

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Photos (3"x3" or 3"x5" black
& white) - Indicate on back
of each photo street addresses
for buildings shown. Staple to
left side of form.

Sketch Map. Draw a general map of the
area indicating properties within it.
Number each property for which individual
inventory forms have been completed.
Label streets including route numbers, if
any. Indicate north. (Attach a separate
sheet if space here is not sufficient).

(SEE ATTACHED MAP)

UTM REFERENCE

A 19/317770/4690330
B 19/317710/4690750
C 19/318200/4690780
D 19/318490/4690470
E 19/318390/4689880
F 19/318180/4689870
G 19/318160/4690390

USGS QUADRANGLE
SCALE

NEWTON, MA
1:25,000

Area Letter Form numbers in this Area

G

5306-5681; NV-22; NC-458

Newton, Mass. MRA

Town NEWTON (Newtonville)

Name of Area (if any)

Newtonville Historic District

Present Use Primarily residential

General Date or Period 1850-1910

General Condition Good

Acreage 40.5 acres

Recorded by Peter Stott

Organization Newton Historical Comm.

Date April 1986

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

The Newtonville Historic District retains significant examples of its formative period of growth in the last half of the 19th century. This development was led by some of the leading residents of Newton. This district thus meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The Newtonville Historic District is a 40-acre section containing 143 properties. The district contains one existing National Register property, the 1891 Claflin Grammar School (NR-8/16/84), now converted to 13 condominium units. (Since new units have been constructed on the vacant portion of the school lot, only that part of the parcel including the school has been included in the historic district.) Located primarily south and west of the village commercial center, the district is oriented along Walnut Street, which it follows for nearly half a mile, as the street climbs toward Bullough's Pond. The lower, northern, end of Walnut Street displays some of the earliest Greek Revival and Italianate residences in the district, while more elevated portions to the south were developed in the decades either side of 1900. On the west, a portion of the district is bordered by the playing fields of the Newton North High School.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain historical importance of area and how the area relates to the development of other areas of the community.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the area which is now Newtonville was a sparsely settled farming community. Until well into the 19th century, Joseph Fuller's farm occupied a large portion of what is now Newtonville. Joseph Fuller (1652-1740) seems to have been the first to take up residence on the farm. He constructed a house near where Hull Street crosses Laundry Brook, where three generations of Fullers lived. In the 1780s, Joseph Fuller's great granddaughter married General William Hull (1753-1825), and the pair moved to the Newtonville farm after the War of 1812. The Natick Road (today's Washington Street) by that time was an important route into Boston for farm products, and Hull maintained a storage building on the road, for the use of wagon teams. The teamster stop was known as "Hull's Crossing," and this name was perpetuated when the Boston & Worcester Railroad constructed its first railroad depot there about 1845. After Hull's death, his house, built initially by Joseph Fuller and expanded over the years, was moved into the village where it stood as a major landmark until its demolition in the 1890s.

Joseph Fuller's settlement of the farm in 1680 followed by 16 years the construction of Newton's first grist mill by Lt. John Spring (1630-1717), who dammed Smelt (now Laundry) Brook just upstream of Fuller's farm. Mill Lane (now Mill Street) connected the mill with John Spring's own house,

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

(See Continuation sheet)

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Three quarters of the district occupies the level watershed of Laundry Brook, a major tributary of the Charles River. A large portion of the district consists of structures on either side of Highland Avenue and Otis Street, bounded on the east and west by Walnut Street and Lowell Avenue. This section, dominated by Italianate, Mansard, and Queen Anne style structures, represents the largest concentration of undisturbed Victorian-era homes in the village. The level of maintenance is high, and several residences have recently been repainted in historic-period exterior paint colors.

Approximately 29 properties are identified as non-contributing, primarily because they were constructed after the architectural survey's 1907 cut-off date. The majority are compatible Colonial Revival structures built between 1908 and 1936.

The earliest building in the district is the mill-owner's residence, 288 Mill Street, built at the outlet of Bullough's Pond probably in the 1830s. Although the five-bay, center-entry facade has been updated by Colonial Revival details, including a pedimented entry and dormers, the house retains its original twin interior chimneys on the far side of the gable ridge.

No Federal-period structures remain in the district, and the few Greek Revival examples have been significantly altered by Colonial Revival changes. Two houses with similar plans represent the Greek Revival in the district: 369 and 403 Walnut Street. Both are three-bay, center-hall plan structures with twin interior chimneys. Although both have later full-length verandas applied to the street facade, each utilizes full-height corner pilasters supporting a wide frieze board. No. 369 Walnut Street retains its original Greek Revival two-paneled door and entrance surround. Both houses, however, saw considerable Colonial Revival modification, ca. 1900.

Examples of the Italianate style are more frequently encountered, reflecting Newtonville's expansion in the 1850s and '60s. The earliest examples in the district are vernacular, devoid of ornament. The James Cook House, 355 Walnut Street (c.1847) is thought to be the earliest of these structures, 3 bays wide with a center-hall plan and interior chimneys. Its most distinctive Italianate characteristics are its bracketed eaves and window cornices. The same plan was used for one of the most unusual Italianate examples, 375 Cabot Street, constructed about 1856 for the Rev. John Worcester (1834-1900), first minister of the Swedenborgian Church. (Worcester later moved to a large house on Highland Avenue [now 11 Gray Birch Terrace] next to his parishioner, Timothy H. Carter.) Housewright Joseph B. Smith is credited with its construction. The symmetrical facade is given a formal character by the use of horizontal flushboards to imitate ashlar blocks. Projecting cornices cap the 6/6 sash windows. Italianate designs were most frequently encountered in "L"-plan houses, of which 66 Highland Avenue (c.1878) is the best example, featuring richly carved wood trim at the roofline, windows, and porches. Scroll-sawn brackets and a paneled frieze embellish the projecting lateral and raking eaves. Bracketed hoods cap each 2/2 sash window.

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The most high-style evidence of Italianate influence is 63 Highland Avenue, the Tuscan villa built for Boston wool merchant Robert P. Gould about 1869. Like the Newton Highlands example, 122 Lincoln Street (Area B), the well-preserved residence consists of a two-story square block, capped by a low hipped roof, surmounted in turn by a square lantern. The lantern contains two round-arched windows on each face and angled scrolls at each corner. Other important design elements include bracketed eaves, a bracketed veranda with chamfered posts mounted on pedestals, two-story paneled bay windows, and paired doors with round-arched lights.

Gothic architecture and Stick Style designs both played to the Victorian concept of the "picturesque" -- that quality popularized by A.J. Downing and A.J. Davis in mid-century America. Sharp angles and vertical designs recalled the rugged landscape of "striking, irregular, spirited forms" encountered in the American wilderness. Two small cottages, 15 and 23 Otis Place, represent the Gothic Revival in the district. Evidently built as a pair, both feature steep gable roofs intersecting at a central entrance pavilion. No. 23 Otis Place still retains its diamond-shaped windows under the gable eaves, together with braced standards and bracketed eaves. Both houses are thought to have been constructed c.1870, though the prototype for the design, the John A. Fenno House (171 Lowell Avenue, #5119) was constructed as early as c.1854.

The district's finest example of the Stick Style is the John W. Dickinson House, 373 Cabot Street, constructed in 1877. Distinguished by a square tower with steep pyramidal cap, this well-preserved residence has the vertical and somewhat awkward proportions associated with Stick Style houses. Its ornate veranda features chamfered bracing, a kingpost truss in the projecting entrance bay, and a scroll-sawn balustrade. Angled hoods supported by strut brackets cap many of the house's paired and single windows.

The district includes three Mansard examples, ranging from the cottage form at 77 Highland Avenue (c.1874) to the elaborate high-style residence of Charles Pulsifer, 398 Walnut Street (c.1874). The latter features a 2-1/2-story corner tower, capped by a steep canted mansard roof, broken on each face by a clipped gable wall dormer. Bracketed eaves, expansive veranda with chamfered posts mounted on pedestals, and an unusual glass transom valence are prominent elements of its design. As built, the house presumably displayed iron cresting along the roof line of the tower, an element still featured on a similar house not far distant at 7 Washington Park.

Queen Anne examples are scattered throughout the district, and, with Colonial Revival types, make up most of its housing stock. One of the most prominent representatives of the style in the city is the house of Newtonville developer Henry F. Ross at 414 Walnut Street (1882). The number of materials Ross integrated into this structure is unmatched in Newton. These include a "wainscoat" of rock-faced granite, glazed red and tar-dipped brick at the first story, a beltcourse of cut shingles, beaded clapboards at the second story, and gablefields of stucco with broken glass. The house's roof is clad in red tiles; copper is employed for

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parapets and elaborate downspouts, and the corbeled chimneys contain terra-cotta tiles. Carved wood ornament is seen at the eaves, that contain brackets with applied rosettes, and on the raking eaves which have ribbed vergeboards. Numerous gables, balconies, bay windows, and porches create an irregular and picturesque silhouette. The house has been maintained in excellent condition and contains several unusual design motifs on its interior.

A more modest residence displaying unusual detail is 105 Washington Park, built in the mid 1880s. The west slope of the hipped roof is overshot, extending to the first-story level. Projecting from this slope is a broad gable with a paneled brick chimney and a curved and paneled wall section with a cyma recta soffit. The most unusual feature of the house are the carvings displayed on the central dormer. Sunflower carvings are applied to its incised cavetto frieze, while incised carved paneling between its double windows depicts cat-o-nine tails and birds in flight.

In 553 Walnut Street (1894) the restraining influences of the Shingle Style begin to merge with the over-exuberant Queen Anne. This transitional residence features richly carved bargeboards, a wall covering of staggered butt shingles, fieldstone veranda, and semi-circular two-story bay windows -- all elements that Newtonville architect Samuel J. Brown (1853-1926) employed in his work, and the building may also have been from his desk.

Newtonville's most famous architect was William C. Richardson (1854-1935), partner in the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell & Richardson, a firm known for their designs for town halls, libraries, schools, and residences throughout the Boston area. Six Newton schools were designed by the firm including the Hyde School in Newton Highlands (1896, Area B), and the Emerson School in Upper Falls (1905, Area A). In Newtonville, the firm designed three of the village's most prominent buildings: the Newtonville Club House (1890, demolished 1938); the Central Congregational Church (1895, #5182), and the Newton Masonic Building (1896, #5392). Richardson built his own house in 1887 at 109 Highland Avenue, a good example of the Shingle Style. Its understated design features steep gable roofs with cropped eaves and a two-story semi-circular bay with a cap. The uniform wall covering of wood shingles, broken only by pent eaves and a saw-tooth beltcourse, provides an informal restful character. Carved wood ornament, such as the panel that links the two gable-field windows, is used with restraint. Swept shingle hoods and shingled porch posts underscore the picturesque quality of this residence.

In the 1890s, the use of classical details increasingly characterized residential construction, even while the irregular forms of the Queen Anne persisted. Much of the new building in Newtonville in the 1890s consisted of this transitional form of architecture. The development of Clyde Street is typical. The earliest residences at the western end of the street were built in the late 1880s at the height of Queen Anne influence. As the observer walks eastward, buildings show increasing use of classical details, as their dates advance toward 1900. Midway down Clyde Street is 49 Clyde Street (1891), displaying a picturesque corner tower and staggered butt shingles representative of the Queen Anne. At the same time, its boxy

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shape, balanced fenestration, and classical ornament (Palladian motif windows, columned veranda) reflect the Colonial Revival. The most unusual feature of this residence is its curved corbel cornice, a high-style Federal-revival motif. Only at the eastern end of the street, where the buildings were constructed in 1900, does the gambrel roof replace the irregular silhouette favored in earlier designs. Both 10 and 14 Clyde Street were constructed in 1900 as nearly identical Colonial Revival structures. Both display Palladian-style windows. 10 Clyde Street features an inset entrance porch supported by Roman Ionic columns; the Ionic order is also used in the pilasters and cornice of the sole dormer window. By contrast, 14 Clyde Street exhibits Corinthian porch columns and dormer pilasters, together with swags in the dormer's frieze.

Larger, more elaborate examples of the Colonial Revival are typical of the upper (southern) end of Walnut Street. One of the most imposing is 525 Walnut Street (1904). The rectangular building is contained under a broad hipped roof, punctured by gable dormers. Monumental Ionic pilasters divide its facade into three sections. The center entrance is sheltered by a semi-circular portico supported by paired columns. The neighboring residence at 503 Walnut Street (1899) also emphasizes symmetry, though it achieves its massive qualities through the use of a high, steep, hipped roof, flanked by twin corner towers. Classical ornament is richly applied, from the swan-neck pediments on the roof dormers to the scamozzi capitals on the porch columns.

Applied ornament, as well as an unusual use of stone, appears in a house built by Henry Ross, 542-544 Walnut Street (1900). The design features a broad gambrel roof encompassing two stories of living space and a gambrel-roof offset frontispiece. Richly carved foliate and shell-motif panels are incorporated into this design. Rock-faced pink granite ashlar has been employed in first-story and bay-window wall areas, providing a fine counterpoint to the dark-stained wood shingles covering most of the wall area.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The district includes two churches: the Swedenborgian Church (1894) and St. John's Episcopal Church (1902). Both are stone Gothic Revival structures. The Swedenborgian Church is one of the earliest works of Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942), while in partnership with Charles Wentworth. In his later life, Cram became the nation's leading exponent of Gothic architecture in the 20th century. His most celebrated work was the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, but he and his partners were responsible for churches and chapels, as well as residential and academic buildings all over the country. West Newton's First Unitarian Church (#3117), completed in 1906, was also the work of the firm, then styled Cram, Goodhue, & Ferguson. Cram's devotion to the Perpendicular phase of English Gothic architecture governed virtually all of his designs, and the Swedenborgian Church is no exception. The great west window displays the verticality and flowing tracery which characterized the style (the east window is a later 1916 replacement), together with the four-centered arch

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of the entrance. In plan, the church consists of a principal nave parallel to the street, with a projecting gable-roofed chancel at the east end. The principal entrance is through the base of a crenelated belfry positioned at the west end of the elevation. At one corner of the belfry, a small octagonal stair tower rises to a few feet above the crenelation of the belfry. The local stone, known as "Roxbury conglomerate" or "Brighton stone," is used throughout, giving a rugged appearance to the uncoursed exterior masonry. Carved limestone is used in the door and window trim. To the rear, an open loggia links the building to church offices and social hall, a smaller stone structure built in 1886-88 when the organization's original wood-frame chapel stood on the adjoining lot.

St. John's Episcopal Church, completed in 1902, was the work of the English-born Boston architect Henry Vaughn (1846-1917). Although Vaughn also took his precedents from the English perpendicular Gothic, his overall effect is less rugged, showing the modifying influence of The Queen Anne. Light colored granite ashlar is used, and from the steep pitch of the roof, an octagonal fleche rises from a location above the crossing. A small gable-roofed entrance vestibule is located at the north end of the east facade. The Elizabethan-style Parish Hall was added as an ell in 1927.

EDUCATIONAL

The Claflin School (NR-8/16/84) exhibits a blend of the Richardsonian Romanesque and the High Victorian Gothic styles. Its architect, J. Merrill Brown (1853-1909), was known for his school and residential designs in late 19th-century suburban Boston. The red brick school is based on a rectangular plan and rises three stories from a granite foundation to a complex roofline, punctuated by two prominent chimneys and transverse gables of varying sizes. The main facade consists of a principal gabled pavilion, flanked by secondary gabled pavilions. The two principal entrances are enframed by rusticated brownstone blocks and voussoirs of yellow brick. The building displays abundant decorative detail, including brick corbeling, a brownstone watertable, and window trim of buff brick and brownstone. Today, the school houses 13 condominium units.

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opposite the Centre meeting house; the earliest section of today's Walnut Street was built to link the mill with the east-west traffic on the Natick Road. A long succession of millers operated the mill, which remained in use until it burned in 1886. (It stood abutting Walnut Street, about where 542-544 Walnut Street was constructed in 1900.) The miller's house, 288 Mill Street, though modified by later owners, represents the oldest house in the district, possibly constructed in the 1830s.

The Boston & Worcester Railroad introduced passenger service to Newton in April 1834, though regular commuter was not begun for another decade. The first depot at Walnut Street was constructed in 1845. Development was slow; Newtonville lacked the attractions or advantages of Auburndale, West Newton, or Newton Corner; and no large-scale subdivisions were attempted. One of the earliest arrivals was Timothy H. Carter (1799-1894), a Boston publisher who had established the first type foundry in Boston and was one of the founders of the Old Corner Bookstore. Carter purchased a tract of land at what was then still Hull's Crossing and began to erect buildings on it. Carter, and a acquaintance, Davis Howard, who arrived in the village about the same time, were Swedenborgians, and it thus came about that the Swedenborgians were the first to organize services in the new village. Carter is also credited with giving the name "Newtonville" to the new community.

Carter's development was close to the railroad, along Austin Street, outside the district boundaries and substantially altered by 20th century development. Another newcomer, James M. Cook, laid out 38 lots on a section of Otis Street in 1847, though it was more than two decades before construction was begun on these lots. Cook's own house, now 355 Walnut Street (c.1847) is shown on his 1847 subdivision plan in the city engineer's office (E5-1118). Newtonville remained open farmland until after the Civil War. The east side of Walnut Street was occupied by the old Fuller/Hull farm. Most of the west side was occupied by the Trowbridge farm. The Trowbridges, who had run the grist mill in the 18th and early 19th centuries, were one the oldest families in the area. The farmhouse of Nathan Trowbridge (1788-1873), rebuilt by his son in 1881, stood at 454 Walnut Street. Charles S. Pulsifer (1811-1895), born in Gloucester, probably came to Newtonville soon after his marriage to Trowbridge's daughter Eliza in 1839. Nathan is believed to have given the couple the land on the north side of Laundry Brook and built them the farmhouse still standing at 424 Walnut Street. In later years the farm gave Pulsifer a ready entry into the exploding Newtonville real estate market, and both Pulsifer and Trowbridge streets are named after these two farming families. (Pulsifer's own son, Charles T. Pulsifer [1845-1917], built a house at 398 Walnut about 1874 and became an important real estate developer.)

Another farm developed at this time was the old Fuller/Hull property. In 1855 it was purchased by the politician and abolitionist William Claflin (1818-1905) as a country seat, constructing his own house on what is today the playing fields of the Newton North High School. As Governor (1869-71) and later Newtonville real estate developer, Claflin became one of the village's most prominent residents. He owned acreage on both sides of Walnut Street on which he began to build speculative housing in the 1880s.

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Other newcomers to Newtonville were not farmers, however. Albert Phipps (1810?-1889) came to Newtonville in the early 1850s about the time of his marriage to Nancy Danforth in 1853, when he may have constructed 369 Walnut Street. Phipps was a clock and watchmaker, conducting his business from his own house. He also engaged in real estate, and owned property on the opposite side of the street, adjacent to Claflin Place, originally named Phipps Place. Further up the hill toward Bullough's Pond, Priscilla Frothingham, a maiden lady of Boston, constructed a summer house at 480 Walnut Street in 1848. All told, approximately 15 new residences were constructed in the decade 1845-55.

Another factor in Newtonville's later development was the location here of the town's first high school in 1859. Although the first student body was small, larger and larger classes after the Civil War required both an increase in the teaching staff and several enlargements of the building. The old high school was successively enlarged, replaced, and enlarged again before being demolished in 1972 when the present Newton North High School was built. Its playing fields border the edge of the historic district. The first District Six grammar school had been erected in 1852. As the district's population expanded, larger quarters became necessary, and in April 1864 the town dedicated a three-story wood-frame schoolhouse at the site of the present Claflin School. The building was named after William Claflin during the Newtonville resident's term of office as governor, 1869-71. When the present school building was built in 1891, the wooden building was moved back on the same lot.

During the Civil War years, growth slowed. Within the bounds of the district, only six of the extant structures were erected between 1860 and 1869. The major event was the completion of the Swedenborgians' wood-frame chapel in 1868-69 on land donated by founding member, Timothy Carter. The chapel was dedicated by the Rev. Thomas Worcester, then president of the Massachusetts Association of New Jerusalem and pastor of the Boston Society of the New Church on Bowdoin Street. The chapel's first minister was Worcester's son, John Worcester (1834-1900), who had come to Newtonville twelve years earlier. John Worcester became an important spokesman for the church nationwide, authoring several religious publications. He was instrumental in planning the new stone church which replaced the original chapel in 1894, and at his death in 1900 he was general pastor of the Massachusetts Association of New Jerusalem and president of the general convention of New Jerusalem of the United States.

The year 1869 marked a major watershed for Newton. In that year, the Boston & Worcester and Western railroads combined under one management to form the Boston & Albany Railroad. Recognizing the market for improved suburban service, the company announced plans for new stations, together with more frequent service. All the villages on the line benefited, but in Newtonville, which of the four mainline villages had grown least since the railroad had been constructed, the changes were the most dramatic. Between 1870 and 1900, 85 houses were constructed in the historic district (approximately 60%), 22 in the 1870s alone. A second stimulus to building activities in the 1870s was the introduction of a city-wide water system in 1874, a year after the town was incorporated as a city.

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One characteristic of Newtonville's development in this period, in part as a result of its lack of activity in earlier decades, was the subdivision of existing lots and the creation of cul-de-sacs. When Highland Avenue and Otis Street had been laid out in the 1840s and 1850s, large lots, with 100-foot street frontage and sometimes 300 feet deep, had been the norm. As Newtonville began to attract Boston business men in the 1870s, smaller lots, sometimes one quarter the size, were favored, particularly by the real estate speculators who could put a new road between two adjoining lots and produce eight lots of 7500 square feet.

One of the earliest of these cul-de-sacs to be constructed was Otis Place, probably laid out by Royal M. Pulsifer (1834-1888), publisher of the Boston Herald and Newton's fourth mayor in 1881. Pulsifer moved to Newtonville in the early 1870s, constructing 40 Highland Avenue for himself in 1872. Pulsifer constructed at least four houses at the northeast corner of Lowell Avenue and Otis Street: 15 and 23 Otis Place, and 77 and 85 Otis Street. He lived in the village only a few years, however, before moving to a larger house in Auburndale (see 203 Islington Road, #4003).

Highland Avenue was the principal area of building activity in the 1870s. Ten houses were constructed here, and Walnut Place laid out in 1876, opening up eight new lots between Highland Avenue and Walnut Street. Virtually all of the houses along it were constructed in 1877-78, though 38 Walnut Place, constructed a few years earlier on Highland Avenue, was merely moved back on its deep lot. (Two Walnut Place residences, nos. 26 and 28, were constructed in the 1880s as part of Charles Curtis's development of two deep large Otis Street properties.)

Russell Court was the second cul-de-sac to be constructed, laid out about 1873 by Henry M. Ross (1846-1912) and Daniel W. Russell. Like Ross, Russell came to Newtonville in the early 1870s, purchasing the house at the southwest corner of what is today Walnut Street and Russell Court (moved in 1884 to 76 Otis Street). About 1885 he moved to Cottage City, now Oak Bluffs, on Martha's Vineyard. Ross, who came to Newtonville in 1872, became Newtonville's most prominent builder and real estate developer. His own house, 414 Walnut Street (1882) is one of the most elaborate Queen Anne extravaganzas in the city. In addition to contracting, Ross was a dealer in building lumber and a millwork manufacturer, with a mill and lumberyard on Crafts Street employing 150 people. Born in West Boylston, Ross took a job as surveyor for Oakes Ames's Union Pacific Railroad and later worked for Ames's agricultural implement company. (His arrival in Newtonville was coincident with the breaking of the Credit Mobilier scandal). His first house on moving to Newtonville may have been the Greek Revival residence at 403 Walnut Street. The 1873 plan for Russell Court, embracing part of this Walnut Street property, shows eight lots. Of this early development, only 23 Russell Court (c.1875) survives, 11 Russell Court, formerly a Stick Style residence, dating from the following decade.

The business depression which swept the country in the early 1870s also had its effect in Newtonville. Construction slowed in the district, and between 1878 and 1883, only three houses were built. Newtonville's greatest period of building construction occurred in the late 1880s and early 1890s. In the district between 1884 and 1893, fifty houses were

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

constructed, over a third of the total number of properties. Over a third of these were identifiable speculative developments along Kimball Terrace, Otis Park, Otis Street, and Highland Park. Of these the largest was Kimball Terrace, laid out after her husband's death in 1885 by Matilde J. Kimball. George F. Kimball (1827-1885), was a native of Bethel, Maine, where he had been in the carriage business with his brothers. By the late 1860s he had come to Boston, establishing a large carriage manufacturing business known as Kimball Brothers in the Haymarket area of Boston. By 1868, he had moved to Park Street, Newton Corner, and probably came to Newtonville in the early 1870s. (His son married into the Pulsifer family in 1874.) His residence at 44-46 Otis Street may date from this time. After his death, his widow divided the property into nine lots. The Kimball family retained 11 and 21 Kimball Terrace as rental properties until 1922, though 15 and 25 Kimball Terrace, as well as the Otis Street parts of the subdivision, 54 and 60 Otis Street, were soon sold.

Nearly simultaneous with Matilde Kimball's development was the work of her neighbor, Fitzhugh S. Rollins (1834-1905), who moved to Newtonville about 1870. A native of Petersboro, New York, Rollins was a principal in the Boston wallpaper firm of E.L. & F.S. Robbins. Like a number of Newton residents, he turned to real estate speculation after his retirement. Rollins lived at 391 Walnut Street (now the site of the Christian Science Church), at the corner of Otis Street. In 1886-87, on the property to the rear of his house he constructed four nearly identical residences (26, 28, 34, 38 Otis Street), as well as 15 and 17 Otis Park. (Both 26 Otis Street and 17 Otis Park have since been demolished.) Opposite Rollins's development was the lot owned by the Boston silk manufacturer, Charles Curtis (1847-1902), who arrived in Newtonville about 1883, purchasing the house at 43 Otis Street. In the late 1880s he joined the real estate fervor, dividing the lot at 17-23 Otis Street into four parcels, including two to the rear facing on Walnut Place, nos. 26 and 28, completed in 1888; and 17 and 23 Otis Street, completed the following year.

The last development of this period was Highland Park, laid out in December 1887 on the land of Horatio S. Noyes (1815-1883), a former editor of the Boston Daily News. In the early 1870s, he acquired 55 Highland Avenue for his own residence. In 1889, his heirs had the house moved eastward, permitting the construction of Highland Park and a new house at 59 Highland Avenue (1893). Along Highland Park itself, three houses were constructed in 1892, nos. 14, 16, and 17; and three more in 1900-01.

During this period, while Otis Street and Highland Avenue were being developed, much of the land to the south was still farmland. In 1880, there were still only four houses on the east side of Walnut Street, between Cabot Street and Bullough's Pond: Charles T. Pulsifer's house (398 Walnut), his father's farmhouse (424 Walnut), Nathan Trowbridge's farmhouse (454 Walnut, but replaced in 1881 by the present house), and Priscilla Frothingham's summer cottage (480 Walnut). The laying out of Clyde Street in the early 1880s marked the breakup of the farming community. Essentially the development of Clyde Street was the work of Amanda Park, the Pulsifer family, and Henry Ross. Horatio F. Park (1843-1883), formerly

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Newton, Mass. MRA	Form No: Area G
Property Name: Newtonville H.D.	

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

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

a Boston businessman resident in Dorchester, came to Newtonville to retire only two years before his death. Like Matilde Kimball on her husband's death, Amanda Park began subdividing the large parcel south of Laundry Brook that she and her husband had owned. Between 1885 and 1888, she constructed three houses on the south side of Clyde Street, and in 1890, a small cottage for herself at the end of Gibson Road. On the north side of Clyde Street, Charles T. Pulsifer constructed four houses, nos. 37, 45, 49, and 67 Clyde in 1889 and 1891. Henry Ross completed the last houses on the south side of the street, 10, 14, 20, 28, 34, and 40 Clyde, building two houses in each of the years 1892, 1896, and 1900.

The last area within the district to be developed was the upper end of Walnut Street. A number of factors undoubtedly affected its development. The hillside location, further from the railroad, may have discouraged building while so much of the more level land remained available. The opening of a street railway line in 1892 up Walnut Street to Newton Highlands probably stimulated some construction. The construction of Commonwealth Avenue in 1894 provided another artery, making land at this end of Walnut Street more attractive. In addition, much of the land around Bullough's Pond was the subject of an ambitious proposal to create a 174-acre park between Homer and Hull/Mill streets, using the pond as a picturesque centerpiece. When the plan was defeated by the voters as too expensive, much of the land was acquired by the Newton Land and Development Company, which set out several large subdivisions. Although most of this development is south of the district, 553 Walnut Street (1894), attributed to the architect Samuel Brown, was built by the company.

William Claflin owned much of the land on the west side of Walnut Street, and the earliest houses on that side, 515 Walnut (1887) and 479 Walnut (1895) were both the result of his real estate speculations. Atypical was 542-544 Walnut Street, constructed by Henry F. Ross in 1900. Although its style, materials and ornament were consistent with new residences built all around it, its design for two families in a neighborhood of single-family houses made it unusual along this part of Walnut Street. Most of the large houses appear to have been built for specific individuals. Austin Sherman, for whom 518 Walnut (1889) was built, was a successful Boston grocer. Charles Briggs at 472 Walnut (1892) was a well-known piano manufacturer in Boston; the owner of 489 Walnut Street (1898) was George W. Bishop, a Massachusetts Railroad commissioner. The imposing Colonial Revival residence at 525 Walnut Street (1904) was constructed for George P. Lowell, manager of Boston's South Station.

Newtonville's commercial district had remained primarily on the north side of the railroad tracks. The major event affecting the commercial area's expansion was the depression of the Boston & Albany tracks, eliminating the dangerous grade crossing. The Masonic Hall (#5391), constructed while this work was going on, was the first commercial building to be constructed on the south side. Another result of the depression of the tracks was the completion of Lowell Avenue. Murray Street was the name of the route on the south side. As the tracks were depressed, Murray Street was extended north across the railroad to Lowell Avenue and the name then given to the entire length of the street. Elmwood Park was

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Newton, Mass. MRA	Area G
Property Name: Newtonville H.D.	

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

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

constructed in the 1890s as part of this work. St. John's Episcopal Church was constructed on this new artery in 1904.

Newtonville continued its residential development well into the 1930s. On the hillside slopes away from Walnut Street, developers continued to build substantial single-family residences. In the northern area of the district, both Briar Lane and Blithedale Street provided lots for new houses constructed in the 1920s and '30s.

In the 1920s, Newtonville's commercial center expanded southward up Walnut Street, and several of the large Victorian houses which had been built near the railroad were demolished. One of these was "Fairlawn," (1888) the elaborate residence of Austin R. Mitchell, an impressive shingle-style mansion designed by Samuel J. Brown for the corner of Austin Street. The extension of the Massachusetts Turnpike through Newtonville in 1962 made further inroads into both commercial and residential building stock.

Although outside the district the encroachment of 20th-century industrial and commercial development have made themselves felt, the well-preserved architecture and tree-lined streets which make up the historic district still convey the taste, culture, and technology which is essential to the identity of 20th-century Newtonville.

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- Henry K. Rowe, Tercentenary History of Newton, 1630-1930 (Newton: the City, 1930).
- Samuel Francis Smith, History of Newton, Massachusetts: Town and City, From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, 1630-1880 (Boston: American Logotype, 1880).
- M.F. Sweetser, King's Handbook of Newton, Massachusetts (Boston: Moses King, 1889).

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Newton, Mass. Multiple Resource Area
NEWTONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area (SF)
4 Blithedale St.	24-16-1		1936	Colonial Revival	NC		6,112
3 Briar Lane	24-11-9		1926	Colonial Rev. gamb. cot'ge	NC		5,893
4 Briar Lane	24-11-14		1941	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		6,180
5 Briar Lane	24-11-10		1926	Craftsman four square	NC		5,893
6 Briar Lane	24-11-13		1936	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		6,060
7 Briar Lane	24-11-11		1925-6	Colonial Rev. gambrel	NC		7,313
8 Briar Lane	24-11-12		1931	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		6,695
372 Cabot St.	22-18-14	John W. Dickinson House	1877	Stick Style	C	5672	13,377
375 Cabot St.	22-17-10	Rev. John Worcester Hse.	1855	Italianate	C	5306	9,886
383 Cabot St.	22-17-11		1979	Ranch	NC		9,430
3-5 Claflin Place	22-17-19		1968	Colonial Rev. vernacular	NC		8,494
10 Clyde St.	22-24-3		1900	Colonial Revival	C	5657	8,073
14 Clyde St.	22-24-2		1900	Colonial Rev.	C	5656	4,700
20 Clyde St.	22-24-1		1892	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	5655	5,963
28 Clyde St.	22-24-27		1896	Colonial Rev.	C	5654	9,211
31 Clyde St.	22-19-22		1890	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev.	C	5653A	7,168
34 Clyde St.	22-24-26		1896	Colonial Rev.	C	5653	6,973
37 Clyde St.	22-19-21		1889	Colonial Rev.	C	5654A	8,440
40 Clyde St.	22-24-25		1892	Colonial Rev.	C	5652	7,229
43-45 Clyde St.	22-19-20		1891	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	5655A	8,070
46 Clyde St.	22-24-24		1887	Queen Anne	C	5651	9,269
49 Clyde St.	22-19-19		1891	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	5656A	8,958
52 Clyde St.	22-24-23		1888	Queen Anne	C	5650	6,520
60 Clyde St.	22-24-22		1885	Queen Anne	C	5648	6,912
66 Clyde St.	22-24-21		1887	Queen Anne	C	5647	10,168
67 Clyde St.	22-18-8		1889	Colonial Rev.	C	5646	7,241
Clyde St.	22-18-7	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,832
70-72 Clyde St.	22-24-20		1925	Colonial Revival	NC		8,218
19 Elmwood Park	24-7-4		1895	Queen Anne	C	5618	13,724
7 Gibson Road	22-24-34		1908	Colonial Rev. gambrel	NC		10,110
11 Gibson Road	22-24-33		1908	Colonial Rev. four square	NC		5,930
17 Gibson Road	22-24-32		1890	Queen Anne	C	5649	9,436
19 Highland Ave.	24-9-25	Swedenborgian Church	1892	Gothic Revival	C	5421	31,200
25-31 Highland Ave	24-9-26		1892	Queen Anne	C	5420	13,200
30 Highland Ave.	24-11-37		1891	Queen Anne	C	5422	7,052
33-35 Highland Ave	24-9-28		c.1872	Queen Anne	C	5419	8,132
34 Highland Ave.	24-11-36		1921	Colonial Rev. Four Square	NC		9,874
40 Highland Ave.	24-11-35		c.1872	Mansard	C	5423	21,400
43 Highland Ave.	24-9-29		1880s?	Vernacular	C	5418	11,700
50 Highland Ave.	24-11-34		c.1870	Italianate	C	5424	22,738

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area (SF)
55 Highland Ave.	24-9-33		c.1853	Italianate	C	5414	5,985
58-60 Highland Ave	24-11-33		c.1877	Carpenter Gothic	C	5425	21,865
59-61 Highland Ave	24-9-40		1893	Colonial Rev.	C	5407	6,008
63 Highland Ave.	24-9-41		c.1869	Italianate	C	5406	16,128
66 Highland Ave.	24-11-32		c.1878	Italianate	C	5426	22,239
69 Highland Ave.	24-9-42		1890	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	5405	16,810
76-78 Highland Ave	24-11-31		c.1870	Mansard	C	5427	22,905
77 Highland Ave.	24-9-1		c.1874	Mansard cottage	C	5404	18,494
80 Highland Ave.	24-11-30		1884	Queen Anne	C	5428	6,912
90 Highland Ave.	24-12-5		c.1872	Italianate	C	5582	10,269
95 Highland Ave.	24-7-5		1885	Queen Anne	C	5583	11,777
101 Highland Ave.	24-7-6		1895	Shingle Style	C	5584	10,938
104 Highland Ave.	24-12-4		1869	Mansard	C	5586	24,801
109 Highland Ave.	24-7-7	Wm. C. Richardson House	1887	Shingle Style	C	5585	14,685
9 Highland Park	24-9-34		1901	Queen Anne	C	5413	2,440
10 Highland Park	24-9-39		1900	vernacular	C	5408	2,680
11-15 Highland Pk.	24-9-35		1892	vernacular	C	5412	2,963
14 Highland Park	24-9-38		1892	Queen Anne	C	5409	2,963
16 Highland Park	24-9-37		1892	Colonial Rev.	C	5410	3,369
17 Highland Park	24-9-36		1892	Colonial Rev.	C	5411	3,086
2 Highland Terrace	24-9-32		1897	Colonial Rev.	C	5415	5,300
11 Kimball Terrace	24-16-5		1887	Queen Anne	C	5565	7,260
12 Kimball Terrace	24-17-14		1912	Colonial Rev. vernacular	NC		5,664
15 Kimball Terrace	24-16-6		1887	Queen Anne	C	5566	7,260
16 Kimball Terrace	24-17-13		1926	Colonial Rev. vernacular	NC		5,454
21 Kimball Terrace	24-16-7		1893	Colonial Rev.	C	5567	7,260
25 Kimball Terrace	24-16-8		1889	Queen Anne	C	5568	7,516
8 Kirkstall Road	22-21-49		1950	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		10,640
218-222 Lowell Ave	24-9-2		1905	Colonial Rev.	C	5403	10,469
256 Lowell Ave.	24-11-29		1884	Queen Anne	C	5429	4,941
258 Lowell Ave.	24-11-28		1891	Queen Anne	C	5430	4,275
264 Lowell Ave.	24-11-24		1877	Italianate	C	5431	6,632
270 Lowell Ave.	24-11-25		c.1875	vernacular	C	5432	8,543
297 Lowell Ave.	24-14-1	St. John's Episcopal Church	1902	Gothic Revival	C	5621 ,NV-22	46,998
Lowell Ave.	24-8-1	E L M W O O D P A R K			C		27,712
288 Mill St.	24-38-4		1830s?	Greek Revival	C	5682,NC-458	19,099
299 Mill St.	22-25-7 A		1967	Ranch	NC		18,500
15 Otis Park	24-17-19		1887	Queen Anne cottage	C	5448	7,868
11 Otis Place	24-11-20		1950	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		6,380
15 Otis Place	24-11-22		c.1870	Gothic Revival	C	5437	8,173
23 Otis Place	24-11-23		c.1870	Gothic Revival	C	5438	9,002

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area (SF)
17 Otis St.	24-11-5		1889	Queen Anne	C	5551	7,418
23 Otis St.	24-11-6		1889	Queen Anne	C	5550	7,486
27 Otis St.	24-11-7		late 1860s	Mansard	C	5449	17,765
28 Otis St.	24-17-1		1886	Queen Anne	C	5447	7,272
34 Otis St.	24-17-18		1887	Queen Anne	C	5446	6,304
35 Otis St.	24-11-8		1926	Colonial Revival	NC		8,300
38 Otis St.	24-17-17		1887	Queen Anne	C	5445	7,385
Otis St.	24-17-16	V A C A N T L O T			NC		6,265
43 Otis St.	24-11-15	Charles Curtis House	late 1850s	Italianate	C	5444	13,184
44-46 Otis St.	24-17-15	George F. Kimball House	c.1872	Italianate	C	5443	7,321
51 Otis St.	24-11-16		c.1860	Italianate	C	5443A	30,888
54 Otis St.	24-16-4		1886	Queen Anne	C	5442	5,906
59 Otis St.	24-11-17		c.1870	Italianate	C	5440	13,201
60 Otis St.	24-16-3		1886	Queen Anne	C	5441	6,163
62 Otis St.	24-16-2		1937	Colonial Rev. cottage	NC		5,843
63 Otis St.	24-11-18		c.1884	Queen Anne	C	5439	18,440
69 Otis St.	24-11-19		1914	Colonial Revival	NC		10,130
76 Otis St.	24-15-3	Daniel W. Russell House	1860s	Mansard	C	5436	12,769
77 Otis St.	24-11-26		early 1870s	Italianate	C	5435	13,127
82 Otis St.	24-15-2		1926	Tudor	NC		9,672
85 Otis St.	24-11-27		early 1870s	Italianate	C	5433	9,715
88 Otis St.	24-15-1		1853	Greek Revival/Italianate	C	5434	16,800
11 Russell Court	24-17-5		1885	Stick Style (orig.)	C	5563	3,840
23 Russell Court	24-17-6		c.1875	Italianate [?]	C	5564	10,290
22 Walnut Place	24-11-42		1876	Italianate	C	5556	8,809
25 Walnut Place	24-10-4		c.1876	Queen Anne	C	5557	6,210
26 Walnut Place	24-11-41		c.1888	Queen Anne	C	5558	4,298
28 Walnut Place	24-11-40		c.1888	Queen Anne	C	5559	4,856
32 Walnut Place	24-11-39		c.1877	Italianate	C	5560	11,776
38 Walnut Place	24-11-38		c.1877	Italianate	C	5561	9,773
355 Walnut St.	24-11-1	James M. Cook House	c.1847	Italianate	C	5555	7,481
363 Walnut St.	24-11-2	barn of 355 Walnut St.	mid 19th c.	vernacular	C	5554	10,240
369 Walnut St.	24-11-3	Albert Phipps House	c.1851	Greek Revival	C	5553	9,000
377 Walnut St.	24-11-4		1904	Colonial Rev.	C	5552	24,100
378 Walnut St.	22-17-12		c.1890	Queen Anne	C	5333	10,625
391 Walnut St.	24-17-3	Christian Science Church	1924-25	Neo-classical	NC		40,592
398 Walnut St.	22-18-13	Charles T. Pulsifer House	c.1874	Mansard	C	5673	14,870
403 Walnut St.	24-17-4		c.1852	Greek Revival	C	5562	6,792
406 Walnut St.	22-18-12		1894	Colonial Rev.	C	5674	14,407
414 Walnut St.	22-18-2	Henry Ross House	1882	Queen Anne	C	5675	33,045
424 Walnut St.	22-18-11	Charles S. Pulsifer Hse.	c.1848	Greek Revival	C	5676	15,000

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area (SF)
430 Walnut St.	22-18-10	School offices	1912	Colonial Revival			
		United Methodist Church	1981	modern church addition	NC		30,716
442 Walnut St.	22-18-9		1889	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	5645	12,169
454 Walnut St.	22-24-19	James B. Trowbridge Hse.	1881	Queen Anne	C	5644	12,064
462 Walnut St.	22-24-18		1884	Queen Anne	C	5643	17,496
472 Walnut St.	22-21-52		1892	Colonial Rev.	C	5637	11,330
479 Walnut St.	24-18-2		1895	Colonial Rev.	C	5572	13,017
480 Walnut St.	22-21-51	Priscilla Frothingham Hse.	c.1848	Greek Revival	C	5636	24,342
486 Walnut St.	22-21-50		1951	Ranch	NC		10,890
489 Walnut St.	24-18-3		1898	Colonial Rev.	C	5573	12,949
495 Walnut St.	24-18-4		1927	Tudor	NC	5574	8,780
503 Walnut St.	24-18-5		1899	Colonial Rev.	C	5575	33,129
508 Walnut St.	22-25-8		1951	Ranch	NC		16,553
515 Walnut St.	24-31-6		1887	Colonial Rev.	C	5630	16,758
518 Walnut St.	22-25-7		1889	Colonial Rev.	C	5678	23,121
525 Walnut St.	24-31-7		1904	Colonial Rev.	C	5629	36,138
536 Walnut St.	24-38-3		1895	Colonial Rev.	C	5680	17,180
542-544 Walnut St.	24-38-2		1900	Colonial Rev.	C	5681	16,612
543 Walnut St.	24-31-8	carriage barn for 525 Walnut	c.1904	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev.	C		17,200
553 Walnut St.	24-31-1		1894	Queen Anne/Shingle	C	5628	15,550
110-112 Washington Park		Claflin Grammar School (NR-8/16/84)					
	22-17-20		1891	Rich. Romanesque	C	5340	36,000
105 Washington Pk	22-6-23		mid 1880s	Queen Anne	C	5341	10,300

143 Properties with an area of 1,720,689 square feet (39.5 acres).

140 Buildings

2 Vacant lots

1 Elmwood Park

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

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Newton MRA
State Middlesex County, MA

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
11. Newton Lower Falls Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
12. Newton Theological Institution Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
13. Newton Upper Falls Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
14. Newtonville Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
15. Old Chestnut Hill Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
16. Our Lady Help of Christians Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
17. Putnam Street Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
18. Sumner and Gibbs Streets Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
19. Union Street Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____
20. Webster Park Historic District <i>Entered in the National Register</i>	<i>for</i> Keeper <u>Shelores Byers 9/4/86</u> Attest _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Newtonville Historic District (Newton MRA)
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

JUL 23 1986

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 8/21/86 - 8/6/86
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 9-4-86
 ☐ RETURN
 ☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

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

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. 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
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	☐ original site
		☐ moved date _____

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 _____

UTM 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: _____



Newton, Mass. MRA

Newtonville H.D.

Walnut St. at intersection with Dexter St.
looking NORTH.



APR 1986



Newton, Mass. MRA

Newtonville H.D.

Highland Ave. looking west toward Lowell Ave.

66 Highland Ave, right foreground.





Newton, Mass. MRA

Newtonville H.D.

Otis Street looking east toward Kimball Terrace



APR 1986



Newton, Mass. MRA

Newtonville H.D.

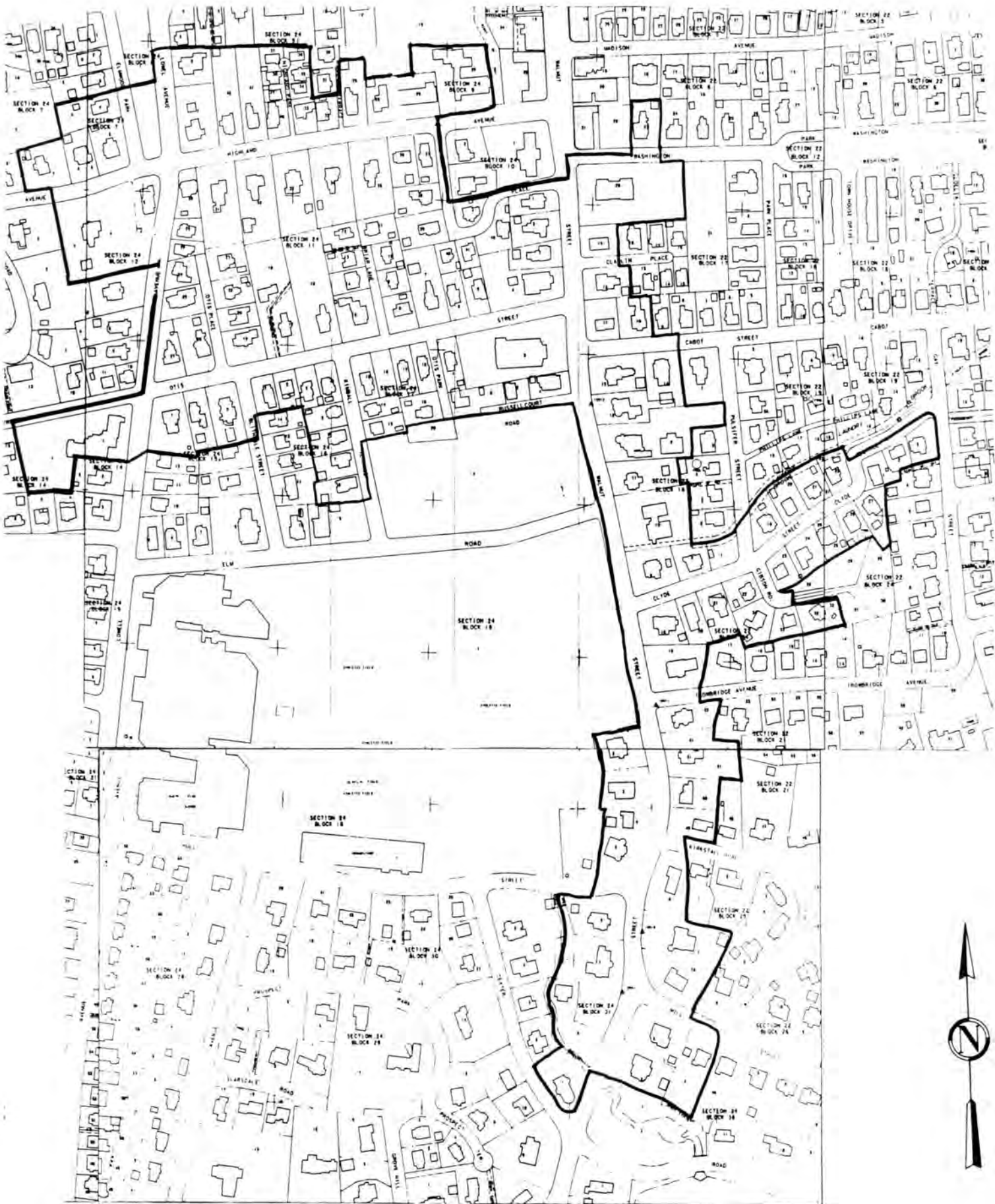
Right: Henry Ross House, 414 Walnut St

Center: 406 Walnut St.

Left: Charles T. Pulsifer House, 398 Walnut St.



APR 1986



City of Newton Assessor's Maps. Sheets 43,44,45,57
 Metric Series. 1979
 Scale: UTM grid line interval = 100 meters (328 feet)

Newton, Mass. MRA
 AREA G
 NEWTONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

James R. Heiman
Sharon K. Heiman
258 Lowell Avenue
Newtonville
Massachusetts
02160

RECEIVED

MAY 16 1986

MASS. HIST. COMM.

TELEPHONES:
HOME 617-965-4169
WORK 617-482-9080

May 12, 1986

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historical Preservation Office
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

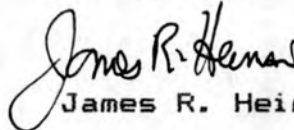
Dear Ms. Talmage:

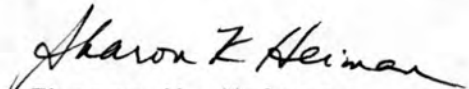
We are writing to notify you that we object to our property being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

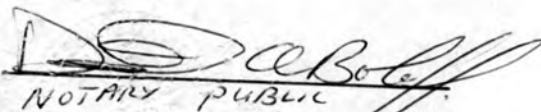
Further, we protest the fact that property owners must have their written objections notarized in order for the objection to be considered. This type of government red tape along with the long-winded, multiple page notification is just the kind of waste that must be eliminated if we are ever to balance our national budget. The entire idea of our government wasting time and money keeping track of so-called historic districts is offensive and we wish that you would eliminate this program.

We hereby certify that we are the sole owners of the above listed property and that we insist that our property be left out of the listing.

Sincerely,


James R. Heiman


Sharon K. Heiman


NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires August 1, 1991

Newtonville 16 52
MS BF

RECEIVED

To: Massachusetts Historical Commission

From: Charlie Squires 17 Gibson Rd. Newtonville Ma

JUN 10 1986

Subject: Newtonville Historic District

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Date: 26/May/86

Time: 9:25

Memo No. G.05.27.86

In reference to your letter dated April 13, 1986 about the Newtonville Historic District, I would like to object to having my property at, and off of 17 Gibson Road, Newtonville Ma. listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

I and my wife are the sole owners of the properties.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Squires
Charles F. Squires

Susan E. Squires
Susan E. Squires

--End of Memo--

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts
County of Worcester*

*Sworn to before me this 27th day of May 1986
by Charles F. Squires.*

*Joanne T. Parker
My Commission expires:
June 29, 1990*