces Park, Vernon, and Eldredge Streets. The building's detailing is derived from Gothic architecture and includes large pointed arched windows with plate tracery in the facade and transepts, pier buttresses, corner turrets, and large gablets in the louvered belfry section of the tower. The church was built of brownstone from Indian Orchard, Massachusetts. The use of polychrome Ohio sandstone trim at the openings and bands of yellow slate in the roof are characteristic of the High Victorian Gothic Style.

Henry Hobson Richardson was the architect of the Immanuel Baptist Church (#1639) built on the corner of Church and Center Streets in 1885. The Newton Corner church was a late work, appearing a year before H.H. Richardson's death. Most of the design was apparently prepared by his office and not by Richardson himself. According to Henry-Russell Hitchcock, preliminary plans were drawn by Charles A. Coolidge, later a principal in Richardson's successor firm, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. Both the massing and detail are simple in design. Built of Longmeadow brownstone, the church is laid out in a cruciform plan with short transepts and an apsidal baptistry at the rear. Emphasis is concentrated on the large square tower at the crossing and the front wing, which features compound arches at the entry and massive foot tables extending from the cornice. As window trim, Richardson used colonnettes and semi-circular and stilted arches with wide voussoirs, motifs derived from Romanesque architecture. The church was planned with classrooms and service areas in the ground stories and the church proper overhead. The compactness of the design and its lack of intricate detailing and carved stone trim probably contributed to the low cost of the project -- at \$70,000 a remarkably inexpensive work for Richardson's office.

The Newton Methodist Episcopal Church (#1615) stands at the corner of Centre and Wesley Streets. Its 1897 Byzantine derived design was by the famous Boston architectural firm of Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue, who specialized in ecclesiastical buildings. The design is important as an atypical example of their work, which was mostly derived from Gothic architecture. W.P. Wentworth, who later left the firm, was a resident of Newton Corner. Laid out with a Greek cross plan and large central dome over the crossing, the church is faced with cream-colored brick and trimmed with white, matt-glazed terra cotta. Both the front and rear wings contain large cartouche-shaped windows set in a shallow projecting frontispiece and surrounded by ornate molded terra cotta motifs. Elaborate curved parapets originally appeared at the top of each wing; these have been replaced with simplified, stepped caps. The building is entered through small vestibules, covered by small domes, which flank the Centre Street wing. Its most permanent architectural feature, the large ribbed center dome, is crowned by a tempietto-style lantern.

This National Register nomination is based on a comprehensive survey of the Newton Corner area, conducted by architectural historian Kathy Hatch in 1977. Inventory forms were produced for each structure which pre-dated 1907; these included categories (major, minor, contributing, or no significance.) While preparing the National Register nomination, all later buildings were also inventoried and assigned a letter after their assessor's lot number. While these buildings do not date from the district's major period of significance (1870-1910), they do not intrude upon its general character in most cases, maintaining the general scale and residential use.

Only those buildings less than fifty years old, and specifically excluded by the National Register criteria, should be considered as intrusions.

8. Significance

Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District, Newton

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

Specific dates 1870-1910 **Builder/Architect** Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, H. H. Richardson, Alexander Esty and others

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship as well as associations with Newton's nineteenth century development as a fashionable Boston suburb. Taking its name from the two small parks within its boundaries, the district exemplifies the city's period neighborhoods in several important ways: the high quality of its architecture, the emphasis on picturesque planning and attention to landscape detail, and the siting of imposing civic and institutional buildings within a primarily residential setting. The district meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Newton is an affluent suburban city on the primary western corridor of Metropolitan Boston. It was originally granted as part of Cambridge in 1636 and was established as a separate town as early as 1692. It existed as a farming community with a few small industrial centers until the early nineteenth century. At that time, turnpikes and then railroads were extended westward from Boston, making Newton available to commuters. The main rail line was the Boston and Worcester which ran through Newton Corner and Auburndale in 1834. "The Meteor's" daily runs made Newton easily accessible to Boston, encouraging first, summer vacationing by Bostonians, and soon after, the construction of permanent homes by the upper and middle classes.

The Farlow-Kenrick Parks Historic District, which lies just south of the original railroad route in Newton Corner (now used by the B&M Railroad/MBTA and the Massachusetts Turnpike), was at the center of Newton's early growth as a major suburb. Some speculative real estate development occurred here shortly after introduction of the railroad which resulted in one of Newton's first residential parks. This was Kenrick Park which was laid out in 1845 at the request of William Kenrick, a well-known nurseryman and horticulturist, turned real estate speculator. It was designed by Alexander Wadsworth, who was well known for his work on Mt. Auburn Cemetery nearby in Cambridge/Watertown (National Register - 4/21/75). This is the best preserved of three Newton parks designed by Wadsworth.

Despite this early start, development did not really take off until after mid-century when Newton's transportation network expanded to include a number of streetcar lines. This led to rapid suburbanization, centered around commuter depots like Newton Corner. The Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District was densely built up between 1870 and 1910, a fact which is evidenced in the architectural styles present. During this period a second park, Farlow, was laid out, and numerous high quality residences and institutional buildings constructed. Chief among these are the churches designed by architects of national repute such as the Immanuel Baptist Church by H.H. Richardson (#1639; 1885) and the Newton Methodist Episcopal Church by the firm of Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue (#1615; 1897).

The Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District remains as an excellent example of an upper-middle class, late-nineteenth century residential neighborhood. Preserving a number of outstanding structures, as well as two small parks, and the original curving street-plan, it has been identified as one of the best such examples in Newton and the Boston area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Jackson Homestead. Newton Corner-Nonantm - Newton's Older Houses, pub. 11.
Newton Graphic Publishing Company. Beautiful Newton (c. 1917)
Henry K. Rowe. Tercentenary History of Newton (1930).
S.F. Smith. History of Newton.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 60 acres

Quadrangle name Newton

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	9
---	---

3	2	0	1	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	1	4	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	9
---	---

3	2	0	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	0	6	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C

1	9
---	---

3	1	9	6	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	1	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please refer to the attached Newton assessor's map on which the boundaries are delineated. Boundaries, in general, were based on historic development patterns, current land use, visual qualities and the extent of the 1977 survey on which this nomination was based.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state MA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Registration Director with Newton Historical Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

date March 1982

street & number 294 Washington Street

telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston

state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Patricia J. Nedowski

title Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

date 5/28/82

For HCRS use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date

7/8/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

EXP. 12/31/87

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Farlow & Kenrick Parks

Item number 9

Page 2

M.F. Sweetser. King's Handbook of Newton (1889).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

Working No. 6/7/82-1689Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83Date Due: 7/8/82 - 7/22/82

Farlow and Kendrick Parks Historic District,
Middlesex County,
MASSACHUSETTS,

Action: ✓ ACCEPT 7/8/82
Entered in the RETURN
National Register REJECT

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

Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments: _____

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

☐ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name2. Location3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property5. Location of Legal Description6. Representation in Existing Surveyshas this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- _____ summary paragraph
- _____ completeness
- _____ clarity
- _____ applicable criteria
- _____ justification of areas checked
- _____ relating significance to the resource
- _____ context
- _____ relationship of integrity to significance
- _____ justification of exception
- _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UMT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272 - 3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet



25.613

Photo #1

South side Church St looking west
188, 194 & 200 Church St.
Newton Corner

Farlow-Kenrick Parks Historic District
Newton Corner, Middlesex Co. MA

Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission

The south side of Church Street looking west;
from left to right the buildings are 188, 194
and 200 Church Street.

Photo no. 1 OF 6



25.613

East side Eldridge St. looking south.
L to R - 34, 38 & 42 Eldridge St.

Newton Corner

Farlow-Kenrick Parks Historic District
Newton Corner, Middlesex Co., MA

Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission

East side of Eldredge Street looking south;
from left to right the buildings are 34, 38,
and 42 Eldredge Street

Photo no. 2 of 6



288

South side Franklin St. looking east
L to R - 322, 316 Franklin St.
Newton Corner

Farlow-Kenrick Parks Historic District
Newton Corner, Middlesex Co.

Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission

South side of Franklin Street looking west;
from left to right the buildings are 322 and
316 Franklin Street

Photo no. 3 OF 6



Photo #4

South side Church St. looking south
from Farlow Park
Church - 116, 120 & 126 Church St.

Newton Corner

Farlow-Kenrick Park Historic District
Newton Corner, Middlesex Co.

Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission

South side of Church Street looking south
from within Farlow Park; from left to right
the buildings shown are 116, 120, and 126
Church Street.

Phot no. 4 *cf6*



25.6 27

North side Franklin St. looking west
303 Franklin in center

Newton Corner

Farlow-Kenrick Park Historic District
Newton Corner, Middlesex Co.

Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission

North side of Franklin Street looking west;
303 Franklin Street is at the center of the
photograph.

Photo no. 5 of 6

Photo #5



Kenrick Park
West side, looking north on Park St.
1 to 12 - 187, 177, 2169 Park St.

Newton Corner

25.630
Farlow-Kenrick Parks Historic District
Middlesex Co. (Newton Corner)
Photographer: Frances Manzi Date: Feb. 1979
Neg. filed: Newton Historical Commission
West side of Kenrick Park; looking north on
Park Street; from left to right the buildings
shown are 187, 177 and 169 Park Sreet.

Photo no. 6066

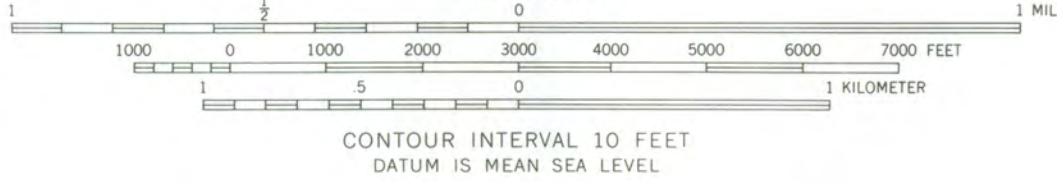
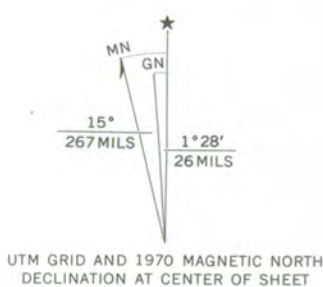
Photo #6

Farlow-Kenrick Parks
Historic District
Newton

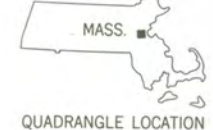
UTMS:
A 19/320/130
B 19/4691/410
C 19/320/220
D 19/4690/690
E 19/319/680
F 19/4691/240



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1943.
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215-W7107.5/7.5

1970

AMS 6781 SW-SERIES 1814



FARLOW & KENRICK PARKS

NATIONAL REGISTER

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Newton Corner, Mass.



**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

May 27, 1982

Ms. Carol Shull, Acting Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Concord: Wheeler-Merriam House (local)

Gloucester: Central Gloucester Historic District (local)

Leominster: Monument Square Historic District (local)

Leominster: Wachusett Shirt Factory (local)

Newton: Farlow and Kenrick Parks Historic District (local)

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
Registration Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/sac

enclosures