

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116

Area Letter Form numbers in this Area

A	(see Data Sheet)
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Town Newton, Mass. MRA
NEWTON (Upper Falls)

Name of Area (if any) _____

Newton Upper Falls Historic District

Present Use mixed use: residential,
commercial, industrial

General Date or Period 1790-1910

General Condition Fair-Good

Acreage 69.6 acres

Recorded by Peter Stott

Organization Newton Historical Comm.

Date April 1986

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 19/316470/4686160
B 19/316320/4687290
C 19/317120/4687400
D 19/317270/4686250
USGS QUADRANGLE NEWTON, MA
SCALE 1:25,000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

The Newton Upper Falls Historic District encompasses residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings associated with the growth of Upper Falls as a mill village in the 19th century. Few metropolitan communities retain such intact assemblages of early structures. Most of the structures retain integrity of workmanship and setting. The 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 Newton Upper Falls Historic District is an area of approximately 68 acres, bounded roughly by the Charles River on the west, Boylston Street on the north, and the former Charles River Railroad on the south. Its boundaries coincide with those of the Upper Falls Local Historic District, established in 1976, expanded in 1978, and again in 1985 under the provisions of Chapter 40C of the Massachusetts General Laws. Included in the district are 212 properties containing 182 buildings and eight and a half acres of the Metropolitan District Commission's Hemlock Gorge Reservation. The district also includes one existing National Register property, Echo Bridge, the stone-arch water-supply aqueduct (NR-4/9/80). Both Echo Bridge and the district's other historic stone bridge, Cook's Bridge, extend across the Charles River into Needham. Thus the boundary of the National Register district differs from that of the local historic

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

At Newton Upper Falls, the Charles River falls 26 feet through a narrow gorge. The availability of this power, harnessed as early as 1688, determined the location of the village's earliest mills, as well as the location of local streets.

The earliest entrepreneur to take advantage of the falls was John Clark (1641-1695), when in 1688 he constructed a sawmill. In the early 18th century sold to the Parker family, the sawmill was joined by grist and fulling mills. Only a handful of people lived in the village until after the Revolutionary War, and only one surviving structure is believed to predate that conflict. The Bixby House (744 Quinobequin Road, c.1750) is thought to have been a much smaller farmhouse at the time of its construction, though it remains the only example of the village's pre-War agricultural period.

For Upper Falls, an important result of the Revolution was the arrival of Simon Elliot, a wealthy Boston tobacco merchant. No longer able to import European-ground snuff, Elliot turned to local supplies, purchasing Parker's small snuff mill. After the war he expanded the works until by the time of his death in 1793, Elliot's firm was one of the largest in New England.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Newton's 19th Century Architecture: Newton Upper & Lower Falls (1982).
Newton's Older Houses: Newton Upper Falls, Publication No. 7 of the

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Newton, Mass. MRA

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Area A

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

district only in the inclusion of Needham portions of Echo Bridge and Cook's Bridge.

Upper Falls is a mill village built to house and serve the employees of the mills which surrounded it. Mill locations determined the pattern of settlement in the village, visible today in the varied architectural styles throughout the community. Thus, the earliest late-Georgian and Federal-period structures are located along Elliot and Chestnut streets, close to the original mill sites at the upper and lower dams. After Otis Pettee established his machine shop along South Meadow Brook, the center of the village began to shift away from the falls, as new Greek Revival, Italianate, and Mansard structures began to be built nearer Pettee's works. The railroad further encouraged this shift. By the end of the 19th century, most of the historic district had been developed with a mix of Victorian styles. With the continued prosperity of the mills, however, the village continued to grow in the 20th century, expanding to the south and east and in scattered undeveloped areas throughout the village.

The oldest structure in the district is the Bixby House at 744 Quinobeguin Road, a 2-1/2-story farmhouse constructed about 1750. The house is thought to have been substantially enlarged in the Federal period, when the present delicate door surround and fanlight were added. The house was moved to its present site from a location on the river during one of Boylston Street's several widenings. Rare in the district is the 2-story half-house at 1034 Chestnut Street (c.1770-90). The tall windows with 9/6 sash are characteristic of Late Georgian and Federal-period architecture. Other Georgian details are suggested by the pedimented door surround and narrow clapboards. The roof, hipped at one end, suggests that the builder intended to add a further two bays.

The district is dominated by the brick cotton mill buildings of the Elliot Manufacturing Company, arranged about a central courtyard. The original 1821 3-1/2-story brick mill still stands, and, with its clerestory monitor roof intact, is a very rare example of its type in the state. Mill No. 2, the two-story pitched roof thread mill, was constructed along the river two years later, and extended to its present length in 1853, when Mill No. 3, facing it, was constructed. For their employees, the company constructed housing, of which good examples remain at the corner of Chestnut and Elliot streets. Most are one and two-family cottages: the double house 1036-1038 Chestnut has interior chimneys and floor plans which are mirror images of each other. One of the most unusual of the surviving millworkers' cottages, at the other end of Elliot Street was built by Otis Pettee for his employees: built in the 1830s, 216 Elliot Street housed four families, represented by four separate chimneys. Two of the original four kitchen wings have survived.

The style most frequently encountered in the historic district is the Greek Revival, which came into fashion in the 1830s and '40s. The Samuel Whitney House at 260 Elliot Street (now St. Elizabeth's Center), constructed in 1838, is the most high-style example; its fluted two-story Doric columns and flushboarded end elevation give the house the intended temple-like appearance. It departs from other Newton four and six-column

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

porticos in its use of five columns to support the full pedimented gable end. Like the Whitney House, the William Ellis House (1828) makes use of the temple-front design, in this case the earliest in Newton, constructed only three years after work was begun on Alexander Parris's Boston landmark, Quincy Market. The attenuation of the fluted Doric columns in this tetrastyle portico suggests the Roman precedents of the late Federal style, rather than Greek precedents made popular by the pattern books of the late 1820s and 1830s. The main block of the house is actually an 1828 addition to an older structure of 1790.

Both 83 High Street (c.1835) and 248 Elliot Street (c.1840) utilize single-story fluted Doric columns to carry the pedimented gable end of the second story. Like 260 Elliot, 83 High Street also is faced with smooth flushboarding on the gable end to simulate stone. Two-and-a-half story structures were more typical of the gable-end, sidehall-plan residences in Upper Falls. A well-preserved and finely detailed example is 59 High Street (c.1840), retaining a full Doric porch across the front, original 6/6 sash with cornerblock trim, and a fully pedimented gable end. Greek ornament was also applied to more traditional cottage forms, like that at 970 Chestnut Street (1830s), a five-bay center-chimney cottage with a Greek-key motif in the door surround.

The Gothic Revival is represented by the adjacent houses, 6 and 14 Summer Street (both c.1835-40), opposite the United Methodist Church. Both are traditional, five-bay, center-entrance cottages with Gothic-arched windows, though 14 Summer Street has been significantly altered.

Development in Upper Falls slowed in the post-Civil War period, and later 19th-century architectural styles are less common in the district. Only two mansard roofed houses are located in the district: the small mansard cottage at 937 Chestnut Street (c.1875) and 28 Richardson Road. The latter example, two stories in height with a rear single-story wing, is thought to have been constructed as an Italianate residence about 1848, a date substantiated by the paired brackets of the cornice and heavy molded lintels over the ground-floor windows. About 1875 the existing bellcast mansard roof and dormers were added. A similar alteration produced the district's principal Stick Style residence, 300 Elliot Street, a 2-1/2-story Greek Revival residence from 1840, modified in the 1880s with a square corner tower featuring a steep pyramidal roof. A cupola-crowned carriage barn still stands to the rear. The expansion of the original district boundaries has brought within it another stick style residence, "Hickory Cliff," at 1190 Boylston Street (1881), a two-story square-plan house with a steep mansard roof and elaborate stick-style ornament decorating the clapboard surfaces. None of the Queen Anne examples are as elaborate. Scattered modest examples are located on Rockland Place, Pettee Street, and High Street. 56 Rockland Place (1878) is one of the earliest and also one of the best preserved. The 2-1/2-story sidehall plan residence features scalloped shingles in the gable field and in a band between the first and second floors. The eaves, supported by carved brackets, are lined with decorated bargeboards.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

The continuing demand for modest housing led to the conversion of a number of barns and stables into residences around the turn of the century. Within the district, five were identified, including examples on Sullivan Avenue (nos. 17 and 38), and 20 and 24 Summer Street. Modest new construction in this period took vernacular Colonial Revival forms, including small gambrel-roof structures. Four of the district's eight "four-square" houses were built on Linden Street between 1898 and 1909.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. By the time of the Civil War, Upper Falls had become a largely self-sufficient community with shops and services necessary for ordinary occasions. Of these, the early examples, such as the small tavern, 981 Chestnut Street (c.1825) are barely distinguishable from residences. Most have also been considerably altered. The most significant of these early structures is the Manufacturers' Hotel (1829), a broad 2-1/2-story structure with its gable end toward the street. Four bays in width, it displays a fully enclosed pediment. 301 Elliot (c.1903), one of the few brick commercial blocks, retains its handsome cast-iron ground-floor shop fronts and pressed metal cornice above the third floor. Although the district also includes the small railroad depot (1225 Chestnut Street), built to serve the original Charles River Railroad about 1852, a fire and the recent rehabilitation of the structure have replaced most of the original building fabric with new materials.

EDUCATIONAL. The district contains two schools, both now converted to residences. The earlier, 1024-1028 Chestnut, built about 1845, retains Greek Revival details including a full pediment on the gable end. The Ralph Waldo Emerson School is a three-story brick structure completed in 1905 to the designs of the well-known Boston firm of Hartwell & Richardson. This firm was responsible for several of Newton's schools in this period, including Newton Highlands' Hyde School (1895, Area B). The two street facades are distinguished for their patterned brickwork, used to form decorative panels, pilasters, and window surrounds. The hipped roof structure closed in the 1970s and has since been converted to condominium units.

Stone construction is almost unknown in the district. The chief exceptions are two structures built in the 1840s by Otis Pettee. The "Stone Barn" (38-44 Oak Street), unusual in having grade entries at each of its four levels, features high fieldstone walls with door and window surrounds worked in cut stone and brick. A monitor roof running the length of the gable ridge provides light to the center of the building. Adjacent to the barn, the fieldstone cottage at 22 Cliff Road is thought to have been a workshop accompanying the barn.

The most recent factory within the district is the complex built for the Gamewell Fire Alarm & Telegraph Company between 1889 and 1912. The initial wood-frame two-story factory still stands, now sandwiched between later brick structures, both designed by the Boston mill engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene & Company, utilizing the steel-frame construction then coming into popularity in modern industrial building. (Lockwood, Greene was also responsible for much of the Saco-Petee Shops [#LF-32].)

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Two bridges are also included in the district. Echo Bridge (NR-4/9/80), constructed as part of the Sudbury River Aqueduct system in 1876-77, was designed by the French civil engineer, Alphonse Fteley (1837-1903). The 475-foot long bridge consists of seven granite arches. The river span, with a length of 130 feet, was for many years the second longest masonry-arch span in the U.S., following that of the 220-foot Cabin John Bridge in Washington, D.C. Its picturesque location across Hemlock Gorge has made the structure a famous landmark of the region ever since its construction. Immediately upstream of Echo Bridge is Cook's Bridge, a three-span stone-arch structure carrying Elliot Street across the Charles into Needham. Originally 25 feet wide, the 80-foot long roadway was carried by three stone arches, each with a span length of 24 feet. In 1897, to accomodate the Newton & Boston Street Railway, the bridge was widened, rebuilding the upstream face 12 feet further upstream. The Needham Historical Commission reports that the dry-laid structure was built in the 1840s.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

In the meantime, Thomas Parker, who had sold Elliot the dam and snuff mill, constructed a second dam in 1793, a few hundred feet downstream (predecessor of the "Metropolitan Circular Dam" of 1906). Parker constructed a sawmill on the Needham side, and his son-in-law, the Needham blacksmith Jonathan Bixby, constructed a scythe mill on Turtle Island, an island in the river just below the dam. This was the beginning of iron manufacturing here that would last until 1853. Jonathan and Rufus Ellis purchased Bixby's interest in 1798 forming the Newton Iron Works (later "Newton Factories"). Rufus Ellis, who later became its general manager, oversaw construction of a rolling mill and nail factory on the island. His own house, located above the mill site at 1235 Boylston Street (c.1790; 1828) is one of the most imposing of the period. By 1831, the nail works, with an employee roster of 22 men, was one of Newton's largest industries.

Despite this activity, however, the community's major impetus to growth was the formation in 1823 of the Elliot Manufacturing Company by Simon Elliot's son-in-law, Thomas Handasyd Perkins. Under the direction of Foxborough mechanic Otis Pettee (1795-1853), the company constructed cotton and thread mills, still a key feature of the Newton Upper Falls Historic District. Complementing the mills are several examples of Federal-period workers' cottages (corner of Elliot and Chestnut streets), as well as the 1827 Unitarian Church (now First United Methoidist), built jointly by Newton Factories and the Elliot Manufacturing Company. By 1831, Upper Falls boasted 55 houses, largely along Elliot and Chestnut streets, and the Worcester Turnpike, which bridged the Charles at Upper Falls in 1809.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Establishment of the mills also prompted the formation of both school and fire districts in the 1820s. The Upper Falls school district was established in 1824. The oldest school building in the village is the two-story schoolhouse at 1028 Chestnut Street, built in 1846 and used as a school until 1855, when it was replaced by a grammar school on Pettee Street (site of the present Emerson School). It is credited with being the oldest school building still standing in Newton (Newcomb). The first fire company in Upper Falls was organized in 1820. The diminutive structure at 54 High Street, built in 1842 for Mechanic #4 Company, served as a fire station until 1879, when it was converted to residential use (Newcomb).

Pettee's invention of the double speeder in 1825 brought considerable success to the Elliot Mfg. Co., and in 1831 Pettee established his own machine shop at a location south of the cotton mill, on South Meadow Brook. He built his own house in 1828 on the hill above Elliot Street (277 Elliot Street, 1828; now stuccoed over), and housing for his employees in the vicinity of his works (see 216 Elliot Street, 1830s).

Pettee was also responsible for bringing the Charles River Railroad to Upper Falls in 1853. A small passenger depot constructed about that time at 1225 Chestnut Street is one of the oldest such structures in the state. However, the railroad's role as a passenger and commercial freight carrier into Boston was usurped for a decade when the line was leased by Norman C. Munson (1821-1885). In 1859, Munson took the contract to fill the Back Bay, and for the next ten years, with a work force of about 200 men, he ran 40-car gravel trains every 45 minutes between the line's terminus in Needham and the Back Bay. His principal repair shops were in Upper Falls.

By 1860, the village had a population of nearly 1,000 persons, or about 12% of Newton as a whole. Measured by the number of employees in 1855, the two largest manufacturers in Newton were the cotton mills, employing 75 men and 85 women, and Pettee's shops, employing another 80 men. Immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland increasingly made up the work force. By 1843, the Catholic population was sufficiently numerous to hold the town's first Catholic services; their church, also Newton's first, was built in 1867 on the site of the present Mary Immaculate of Lourdes Church (280 Elliot Street), which replaced it in 1909. The blacksmith and scythe maker Jonathan Bixby was one of the prominent founding members of the Second Baptist Church, organized in 1833 as an offshoot of the first Baptist Church in Newton Centre. Their original church (73 Ellis Street, c.1833) sits high on the bluff overlooking the cotton mills.

A major event in the 1870s was the construction through Upper Falls of the Sudbury River Aqueduct, whose crossing of the Charles River, Echo Bridge, remains the most dramatic element of Hemlock Gorge. Boston's water conduit, however, was paralleled by the construction of Newton's own water system, authorized soon after Newton became a city. The city built its own pumping station (no longer standing) in Upper Falls on Needham Street.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, new industries came to Upper Falls. In 1886 the old cotton mills, which closed in 1884, were taken over by a New Jersey silk manufacturing company, Phipps & Train. Paper, and

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

later rubber, factories replaced the old iron works on Turtle Island, until in 1907 the whole site was purchased by the Metropolitan Park Commission as part of Hemlock Gorge Reservation. One industry of national standing was the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, which moved to Upper Falls from Newton Highlands in 1889. Its patented fire-alarm telegraph was installed in cities across the country; Newton's own system was installed in the 1870s, and examples of its early fire-alarm boxes can still be seen around the city. (The company moved to Medway in the 1970s.)

Throughout the early 20th century, Upper Falls retained its strong industrial base, led by the Saco-Pettee machine shops, by then the largest manufacturer in Newton, Gamewell, and the silk mill. Numerous small shops, service organizations, local contractors and tradesmen gave the village a self-sufficiency and isolation not shared by other, more suburban, parts of Newton. Although the depression caused the demise of the Saco-Pettee shops, Upper Falls retained much of its independence until after World War II, when with the closing of the silk mill, the village's commercial life began to flag. As the most distinctive village in Newton retaining its 19th-century flavor, the city's first local historic district was established in Upper Falls in 1976. Today, although the population of the village is increasingly suburban and professional, its architectural character is being retained as a reminder of its rich industrial past.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Thelma Fleishman, Charles River Dams (Auburndale: Charles River Watershed Assoc., 1978).
K.W. Newcomb, "Historic Newton Upper Falls: A Walking Tour," (typescript, n.d.).
City of Newton, Upper Falls Historic District Funding Program, The Newton Upper Falls Historic District (n.d. [c.1975?]).

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Newton, Mass. Multiple Resource Area
NEWTON UPPER FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
48 Arlo Road/ 28 Richardson Rd	54-1-50		c.1830	mansard	C	188	31,365
1174 Boylston St.	51-10-13		1912;1933	Colonial Revival	NC		16,250
1190 Boylston St.	51-10-12		1881	Stick Style	C	UF 4	27,431
1206 Boylston St.	51-10-11		1871	Italianate	C	UF 5	28,158
1218 Boylston St.	51-9-22		1892	vernacular	C	UF 6	10,030
1224 Boylston St.	51-9-21	Lewis Hurd House	c.1820	Cape	C	UF 7, 204	12,652
1235 Boylston St.	54-49-2	William Ellis House	1790;1828	Greek Revival	C	90	33,130
1240 Boylston St.	51-9-12		1950	Colonial Revival Cape	NC		10,302
1267-69 Boylston St.	54-1-43	Manufacturers' Hotel	1829	Greek Revival	C	91	15,337
1268 Boylston St.	51-3-10	barn for 1272 Boylston St.	c.1890	Shingle style	C	96	5,812
1272 Boylston St.	51-3-9		c.1810	Federal style	C	93	9,076
1276-78 Boylston St	51-3-8		before 1874	vernacular	C	97	8,011
1284 Boylston St.	51-3-7		before 1820	Federal	C	95	15,250
1295 Boylston St.	55-54-15		1935	cottage/office	NC		2,452
1302-04 Boylston St	51-2-14		c.1820-30	Federal	C	101	7,294
Boylston St.	55-55-2	HEMLOCK GORGE	RESERVATION		C		27,920
Boylston St.	55-55-3	HEMLOCK GORGE	RESERVATION		C		13,200
Boylston St.	51-3-11	Sudbury Aqueduct			C		38,984
	51-1-2	Echo Bridge (NR-4/9/80)	1876-77	arch bridge	C	236	17,000
925 Chestnut St.	55-54-14		1920s	craftsman	NC		6,848
926-928 Chestnut St	54-1-42		1962	Colonial Rev.	NC		3,340
937 Chestnut St.	51-2-13		c.1875	mansard	C	98	10,481
943 Chestnut St.	51-2-12		c.1900	Dutch Colonial	C	99	5,820
947-949 Chestnut St.	51-2-11		late 19th	Colonial Revival	C	100	11,415
954 Chestnut St.	51-3-6		c.1830; c.1860-70	Federal	C	92	12,065
959 Chestnut St.	51-2-10		c.1825-35	Federal	C	224	22,370
960 Chestnut St.	51-3-5		c.1825	Federal	C	102	4,030
965-967 Chestnut St.	51-2-9		c.1825-35	Federal	C	104	10,800
966 Chestnut St.	51-3-4		c.1825	late Federal/ early Greek Revival	C	103	
969 Chestnut St.	51-2-19		c.1843	vernacular	C	106	7,730
970 Chestnut St.	51-3-4		1830s	Greek Revival Cape	C	105	14,785
973-975 Chestnut St.	51-2-6		mid 19th	vernacular	C	107	6,550
977-979 Chestnut St.	51-2-6		c.1900	Georgian Revival	C	108	
981 Chestnut St.	51-2-5	Capt. Harding's Tavern	c.1825	Federal	C	109	11,056
983-989 Chestnut St.	51-2-4		c.1825+	Federal	C	110	10,198
984 Chestnut St.	51-4-6		c.1850;c'80	Gothic Revival	C	111	7,850
992 Chestnut St.	51-4-5		c.1825	Federal-period cottage	C	112	3,700

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
993-997 Chestnut St.	51-2-3		early 19th	Federal-period cottage	C	113	4,770
996-998 Chestnut St.	51-4-4		1920s	Renaissance Revival	NC	114	4,810
999 Chestnut St.	51-2-2		c.1825-35	Greek Revival cottage	C	115	2,760
1003-09 Chestnut St.	51-2-1		1846	(orig.) Greek Revival	C	116	4,255
1010 Chestnut St.	51-4-3	Echo Bridge Service Station	c.1960	service station	NC	117	6,754
1012-18 Chestnut St.	51-6-16		mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	118	5,790
1020-22 Chestnut St.	51-6-15		1874-86	vernacular	C	119	4,947
1024-28 Chestnut St.	51-6-17	School House	c.1845;c'90	Greek Revival	C	120	9,720
1030 Chestnut St.	51-6-18		c.1920	Four Square	NC	121	7,280
1034 Chestnut St.	51-6-19		c.1770-90	late Georgian/Federal	C	122	6,910
1036-38 Chestnut St.	51-7-8		c.1830	2-family workers cottage	C	85	8,470
1044-46 Chestnut St.	51-7-7		c.1830; 1960s	2-family workers cottage	NC	123	11,340
1225 Chestnut St.	51-28-22	Railroad Depot	1850s	vernacular	C	UF 16, 238	
1238-54 Chestnut St.	51-35-1	Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.	1889-1904	Industrial	C	UF 17-18	93,480
Chestnut St.	51-7-6	V A C A N T L O T			NC		13,815
Chestnut St.	51-1-8	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,846
Chestnut St.	51-1-9	V A C A N T L O T			NC		8,164
Chestnut St.	51-2-7	V A C A N T L O T			NC		1,520
Chestnut St.	51-1-7	V A C A N T L O T			NC		6,815
Chestnut St., off	51-3-5A	V A C A N T L O T			NC		6,264
9-11 Chilton Place	51-9-2		c.1885-90	Queen Anne	C	149	4,680
15-17 Chilton Place	51-9-3		c.1910	Queen Anne	C	150	4,350
Chilton Place	51-9-4	V A C A N T L O T			NC		1,050
10 Cliff Road	51-36-24		1899	Four Square	C		4,480
11 Cliff Road	51-37-5		1909	Colonial Rev. Cape	NC		9,883
18 Cliff Road	51-36-23		1914	vernacular cottage	NC		4,142
22 Cliff Road	51-36-22A		c.1840	stone cottage	C	76	5,000
Cliff Road	51-37-4	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,000
68-70 Cottage St.	51-18-7		ca.1865	Greek Revival	C		6,370
2-6 Elliot Place/ 324 Elliot St.	51-38-17		1830s	Greek Revival	C	71	11,000
207-209 Elliot St.	51-17-1		1830s	Greek Revival	C	83	18,643
216-218 Elliot St.	51-32-5		1830s	Greek Revival	C	81	12,950
221-223 Elliot St.	51-17-2		1830s	Greek Revival	C	82	8,419
224-226 Elliot St.	51-32-4		1830s	Greek Revival	C	151	15,340
231 Elliot St.	51-17-3		1891	Queen Anne	C		9,568
232-234 Elliot St.	51-32-3		1830s	Greek Revival	C	152	12,460
238-240 Elliot St.	51-32-2		1830s	Greek Revival	C	80	12,847
248-248 A Elliot St.	51-32-1		c.1840	Greek Revival	C	79	17,580

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
254-256 Elliot St.	51-37-3		c.1900	Shingle-style	C	153	4,411
260 Elliot St.	51-37-2	St. Elizabeth's Center	1838	Greek Revival	C	77	36,000
270 Elliot St.	51-37-1A	St. Mary's Rectory	c.1938	Georgian Revival	NC	154	8,000
277 Elliot St.	51-16-10	Otis Pettee House/ Stone Institute	1828; 1899	(now) Georgian Revival	C	78	138,116
280 Elliot St.	51-37-1	St. Mary Immaculate of Lourdes Church	1909	Italian Renaissance Rev.	C	155	58,824
287-301 Elliot St.	51-16-11		1901	Georgian Revival	C		8,562
300 Elliot St.	51-38-19		c.1840;c'82	Stick Style	C	74	35,600
314 Elliot St.	51-38-18		1830s	Greek Revival	C	73	23,850
319-321 Elliot St.	51-6-3		1886	vernacular	C	156	6,728
330-332 Elliot St.	51-38-11		1890	Queen Anne vernacular	C	UF 24	7,619
331 Elliot St.	51-7-1		1830s	Greek Revival cottage	C	157	3,445
335-337 Elliot St.	51-7-2		1830s	Greek Revival cottage	C	159	3,530
339 Elliot St.	51-7-3		c.1790	Federal-period cottage	C	158	5,245
347-349 Elliot St.	51-7-4		c.1825-35	late Federal/Greek Revival	C	70	10,600
353-357 Elliot St.	51-7-5		1830s	Greek Revival	C	160	7,570
381-385 Elliot St.	51-1-6	Elliot Mfg. Co./"Old Silk Mill"	1821+	Federal-period mill	C	161	152,680
Elliot St.	51-1-10	V A C A N T L O T			NC		7,978
Elliot St.	51-1-11	V A C A N T L O T			NC		18,800
Elliot St.	51-1-12	V A C A N T (COMM. OF MASS.)			NC		26,130
Elliot St.	51-6-1	V A C A N T (CITY OF NEWTON)			NC		1,160
Elliot St.	51-6-2	V A C A N T (CITY OF NEWTON)			NC		9,199
Elliot St.	51-6-4	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,348
Elliot St.	51-38-20	V A C A N T L O T			NC		20,290
Elliot St.		Cook's Bridge	1844	stone-arch bridge	C		
6-8 Ellis St.	51-2-15		c.1825-30	Greek Revival	C	163	11,108
14 Ellis St.	51-2-17		c.1865-70	Ital. vernacular cot'ge	C		16,157
38 Ellis St.	51-2-18		c.1865-70	Italianate cottage	C	162	7,050
65 Ellis St.	51-1-4	Baptist Church Parsonage	1897	Shingle style	C	165	5,000
73 Ellis St.	51-1-5	Second Baptist Church	c.1833	Gothic Revival	C	67	5,500
Ellis St.	51-1-1	H E M L O C K G O R G E R E S E R V A T I O N			C		103,083
Ellis St.	51-1-3	H E M L O C K G O R G E R E S E R V A T I O N			C		43,690
7 Hale St./ 336 Elliot St.	51-41-13		c.1830	Greek Revival	C	213, UF-25	7,218
23 High St.	51-8-3		c.1850+	Italianate	C	180	20,350
34 High St.	51-6-6		1904	Georgian Revival	C	181	8,132
36-38 High St.	51-6-7		1894	Shingle style	C	182	3,810
37 High St.	51-8-4		1889	Queen Anne	C	183	16,645

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
43-45 High St.	51-8-5		c.1850	Greek Revival	C	225	24,320
44-46 High St.	51-6-8		1855-74	vernacular	C	166	2,250
48-50 High St.	51-6-9		c.1850	vernacular	C	167	4,490
51-53 High St.	51-8-6	Elliot Hall	1842; 1879	Greek Revival	C	226	7,050
54 High St.	51-6-10	Upper Falls Engine House	1842; 1867	Greek Revival	C	227	2,970
58-60 High St.	51-6-11		c.1845	Greek Revival	C	229	8,700
59 High St.	51-8-7		c.1840	Greek Revival	C	228	14,491
65 High St.	51-8-8		c.1835	Greek Revival	C	230	15,265
68 High St.	51-6-12		c.1875-80	Italianate	C	168	15,500
70-72 High St.	51-6-13		1891	vernacular	C	169	11,864
71 High St.	51-8-9		c.1835	Greek Revival	C	231	13,045
75 High St.	51-8-10		c.1825	late Federal/Greek Revival	C	170	10,215
80-82 High St.	51-5-1		1900	flat-roofed tenement	C	171	3,570
83 High St.	51-8-11		c.1835	Greek Revival	C	232	16,540
85 High St.	51-8-12		c.1825	Federal/Greek Revival	C	233	12,970
86 High St.	51-5-1		1894	vernacular	C	172	
88 High St.	51-5-5		1889	Shingle-style	C	173	5,035
91 High St.	51-9-1	Old M.E. Parsonage	c.1835	Greek Revival	C	175	12,690
92 High St.	51-5-6		c.1890	Georgian Revival	C	174	
99 High St.	51-9-5		1898	Queen Anne	C	176	5,120
103 High St.	51-9-6		1899	Queen Anne	C	177	5,150
109 High St.	51-9-7		c.1840-45	Greek Revival	C	234	29,549
114 High St.	51-3-16		1882	Shingle style	C	178	11,122
117 High St.	51-9-8		c.1850	Italianate	C	179	30,590
120 High St.	51-3-14		1949	Colonial Revival Cape	NC	203	8,652
124 High St.	51-3-13		1927	Elizabethan cottage	NC	204	14,525
125 High St.	51-9-9		c.1855	Greek Revival	C	235	10,460
131 High St.	51-9-10		1901	late Victorian	C	201	9,270
132 High St.	51-3-12		1884	Queen Anne	C	202	8,450
139 High St.	51-9-11		1950	Colonial Rev. Cape	NC		15,307
20 Linden St.	51-32-18		1898	Four Square	C		12,498
26 Linden St.	51-32-16		1909	Four Square	NC		5,812
29 Linden St.	51-36-1		mid 19th	mill house	C	219	7,239
34 Linden St.	51-32-15		1860s	Italianate	C	220, UF-27	17,557
37-39 Linden St.	51-36-2		early 1850s	vernacular	C	218, UF-28	13,038
43 Linden St.	51-36-3		1894; 1910	Col. Rev. gambrel	C		3,618
47 Linden St.	51-36-4		1900	Four Square	C		3,600
51 Linden St.	51-36-5		1900	Four Square	C		3,822
53 Linden St.	51-36-6		1910	vernacular	NC		4,351
7 Lucille Place	51-9-13		1948	Cape	NC		8,759

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
15-17 Mechanic St.	51-32-5 A		1930	vernacular	NC		6,000
15 Oak St.	51-38-21		1878	Italianate	C	185	19,728
23-23 A Oak St.	51-38-23		c.1825-30	Greek Revival	C	184	14,730
29-31 Oak St.	51-38-25	James Wilde House	1875	vernacular	C	UF-29	10,830
35 Oak St.	51-38-26	Nickelson House	1860s	Italianate	C	UF-30	6,630
38-44 Oak St.	51-36-22	Pettee Stone Barn	c.1840	stone barn	C	75	27,878
43 Oak St.	51-38-27		1925	Colonial Revival	NC		6,074
50 Oak St.	51-36-21		1909	Colonial Revival gambrel	NC		5,108
51 Oak St.	51-39-8		c.1840;1893	Greek Revival; Queen Anne	C		10,103
58 Oak St.	51-36-19		1898	Four Square	C		8,750
64 Oak St.	51-36-18		1900	Queen Anne	C		4,907
65 Oak St.	51-39-9		early 1890s	shingle style	C	UF-31	10,993
Oak St.	51-36-20	V A C A N T L O T			NC		4,950
Oak St.	51-39-8A	V A C A N T L O T			NC		10,099
7 Ossipee Road	51-36-7		1900	Queen Anne	C		3,018
Ossipee Road	51-36-8	V A C A N T L O T			NC		3,205
44 Pettee St.	51-16-16		1838;c.1900	(orig.) Greek Revival	C		3,945
48 Pettee St.	51-16-15		1900	Queen Anne	C		3,359
50 Pettee St.	51-16-14		1900	Queen Anne	C		3,530
54 Pettee St.	51-16-13		19th cent.	vernacular	C		4,575
Pettee St.	51-16-17	V A C A N T L O T			NC		87,991
Pettee St.	51-16-12	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,941
51 Pettee St./ 5 High St.	51-8-1	Ralph Waldo Emerson School	1903-05	Renaissance Revival	C		73,305
744 Quinobequin Road	55-54-16		c.1750	Georgian	C	65	15,720
Quinobequin Road	55-55-1	H E M L O C K G O R G E R E S E R V A T I O N			C		182,060
12 Richardson Road	54-1-44		c.1810;c.1870	Federal period cottage	C	186	6,007
16 Richardson Road	54-1-45		c.1810;c.1870	Federal-period cottage	C	187	6,900
49 Rockland Place	51-9-30	John A. Gould House	c.1840	Greek Revival	C	208, UF-37	12,600
56 Rockland Place	51-12-6		1878	Queen Anne	C	UF-38	18,100
63 Rockland Place	51-9-31		1927	Colonial Revival gambrel	NC		8,150
66 Rockland Place	51-12-5		late 19th	vernacular	C		41,102
69 Rockland Place	51-9-32		1894	Queen Anne	C	UF-39	5,294
73 Rockland Place	51-9-33		1898	Queen Anne	C	UF-40	9,035
74-76 Rockland Place	51-8-14		1848-55	vernacular	C	210, UF-41	25,882
84 Rockland Place	51-8-13		1955	Colonial Revival	NC		18,000
87 Rockland Place	51-9-34	Barnard House	1859	Italianate	C	UF-42	20,830
4 Shawmut Park	51-36-14		1955	Cape	NC		6,797
7 Shawmut Park	51-36-9		1900	Queen Anne	C		4,270
12 Shawmut Park	51-36-13		1909	Colonial Revival gambrel	NC		3,750

Address	S-B-L	Historic Name	Date	Style	C/NC	Inven. #	Area
15 Shawmut Park	51-36-10		1900	Queen Anne	C		4,239
16 Shawmut Park	51-36-12		1870s; 1901	vernacular	C		3,668
20 Shawmut Park	51-36-11		1910	vernacular	NC		16,620
12 Spring St.	51-5-4		c.1835-45	Greek Revival cottage	C	189	4,095
16 Sullivan Ave.	51-7-12		1916	Shingle style	NC	194	11,030
17 Sullivan Ave.	51-6-7A	converted barn of 38 High	1894; 1937		C	193	3,810
24-26 Sullivan Ave.	51-7-10		1895	Italianate	C	192	4,850
33-35 Sullivan Ave.	51-6-20		c.1850+	Italianate vernacular	C	191	4,100
36-38 Sullivan Ave.	51-7-9	converted stable	1855-74;1916		C	190	4,025
Sullivan Ave.	51-7-11	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,710
Sullivan Ave.	51-6-21	V A C A N T L O T			NC		5,560
3-5 Summer St.	51-3-1		1949	Georgian Revival	NC		8,936
6 Summer St.	51-5-6		c.1835-40	Gothic Revival	C	68	8,860
14 Summer St.	51-4-8		c.1835-40	Gothic Revival	C	69	11,718
15-21 Summer St.	51-3-3	United Methodist Church	1827	Greek Revival	C	66	49,083
20 Summer St.	51-4-8A	converted barn	1831; 1893		C	195	5,339
24 Summer St.	51-4-7	converted barn of 984 Chestnut	c.1850;1928		C	196	4,400
1 Winter St.	51-5-2		c.1860-75	Italianate cottage	C	197	3,340
7 Winter St.	51-5-3		c.1835	Greek Revival	C	198	3,686
13-15 Winter St.	51-4-1		c.1835	Greek Revival	C	199	14,720
16-20 Winter St.	51-6-14		c.1825-35	late Federal/Greek Revival	C	84	11,751
23-25 Winter St.	51-4-2		mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	200	9,269

212 Properties with an area of 3,032,001 square feet (69.6 acres).

182 Buildings

- 5 Hemlock Gorge Reservation parcels (8.5 acres)
- 2 Sudbury Aqueduct Parcels, including Echo Bridge
- 1 Cook's Bridge
- 3 other city or state owned parcels
- 19 Vacant lots

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 DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

12. Newton Theological Institution
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

13. Newton Upper Falls
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

14. Newtonville Historic District

Entered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

15. Old Chestnut Hill
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

16. Our Lady Help of Christians
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

17. Putnam Street Historic
DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

18. Sumner and Gibbs Streets
Historic DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

19. Union Street Historic
DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

20. Webster Park Historic
DistrictEntered in the
National Registerfor
Keeper

Melores Byers 9/4/86

Attest

handseape
86001750

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Newton Upper Falls Historic District (Newton
MRA)
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. JUL 23 1986
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 8/21/86 - 9/6/86
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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ excellent | ☐ deteriorated |
| ☐ good | ☐ ruins |
| ☐ fair | ☐ unexposed |

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ 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: _____

Missing Core Documentation

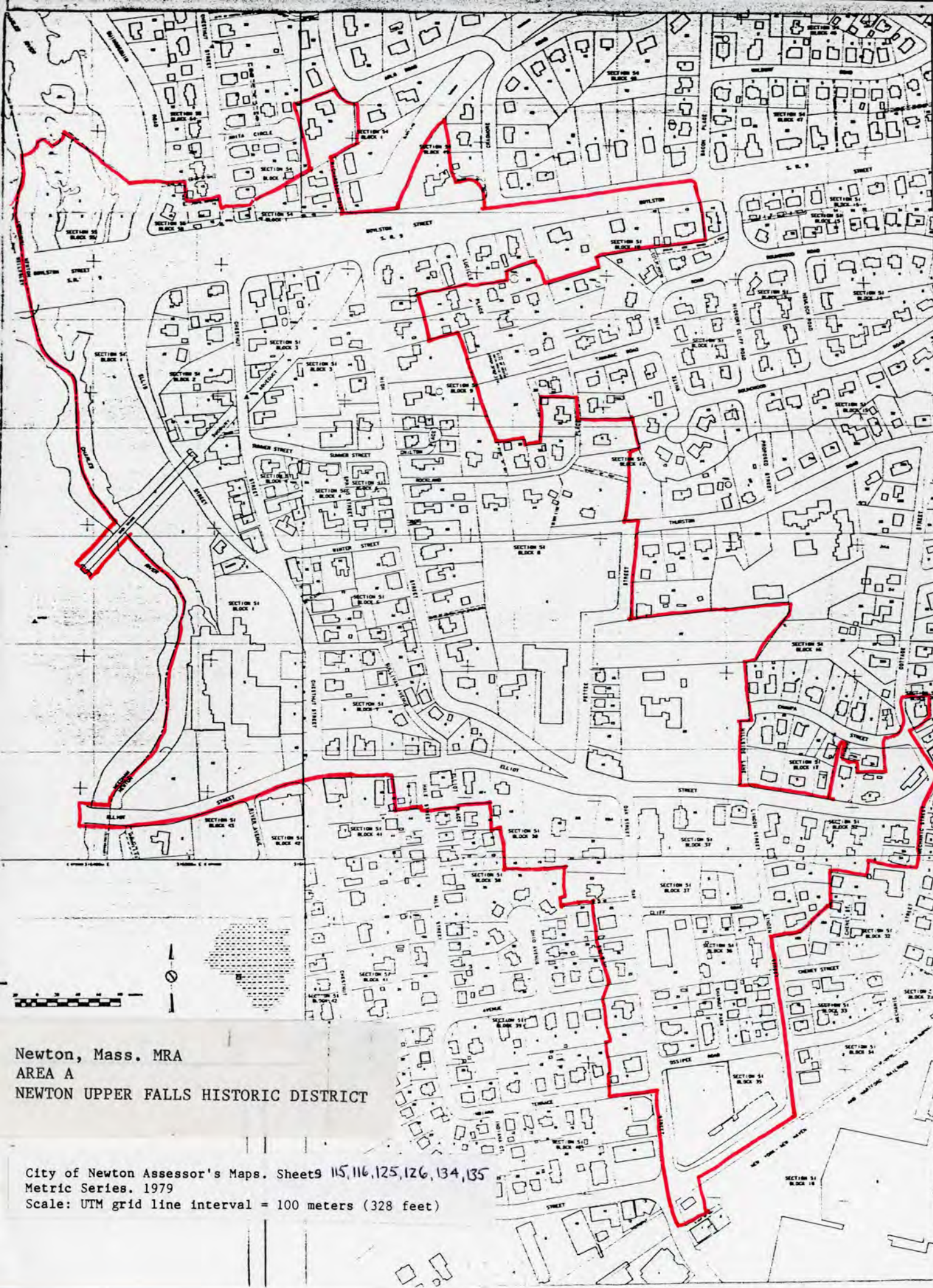
Property Name County, State	Multiple Property Name	Reference Number
Newton Upper Falls Historic District Middlesex County, Massachusetts	Newton MRA	86001750

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs

☐ USGS Map



Newton, Mass. MRA
AREA A
NEWTON UPPER FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

City of Newton Assessor's Maps. Sheet9 115,116,125,126,134,135
Metric Series. 1979
Scale: UTM grid line interval = 100 meters (328 feet)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Newton Upper Falls Historic District (MRA)
Technical Amendment
Newton (Middlesex County) MA

Section number 8 Page 1

Mary Immaculate of Lourdes Church

The following information was adapted from a letter (July 26, 2004) to Most Reverend Sean P.O'Malley from B. Gunar Gruenke, vice president of Conrad Schmitt Studios and 2nd vice president of Stained Glass Association of America.

"This beautiful edifice [Mary Immaculate of Lourdes in Newton] has been...infused with the loving handiwork of some of the most renowned ecclesiastical artists who have ever worked in the U.S.A.... Painters such as ...Professor Gonippo Raggi are the closest thing that our country has ever had to a Michelangelo....

"Equally inspiring is the European stained glass that adorns many of America's historic churches. Foremost among the studios that produced it were the Mayer of Munich studio and that of Joseph Gabriel Mayer's son-in-law, F. X. Zettler.

"Mary Immaculate is doubly blessed to have Zettler art glass and decoration by Gonippo Raggi...."

"For Mary Immaculate of Lourdes, Raggi's work included wonderful murals of the Blessed Virgin and Bernadette at Lourdes, Christ's Descent from the Cross, the Annunciation, the Assumption and the Coronation, as well as the Apostles and Evangelists. These historic artworks connect the parishioners with some of the most important moments in Christianity and with the history of the Church....

"The F. X Zettler Studio was established in 1870 in Munich and was prominent among the studios working in the beloved Munich style of stained glass.... Zettler studied chemistry and experimented with glass recipes to create beautiful colors and dyes. In its heyday in the 1920s, the ...studio employed 70 artists. They created windows for Catholic Churches throughout the world, including Denver's Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, the Cathedral of St. Helena in Helena, Montana and Mary Immaculate of Lourdes.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF MARY IMMACULATE

From: <http://members.aol.com/maryimmoflourdes/maryimm.htm>

The beautiful stained glass windows at Mary Immaculate of Lourdes are great works of art that complement perfectly the architecture and function of the church. They were designed, created and imported for the specific space they occupy. The windows depict events in the lives of Jesus, Our Lady, and the saints; some contain Latin inscriptions and others reference biblical text. These works show a strong influence from the art of the past, especially the paintings of Raphael (Italian, 1483-1520) and Bartholome Esteban Murillo (Spanish, 1618-1682).



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Newton Upper Falls Historic District (MRA)
Technical Amendment
Newton (Middlesex County) MA**

Section number 8 Page 2

Father Timothy Danahy hired the prominent Boston architect Edward P.T. Graham, and ordered imported stained glass windows from F.X. Zettler Studios in Munich, Germany. (In acknowledgement of the beauty, brilliant coloring, and design shown in the work of the house of F.X. Zettler, the firm was awarded the title Royal Bavarian Art Institute for Pictorial Painting on Glass from King Ludwig II of Bavaria in 1873, a distinction not easily obtained in Europe.) The windows were custom designed for Mary Immaculate Church. Reportedly, some of the windows were made up from sketches that the pastor himself had sent to Zettler. The windows exemplify the Munich Style of design, i.e., presenting a dramatic event in an architectural frame.

The following was written (in an email to Brian Yates) on June 10, 2004 by Virginia Raguin, Professor of Art History at Holy Cross. In 2000, she prepared a written report on the Stained Glass windows at Mary Immaculate of Lourdes. She served as head of the Census of Stained Glass Windows in America.

"Mayer and Zettler and the Tryolese Art Glass Company (Innsbruck) installed a number of programs of windows in Greater Boston or Massachusetts. But yours [refers to Mary Immaculate of Lourdes] are distinctive for quality and for subject matter directly pertaining to your church. Modeling imagery after Great Masters such as Raphael and Murillo was common. The image of Mary Immaculate filling in for Wartburg Castle in the Saint Elizabeth's window, however, is highly unusual."

BIORGRAPHY OF GONIPPO RAGGI (interior frescos and paintings)

Gonippo Raggi was born in Rome, Italy in 1875. He graduated from St. Michael's Art School and St. Luke's Royal Academy in Rome. He taught at St. Michael's Institute of Fine Arts in Rome. Professor Raggi married Angelina Palmerio. They had four children: two daughters, Alcea and Zea, and two sons, Louis and the youngest (Gonippo) Ernest, who was born in Boston. Professor Raggi descended from a distinguished line of renowned Italian artists including his uncle Alexander Raggi.

Professor Raggi became famous for his artwork at St. Cecilia in Rome. He was contracted to come to the United States by Papal Marquis, Martin Maloney to decorate St. Catharine's Church in Spring Lake, New Jersey. Professor Raggi traveled back and forth between Europe and the United States, continuing to work on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1908, though, he made Boston home for himself and his family. His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell engaged his services for the Archbishop's House and St. John's Seminary Chapel. Father Timothy Danahy hired Raggi to do the frescos and paintings for the interior of the new St. Mary's Church (to be renamed Mary Immaculate of Lourdes at its dedication in 1910). By 1912, Gonippo Raggi had studios in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Newton Upper Falls Historic District (MRA)
Technical Amendment
Newton (Middlesex County) MA**

Section number 8 Page 3

Raggi and his family moved back to Rome in 1915, where he was detained during World War I. Although, he was in Italy, he continued to work on paintings to represent the Stations of the Cross for Notre Dame Church in Southbridge, Massachusetts. He shipped the completed paintings to his brother, Palamedo, who placed them in castings in the church. In 1922, Raggi and his family returned to the United States, living in Orange, New Jersey, where Raggi opened a studio with his sons.

Professor Raggi was well known for his work, and was highly honored for his ecclesiastical artistry. He worked in churches in Europe, South America, and throughout the United States, including several listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Some, of the churches that Gonippo Raggi decorated have been elevated to basilicas including the Basilica of the National Shrine of Our Lady of Victory in Lackawanna, NY, the Basilica of St. Josaphat in Milwaukee, and the Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart in Newark.

Raggi enjoyed the respect of Cardinals Falconio and Farley, Archbishops Patrick John Ryan, and John Ireland, Bishops Michael Hoban and Augustine McFaul, among others. Even more impressively, popes honored Professor Raggi for his artistry. Pope Pius XI made him a Knight of St. Gregory. Pope Pius XII made him a Papal Chamberlain of Cape and Sword, and awarded to him the Grand Cross of St. Sylvester. He also enjoyed a private audience with Pope John XXIII. Three kings also decorated Professor Raggi: King Alfonso of Spain, King Victor Emanuel of Italy, and King Albert of Belgium. Professor Raggi died October 22, 1959, in New Jersey, at the age of 84.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Newton Upper Falls Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Newton MRA

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 8/10/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/23/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 86001750

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



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

August 8, 2006

Dr. John Roberts
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Newton Upper Falls Historic District Amendment
Newton MRA
Newton (Middlesex County), Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find a technical amendment to the Newton Upper Falls Historic District (MRA) in Brookline, MA. The amendment, which provides additional historical information on Mary Immaculate of Lourdes Church, was prepared from information submitted in 2006 by Newton Alderman Brian Yates. The Mary Immaculate of Lourdes Church (280 Elliot Street, nwt. 3730) was listed as a contributing property in the Newton Upper Falls Historic District (MRA) on September 4, 1986.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Laura Kritzer, Preservation Planner, City of Newton