

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

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
East Cambridge	EC I-1

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number 1101-34A
1101-37A
1102-2
1102-3
1102-4
1102-8
1102-10

1. Town Cambridge
Name of area (if any) East Cambridge
National Register District
3. General date or period 1820 - 1920
4. Is area uniform (explain):
No, many residential and in-
in style? stitutional styles
No, varies from relatively
in condition? fair to excellent
No, both privately
in type of ownership? and publicly owned
No, residences, churches,
in use? schools, offices, and gov't.

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.

Map is attached.

One intrusion is noted: a concrete block valve house of ca. 1950, in the Old Middlesex County Superior Courthouse complex. It is blacked in and marked NC. The boundaries of this district were drawn to exclude other non-contributing structures.

The East Cambridge Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship. Planned and financed by several prominent local citizens, its 1810 plan represents the earliest use of a rectilinear grid in the Boston area in the 19th century. Additionally, it is significant as the site of the County seat and of several important industries. Thus, the district, which includes several individually outstanding buildings, meets criteria A, B and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

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

6. Recorded by Bainbridge Bunting/Allison Crum
Organization Cambridge Historical Commission
Date 1964/1974/1980

UTM-BOSTON SOUTH
A 19/328430/4692920
B 19/328960/4692820
C 19/328900/4692540
D 19/328380/4692640

16.443 Acres

(over)

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

East Cambridge has historically been isolated from the rest of Cambridge. In the Colonial period, East Cambridge, known first as Graves' Neck and later as Lechmere's Point, was an island in the salt marshes, occupied by a single farm and connected to the mainland only by a causeway. During the Revolution, its height and proximity to the Town of Boston gave it natural advantages as a military fortification. Through Fort Putnam, named for General Israel Putnam, East Cambridge played a significant role in the shelling of the British during the Siege of Boston in 1775. Earlier that year, Lechmere's Point, near the present site of the Registry of Deeds, had been the landing site for British troops en route to Lexington and Concord. The area's Revolutionary heritage is preserved in the name of Putnam Hill, and the fort's site on the crown of the hill has been the location of a school since 1825. It is now the site of the Putnam School.

After the War, the development potential of the lands lying east of Harvard Square, the only settled area of Cambridge, and along the river opposite Boston was recognized for the first time. In 1793, the West Boston Bridge was constructed on the site of the present Longfellow Bridge, connecting present-day Kendall Square to Cambridge Street in Boston, and turnpikes were laid out to Harvard Square to the towns to the west. However, the early speculative development of canals and wharves in this area failed, and residential development was scattered and disorganized.

Beginning at the time of the construction of the West Boston Bridge, Andrew Craigie, former Apothecary General of the Continental Army, secretly assembled over 300 acres of farmland and marsh in adjoining East Cambridge. Craigie announced his plans in 1803, and by 1807 had received permission to construct a rival bridge. Incorporating as the Lechmere Point Corporation, Craigie sold shares to a number of prominent Bostonians, including Governor Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis, and Thomas Handasyd Perkins. Streets and house lots were laid out in 1810 by surveyor Peter Tufts of Cambridgeport; his plan is the earliest use of a rectilinear grid in nineteenth century planning in the Boston area, as Newtowne, as Cambridge was first called, had been the first grid plan town in New England in 1630.

Sales of lots lagged during the War of 1812, and Craigie developed two schemes to spur development. First, the Lechmere Point Corporation offered two lots of land and \$24,000 to Middlesex County for a new Court-house, and attracted the County away from its old seat in Harvard Square. (see Continuation Sheet)

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

Bainbridge Bunting and Robert Bell Rettig, Report One: East Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. Cambridge Historical Commission, 1965.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEETMASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

7. Historical Data - continued, page 2

At the same time, the Boston Porcelain and Glass Company was persuaded to relocate to a site on the Miller's River, providing the community with an industrial base. These two factors combined to insure the success of the new development and defined its character. In the first decades of settlement, modest housing for the workers in the early industries contrasted with more substantial housing built for Boston commuters and Courthouse-related professionals. The early suburban development centered near the Courthouse, along "Quality Row" on Second and later Third Streets and up Otis Street to the crown of Putnam Hill, a stretch which became known as "Millionaire's Row". The workers' cottages were built north of Cambridge Street and on the marshy fringes of the neighborhood.

A major landmark from this period is the Third Congregational Society, now the Holy Cross Polish National Catholic Church. Built in 1827, it is the second oldest church building in the city, after Peter Harrison's Christ Church of 1760. The Third Street Church is a typical Federal plan, based on Asher Benjamin's 1804 design for the Charles Street Universalist Meetinghouse. An early pastor of the Unitarian congregation was James D. Green, who became the first mayor of the City of Cambridge in 1846.

The post Civil War industrial boom brought a new wave of development to the area. The location of East Cambridge at the junction of the Miller's and Charles Rivers allowed easy access by sea, while the construction of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1834 (and the Grand Junction Railroad in 1854) provided an additional locational advantage. The earliest industries were glass factories; the New England Glass Works (now demolished) was renowned in its day for fine ornamental and scientific ware. Later, furniture became the leading industry. The A. H. Davenport Company gave its name to a type of sofa, and later merged with the firm of Irving & Casson. The firms provided the furniture for the Iolani Palace in Honolulu, the White House as renovated by McKim, Head & White in 1904, the libraries of H. H. Richardson, and for innumerable churches by Richardson, Ralph Adams Cram, and others. The merged firm's last major commission was for the furniture and fixtures of the United Nations Headquarters building.

The new industries encouraged immigrants to settle in East Cambridge, and the density increased as workers' housing filled in the generous lots surrounding earlier houses. The change in social character became evident as the early Protestant churches were moved or taken over by Catholic congregations. The first wave of Irish immigrants were well enough established by 1870 that the Congregation of Sacred Heart, the first Catholic Parish in Massachusetts, after that in Boston, was able to build a new Church, closely followed by a Rectory and School, now individually listed on the Register. (see over for continuation, as page 3)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

7. Historical Data - continued, page 3

By 1890, East Cambridge's residential growth had ended. House lots had been extended into the marshes as far as practicable, and back and front yards had been filled with housing for the successive waves of immigrants. The Irish who displaced the Germans and Yankees were in turn displaced by Italians and Portuguese, who continue to make the neighborhood a place of arrival.

East Cambridge was one of the first planned communities in the Boston area in the nineteenth century, and the pattern of its development set precedents for later growth in Cambridge. Streets were surveyed and graded by a development firm; blocks were sold at auction to speculators, who subdivided and sold lots singly and in groups to builders, who in turn constructed the vernacular houses which largely characterize the area. As development continued and street railways opened additional territory for suburbanization, the social character of the neighborhood changed and its density increased. East Cambridge is significant in urban history as one of the earliest communities to experience this familiar transition; it is today substantially unchanged since development ended before 1900.

The civic buildings in East Cambridge make the most definitive architectural statements. The original Middlesex County Courthouse was designed by Boston architect Charles Bulfinch in 1814. Although substantially rebuilt in 1848 under the supervision of Ammi B. Young, noted designer of Boston's Custom House and later Superintending Architect of the U.S. Treasury, the reconstruction closely followed Bulfinch's original conception. The original Courthouse is now part of a complex covering a full city block made up of five interconnected buildings, the last of which was constructed in 1924. The Courthouse complex and the Registry of Deeds (1896) across Otis Street display a remarkable unity of design; certain architectural themes which were originated by Bulfinch were adopted by the various later architects of the Courthouse complex, and the similar color and texture of the brick used in the Registry unifies the whole. The Putnam School, a block away, designed by James Fogerty in the Queen Anne style in 1886, echoes the County buildings in its use of a similar Cambridge-made brick.

The residential architecture of East Cambridge is nearly all expressed in unpretentious vernacular versions of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Bracketed-Italianate styles. Even the most pretentious brick row houses were anachronistic copies of styles previously current in Boston. Almost all residential construction had ended by 1875, and there are only single examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles in the neighborhood.

Almost all examples of the Federal style in the district are modest workers' cottages built in the early industrial period. Both wood-frame and brick examples, like the row at 30-34 Second Street (1836-39), are notable for their sheer facades and shallow cornices. The wood-framed home of Unitarian minister and Cambridge mayor James D. Green at 96 Thorn-dike Street (1826) is more pretentious, featuring a brick facade enriched by an elliptically arched doorway and a louvred gable lunette.

(see Continuation Sheet)

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7. Historical Data - continued, page 4

The Greek Revival is the most characteristic style of the District. Examples range from workers' housing through elaborate residences. The row at 36-46 Second Street (1842) consists of small units built on speculation and are remarkably similar to the Federal-style row immediately adjacent at 30-34 Second Street. Their Ionic entry porticoes are surprisingly sophisticated elements for buildings of their scale. The double house at 71-73 Thorndike Street (1857) exhibits comparable ornament on a larger form. Number 73 was once the home of Frederick Hastings Rindge, a California philanthropist who gave the City its Public Library, Manual Training School and City Hall in 1886-1888.

More elaborate Greek Revival houses utilized varied forms. The house at 69 Thorndike Street (1844), recorded by HABS in 1964, is a typical gable-to-street form, featuring an Ionic-columned porch, floor length windows on the first floor and flush siding in the gable and behind the porch. The house at 80-82 Sciarappa Street (1847) faces on Thorndike with a pedimented gable and 6/9 piano nobile windows unified by a cast iron balcony, which contrasts with the building's modest entrance off Sciarappa Street. Both belong to a striking group of freestanding Greek Revival residences in this first residential block of Thorndike Street.

Much of its decoration has been concealed by aluminum siding, but the Deshon-Hovey House at 93 Otis Street (1842) is still imposing. The outlines of its two-story pilasters articulating each bay are still apparent, as is its hexagonal cupola. The generous lot, with the house set well back, is unusual for the area. In the next block, the cross-gabled entrance pavilion, 6/9 first floor windows and bold door enframingent of 66-68 Otis Street (1846) continue to dominate its block.

Other Greek Revival examples were rendered in brick, such as the isolated rowhouse form of 59 Thorndike Street. This house was built in 1827, soon after the adjacent Unitarian Church. The early construction date accounts for the unusually sheer Greek Revival facade, in contrast to the early appearance of the 6/9 piano nobile windows and cast iron balcony.

The row at 55-61 Otis Street shows the fully developed form of a brick Greek Revival rowhouse. The two central units of the row have gained a third story, but the end units clearly show the strong cornice and prominent dormers typical of the style, as well as the 6/9 windows and balcony seen at 59 Thorndike Street. Built in 1851, this row recalls Beacon Hill rows of the previous decade.

A more modest example of the type appears at 109 Thorndike Street (1857). Like the Otis Street house, characteristic elements visible here include heavy bracketed lintels, a returned cornice, arched gable window
(see over for continuation, as page 5)

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7. Historical Data - continued, page 5

and original cast iron fence. The door hood supports an oriel window. The building's most unusual feature, however, is the configuration of the brackets supporting the returns. The brackets at the flank are reflected in silhouette articulated by applied bosses, completing the concept of the return.

The brick double house at 80-82 Otis Street represents a totally different concept of the Bracketed style. Built in 1861, this building is clearly based on an urban prototype. Nonetheless, the awkward placement of the overscaled wooden oriels, whose supporting consoled brackets crowd the elaborately incised lintels of the first floor fenestration, reveal the remote location of the house, away from the mainstream of Boston's architectural development. Despite its shortcomings, the building remains an imposing element of the Putnam Hill streetscape.

"Quality Row", built in 1861 at 83-95 Third Street, illustrates the close relationship between East Cambridge and Boston in this period. The prominent stoops, arched entrances and concave Mansard roofline echo the characteristic brick rows in the South End. Unlike most vernacular Mansard examples, the Second Empire character is carried through in the brownstone trim, especially in the rope-molded archivolt and scrolled acanthus keystones of the door enframements.

Around the corner at 60 Otis Street (1871) stands an equally ambitious though modestly scaled Mansard, with elaborate ornament entirely rendered in wood. The entrance simulates those of the Third Street row, with an elliptical archway, complete with decorated keystone, sketched in jigsaw work beneath the elliptical door hood.

The row at 93-97 Thorndike Street (1885) illustrates the absorption of the Mansard style into the vocabulary of the common builder. Although nicely scaled with alternating bay windows, these houses are fundamentally Bracketed-Italianate in detail, with only their roof hinting at the newer style.

The Queen Anne style appears in the East Cambridge area only through superimposed decoration on other building types, most often triple-deckers, or as elements applied in nineteenth century modernization efforts. One such updating occurred at 85 Thorndike Street, where an 1822 house received a cross-gabled entrance pavilion decorated with patterned shingles and brackets in 1894.

The distinctive character of East Cambridge has been preserved by the independence and isolation that has historically set the area apart from the rest of the city. In the nineteenth century, this isolation from the settled parts of Cambridge and proximity to Boston led to a type of development which made it a prototypical nineteenth century industrial neighborhood. East Cambridge survives as a microcosm of the environment of early industrial development, relatively unaffected by modern intrusion.

(see Continuation Sheets)

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DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE

The East Cambridge National Register District comprises a cross section of the building types common to the area. It is sited on Putnam Hill which, in the eighteenth century, was an isolated area of solid land amid salt marshes. This topographic formation is still readily visible from the crown of the hill at the intersection of Otis and Sciarappa Streets. The land falls off fairly steeply to the north, west and south. The east slope is more gradual, descending through the substantial residential area of Millionaire's Row, through the Courthouse complex to an industrial fringe near the Charles River.

The complex of buildings once occupied by the Irving & Casson-A. H. Davenport Company between Otis, Thorndike and First Streets is the last major remaining nineteenth century industrial presence in East Cambridge. Built in stages between 1869 and 1908, it includes eight buildings that range from nineteenth century New England mill construction to early twentieth century reinforced concrete.

An even more significant presence is the Courthouse complex in the next block between Second and Third Streets. The Registry of Deeds (1896) is somewhat overscaled, but commands attention with its imposing brick porticoed facades on all four sides, above monumental stairs. The four-storied facade is articulated as a basement and attic with a single monumental main floor between. The surface of the brick basement has projecting courses at regular intervals to approximate the texture of rusticated stone. The main story is arcaded with console keystones, and the attic story is articulated by square windows with shouldered brick architraves set on a sill course. The full entablature and parapet are also rendered in brick, with the exception of the stamped metal corona.

The Clerk of Courts building (1899) is typical of nineteenth century fireproof construction, with iron floors and roof. The facade is treated as a single monumental story set on an English basement, rusticated in brick like the Registry. The fenestration is contained in arches with keystoned archivolt separated by brick pilasters. The effect of a giant order is emphasized by the extension of the pilasters in the basement and the parapet, although interrupted by a string course and cornice. There is little planar wall surface. The building's hip roof is topped with iron cresting.

The centerpiece of the complex is the old Superior Courthouse (1814, 1849). The principal facade is the Third Street side, which was originally the rear of the building. The central five bays are flanked by
(see over for continuation, as page 7)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

projecting pavilions composed of three rhythmic bays. Its three stories are treated as a single monumental story on an English basement, separated by a granite string course. The central portion of the facade and the central bay of the wings have arcaded fenestration articulated with cast iron archivolts and spring course on brick piers. The brownstone cornice is decorated with modillions and a dentil course, above a brick architrave with square panels in low relief. The gable ends of the wings contain lunettes, echoing the arched windows of the main story below. Rising from the center of the building is a wooden clock tower in three states: a square base containing windows in a triumphal arch configuration, an octagonal section containing a louvred arcade enframed by Tuscan pilasters supporting an entablature, and a shorter octagonal section capped by a shallow dome, with four clocks on alternate faces. Entrances at the center of the main section and each wing have simple classically detailed granite enframements, with sidelights flanking double doors.

The brick row of Federal workers' housing at 30-34 Second Street (1836-39) are simple two-story, three-bay houses with recessed side entrances and light brick dentillated cornices. Across Otis Street is a second row at 36-46 Second Street (1842), a group of six wooden Greek Revival houses with typical decoration, including a full entablature, and pilasters and shallow Ionic porticoes. These two rows illustrate the variation on a basic theme typical of an East Cambridge streetscape. The size and scale of the buildings are similar: both rows sit directly adjacent to the sidewalk, yet the differences in material, detail, and formal elements, such as the recessed doorways of 30-34 Second contrasting with the porches of 36-46 Second create a changing texture that enhances the character of the neighborhood.

The residential structures on Third Street facing the county buildings complement rather than contrast with the latter's monumentality. At the corner of Thorndike directly opposite the Courthouse stands the former Third Congregational Society (1827). A typical Federal church in plan and detail, it is a three-story rectangular gabled structure with a wide entrance tower that monopolizes the Third Street facade. The tower is articulated with a three bay relieving arcade set on a granite base. The arcade contains arched windows at all three levels. At the ground level the centrally placed doorway features a simple granite classical enframement. The side elevation is similarly detailed as an arcade, although containing single monumental arched windows.

The rest of the block to the corner of Otis Street is the site of seven elegant brick rowhouses, 83-95 Third Street (1860). This urbane grouping complements the County buildings far better than the less pretentious Second Street rows. Built of red brick with brownstone basements, steps and trim, their detail is essentially Italianate except for the concave Mansard roofs. Rope-molded archivolts crowned by an acanthus key-stone create an arched door enframement. This elaboration is matched by incised cap-molded lintels with broken profiles.

At the corner of Third facing Otis Street is another group of brick buildings that smooth the transition between the urbane brick Third Street environment and the more modest streetscape of Otis Street. The
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four houses at 55-61 Otis Street (1851) are fine Greek Revival structures with granite bases and brownstone lintels and sills. Their recessed side entries have side and transom lights, and the 6/9 piano nobile windows are unified by a cast iron balcony. Remnants of iron cresting survive at the roofline of 55 Otis Street.

Contiguous to this row is 63-65 Otis Street (1871), a brick double house whose later date is readily apparent from the Mansard roof, incised lintels and bay windows. Across the street at 60 Otis (1871), the tall-proportioned elegance of Third Street is continued. This attenuated house is wood-framed but matches the ambitious detail of the brick examples. By contrast, this building, like its Otis Street neighbors, is slightly set back from the pavement. It is one of the few Mansard-roofed structures in the area in which an attempt has been made to follow through in the style implied by the roof. The elaborate all-wooden door enframingent is especially noteworthy. The door recess itself is rectangular, but an elliptical arch, complete with keystone, is indicated in wood relief just above. The strongly projecting door hood, also elliptically arched, helps to create an unusual degree of plasticity, aided by strong lintels, a bay window that breaks through the cornice and the arched, hooded dormer. This house has been re-sided, but retains a sophistication surpassing better preserved examples elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The Greek Revival house at 66-68 Otis Street (1846) is a similar case. Although its siding has been altered and much of its ornament removed, it remains a commanding presence in the streetscape. The distinctive cross-gabled double entrance and bold decoration are primary factors in its continuing significance.

The two houses at 80-82 Otis Street (1861) exhibit a surprising urbanity for the area and date. Fundamentally Italianate, the second story oriels form a dramatic and updating element in contrast to the more conservative brownstone lintels and subdued brick cornice.

Across Otis Street is a large playground that contrasts with the dense urban character of the rest of the street. Across Sciarappa Street from the lot is the Otis Hospital (c1910), a three-story brick neoGeorgian building. Although massive, its effects are minimized by its location across Otis Street from the Putnam School, much larger but an accepted nineteenth century element in the area.

The Putnam School (1889) is an extremely fine example of the Paneled Brick variant of the Queen Anne style. Both street facades have central gables pavilions three bays wide, but the facades are unified by
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7. Historical Data - continued, page 9

dark stone belt courses at lintel level at each story. The pavilions have wider central bays and double gable windows crowned by a stone arch containing two lancet arches and filled with patterned brickwork. The windows of the two lower stories are crowned throughout by dark stone archivolt and keystones filled with paneled brick. The third story windows have heavy rusticated stone lintels that abut the elaborate brick cornice. The main roof is a broken pitch with dormers flanking the gabled pavilions. The main entrance on Otis Street is deeply recessed behind a round arch of brick voussoirs and a dark stone archivolt. The door enframingent is elaborately wood paneled.

The lower block of Thorndike Street included in the District has a similar appearance to Otis Street. It includes primarily Greek Revival homes slightly set back from the sidewalk, unified by their domestic scale and by the repeated appearance of single story columned porches along the street. 59 Thorndike (1827) serves the same transitional function as the buildings at Third and Otis Streets. Sited behind the Third Congregational Church, which fronts on Third Street, the brick townhouse adjoins the sidewalk. An early example of the Greek Revival, it has an attenuated door enframingent with side and transom lights, sheer lintels and a light brick cornice. Its most distinctive stylistic element is the 6/9 piano nobile windows and cast iron balcony. Also noteworthy is a five-sided projecting cupola added circa 1858.

Typical of most of the block is 69 Thorndike Street (1844). An intact but unpretentious Greek Revival dwelling, it has a pedimented gable, full entablature, paneled corner pilasters, an Ionic columned porch and flush boarded surfaces behind the porch and in the gable.

On the corner at 80-82 Sciarappa Street (1847) stands a more sophisticated Greek Revival house. Its pedimented gable faces Thorndike Street, as do the 6/8 piano nobile windows and their cast iron balcony. The entrance is on Sciarappa Street, however. The house is sited directly on the sidewalk, terminating the block.

The upper portion of Thorndike Street in the District has an essentially Italianate character. The proportions of the buildings are taller, and the repetition of plastic elements such as door hoods and bay windows creates a very different rhythm from the serene quality of the Greek Revival group a block away. 93-97 Thorndike Street (1885) is a Mansard-roofed row with Italianate detailing. The facade alternates bay windows and deeply recessed entrances, unified by cornices at each floor level.

Further along the block at 109 Thorndike Street (1857) stands a well-preserved vernacular Italianate house. The gable faces the street and is emphasized by a strongly projecting returned cornice supported by brackets. An interesting configuration is created by an applied bracket silhouette placed beneath the end of the return, reflecting the visible side elevation of the brackets at the flank. Other details are more
(see Continuation Sheets)

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typical: an arched gable window, bracketed lintels and footed sills, a bracketed door hood supporting an oriel window above an elaborately paneled door surround, and a deeply recessed pair of etched glass paneled doors. The cast iron fence and gate is composed of Italianate motifs, including S and C scrolls as well as oval elements. The block also includes buildings of earlier periods whose presence reinforces rather than interrupts the basic pattern. The square Federal house at 96 Thorndike Street (1826) is a wood-framed building with a brick facade and granite base. Its notable stylistic elements include a louvred lunette in the gable and a side entrance within a sheer elliptical archway.

Next to the Otis Hospital is the Deshon-Hovey House at 93 Otis Street (1847), an elaborately detailed Greek Revival house set well back from the street, an unusual siting for the neighborhood. This two-story house is articulated by giant Doric pilasters separating the bays, unfortunately sided over although still visible. The other notable element is a hexagonal cupola.

Across the street at 100 Otis Street (1848) stands a brick Greek Revival townhouse. Severely detailed, it relies on contrasting material for ornamental interest, as in the granite basement and brownstone pedimented lintels. The simple dentillated cornice is rendered in brick. A similar double house next door at 102-104 Otis Street (1848) was remodeled by the addition of a Mansard roof and Queen Anne glass paneled doors later in the century.

The District as a whole is a remarkably well preserved nineteenth century industrial community. Very few intrusions have occurred, and alterations have been minor. Evidence of the nature of the area's development up to 1890 is clearly visible in the pattern of age, siting, and decoration of the buildings.

In general, the buildings are ambitious vernacular examples. Even the highest quality buildings fall short of contemporary high-style examples, but their conservatism and use of stock elements are integral to middle class speculative housing of the period. With a very few exceptions, the housing stock dates from 1820-1875 and can be classified as vernacular approximations of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire and Queen Anne styles. Typical forms appear repeatedly in the District, although in substantial variety. Tree-lined streets unify the neighborhood, and help to mitigate the adverse effect of occasional alterations of siding or fenestration.

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7. Historical Data - continued, page 11

The East Cambridge National Register District includes properties on Otis and Thorndike Streets between Fifth and Second Streets, plus portions of Spring, Sciarappa and Third Streets (see Cambridge Community Development P. D. Quad Map 1A and 2A). The boundaries were chosen to include Putnam Hill and properties reflecting the nineteenth century architecture prevalent in East Cambridge.

- END -

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

Property: East Cambridge Historic District
(Cambridge Multiple Resource Area)
State, County: MA - Middlesex
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 11-14-80 2862
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 4.17.82
Action: ACCEPT
RETURN 4/13/82
REJECT

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

photos _____
maps _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

It has come to our attention that some sort of industrial complex is located in the area bounded by ~~First~~ First, Second, Otis + Thorslike. please discuss the inclusion of such a complex in this district and provide an expanded statement of significance. Or, this area may not contribute to what is primarily a residential/civic historic district. -

Recom./Criteria return
Reviewer Braun
Discipline Arch/His
Date 4.13.82
_____ see continuation sheet

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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

for NPS use only

8. Significance

Period _____ Area of Significance—Check and justify below _____

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USGS 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 _____

Site _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed Braham _____ Date 4.13.82 _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

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

Item number

Page / of 17

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Cambridge Multiple Resource Area
State MA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- ✓ 1. East Cambridge Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 6.30.83
Attest _____
- ✓ 2. Winter Street Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 3. Upper Magazine Street Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 4. Hastings Square Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 5. Salem-Auburn Streets Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 6. Inman Square Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 7. Old Cambridgeport Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 6.30.83
Attest _____
- ✓ 8. Norfolk Street Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____
- ✓ 9. Cambridge Gateway Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper return 4.13.82
Attest _____
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION
- ✓ 10. Bigelow Street Historic District
Substantive Review ✓ Keeper William H. Brahan 4.13.82
Attest _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Substantive Review

East Cambridge Historic District (Cambridge MRA)
Middlesex County
MA

Working No. 11.1480-2862
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 7/4/83
Action: ACCEPT 6/30/83
 RETURN
 REJECT

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

Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE SHOWN; MAJOR QUESTIONS
ADDRESSED.*

Recom. / Criteria accept / ABC
Reviewer Ma. Dwyer
Discipline A.H.
Date 6-30-83
see continuation sheet

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

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity

8. Significance

Period _____ Area of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

COULD HAVE BETTER DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANCE UNDER "B" BY RELATING THIS DEVELOPMENT TO OTHER SPECULATIVE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PROMINENT LOCAL CITIZENS. WHICH OF THESE INDIVIDUALS IS SIGNIFICANT FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN FOR OTHER ENDEAVORS

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acres 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



Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N.R.D.

IRVING + CASSAN A. H. DAVENPORT BOLLING

CHC 1195-18A



Cambridge MRA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N. R. D.

IRVING + CARSON A.H. DAVENPORT BUILDING

CHC 1195-14A



Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N.R.D.

71-73 & 69 THURNOXE ST

1195/21A



Cambridge MA, Ma

East Cambridge W/D

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CAC 195 - 22A



Cambridge MRA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N. R. D.

~~FIFTH STREET~~ 55-65 OWS ST.

CHC 1195-10A



Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N. R. D.

SECOND STREET VIEW

CHC 1195-12A



Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE N. R. D.
CLERK OF COURTS BUILDING
CHC 1195-11A



1102-3

Cambridge MA, MA

NOV 14 1980

EAST CAMBRIDGE MA

Putnam School - Otis + 4th St.

1102-3



1102-8

NOV 14 1980

Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST. CAMBRIDGE H.D.

84 to 92 Spring

1102-8



1101-34A

Cambridge M.A., Mass

NOV 14 1980

0720

EAST CAMBRIDGE H.D.

Middlesex County Courthouse

1101-34A



1102-2

0820

Cambridge MRA

EAST CAMBRIDGE H.P.

74 Otis

NOV 14 1980

1102-2



01-2011

Cambridge MA, Ma

NOV 14 1980

EAST CAMBRIDGE H.D.

Thorndike + 3rd St.

1102-10



1102-4

NOV 14 1980

Cambridge MRA, Ma

EAST CAMBRIDGE W.P.

98 to 104 Otis

1102-4



1101-37A

NOV 14 1980

Cambridge MA, Ma

EAST Cambridge, U.S.A.

83 to 95 Third St.

1101-37A

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

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64000275

OBJECTION TO NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES
TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The undersigned Massachusetts Institute of Technology hereby certifies that it is the sole record owner of the following properties and hereby objects to the nomination of those properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

All of the land and buildings known and numbered 134 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts and more particularly shown as the blackened area on the map attached as Schedule A.

EXECUTED this 10th day of February, 1986.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY

By: William R. Dickson
William R. Dickson,
Senior Vice President

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

County of Middlesex

February 10, 1986

On this 10th day of February, 1986 before me appeared William R. Dickson to me personally known, who being by me duly sworn, did say that he is Senior Vice President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and that said instrument was signed on behalf of said corporation and was the free act and deed of said corporation.

Elizabeth J. Griffin
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 9/5/91