

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

Historic Resources of the Town of Arlington, Massachusetts (partial inventory
historic historical and architectural 1635-1940)

and/or common Arlington Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

street & number	Multiple - See individual forms			N/A not for publication	
city, town	Arlington			N/A vicinity of	
state	Massachusetts	code	025	county	Middlesex
				code	017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
building(s)	private	X unoccupied	commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
structure	X both	work in progress	educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
site	Public Acquisition		entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
object	in process	yes: restricted	government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	X yes: unrestricted	industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
	X Multiple Resource	no	military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - See attached list and individual forms

street & number

city, town Arlington N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 208 Cambridge Street

city, town Cambridge state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1976-1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Arlington Multiple Resource Area, Arlington, MA

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The boundaries of the Arlington Multiple Resource Area are the incorporated town limits of Arlington, Massachusetts. The town, which occupies an area of 5 1/4 square miles, is bounded by Cambridge, Belmont, Lexington, Winchester, Medford, and Somerville. It is located in eastern Middlesex County, some five miles northwest of Boston.

Topographically, Arlington is split roughly in two by a bold escarpment separating the Middlesex Fells upland district from the broad flood plain known as the Boston Basin. That escarpment is broken in Arlington by the valley of Mill Brook, which runs southeast out of the uplands from Great Meadows in Lexington to the Mystic Lakes at Arlington's northeastern boundary. Thus, Arlington is characterized by three distinct topographic areas: level plains of glacial outwash in the area east of Pleasant and Medford Streets, hilly uplands in Arlington Heights to the west, and the long narrow Mill Brook Valley running west to east through the town. Elevations range from a low of 10 feet on the town's eastern border to a high of 377 feet at Arlington Heights' Park Circle in the southwest corner of the town. Crescent Hill Avenue, northwest of Mill Brook, is the second highest point at 281 feet. Arlington Heights is part of the natural wall encircling the Boston Basin, known as the Blue Hills Complex. These hills are composed of various igneous rocks, including granite, syenite, and diorite, and extend from the Blue Hills in Milton, to the south, in a great arc northwest, and thence northeast to the northern extent of the Middlesex Fells in Malden.

Waterways form several of the town's boundaries. Arlington Reservoir forms part of the Lexington border to the west, while Alewife Brook separates East Arlington from Cambridge. The Mystic Lakes and Mystic River define the town's northern limits between Winchester and Medford. Important bodies of water in the town are Spy Pond, a 20-acre pond noted for its 19th century ice industry, and the Mystic Lakes. Both bodies are glacially formed kettles, although the Mystic Lakes have been altered with manmade obstructions. Arlington lies within the Mystic River drainage area.

Prior to the 20th century, streams abounded west of Arlington Center. The largest of these ran parallel to the south side of Massachusetts Avenue from Swan Street to the Lockland Street area. Most of the streams have been covered over by development-induced landform alteration. With the exception of Mill Brook, none of the town's streams supported early milling.

Originally, Arlington, then known as Menotomy, was part of Cambridge. A portion of the original 1636 "Eight Mile Line" survives as Warren Street. Arlington's present western boundary was established when the town of Lexington was formed in 1713. When Menotomy became a separate parish from Cambridge, in 1732, the town's eastern border at Alewife Brook was established. In 1807, Menotomy was established as the town of West Cambridge, the name it retained until 1867. At that time, the present name "Arlington" was adopted. Minor boundary adjustments occurred in the mid 19th century and again in the early 20th century, as formal bounds were established between Arlington and its many neighbors.

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Historic Overview

Arlington today is an intensely developed inner suburb of the Greater Boston Area. Settlement of the area from Cambridge occurred early in the 17th century, with mill sites developed along Mill Brook and farmsteads along present-day Massachusetts Avenue. By the early 18th century, the town center had emerged at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street, an important transportation route linking Spy Pond, and the Mystic River. Agriculture, ice cutting at Spy Pond and a variety of industrial activities along Mill Brook provided the major economic focus of early 19th century. Establishment of an Arlington-Lexington branch railroad (1846) and of horsecar service on Massachusetts Avenue to Cambridge (1859) facilitated the town's mid-19th century development. Saw manufacturing, spice and grain milling, ice harvesting and ice-cutting tool manufacture, furniture manufacturing, and market gardening dominated the town's mid-19th century economy.

After the abrupt loss of water power as a result of the establishment of the Arlington Water Works (1872), market gardening emerged as the town's major industry. The other preeminent change of the late 19th century was Arlington's rapid and extensive development as a residential suburb of Boston. Suburbanization continued well into the mid 20th century. With the postwar decline of market gardening and subdivision of agricultural lands, Arlington achieved its present intensely developed residential character.

Community Development Patterns:

Factors affecting Arlington's development are discussed below by period. Parenthetical numbers refer to date of construction and inventory numbers. For more specific locations, please refer to historic map series.

1635-1733: Menotomy

Present-day Arlington, then known by its aboriginal name, Menotomy, was settled in 1635, when George Cooke obtained mill rights on Mill Brook at what is today known as Water Street. (Cooke's mill was not completed until 1637.) That mill site focused settlement at what remains today the town center. For all of the period before 1733, Menotomy functioned primarily as an outlying farming and grazing community of Cambridge. Several other small-scale grist- and sawmills, however, did join Cook's Mill on Mill Brook at Mill and Grove Streets.

Native trails, upgraded throughout the period, served as the town's primary transportation routes. The most important of these routes followed Massachusetts Avenue, Pleasant, Mystic, and Medford Streets. These were supplemented by Broadway (the route to Charlestown), Water Street (to Cook's Mill), and, in 1703, by Lake Street, originally laid out as a division highway through the 17th-century planting fields on Menotomy Plain (East Arlington). These routes formed a more or less radial pattern out from the town center at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Mystic Street.

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In population, Menotomy probably numbered no more than 250 persons during this period. Most were undoubtedly housed in simple gable-roofed vernacular houses and cottages. The first municipal structure, a schoolhouse, was built in 1693 at the center. The only extant period residence is the Fowle-Reed-Wyman House (ca. 1706, NR 1975), a two-story central-plan structure. Although the town was a major area of native occupation from the Middle Archaic through Contact periods, there are only a few known native sites, all dating from the Late Woodland period and located along Alewife Brook and the west side of Spy Pond.

1733-1807: The Second Parish of Cambridge

In 1733, Menotomy became a separate parish, the Second Parish of Cambridge. Location of the first (1734) meetinghouse (which measured 46' X 36' X 24') at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street reinforced that site as the town center. The present Unitarian Church (1977) at Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street, and its 18th-century burying ground, set aside in 1724, mark the site of the first meetinghouse. The 17th-century highway system remained intact, undergoing improvements through the period. Roads in highland sections (Appleton and Forest Streets to the west and Hutchinson Road to the north) were upgraded as well. The importance of Massachusetts Avenue as the principal east/west highway from Cambridge to Concord was underscored in 1775, when that route witnessed the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War.

By 1765, Menotomy's population numbered roughly 500 to 600 persons, most of whom were engaged in farming. With the establishment of Amos Whittemore's card factory in 1799, Menotomy's economy began to diversify, encouraging a boost in the population to 971 by 1810.

The building stock generally remained vernacular in content, with simple farmhouses predominating. In total, less than a dozen houses of the pre-1807 period survive in Arlington, all of which display standard plans, timber frame construction, and simple detailing (1750, #516; 1801, #545). By the 1790s, increasing architectural diversity could be noted, particularly in the houses of the town's most prominent citizens.

The Parson Fiske House (1791; demolished) featured a hip roof and Georgian detailing. The period's preeminent residence and the town's only extant pre-1807 high-style structure is the Whittemore-Robbins House (1799), built by industrialist Amos Whittemore. Perhaps abetted by the material success of the Whittemore Card Factory, the town in 1805 constructed a new larger meetinghouse (70' X 56' X 30') with a pillared porch and domed belfry. As a whole, Menotomy's pre-1807 landscape was characterized by a cluster of residential buildings surrounding the meetinghouse and burying ground at the present town center, with simple mill buildings nearby on Mill Brook. Several taverns strung along Massachusetts Avenue and scattered farmsteads on Menotomy Plain (East Arlington) comprised the other major components of the town's landscape. The burying ground, established in 1733 (#00000), is the most significant surviving landscape feature of this period. Also surviving is a milestone, ca.

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1790 (#903), near the intersection of today's Paul Revere and Appleton Streets in the foothills of Arlington Heights. The milestone marks eight miles to Boston.

1807-1867: West Cambridge

In 1807, Menotomy, the northwest precinct of Cambridge, was incorporated as the town of West Cambridge. As it had for the previous century, West Cambridge remained primarily a quiet farming community, growing slowly until the 1830s, when the town's industries began to gather momentum. As Boston markets grew at mid century, farming in West Cambridge responded, shifting from generalized agriculture to specialized market gardening. With increased agricultural and industrial activity, and improved transportation to Cambridge and Boston, West Cambridge's growth accelerated. Small milling and manufacturing concerns defined the Mill Brook Valley while the town's first suburban subdivisions emerged in the farmlands and orchards south and east of the town center. Transportation routes expanded significantly between 1807 and 1867, with overall improvements to the existing colonial road networks. Two turnpikes were introduced early in the 19th century: in 1805, the Concord Turnpike (now Route 2) and, in 1810, the Middlesex Turnpike (Lowell and Westminster Streets). The major changes occurred after 1846, when the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch Railroad, routed around Spy Pond and up the Mill Brook Valley, was established between Arlington and Lexington. After 1859, horsecar service on Massachusetts Avenue to Cambridge linked West Cambridge to the Boston street railway system. Population rose gradually through the period, reaching around 1,300 by 1830. Substantial increases in population did not occur until the 1840s and later, with annexation of a portion of Charlestown south of the Mystic Lakes in 1842 and a burgeoning manufacturing economy in the 1850s. Between 1850 and 1855, West Cambridge's population jumped 17%, to 2,670. This figure included the town's first Irish immigrants, who, by 1865, numbered nearly 20 percent of the total population. Building construction in the town accelerated to mirror mid-century economic and population expansion. With the exception of the Pleasant Street area, the focus of elite housing, residential architecture was vernacular in character, consisting primarily of farmhouses and modest workers' housing. Two-story frame houses with traditional central passage or side-hall plans predominated. Generally, first-quarter 19th century houses display vernacular plans and detailing (#112, 1820; #549, 1828). Typical Greek Revival houses featured simple entrances with straight transoms and sidelights (#114, ca. 1840; #258, ca. 1835). Porticoed Greek Revival houses (#340, ca. 1830; #21, ca. 1830) are also less common, while only one temple-front Greek Revival house (#438, ca. 1840) survives in the town.

Proportionately, houses in the Italianate style are the most numerous for the period. For these, a range of structures from simple vernacular farm and workers' housing (ca. 1850, #126) to elaborately detailed examples (#421, ca. 1855; #11, ca. 1860) is present within the community. Increased mid-century population manifested itself in the appearance of the first multiple-family houses in the period: double houses, either built as such (ca. 1855, #378; ca. 1865, #441) or converted from earlier structures (1816, #494), predominated.

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The construction of a flamboyant Italianate Town Hall (Melvin and Young, 1852; demolished 1960) symbolized the new sophistication in West Cambridge. In 1837, a free public library had been established. New school districts were delineated in 1838, with two-room, two-story schoolhouses built in two of the districts. By 1856, West Cambridge's streets boasted gas lighting and in 1864, the town founded its first high school. The Cutter School (1867, #540) is the only school still standing from the period. New churches were built by the First Parish first in 1840 and again in 1856, after the former structure burned. Religious factionalism expressed itself in the formation of Orthodox (1842) and Universalist (1844) parishes. Both the Egyptian Revival Orthodox church (1844; now Pleasant Street Congregational, NR 1983) and the Romanesque Revival Universalist church (1841, 1860, Thomas Sillaway; now Greek Orthodox, NR 1983) still stand.

One- and two-story frame commercial buildings, none of which survive, were scattered along Massachusetts Avenue at the town center. Frame factory buildings were located along Mill Brook and there were ice sheds at Spy Pond. Of these, one of the only surviving structure is the Old Schwamb Mill (1861; NR, 1971), a 2 1/2-story frame building that retains its original machinery for turning oval picture frames.

The Mill Brook Valley and town center maintained their focus as industrial and municipal centers through the period. As the Pleasant Street area was subdivided for the "suburban" mansions of Boston businessman, a core of elite housing developed south of the town center while scattered farmsteads occupied most of the town's remaining area.

1867-1940: Arlington

In 1867, the town of West Cambridge changed its name to Arlington. The name change represented an effort to break with Cambridge and assert a stronger municipal identity for the town. The period from 1867 to 1940 was one of great suburban expansion, checked by the competing needs of a very strong market-gardening industry for open agricultural land. The town's present suburban character was not confirmed until after 1915, when the pressure for residential subdivision triumphed over agricultural interests.

Road and rail routes from the mid 19th century were expanded and upgraded. Electric streetcar service ran along the entire length of Massachusetts Avenue with supplementary routes to Somerville along Broadway, to Medford along Medford Street and north along Mystic Street to Winchester and Woburn. As residential subdivisions were platted, infill streets substantially expanded the town's street network. In the early 20th century, the town's major transportation axes (Route 2A: Massachusetts Avenue/Summer Street; Route 3: Mystic Street; and Route 60: Medford/Pleasant Streets) were upgraded as auto roads, while autohighways (Mystic Valley Parkway and Route 2) were introduced in the early 1930s.

The town's population rose steadily and dramatically over the 63-year period from 1867 to

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1930, increasing from just over 3,200 inhabitants in 1870 to 36,000 residents in 1930. Particularly rapid expansion occurred in the early 20th century, when the population doubled every fifteen years. Roughly one quarter of the town's population was classified as foreign in the 1885 and 1905 censuses; of these, most were Irish, many of whom were employed as farm workers.

After 1867, the range of building types in the town broadened to include a variety of residential types, single- and multiple-family housing, in high-style through vernacular expressions. The Pleasant Street area south of the town center retained its mid-19th century identity as an elite neighborhood of architect-designed houses in up-to-date styles. Arlington Heights and the Bartlett/Oakland Street area, southwest of the town center, were subdivided with comfortable single-family houses while after 1900, East Arlington developed with two- and three-family houses and single-family cottages (Orvis Road HD). By the second quarter of the 20th century, subdivisions with picturesque winding roads had been platted southwest of Mystic Street, and substantial single-family houses began to appear in the hilly sections bordering the Mystic Lakes.

Well-built masonry commercial blocks in the Colonial Revival style replaced earlier brick and frame buildings in the town center, while secondary commercial nodes with frame and masonry buildings developed on Massachusetts Avenue in East Arlington at Lake Street and in Arlington Heights at Park Street.

Municipal response to Arlington's suburbanization came in the form of public investment in new schools (1899, #569), fire stations (1926, #518; 1928, #536), and a water works (an unsuccessful venture initiated in 1872 and abandoned in 1898). The town's architecturally outstanding Robbins Library (1892, Cabot, Everett and Mead;; #528) and Town Hall (1912, R. Clipston Sturgess; #529) stand as a monument to the generosity of Arlington's philanthropic Robbins family, descendants of a Fanueil Hall poultryman, Nathan Robbins (Town Center HD).

By 1930, dense residential infill covered most of Arlington's landscape. Only the hilly sections north of Massachusetts Avenue along borders with Lexington and Winchester remained largely undeveloped. Single- and multiple-family houses lined the blocks north and south of Massachusetts Avenue, while along the Avenue itself were focused the commercial and institutional structures to service the surrounding neighborhoods. Industries along the Mill Brook Valley remained in some scattered locations, but East Arlington's famous 19th-century market gardens were obliterated by suburban subdivision.

Architecture

The architecture section following is organized by building type. Residential structures are discussed first and are the most numerous component within the nomination. Non-residential structures, including municipal, commercial, and industrial buildings, are then discussed.

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Parenthetical numerals refer to date and inventory number. Observations in this section are drawn from the Arlington survey and from the conclusions of the state survey team's report on the Boston region.

Residential Buildings

Most of the housing in Arlington was constructed between 1875 and 1930; however, small clusters of mid-19th century housing stock, scattered pre-1850 farmhouses, and several post-1930 subdivisions give Arlington a diversity of residential architecture. Geographically, the town is roughly demarcated into neighborhoods of single-family, late-19th century housing southwest of the town center; early 20th century multifamily housing in East Arlington; and later single-family housing in the northern half of the town. Pleasant Street contains a mix of elite housing and institutional uses.

Development of residential neighborhoods generally expanded in linear subdivisions running off the old colonial road system. With the exception of Arlington Heights, platted in 1872, major subdivision of the town occurred around the turn of the century. Neighborhoods south of Massachusetts Avenue and east of Pleasant Street were platted with regular street grids of long, narrow blocks. It was not until the 1920s and later, however, that the hilly northwestern section of the town was filled in with winding and picturesque suburban streets. The town today exhibits a densely settled appearance with numerous medium-size, low-rise residences of one to three stories height predominating.

Arlington's suburban character is defined by the large number of comfortable houses built between 1875 and 1930. These houses are generally conservative in plan and detailing, but reflect their construction for middle-class commuters in quality of materials and execution. Clapboards and shingles are the most common sheathing materials used; however, brick and stucco are not uncommon materials in the town, particularly for 20th-century housing. As in other Boston suburbs, Colonial Revival-style details predominate. While a few houses of architect design are known, the great majority of the houses built at the end of the 19th century were the work of local speculators and builders. Arlington architects, including C. Herbert McClare and Charles H. Bartlett, played an important role in local developments such as Kensington Park (#00000), but noted Boston architects, among them Hartwell and Richardson, were called in to design the houses of Arlington's most prominent families. The Boston architectural firm of Gay and Proctor is probably most closely identified with architectural design in the town, having designed numerous residences and other buildings; William Proctor of the firm was an Arlington native.

First Period (1640 - 1730)

Arlington's First Period houses were typical of Massachusetts Bay Colony construction with heavy timber framing, simple central chimney plans, and clapboarded exteriors. Of the three pre-1730 houses surviving in the town, only one preserves many characteristics of First Period construction. That house is the Fowle-Reed-Wyman House, 64 Old Mystic Street (ca.

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1706, NR 1975), a central chimney plan structure of two-story height with an integral lean-to. Much of the house's early 18th-century interior finishes remain intact. The other two houses (Butterfield-Whittemore, 54 Massachusetts Avenue, ca. 1695 and ca. 1800, NR 1977; Captain Benjamin Locke, 21 Appleton Street, ca. 1720, 1780, 1790; NR, 1978) contain Federal-period interiors. The Locke House does, however, retain its 18th-century vernacular form, with a central chimney and simple plan of one bay's depth by five bays' width. All three houses are located on early roads in peripheral areas.

Georgian Period (1725-1780)

Georgian-style houses in Arlington tended to be conservative and plain, mirroring the rural, agrarian character of the 18th-century town. Only two houses of the period still stand. These are the Jason Russell House, 7 Jason Street (ca. 1740; NR 1974) and the Wayside Inn, 393 Massachusetts Avenue (at one time known as the Cutter House) (ca. 1750, #516). The Russell House exhibits classic characteristics of vernacular Georgian architecture: central chimney, five-by-one-bay plan with central entrance, 6/9 fenestration with heavy, projecting framing and a projecting gabled porch. The "Wayside Inn" is unusual in that it is the only half house of the period extant in the town.

Federal Period (1780-1830)

Houses of the Federal period in Arlington retain the same simple vernacular details that characterize the town's Georgian-period houses. Center-hall plans replaced the center chimney plans of the earlier period, and the number of extant houses for the Federal period is considerably larger. The only house of the period to display characteristics of high-style Federal architecture is the Whittemore-Robbins House, 670 Massachusetts Avenue (1799; NR 1974), an imposing, cubelike, three-story hip-roofed house capped with a cupola.

Far plainer are such typical Federal-period structures as Winn Farm, 57 Summer Street (ca. 1820; #12), Kimball Farmer House, 1173 Massachusetts Avenue (1828; #549) and Jefferson Cutter House, 1149 Massachusetts Avenue (1815; #545A). All of these feature the standard central hall, five-bay-wide plan of the period. They are notable, however, for the rear wall placement of their chimneys; the state survey team has identified twin rear-wall chimney placement as an important regional variant of vernacular Federal architecture in Middlesex County. Also of note is the presence of embellished entrances on the Farmer and Jefferson Cutter houses. Gothic lancet tracery graces the Farmer House, while heavy, molded fretwork derived from Asher Benjamin pattern books distinguishes the Jefferson Cutter House. Both entrances point to a concern for and awareness of decorative detail not evidenced prior to the Federal period.

Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Modest vernacular single-family houses predominated for the Industrial period. Most of these were, in the Mill Brook Valley, workers' houses, and in outlying areas, farmhouses. In form, most houses were one-and-a-half or two-story frame buildings with gable roofs and clapboard

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siding. A shift from traditional centrally entered plans to side-hall plans occurred around mid century. Most houses display simple Greek Revival or Italianate detailing. One of the most significant developments was the growth of suburban estates around Spy Pond after the 1846 introduction of rail service to Boston. Another phenomenon of note was a rise in the number of double houses in the town around 1850. Some early houses were converted to two-family use in the period (Lieutenant Benjamin Locke Store, 11-13 Lowell Street; 1816, #494), but there are other instances in which houses, some rather stylish, were built as double houses (First Parish Church Parsonage, 232-234 Pleasant Street; ca. 1855, #378).

Greek Revival Style (1820-1860)

The Greek Revival style can be noted in a number of different residential forms in Arlington. The earliest of these display transitional features from the Federal period. The J. Peirce Farmhouse, 123 Claremont Street (ca. 1830, #259), an example of this transition in both plan and detailing, has a twin rear-wall chimney plan and centrally entered five-bay facade featuring a basket-arched entrance surround with 3/4 sidelights. Another transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style house is the J. P. Peirce Homestead, 122 Claremont Street (ca. 1835, #258). While the side-hall plan of the house points toward the Greek Revival style, the massing and light scale of moldings and trim reveal a Federal-period date. Together with the Thomas Peirce House, 178 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1830, #340) (see below), a full-blown Greek Revival-style building, these three farmsteads comprise the proposed Peirce Farm District.

The predominant Greek Revival house form in Arlington was the two-story side-hall entrance house with gable-front orientation. Temple-front Greek Revival houses with full two-story pedimented porticoes were nearly unknown. The only example of this archetypal Greek Revival form to survive in Arlington is the Whittemore House, 267 Broadway (ca. 1840, #438) now sided with asbestos shingles but retaining its monumental Doric portico, corner-block entrance and window surrounds, and a triangular pediment light.

Typically, Arlington's full-blown Greek Revival houses featured a one-story porch extending the width of the facade or wrapping around the facade and a side elevation. The one-story porch seems to have been favored for farmhouses, with several examples noted townwide. Among the town's surviving Greek Revival farmhouses are the Stephen Symmes Jr. House, 215 Crosby Street (ca. 1845, #21), 13 Winter Street (ca. 1845, #617), 19 Winter Street (ca. 1845, #618), 93 Summer Street (ca. 1855, #114), and the Thomas Peirce House, 178 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1830, #340). On all of these, fluted or reeded Doric columns support the porch. Wide pilasters supporting a heavy entablature are also common to all, while several of the houses feature full-length first floor windows. Somewhat more formal are a few Greek Revival houses in the Pleasant Street area, such as the Call-Bartlett House, 216 Pleasant Street (1855, #376), which are distinguished by extensive use of flush-board siding.

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Italianate Style (1845-1870)

Numerous Italianate houses survive in the earlier settled sections of Arlington. These fall into two general categories: those that retain traditional vernacular house plans and those featuring innovative irregular plans. The most traditional of the vernacular plans was the five-bay-wide, central entrance plan with double interior chimneys, which was used in conjunction with the Italianate style in the 1850s and 1860s. Examples include 275 Broadway (ca. 1850, #442) and 40 Westminster Street (ca. 1850, #126).

A three-bay-wide variant of the central entrance plan with Italianate styling also enjoyed favor at mid century with several prominent examples in the suburban Pleasant Street area and elsewhere. These include the A. P. Cutter House, 89 Summer Street (ca. 1855, #113) and the Burrage-Hoyt House, 21 Oak Knoll (ca. 1850, #333). The standard side-hall plans remained in use through the period and were updated with Italianate details such as bracketed cornices and roundhead windows. A good example of a standard side-hall house made stylish through its details is the Addison Hill House, 83 Appleton Street (ca. 1855, #421).

Less common are Italianate houses of asymmetrical plan, but several examples are represented in the Town Center Historic District, among them the Benjamin Delmont Locke House, 29 Academy Street (ca. 1860, #201; Town Center HD) and the Rev. S .A. Smith House (ca. 1850, #202; Town Center HD). The least conventional Italianate house of the period is a hip-roofed square-plan structure, with deep eaves and an elaborate one-story verandah, that stands at 8 College Avenue (ca. 1865, #11) on a hill overlooking the Mystic Lakes.

The first houses in town built expressly for multifamily use were Italianate double houses such as 274-76 Broadway (ca. 1865, #441) and the First Parish Church Parsonage, 232-234 Pleasant Street (ca. 1855, #378). Though conservative in plan, with central entrances, double interior chimneys, and gable end configuration, the houses are distinguished with bracketed cornices and window surrounds, deep overhanging eaves, and well-detailed entrances.

Second Empire Style (1860-1880)

The Second Empire style, imitating the latest in French architectural fashions, was considered a very modern building form in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The style, distinguished by its boxy mansard roof, was popular for only a brief period, fading from use by 1880. Several noteworthy examples remain in Arlington and reflect the town's growing sophistication. The William Proctor House, 390 Massachusetts Avenue (ca. 1870, #324) east of the town center, a three-bay, center entry building, has a typically shaped roof sheathed in fishscale-patterned slate shingles. It departs from the form somewhat with its Stick Style porch and dormers. A side-entry variant on the Second Empire style is 5 Willow Court (ca. 1874, #613), a two-bay structure with Italianate details in the eave brackets and

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round-arched small entry porch. The building was moved from its original location on Massachusetts Avenue to its present site in the 1930s as a typical consequence of the area's continued commercial development.

Farm Workers Housing

Arlington's farm workers' housing is associated with the town's most predominant industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, market garden farming. Two well-preserved examples of the plain multi-unit residences built to house farm workers survive in Arlington. Both belonged to Warren Rawson, the town's most successful market gardener. They are the Warren Rawson House, 37-49 Park Street (ca. 1885-1890, #352) and the Warren Rawson Building, 68, 70, 72, 74 Franklin Street (ca. 1895, #152).

Both are simple frame buildings built to house a number of workers in dormitory-type settings. Market gardening started to decline at the turn of the century as the Rawson family began selling off their extensive farmlands to real estate developers in the face of pressure from Arlington's growing population. Cheaper farm labor in the south and the development of efficient refrigerated railroad cars contributed to the demise of market gardening in Arlington. By 1915, Rawson's farm had been subdivided; a few farm workers' "dormitories"--now used as multiple-family housing--and several greenhouses were all that remained of this once flourishing industry.

Suburban Period (1880-1930)

The great majority of Arlington's residences were built in this period. The subdivision of large market gardens for residential use began in the period and accelerated after 1900. Commuters to Boston by street railway and, later, by auto were the first residents of the new houses constructed. Single-family and two-family houses formed the bulk of the new construction. These houses are characterized by the use of open plans in which room size and placement were defined more by use than by proximity to the heating sources. Changes in building technology such as central heating, indoor plumbing, and gas and electric service spelled the end for the traditional century-old vernacular house plans. Stylistically, these changes were first evident in the asymmetrical and often rambling house plans of the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. After 1900, there was a return to more formal and symmetrical styles (Colonial and Georgian Revival). Simple rectilinear house forms predominated through the 1920s for single- and multiple-family dwellings alike. After 1915, most of these houses featured shingles or clapboard siding and simple Craftsman or Colonial Revival style details.

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Queen Anne Style (1875-1900)

As the rate of housing construction accelerated in Arlington in the last quarter of the 19th century, many houses were built in the popular Queen Anne style. Most of these were located south of Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington Heights and around Pleasant Street. Most houses of the period display a combination of Queen Anne-style detailing and other stylistic details from the Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles. Few houses in a "pure" Queen Anne style were built. The Cushman House, 104 Bartlett Street (ca. 1890, #225) is one of the best-preserved modest examples of the "pure" Queen Anne style. The simple rectangular mass of the building is enlivened by a variety of sidings and window shapes, a front-facing cross gable, and a recessed entrance porch set asymmetrically to one side of the facade. The full-blown Queen Anne mansions found along Pleasant Street were a notable exception to most of the Queen Anne-style houses built in Arlington. These were larger and featured more elaborate detailing and more complex massing than contemporary houses elsewhere in the town. The Charles Devereaux House, 108 Pleasant Street (1893, #365) and the Edward Hall House, 187 Pleasant Street (ca. 1890, #373) are among the town's finest Queen Anne houses.

Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles (1890-1920)

The majority of the town's turn-of-the-century houses display a combination of Shingle Style and Colonial Revival architecture. Since the period from 1890 to 1920 was one of prolific growth for the town, houses in the Shingle/Colonial Revival style are quite numerous. These range from such outstanding examples as 5-7 Winter Street (ca. 1895, #616), a large, square house with double gables, a recessed entrance porch, and four varieties of siding (three types of shingles plus clapboard), to the modest hip-roofed two-family houses that typify the East Arlington area. Kensington Park (1896-1920; #S-1), a subdivision of imposing shingled houses with Colonial Revival details, is a particularly uniform example of the style, and is being nominated as the Kensington Park Historic District.

Twentieth Century Styles (1900-1930)

As suburban growth accelerated in the early 20th century, important new residential construction took place in Arlington. Single-family houses, once the town's predominant residential form, competed with multifamily forms, most notably the two-family house. A few apartment blocks were also constructed in the period. Houses retained the conservative detailing of the Colonial Revival style. The influence of the Craftsman Style can be noted in such features as stucco finishes, deep eaves with exposed rafters, half timbering, and decorative leaded windows. A very few houses display Mission Revival styling.

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Multifamily Housing

In the late 19th century, several types of multiple-family housing were built in Arlington. The town's population swelled from about 3,000 to more than 36,000 between 1870 and 1930, and single units were no longer sufficient to meet increasing population demands. Arlington's developers produced both high-style and vernacular versions of multiple-family housing, including two-family dwelling, row houses, and apartment blocks. Better transportation routes to Boston spurred on Arlington's suburbanization, and some builders erected multiple-family dwellings for speculative purposes. Others responded to Arlington's flourishing late-19th century market gardening industry and built multiple units for farm workers. Examples of multiple-family dwellings can be found throughout much of Arlington, but tend to be clustered in the eastern and central sections of town, close to major public transportation routes.

Two-Family Dwellings

East Arlington has the town's greatest concentration of two-family dwellings. In the proposed Orvis Road Historic District, a tree-lined street off Massachusetts Avenue with a landscaped central allee, there are a number of fine examples of this genre. Built between 1918 and 1930, many have Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style detailing; most are intact and maintain their shingle or stucco exteriors. Two-story porches, some with stick-style decoration, front most of the dwellings. Also of note are period landscaping, such as lawns and driveways contained within concrete berms, and garages, which survive on many properties.

The Shingle Style dwelling at 5-7 Winter Street (ca. 1895, #616) is one of the largest and best detailed houses in East Arlington. Predating the large-scale subdivision of that area, the building is associated with real estate speculation near and along Massachusetts Avenue, the major route into Boston.

Row Houses

A typically urban form, the row house was rarely found in Massachusetts except in Boston. But a group of Arlington businessmen built a row house at 2-10 Park Terrace (ca. 1900, #572) adjacent to the center of the town's commercial district as a speculative venture. This well-preserved Shingle Style building was designed to attract the middle-class commuter.

Apartment Buildings

The Colonial Revival apartment building at 15A Jason Street (ca. 1900, #290), in the proposed Town Center Historic District, blends well with the rather grand early 20th century Colonial Revival single-family homes that surround it on Jason Street. The building, essentially two three-family dwellings joined by a mid-portion, is adorned with academically correct classical detailing.

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At 3-11 Lakeview Street, the Spanish Oaks Apartment Building (1912, #317) is also part of the proposed Town Center Historic District. Instead of merging with its surroundings, however, this apartment building stands in startling contrast to its neighbors. With a stucco exterior and red tile roof, the U-shaped two-story complex is a particular fine example of the Mission Style, rare in Arlington. The entrance of each duplex is framed by a trellis of wooden beams and stucco columns. Like the Jason Street apartments, the Spanish Oaks is carefully sited close to major transportation routes.

Non-Residential Buildings

In the course of Arlington's metamorphosis from agricultural community to densely populated residential suburb, the town's non-residential building stock evolved as well. Few examples prior to the suburban growth that began in the late 19th century remain. Industrial building in particular declined as the town increasingly became a "bedroom" community for Boston. Instead, the late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by extended building of municipal and commercial structures.

Commercial

Reflecting the town's development patterns, Arlington's commercial structures are clustered along Massachusetts Avenue at the town center and less extensively to the west, at the Park Avenue/Massachusetts Avenue intersection (part of the Arlington Heights development during the last quarter of the 19th century), and in East Arlington, where Lake Street intersects Massachusetts Avenue. Most were built in the early 20th century and are primarily masonry construction in the Colonial Revival style, with some Classical Revival and Queen Anne examples. The Capitol Theater Building at 202-208 Massachusetts Avenue, (1925, #323) is a well-preserved brick commercial block that retains its original usage as a theater with attendant commercial and residential space. Neo-Federal in style, the Capitol Theater Building is symbolic of East Arlington's transition from a market gardening center to the locus of rapid suburbanization in the 1920s.

At the other end of Massachusetts Avenue in Arlington, a small area of commercial properties, at 1334-1339 Massachusetts Avenue (1901, #554) is comprised of two complementary structures on adjacent corners of the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection. The clapboard structures date from the period when the entire Arlington Heights neighborhood was developing at the turn of the century. They feature fine classicized Colonial Revival detailing.

The commercial section of the Town Center Historic District along Massachusetts Avenue contains numerous structures dating primarily from the turn of the century and later. Particularly notable is the Fowle Block, 444-446 Massachusetts Avenue (1896, #522), a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style, built of brick with colored stone inlay.

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At 450-456 Massachusetts Avenue, a brick Colonial Revival commercial building (1909, #523) originally housed Arlington's first automobile showroom. Its construction included a turntable and an elevator to move cars between the main floor showroom and the service garage below.

Industrial

As a suburban community, Arlington has few industrial structures surviving from an earlier period. Small mills were a central part of Arlington's early industrial development during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and wood frame mill buildings were most likely the town's earliest industrial structures. None survive from this period, however. The Old Schwamb Mill (1861; NR 1971), along Mill Brook, is a well-preserved two-and-a-half-story frame structure that continues to operate as a picture- and mirror-frame manufactory. It is one of the few remnants of the Mill Brook Valley's once flourishing mill activity.

In Arlington Heights, the Arlington Coal and Lumber Building, 41 Park Avenue (ca. 1875, #567) is a fine Gothic Revival structure with Stick Style detailing. While the first story has always commercial space, the building's second story served at various times as a civic center, place of worship, dance hall, and roller skating arena.

Municipal

New schools, fire stations, and waterworks were all erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as part of the suburbanization process in Arlington. The Arlington Reservoir, Park Circle (1921-1924; #902), is a massive masonry structure built to resemble a Greco-Roman temple. Its construction coincided with the peak of the Arlington Heights development.

Anchoring the edge of the Town Center Historic District is the Neo-Georgian Central Fire Station, 518 Massachusetts Avenue (1926, #518). It and the Highland Hose House, 1007 Massachusetts Avenue (1928, #536), were both the work of architect George Ernest Robinson. The Central Fire Station is an unusual octagonal structure with multiple exits. The Hose House, however, is a conscious imitation of the Old State House in Boston. Both were part of the major capital improvements in the 1920s.

The Locke School (1899, #569), at 88 Park Avenue, was one of a half-dozen brick schoolhouses built in response to increased population pressures throughout Arlington. This one, an imposing Renaissance Revival structure, was the work of the Boston architectural firm of Gay and Proctor. It replaced a four-room wooden schoolhouse built in 1877 and served the Arlington Heights section of town.

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Religious

Arlington's ecclesiastical structures are spread throughout the town and exemplify a wide variety of periods and styles. The Baptist Society Meeting House (1790, #430), 3-5 Brattle Street, is a double-entry Federal period structure that was built for the first Baptist Congregation in Arlington. St. John's Episcopal Church, 22 Academy Street (now the Friends of the Drama building) (1877, #196), in the elite residential section of the Town Center Historic District, is a fine vernacular expression of Stick Style architecture.

The Chapel of St. Anne, on Claremont Avenue (1915, #417), is a Gothic style, rectangular-plan structure, Arlington's only example of the work of noted Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram. The Chapel features a rose window in the northern wall providing most of the light for the deliberately dark interior. Fieldstone for the chapel came from the surrounding grounds. The building is located on the northern slope of Arlington Heights.

Archaeology

No archaeological sites were surveyed as part of the inventory on which this nomination is based. However, several historic and prehistoric archaeological sites are known in Arlington that have yielded or may be expected to yield information significant to our past. It should be considered that other potentially important sites also exist within the town and that these may yield potentially important information for our understanding of the past.

Informal archaeological survey and collections analysis have demonstrated that the density of sites in Arlington, especially on the sandy plain in the eastern part of the town, is quite high. Seventeen sites are recorded in the files of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. These fall into two clusters: one around Spy Pond, the other along Alewife Brook and the Mystic River. The known sites indicate occupation from at least the Middle Archaic stage (ca. 8000 B.P.) through the Late Woodland stage (up to ca. 400 B.P.) (Anthony, Carty, and Towle, 1980). While extensive residential and commercial development has undoubtedly destroyed many sites, the potential for regionally significant survivals remains high.

No historical archaeological sites have been identified to date in Arlington. However, the potential for significant archaeological remains exists around several of the ten individual properties and within the three districts already listed on the State Register (including one National Register District and two Local Historic Districts). In addition, many of Arlington's other industrial, commercial, residential, and agricultural properties should be considered to contain undisturbed archaeological components from the early 18th through the early 20th centuries. Identification, excavation, and analysis of these components may provide an important supplement to the standing building stock and to Arlington's history as known through documentary materials.

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Methodology

The Arlington Multiple Resource Area nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is based on the Historical and Architectural Inventory of Arlington, Massachusetts, submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission in three phases between 1971 and 1980.

The Mill Brook Valley Survey (done between 1971 and 1975), the first phase, was conducted by volunteers from the Arlington Historical Society. Marjorie B. Cohn, conservator and lecturer at Harvard University's Fogg Museum of Art, edited the initial survey; Phillip Hagar, history teacher at Arlington High School and Chairman of the Arlington Historical Society, transcribed the survey information.

The second phase encompassed northwestern Arlington and was conducted during 1978-1979 by Landscape Research Inc., a Cambridge-based consulting firm. Principal researcher/writers were Carole Zellie and Lance Neckar.

Phase three, carried out by American Landmarks, Inc., a preservation consulting firm based in Belmont, Massachusetts, completed the town's inventory in the fall of 1980. Staff for the survey, which encompassed east and south Arlington, included Edward W. Gordon, project manager and architectural historian, Nancy L. Doonan, survey assistant, Michael Glynn, architectural historian, and Frederick W. Lyman, president of the firm and land use planner.

The survey teams inventoried 625 properties. Criteria for eligibility to the National Register included outstanding architectural merit and historical significance. Comprehensive in nature, the Arlington inventory includes residential, religious, governmental, and educational buildings as well as monuments and sites representing virtually every period of the town's history. In all periods, local vernacular as well as high-style buildings were selected.

Historical research relied on local maps and atlases of 1856, 1975, 1884, 1898, 1923, and Arlington business directories published periodically between 1869 and 1940. In addition, local and statewide histories and early photographs were used.

The multiple resource nomination was drafted by American Landmarks, Inc., in February 1981. A total of 45 individual structures and four cohesive historic districts are included in the nomination, a total of 363 properties. The criteria for inclusion on the multiple resource nomination are consistent with National Register guidelines. Significant local historical associations as well as architectural merit were given consideration in the selection process.

Arlington's four nominated National Register districts are based upon historic patterns of use, visual cohesiveness, architectural quality, and degree of representation of local history. Largest is the Town Center Historic District, comprising 216 structures and

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covering 57 acres. Boundary-line determinations were keyed to consideration of topography, historic land use patterns, architectural quality, and the existence of noncontributing infill and undeveloped parcels. The nucleus of this area is the small, similarly named National Register Historic District established in 1977. Expansions of the district will include the elite Victorian neighborhoods of Pleasant Street, along the western boundary of Spy Pond, and Jason Street, south of Massachusetts Avenue. Also included are a number of early 20th-century commercial properties along Massachusetts Avenue.

The Kensington Park District, a fine example of a planned turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood, includes 45 residences and covers a relatively small but cohesive area south of the Town Center.

The Orvis Road District contains 25 properties, a mixture of single-family bungalows and two-family houses. All were built ca. 1920-1930 as part of a unified development plan. Running through the center of the district's single street is a grassy median planted with maple and oak trees.

The fourth nominated district, the Peirce Farm Historic District, at the intersection of Oakland and Claremont Avenues, consists of three mid-19th century houses that originally marked the Peirce family farm. The farmhouses' orientation away from the axis of the present-day street plane reveals an early period of development.

8. Significance

Arlington Multiple Resource Area, Arlington, MA

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

Community Development

Specific dates 1635–1940 Builder/Architect See individual forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arlington Multiple Resource Area represents a small suburban community's historical development over the course of three centuries. Arlington's development characteristics and the historical themes associated with the town are contained in numerous historic resources. Representing the early 18th through the mid 20th centuries, the town's resources range from modest vernacular farmhouses to high-style mansions, from working-class cottages to multiunit apartment buildings, from frame mill buildings to masonry commercial blocks. The major themes and periods of significance identified for Arlington trace its evolution from rural, sparsely populated farming community in the 18th and 19th centuries to the beginnings and subsequent acceleration of suburbanization that commenced in the mid 19th century. The physical record of this development remains embodied in the 45 individual structures and four districts accompanying this nomination--a total of 363 properties. As a whole, the Arlington Multiple Resource Area retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and meets Criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

Menotomy: 1635–1807

Menotomy was the Indian name for present-day Arlington. Originally owned by the town of Cambridge, Menotomy's house lots were granted to settlers as early as 1635. In that year, a road was cut through the wooded Menotomy Plains linking Newtown (Cambridge) with a little settlement at Concord. This is today's Massachusetts Avenue, until recently the chief thoroughfare from the west into Boston and still a major roadway. Menotomy's chief attraction to European settlers lay in its excellent brook (Mill Brook) and the gristmill established on it in 1637 by Captain George Cooke. His estate consisted of "dwelling house, barns and suitable outbuildings on twenty acres on a part of which stood the mill." In 1638, a road was cut through from Watertown, to the south, to enable settlers to make use of the mill. Present-day Pleasant Street follows this early route.

Beginning in the 1650s, houses were built around the mill and its brook by John Adams, John Rolfe, the Cutters, Browns, and others. It was not until Menotomy was established as the Northwest Precinct in 1732, however, that the village took on its own identity. Cambridge granted settlers permission to establish a burial ground in 1724 and their own church in 1733, giving the Menotomy settlers partial control over their religious and political affairs. The first meetinghouse, no longer standing, was built in 1734 and further demarcated the village's center.

By 1750, the town center, located in the vicinity of the present Massachusetts Avenue/Pleasant Street intersection, was composed of the burying ground, meetinghouse, school, general store, and several dwellings. Today, the only remnants of the pre-Revolutionary town center are the Old Burying Ground, Jason Russell House (ca. 1740, NR 1974; Town Center HD), and further to the east, the Wayside Inn (1750, #516). They form the

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core of the proposed Town Center Historic District, portions of which are already part of the National Register Arlington Town Center District (NR 1974). Early in its history, the town became a stopping place for farmers from the west and northwest on their way to Cambridge, Boston, and Charlestown with produce. A ca. 1790 milestone on Appleton Street in the foothills of Arlington Heights marks the route from the west into Boston, eight miles away (#903).

In closing his essay on pre-1775 Arlington ("History of Arlington and Biographical Sketches," 1890), Judge James P. Parmenter noted, "For the most part, the years seem to have gone monotonously enough until at last the day came when History passed through our streets and the quiet country peoples took their place among those who were first to face death in the defense of liberties of nations."

The historic day referred to by Judge Parmenter was April 19, 1775, when present-day Massachusetts Avenue provided the main route for British troops making their way from Boston to Lexington, and later, retreating to Charlestown. In the early morning hours, a band of aged veterans of the French and Indian Wars, considered too old to be Minutemen, surprised British regulars guarding a Lexington-bound supply train. Two British grenadiers were killed and the rest fled on foot along Spy Pond.

Later that same day, the main British units retreating through Menotomy toward Charlestown were fired upon repeatedly by Menotomy Minutemen. At the center of town, however, the Minutemen found themselves caught between the main unit and a secondary flank. Fleeing to the nearest house, the Minutemen were trapped and attacked by the British. Twelve men were killed at the house, including its owner, Jason Russell. After the British resumed their march, the dead were hastily interred in a common grave in the adjoining town burying ground (now known as the Old Burying Ground, Town Center HD). Menotomy's casualties that day exceeded those at both Concord and Lexington.

The general poverty following the close of the War was shared by the town of Menotomy. It was during these times of hardship that a society of Baptists, founded in 1780, challenged the religious and political authority of the Congregational Second Parish of Menotomy. The Baptists held meetings in the Benjamin Locke House (ca. 1720, 1780, 1790; NR 1978) on Appleton Street until their own meetinghouse was completed in 1790.

Prosperity made a fleeting return to the town at the turn of the century. The Whittemore Carding Mill, established in 1799 by inventor Amos Whittemore, flourished briefly and brought with it employment and wealth. But by the time of the War of 1812, the mill had been relocated in New York, and townspeople had fallen back on a subsistence existence, marketing their scant surplus in Boston and Cambridge. (It would not be until the early 1830s that the town would develop industrially and thrive once more.) Several residents built homes during the first years of the 19th century that reflect this brief period of affluence. These

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properties include the Whittemore-Robbins House (ca. 1795, #526; Town Center HD), the Ephraim Cutter House (ca. 1804, #601A), and the Dr. Timothy Wellington House (ca. 1811, #362). All are substantial Federal-period residences, located in the town center at or near the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street.

West Cambridge: 1807-1867

The townspeople of Menotomy, desiring full township rights, petitioned the General Court in 1807 for independence from Cambridge. On February 27, 1807, the General Court passed an act creating West Cambridge as a separate township, effective June 1 of that year. In 1810, West Cambridge had a population of 900; by 1850, it had increased to nearly 2,500. During the first half of the 19th century, the town's source of income became more diversified. By the 1830s, the water mills of the Mill Brook were no longer restricted to the traditional wood and grain processing--the mills' new products included fabric, saws, tools, and, by mid century, pianofortes and picture frames. Several of these mills continued to operate into the 1930s; one, the Schwamb Mill (1861; NR 1971), survives as a production facility to this day. Though these mills, dams, and factories are for the most part gone, the mill owners' houses have more often survived. Among them is the Jefferson Cutter House (1817, #545A), a fine example of a simple Federal-period residence. It is located on Massachusetts Avenue near Lowell Street, close to Mill Brook. One small neighborhood of workers' housing associated with mill activity remains, an enclave of densely set buildings extending north of Massachusetts Avenue to Mill Brook. The neighborhood is a concentration of small (1 1/2-2 1/2 story) frame buildings, all vernacular expressions of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. Although many of the buildings are sided, the neighborhood retains its mid-19th century scale and setting and is part of the Town Center Historic District.

The residences associated with a farming enclave dating from the first half of the 19th century have survived in the hills of western Arlington. Together, these three buildings, all built by the Peirce family, are being nominated as the Peirce Farm District. The homes of J. Peirce, ca. 1830 (#123), Thomas Peirce, ca. 1830 (#178), and John A. P. Peirce, ca. 1835 (#122), all relatively sophisticated in their Federal and Greek Revival detailing, stand at the intersection of Claremont and Oakland Avenues. The three are at an angle to the present axes of the roadways, reflecting the earlier transport routes of the area.

By the 1850s, an important new local industry was flourishing in the southern part of town, the Spy Pond ice trade. Long a fertile fishing ground, Spy Pond emerged as an industrial focus in the wake of similar development on Cambridge's Fresh Pond. Storage and shipping facilities near the pond made the industry possible. Icehouses could store as much as 5,000 tons of ice at a time. Several hundred workmen, drawn from nearby farms, were employed in the seasonal enterprise. But by the 1890s, ice cutting and related toolmaking in Arlington began to decline. Increased mechanization and better refrigeration techniques in the southern United States, as well as spectacular fires in the Spy Pond icehouses, caused the demise of the town's ice industry. Little physical evidence remains of this important

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business, although archaeological work along the shores of Spy Pond might yield significant subsurface remains. (William S. Wood, owner of the Griffith-Wood Ice Tool Manufacturing Company, would later reside in one of the town's finest Colonial Revival-style homes, located at 27 Jason Street (1903, #293; Town Center HD).

A cluster of Greek Revival and Italianate houses on Broadway, near the town center, provide a glimpse of the prosperous and still predominantly rural West Cambridge of the period between 1840 and 1850. The owners of 267, 275, and 274-276 Broadway (ca. 1845, #438; 1850, #442; and ca. 1865, #441) included J. T. Whittemore, a farmer, and Ralph W. Shattuck, a hardware merchant.

The origins of the town's transformation from rural community to Boston "bedroom" suburb can be traced to 1846. In that year, the West Cambridge and Lexington Railroad made its maiden trip to Boston. Thereafter, local products reached Boston markets more quickly and commuter travel became feasible. In 1846, the town also began renaming many of its byways, in keeping with the popular picturesque movement of the day. Reflecting this romantic mood, the road to Watertown, for example, was renamed Pleasant Street, while the road to Woburn became Mystic Street.

Arlington: Early Boston Suburb, 1867-1900

After the Civil War, West Cambridge's commuter "newcomers" led a petition movement to change the town's name. No longer wishing to be mistaken for a village outpost of Cambridge, the citizens chose a new name--Arlington. With memories of the Civil War fresh in many veterans' minds, the town was named after Virginia's Arlington National Cemetery, the last resting place of many who fought for the Union cause.

A popular neighborhood for Arlington's wealthier commuters was centered around Pleasant Street, just south of the town center. Farms owned since the Colonial period by Russells, Cookes, and Fiskes became the sites of comfortable, commodious homes for the town's new mercantile elite. Many of these estates possessed a picturesque beauty that represented the successful marriage of natural features and the built environment. Among the area's attractions were strawberry beds, peach orchards, "rocky rough huckleberry pastures," ravines, and woodlands. Pleasant Street residents improved upon the work of nature by laying out winding driveways lined with maple trees and by cultivating broad, sloping lawns and heavily planted flowerbeds.

The Pleasant Street neighborhood evidences a wide range of Victorian styles. Constructed primarily of wood, these buildings reflect the talents of both local carpenter-builders and fashionable Boston architectural firms. No matter what style was chosen, sufficient room had to be provided to accommodate large families and social functions. Prominent residents included poet and Civil War correspondent John Townsend Trowbridge and financier Edward T. Hornblower, founder of the Boston brokerage firm of Hornblower and Weeks. Trowbridge's large

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home at 152 Pleasant Street (#370, Town Center HD) was built in the Greek Revival style in 1846 and was extensively altered ca. 1880 to meet the new taste for the suburban picturesque. The large addition incorporated Shingle Style and Colonial Revival features. Likewise, at 200 Pleasant Street, Edward Hornblower added Renaissance Revival elements to a Greek Revival structure (ca. 1830, 1850, 1870; #374). Later in the century, Hornblower would move to 20 Pelham Terrace, around the corner, a grand Shingle Style house built ca. 1875 (#357, Town Center HD).

Among the areas that developed most rapidly as a suburb was Arlington Heights, in the western part of Arlington. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, only a few farm families had eked out a livelihood from its rocky soil and enjoyed the Heights' natural beauty and panoramic views. The Reverend Nathan Appleton, a Boston prelate who was a member of one of the farming families, is said to have spent his summers in a "mansion house" near the Heights' highest point, 377 feet above sea level. Here he planted a circle of Lombardy trees and erected a flagpole. By 1872, the name Arlington Heights had become synonymous with the suburban residential enclave then taking shape on its slopes and had begun to grow into a rustic sanctuary for businessmen, artists, vacationers, orphans, and invalids, complete with spas, hotels, and rest homes.

The turning point for Arlington's development came in 1872. In that year, the Peirce family sold its extensive landholdings to the Arlington Land Company, perhaps because of the farm's inability to compete effectively with the highly profitable market garden operations sprouting on the lowlands to the east. The Arlington Land Company and Crescent Hill Associates, two syndicates composed of "gentlemen doing business in Boston," developed "rural villages" in Arlington Heights in the 1870s. These men believed their rural villages would "attract neither rich men with private carriages, nor poor men who walked to work--but a new breed: the suburbanite who relies upon public transportation." Indeed, a promotional brochure promised that "with every house built during the present year (1874), will be offered a free season ticket over the Boston and Lowell Railroad." Most of the syndicate, which included among its members Oliver Warren, Secretary of the Commonwealth, eventually resided in the Heights, a testament to the area's true allure.

Two late-Victorian houses at 45 Claremont Avenue (ca. 1885-1890, #247) and 160 Westminster Road (ca. 1882, #136) are representative of the homes that the Arlington developers built "for no less than \$3,000." The former is predominately Italianate in style, while the latter displays Eastlakian features. Present-day Arlington Heights retains the curving roadways of its original street plan (see 1872 map, appended).

The "pure air and the wild natural beauty," of the Circle Hill section of Arlington Heights, as well as spectacular views of Boston, drew well-to-do Victorians seeking both vacation spots and health cures. Several hotels and sanitoriums were constructed close to the summit in the late 19th century, near the Reverend Appleton's circle of Lombardy trees. The area

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became a favorite promenade spot for vacationers and invalids. The circle remains; although still planted with a ring of trees and used as a park, it is now the site of the Arlington Reservoir standpipe, an 80-foot-tall masonry structure modeled after a Greco-Roman temple (#902). The standpipe was erected in 1921.

Artists, poets, and intellectuals were attracted to this somewhat remote section of Arlington Heights. Among them was Cyrus Dallin, the internationally known sculptor, who lived at 69 Oakland Avenue (ca. 1898, #337) and used as his studio a small adjacent building (no longer extant). Examples of Dallin's work may be found in Arlington, Boston, and Washington, D.C. In Arlington, they include "The Indian Hunter," in the Winfield Robbins Memorial Garden and a four-figure group at the base of the flagpole (a Minuteman, a scholar, a Puritan mother and child, and Squaw Sachem, the Indian Queen, and her child) beside Town Hall.

While the western part of town grew increasingly suburban, East Arlington thrived as a successful market gardening center. From the 1840s to the early decades of the 20th century, a number of Arlington families grew vegetables for sale both locally and throughout New England. "Scientific farming methods," including hothouses and irrigation, let farms produce new, regionally acclaimed varieties of celery, lettuce, and beets. The farms employed large numbers of workers who were housed in dormitory-style multiple dwellings. While the rows of glass greenhouses have disappeared, several survivors of the market gardening era remain, including the Warren Rawson House, 37-49 Park Street (ca. 1885-1890, #352) and the Warren Rawson Building, 68-74 Franklin Street (ca. 1895, #152). Both are plain frame vernacular structures.

By the late 19th century, a small commercial area--Arlington Heights Center--was developing around the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection in the western part of town. Although the Arlington Heights depot has disappeared, much of this area's original century-old character is still in evidence, giving witness to Arlington's growing need for a second civic and commercial node away from the town center. Two 1901 Colonial Revival commercial blocks (#554) anchor prominent corner lots in Arlington Heights Center and display rich classicized surface decoration.

The Arlington Coal and Lumber Building, ca. 1875, at 41 Park Avenue (#567) is a Gothic Revival-style structure whose second floor has served a number of civic functions, including a union hall, and was the site of the first Protestant Church services in Arlington Heights. The Renaissance Revival Locke School (#569), built in 1899 by the distinguished architectural firm of Gay and Proctor, was among the brick buildings erected to accommodate the educational needs of the rapidly growing town. It is situated on a rise overlooking the Massachusetts Avenue/Park Avenue intersection.

By the 1880s, the farms and estates south of the town center were being subdivided into house lots for the well-to-do. Both existing streets (Pleasant and Academy) and new ones (Jason,

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Irving, Ravine, and others) became lined with architecturally sophisticated residences. Many of these homes have significant historical associations with prominent New England literary figures and businessmen. In addition to John Townsend Trowbridge and Edward Hornblower, already mentioned, other residents included Arlington Advocate editor and local historian Charles Symmes Parker, who owned the house at 105 Pleasant Street, an imposing Queen Anne style building (ca. 1884, #364; Town Center HD).

Of all Arlington's late 19th century residential enclaves, Kensington Park--a picturesque neighborhood of large homes designed for upper middle class inhabitants--has retained the strongest visual identity. (It is being proposed as a separate district, Kensington Park Historic District, in the Multiple Resource nomination.) Kensington Park was developed between 1894 and 1896 by an investment syndicate of Cambridge and Boston businessmen. Attracted to the area's rugged, heavily wooded terrain and its natural beauty, they recognized its potential as a suburban refuge for upper middle class families who had begun to stream out of the more established enclaves of Boston and Cambridge in the 1890s. These professionals were lured as much by the rusticity of the new home sites as by the availability of reliable, scheduled trolley and train service into Boston.

The businessmen attracted potential residents with advertisements extolling the area's natural beauty, spectacular views of Boston, macadamized roadways, and "electrified" houses. The advent of the automobile insured the success of this neighborhood. Among its first residents was C. Herbert McClare, Cambridge architect and one of the developers of Kensington Park, who lived at 9 Brantwood Road (ca. 1898, #227; Kensington Park HD).

Kensington Park's streets wind through the rocky highlands overlooking Pleasant Street and Spy Pond. Aided by technological improvements in site preparation and road construction, the development's system of irregular roads follows the topography of the area. Kensington Park's architecture and layout are rooted in the popular mid-19th century ideals of Andrew Jackson Downing, visible evidence of a romantic vision of suburban life. Its housing stock is a melange of Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow residences.

The development of Kensington Park was part of an accelerated trend toward suburbanization townwide, already well under way by the 1890s. Old farms and estates were being plowed up for house lots by companies of young businessmen like the "Finance Club," organized in 1893, who erected the Finance Block and 2-10 Park Terrace (ca. 1898, #572) on the Old Squire Russell estate in the center (Town Center HD). Statistics bear out Arlington's rapid residential growth in the late 19th century. In 1875, there were 618 dwellings in Arlington; by 1895, there were 1,127--an increase of 82 percent over a twenty-year period.

The town's population in 1875 was 3,906; it had reached 6,515 by 1895. To meet the needs of a growing population, new institutional buildings were erected in both the town center and outlying neighborhoods. Imposing and architecturally sophisticated structures built in the

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town center at this time include the Renaissance Revival-style Robbins Library, 1892, and the Associates Block, 1901, an office block also built in Renaissance Revival style and the project of a group of Arlington businessmen.

The first apartment houses built between 1895 and 1915 were another sign of Arlington's accelerated population growth and increasingly urbanized character. The apartment block at 1-10 Park Terrace, one of the Finance Club-sponsored projects, is an important early complex and one of the town's finest Shingle Style structures. It was designed specifically for middle-class commuters, and was located conveniently near public transportation lines. The Spanish Oaks (#317, Town Center HD) is a stucco-walled apartment complex with red-tile hipped roofs. Built in 1912 in the Mission Style, an unusual choice for Arlington builders, the complex sits on the western shores of Spy Pond close to the center of town.

Arlington: Accelerated Suburbanization, 1900-1940

The suburbanization of Arlington was a west-to-east process, shaped in large measure by the realities of topography. Prior to 1900, suburban development was confined almost exclusively to the hilly western sections, where land was less expensive than in the flat, fertile areas east of Spy Pond that could be utilized for commercial farming. With the advent of commuter rail, streetcar, and then the automobile, the higher elevations with their varied topography, spectacular views, and clean air became the choicest residential building locations. Improved transportation also meant that by the early years of the twentieth century, and especially following the First World War, a growing working-class population moved from the city into Arlington. This added influx of residents resulted in the eventual development of East Arlington's market garden farms for multiple-family housing. Arlington's housing stock grew from 2,470 dwellings in 1915 to 6,893 in 1935.

East Arlington's development from market garden to suburb was primarily through planned subdivisions. Most were comprised of closely set single- and two-family Colonial Revival-style dwellings laid out on grid street patterns. Along Lake Street, south of Massachusetts Avenue, Whittemore Park was built between 1915 and 1925 on the former Butterfield and Whittemore farms. Its promoters advertised it as the "first electric car stop in Arlington," and indeed it was convenient to both trolley and train lines into Boston. A tight grid of ten narrow streets ensured a maximum number of duplex house lots but included few green spaces.

In contrast, a particularly noteworthy development along the irregular path of Orvis Road incorporated a grassy median strip as a central part of its design. Trees and shrubs line the middle of the road, the only such strip in Arlington. Built in the 1920s, the development featured single- and two-family homes with Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style detailing, stained glass, and porches. Many of these dwellings today retain original garages, a sign both of the increasing importance of the automobile in the 1920s and the higher income level of the area's intended inhabitants. The Orvis Road area is proposed as a

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separate contributing and cohesive district in this nomination.

As East Arlington developed as a residential community, several architecturally significant, nonresidential structures were constructed in this area. The Capitol Theater Building (#323), built on Massachusetts Avenue in 1925, featured a baroque auditorium for vaudeville acts and movies. The building also housed shops, offices, and apartments. The cupola of the Colonial Revival Calvary Methodist Church (1921; NR 1983), nearby, once crowned an early 19th century Bulfinch market building in Boston, the Boylston Market. At the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Broadway, the streamlined Central Fire Station (1926; Town Center HD) is a prominent landmark as well as the first octagonal fire house built in the United States.

The last and largest commercial farming concern to be developed was the Wyman Farm. In 1938, a 50-acre tract on the eastern shore of Spy Pond, formerly Wyman's orchards, became the site of 194 house lots laid out on winding lanes. The design, rooted in mid-19th century landscape theories, was widely acclaimed as Arlington's most advanced use of community development principles. While not yet of sufficient age to qualify for National Register designation, the Kelwyn Manor development, with its self-contained community facilities and well-preserved domestic architecture of the late 1930s, will merit consideration as an amendment to the present nomination when it reaches the necessary maturity.

Today, Arlington, with a population of more than 50,000, is considered a typical "bedroom suburb" in the Boston area, with little or no industry. It is an older, settled community with a large number of single-family homes and many parks and recreational areas. Its proximity to Route 128 and Route 495 and the numerous companies there make it a popular residential area.

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Arlington Preservation and Restoration Activities

Arlington's interest in historic preservation, in the broadest sense of the term, dates to the 1880s and 1890s. The town's early "preservationists" were drawn primarily from the descendants of Menotomy's settlers--Peirces, Lockes, Cutters, etc. These families were alarmed by the town's rapid transition from a thinly settled farming community to a densely populated Boston "bedroom suburb." Although many of these early families profited from the subdivision of farms and estates, they recognized the need to locate and describe old houses and scenic vistas before they were sacrificed to residential and commercial development.

Between 1880 and 1907, local histories were written, authored by Benjamin and William Cutter, Judge Parmenter, Reverend Samuel Smith, and Charles Symmes Parker. Portions of these works are inventorylike in format, listing mills, market gardens, and historic structures located along major thoroughfares.

In 1897, George Y. Wellington founded the Arlington Historical Society. Its members collected historical materials and presented papers on a wide range of town-related topics (including Horace Homer's invaluable "Pleasant Street Up Until 1912"). By the early 1920s, its members began to play an aggressive role in saving the town's historic properties from demolition and disfiguration. In 1923, the Arlington Historical Society purchased the Jason Russell House (built ca. 1740) for its headquarters. In that same year, Sumner Appleton, of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, conducted a study of this important survivor from 18th-century Menotomy.

Between the 1920s and the 1960s, the preservation activities of the Arlington Historical Society were largely confined to the installation of historical markers and the publication of pamphlets.

In recent years, participation in preservation/restoration activities in Arlington has become a more broad-based effort. In addition to the Arlington Historical Society, the Arlington Planning Department, Arlington Historical Commission, Arlington Advocate, and numerous individuals have played significant roles in the preservation of the town's historical resources.

The Arlington Planning Department, under the leadership of Allan McClenen Jr., has been highly successful in securing 701 funding for townwide surveys. These grants were received in 1974, 1979, and 1980.

The Mill Brook Survey, conducted by Marjorie Cohn, John Herzan, and Marianne Balazas, was the catalyst for wideranging changes in Arlington's zoning bylaw (effected October 1975), which did much to protect historically significant properties throughout the town and especially along the Massachusetts Avenue/Mill Brook Valley corridor.

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The successful Mill Brook Valley Survey was followed in 1979 by a survey of northeast Arlington, begun by the Arlington Historical Commission and completed, with a final report, by Landscape Research Inc. under the direction of Carole Zellie. In 1980, through a grant obtained by the town, the Historical Commission contracted with American Landmarks Inc. to complete the townwide survey and produce a Preservation Plan for the town.

The Arlington Historical Commission, in addition to its survey work, has been involved in a number of preservation and restoration projects. These are discussed in detail in The Town of Arlington Annual Reports (1970-1979). Highlights of the Commission's activities include:

1. Saving the Jarvis House (50 Pleasant Street, built in 1831), now the offices of the Town Council on Aging.
2. Pre-1980 preparation of several National Register nominations.
3. Earmarking funds for a Revolving Preservation Fund, which will provide assistance in the protection of threatened historic properties.
4. Initiation of preliminary restorative work on the Whittemore-Robbins House with assistance from a Boston-based architectural firm.
5. Publication of historical pamphlets, maps, and brochures.

For many years, the Arlington Advocate has featured articles pertaining to Arlington's history. A special Bicentennial edition of this newspaper provided information on historic structures located within the area covered by this Multiple Resource Nomination. In 1976, the Ephraim Cutter House (4 Water Street) was purchased and restored by the Arlington Advocate. At present, it houses the newspaper's main office.

Finally, individuals too numerous to cite have made significant contributions to the preservation and restoration of Arlington's historical resources. In virtually every section of the town are buildings that have been treated in a manner that respects their architectural integrity.

Arlington is a town with a demonstrated respect for its historic resources and a commitment to preserving what remains for the future.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See individual forms

Quadrangle name Lexington

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Multiple Resource Area boundary is defined as the political/geographical bounds of the Town of Arlington, which reflect its historical development. Unless otherwise indicated, boundaries for individual properties conform to current lot lines.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Friedberg, Preservation Planner, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with
Arlington Historical Commission and American Landmarks, Inc. (Consultants)

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

title State Historic Preservation Officer date February 19, 1985
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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

See Continuation sheet for testimony
keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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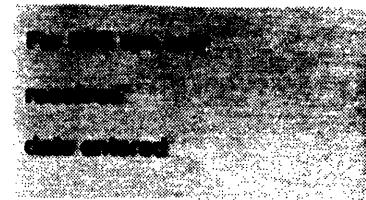
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Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

ARKINGTOV

1. ~~Town~~ Center Historic District *(Boundary increased)* Keeper

Attest

Accept Cover *Handwritten* 9/18/85

Date/Signature

*Helen Byar 9/27/85*2. Pierce Farm Historic District *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/27/85*3. Kensington Park Historic District *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/27/85*4. Orvis Road Historic District *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/27/85*5. Allyn House *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/27/85*6. Arlington Coal & Lumber *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/18/85*7. Arlington Gaslight Company *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/18/85*8. Arlington Pumping Station *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

*Helen Byar 9/18/85*9. Arlington Reservoir *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

Attest

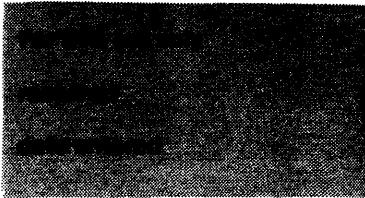
*Helen Byar 9/27/85*10. Baptist Society Meeting House *Entered in the National Register* Keeper

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Helen Byar 9/18/85

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State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Entered in the
National Register

Date/Signature

11. Bassett, Maria, House

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/27/81

Attest

12. Buildings at 1334 and
1339 Massachusetts Ave.

Substantial Review

Keeper

13. Call-Bartlett House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

Attest

14. Capitol Theater Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

Attest

15. Chapel of St. Anne

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

Attest

16. Cushman House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

Attest

17. Cutter, Jefferson, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

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18. Cutter, Second, A.P.,
House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

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19. Damon House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

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20. Farmer, Kimball, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Helene Byer 4/18/81

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Date/Signature

21. First Parish Church
-
- Parsonage

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National Registerfor Keeper
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Delores Byun 4/18/85

22. Hall, Edward, House

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National Registerfor Keeper
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Delores Byun 4/18/85

23. Highland Hose House

Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper
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Delores Byun 4/18/85

- ✓ 24. Hill, Addison, House

Entered in the
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Delores Byun 9/27/85

25. Hornblower, Edward, House
-
- and Barn

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National Registerfor Keeper
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Delores Byun 4/18/85

26. House at 45 Claremont Avenue

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National Registerfor Keeper
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Delores Byun 4/18/85

27. House at 5--7 Winter Street

Entered in the
National Registerfor Keeper
Attest

Delores Byun 4/18/85

28. House at 5 Willow Court

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29. Kimball, W.W., House

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Delores Byun 4/18/85

30. Locke, Lt. Benjamin, Store

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Delores Byun 4/18/85

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31. Locke School

for Keeper

Delores Byar 9/27/85

Attest

32. Milestone

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 9/27/85

Attest

33. Prentiss-Payson House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/18/85

Attest

34. Prentiss, William, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

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35. Proctor, William, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/18/85

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36. Rawson, Warren, Building

Entered in the
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for Keeper

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37. Rawson, Warren, House

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National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/18/85

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38. Robindreau, Alfred E.,
House

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National Register

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Delores Byar 4/18/85

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39. Robinson House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/18/85

Attest

40. Robinson-Lewis-G.F.,
Fessenden House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byar 4/18/85

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Arlington Multiple Resource Area
State Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

41. Russell Common

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Date/Signature

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

42. Shattuck, Ralph W., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Attest

43. Sterling-Cutter, Ella
Mahalla, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

44. Swadkins, Thomas, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

45. Swan, Henry, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Attest

46. Symmes, Jr., Stephen, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

47. Taylor-Dallin House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Attest

48. Wayside Inn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/27/85

Attest

49. Whittemore House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

50. Winn Farm

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 4/18/85

Attest

4/28/91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Cutter, Jefferson, House Middlesex County, MASSACHUSETTS
(Arlington MRA)

REMOVAL APPROVED

Keeper _____

Beth L. Sawyer
5/25/91