

PH 00 '6144

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Massachusetts	
COUNTY:	Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

UTM Ref. Wm. 9-12-75
19/319930 / 4693260

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Gore Place

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
52 Gore Street, between Main and Grove Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Waltham

STATE: Massachusetts CODE: COUNTY: Middlesex CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mrs. Lawrence W. Polson, Curator, Gore Place Society, Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER:
52 Gore Street

CITY OR TOWN: Waltham STATE: Massachusetts CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Middlesex County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Cambridge STATE: Massachusetts CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (31 sheets)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937-40 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington 20540 STATE: D. C. CODE:

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
ENTRY NUMBER	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
DATE	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Gore Place is a five-part composition brick structure consisting of a central two-and-one-half-story main block with an elliptical bow in the south elevation, two one-and-one-half story hyphens, and two one-and-one-half-story end pavilions that are built at right angles to the main axis. The overall length of the composition is about 188 feet; the main block is approximately 68 feet wide and 40 feet deep; the hyphens are each 40 feet wide and 21 feet deep; and the end pavilions 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond. The central block has a hip roof with a chimney at either end, two interior chimneys, and a fifth chimney located in the first east bay of the south (rear) facade. The roof is crowned by a low wooden octagonal cupola which centered between the two dormers and the two interior chimneys on the north (front) slope of the roof. The hyphens and end pavilions have gable roofs; the gable ends of the pavilions are treated as pediments and each pavilion has a tall chimney.

The north (main) facade of the central block is five-bays wide and across this front extends a nine-foot wide sandstone terrace. The two entrance doors, each with a wide elliptical fan and flanking side lights, are symmetrically disposed in the two end bays. The three center bays between these doors are occupied by full-length windows topped by projecting flat arch lintels with consoles. Second story windows are of regular size and have flat-arch winged lintels of stone and stone sills. The south (rear) elevation has the same fenestration, except that the first-story end-bays are occupied by wide French windows rather than by doors. Windows on the south elevation, unlike those on the front, are adorned by exterior louvered shutters. The corners of the south facade are treated as giant pilasters and the center is occupied by a great bow or curve three-bays wide.

The hyphens are each four-bays wide and the end pavilions one-bay wide. The first-story windows in these wings are of regular size, rectangular in shape, and recessed between brick piers in such a manner as to create an arcaded effect. The upper half-story of each bay is occupied by a semi-circular, or lunette, window. Windows on the south elevation of the wings have exterior louvered shutters, while those on the north front have none.

In plan, the two doors in the end bays of the north facade, in the main block, open into two halls, each measuring about 14 1/2 by 17 feet. The left, or east, hall contains the main stairs, -a sophisticated semi-circular staircase with simple curving light rail, with iron balusters indistinguishable in appearance from wood, set at intervals to insure rigidity. Between the two halls, on the north front, is a semi-elliptical reception room 20 by 30 feet in size, with a 15-foot high ceiling, and two fireplaces. The mantels in this and the other principal rooms form the chief ornament in the mansion. Elaborately carved in the Adamesque manner, these handsome mantels form an effective contrast with the simpler detail of the interior woodwork. The two entrance halls and the state reception room are floored with blocks of white and blue gray marble.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

2. Boundaries of Gore Place, Waltham:

Beginning at the junction of Main Street and Gore Street, going easterly along Main Street approximately 1522 feet; thence turning south and running about 1563 feet to the south edge of Waltham Street; thence southeasterly by Stanley Avenue about 769 feet; thence southwesterly 1543 feet; thence northwesterly by land of the Noyes Brick Company 812 feet; thence southwesterly by Grove Street about 304 feet to its junction with Gore Street; thence northerly along Gore Street about 1316 feet to its junction with Main Street, the point of beginning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Massachusetts	
COUNTY	
Middlesex	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

Continued

page 1

The second tier of rooms, opening on the south (rear) elevation, is comprised of the library, 18 by 24 feet, in the southeast corner, the great oval state dining room, 32 by 20 feet, situated in the center, and the family breakfast room, 20 by 17 feet, located in the southwest corner. The walls of the oval room have been recently decorated with accurate reproductions of the French wallpaper originally utilized here. The fireplaces in these three rooms also have elaborate mantels and the library and oval room both have 15-foot high ceilings. The breakfast room, with a lower ceiling, has a small room located on the mezzanine floor above it. The second floor of the main block has five bedrooms and two dressing rooms.

The east (left) hyphen is occupied by a 19 by 30 foot billiard room, with a nursery in the half-story above it. The east pavilion contains the music room, 18 by 29 feet in size and one-and-a-half story in height. The west (right) hyphen has service stairs and a large servants' hall or dining room on the first floor and servants' bedrooms above. The kitchen occupies the first-story of the west pavilion and additional servant chambers are in the half-story above. The mansion contains a total of 22 rooms.

The exterior brickwork was painted white and all the roofs balustraded in the 1830's or 40's. These alterations have been removed. Gore Place is in excellent condition and has been carefully restored. The mansion and grounds are open to visitors.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1805-06

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by the French architect Jacques Guillaume Legrand and Mrs. Rebecca Gore in 1801-02 and erected in 1805-06. Gore Place, - a five-part composition in brick-, is one of the finest examples of a large-scale Adamesque Federal county house in the United States. Its landscaped grounds and gardens were laid out by the English gardner Robert Murray in the period 1835-46.

History

Christopher Gore, lawyer and politician of Boston, purchased the first 40 acres of his estate, which eventually totaled 400 acres, in 1786 as a summer residence and country seat. In 1799, while the Gores were living in London, their house on the estate burned. In June and July 1801 they visited Paris and during this period Mrs. Gore worked closely with the distinguished French architect Jacques Guillaume Legrand preparing plans for the new house. The final plans were completed late in 1802. Construction began on Gore Place in March 1805 and the mansion was substantially completed in 1806. Cost of construction was \$23,000.

Governor Gore died in 1827 and his wife in 1834. Their estate then passed into the hands of a series of wealthy owners. In the period 1835-46, one of these employed the English gardener Robert Murray to relandscape the grounds into its final format. In 1910 the estate was acquired by a succession of owners who used the property for commerical purposes. Threatened by demolition and subdivision, the mansion and 76 acres of the original estate were acquired in 1935 by the Gore Place Society, incorporated in the same year for the purpose of preserving and restoring the mansion and grounds.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic (New York, 1922), 153, 156, 165-166, 189, 212-14, 218-20, 235, 237, 249, 251, 257, 290.

Fiske Kimball, American Architecture (Indianapolis, 1928), 87.

Wayne Andrews, Architecture, Ambition and Americans (New York, 1955), 99, 98, 101.

Talbot F. Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York, 1944), 11, 15, 16.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	42° 22' 32"	71° 12' 41"		42° 22' 20"	71° 12' 42"	
NE	42° 22' 25"	71° 12' 20"				
SE	42° 22' 11"	71° 12' 29"				
SW	42° 22' 18"	71° 12' 50"				

[Location of the house]

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **76 Acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service** DATE: **7/17/70**

STREET AND NUMBER: **801 19th Street, N. W.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D. C.** CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STAT	
Massachusetts	
COUNTY	
Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References Continued page 1

Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes - North (New York, 1956), 10.

Massachusetts, A Guide to Its Places and People (American Guide Series) (Boston, 1937, 372.

Great Georgian Houses of America (2 vols., New York, 1933-37).

Alan Gowans, Images of American Living (Philadelphia & New York, 1964), 209.

Phyllis Polson, "Gore Place, A Restoration in Progress." (1969)

Philp Dana Orcutt, "Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts, The Beginnings of a Restoration," American Architect and Architecture, June, 1937.



58-95-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

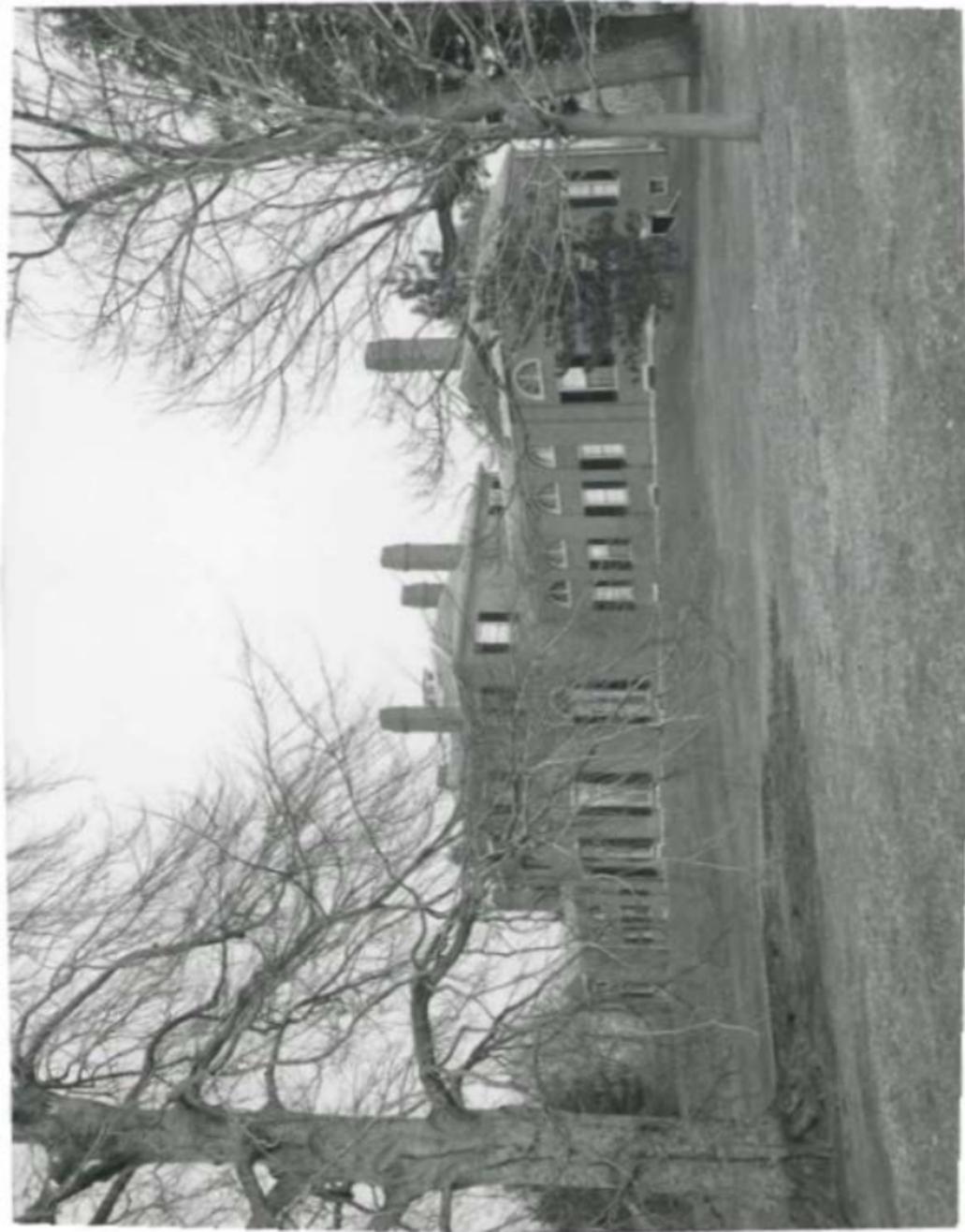
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Gore Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Gore Street, between Main and Grove Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Waltham			
STATE: Massachusetts	CODE	COUNTY: Middlesex	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service (by Charles W. Snell)			
DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Neg.# 5895. Gore Place, 1805-06 North (elevation, looking southeast.			



5896.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Middlesex	
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DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Neg.# 5896. Gore Place, 1805-06. South elevation, looking northwest.			



589.7.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Massachusetts ✓	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COMMON: Gore Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Gore Street, between Main and Grove Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Waltham			
STATE: Massachusetts	CODE:	COUNTY: Middlesex	CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service (by Charles W. Snell)			
DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Neg.# 5897.		Gore Place, 1805-06. South elevation, looking north.	



5-898...

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Massachusetts ✓	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Gore Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Gore Street, between Main and Grove Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Waltham			
STATE: Massachusetts	CODE	COUNTY: Middlesex	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service (by Charles W. Snell)			
DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Neg.# 5898. Gore Place, 1805-06 . North elevation, looking southwest.			



5-899.

2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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CITY OR TOWN: Waltham			
STATE: Massachusetts	CODE	COUNTY: Middlesex	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service (by Charles W. Snell)			
DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Neg.# 5899. Gore Place, 1805-06 . South elevation, looking northwest.			



5-950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Gore Place

AND/OR HISTORIC: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Gore Street, between Main and Grove Streets

CITY OR TOWN:

Waltham

STATE:

Massachusetts

CODE

COUNTY:

Middlesex

CODE

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service (by Charles W. Snell)

DATE OF PHOTO: 4/17/70

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Branch of Historical Surveys, National Park Service, 801 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Neg.# 5900

Gore Place, 1805-06. South elevation, looking northwest.



Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

NPS Photo 1970

5895 *

NPS-1970

1805-06

Jacques Guillaume Legrand

Mrs Rebecca Jora

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



231

"Gore Place," Waltham, Massachusetts.

N. P. S. photo, 1963



Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

NPS Photo 1970

5897

NPS-1970

1805-06

Jacques Guillaume
LeGrand

Mrs Rebecca Gore

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

NPS Photo 1970

5898

NPS-1970

1805-06

Jacques Guillaume
Legrand

Mrs Rebecca Gove

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

NPS Photo 1970

5900 *

NPS-1970

1805-06

Jacques Guillaume
Legrand

Mrs Rebecca Gore

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Massachusetts	
COUNTY	
Middlesex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Gore Place

AND/OR HISTORIC: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Gore Street, between Grove and Main Streets

CITY OR TOWN:

Waltham

STATE:

Massachusetts

CODE

COUNTY:

Middlesex

CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Newton Quadrangle, Massachusetts

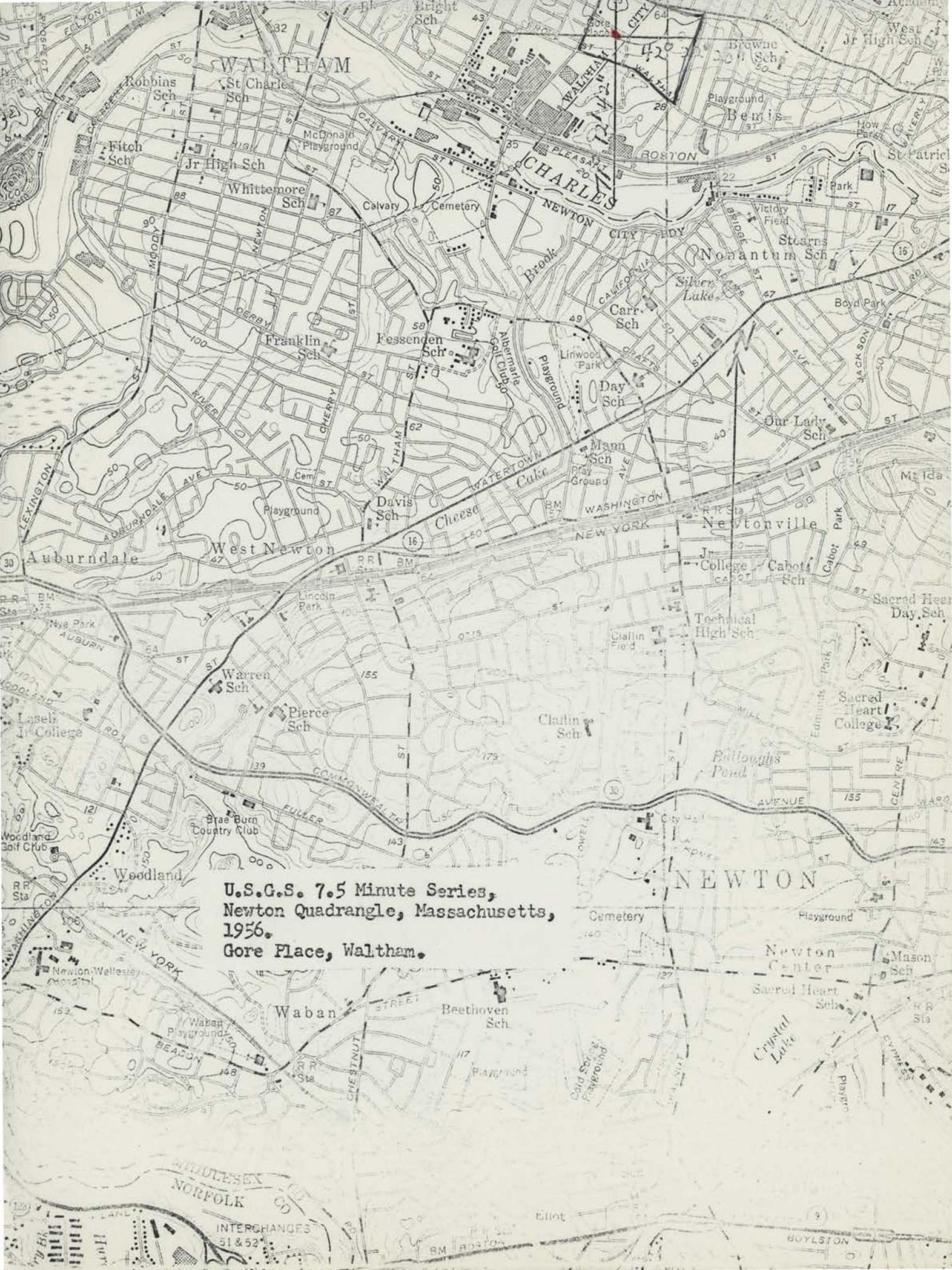
SCALE: 1: 24 000

DATE: 1956

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
Newton Quadrangle, Massachusetts,
1956.
Gore Place, Waltham.

MIDDLESEX
NORFOLK

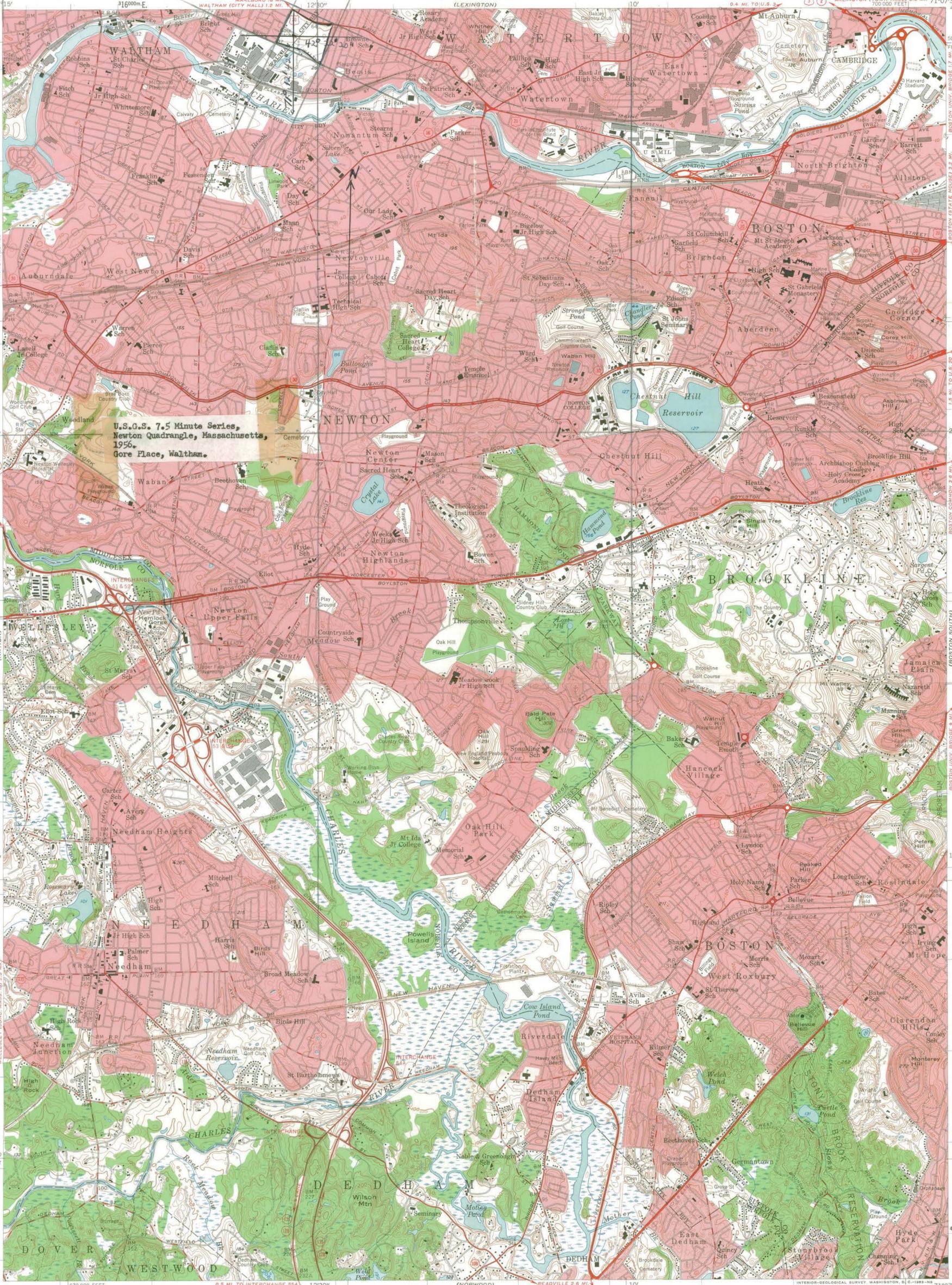
INTERCHANGES
51 & 52

BOSTON

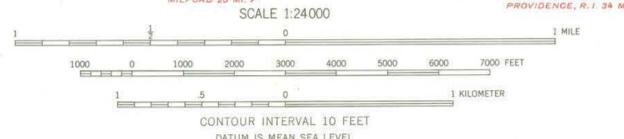
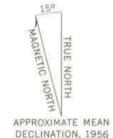
BOYLSTON

Gore Place
Co. Middlesex
Massachusetts

gore
gore place
gore place
gore place



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS, Massachusetts Harbor and Land
Commission, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943
Culture revised by photogrammetric methods from
aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1956
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland)
coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215-W7107.5/7.5
1956

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1997

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

GORE PLACE

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Gore Place (Additional Documentation)

Other Name/Site Number: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 52 Gore Street

Not for publication: ___

City/Town: Waltham

Vicinity: ___

State: MA County: Middlesex Code: 017

Zip Code: 02154

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: X
Public-Local: ___
Public-State: ___
Public-Federal: ___

Category of Property

Building(s): X
District: ___
Site: ___
Structure: ___
Object: ___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing
2

2

Noncontributing
2 buildings
___ sites
5 structures
___ objects
7 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

Designated a NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK on

FEB 18 1997

by the Secretary of the Interior

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ Entered in the National Register
- _____ Determined eligible for the National Register
- _____ Determined not eligible for the National Register
- _____ Removed from the National Register
- _____ Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Designated a
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK on

FEB 18 1997

by the Secretary of the Interior

GORE PLACE**Page 3**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling
Current: Recreation and culture Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Early Republic sub: Federal

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Granite
Walls: Brick, Wood
Roof: Shingle
Other: Sandstone terrace

ARCHIVAL QUALITY

HeritageQuest

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 4

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Gore Place consists of approximately seventy-six acres of grounds surrounding the Federal-style mansion built by Massachusetts Governor Christopher Gore in 1805. Governor Gore purchased the first forty acres, on which stood a small frame homestead, in 1786 to use as a summer residence. The original wooden mansion burned in 1799, so the Gores planned a new home while they were traveling in Europe. While the Gores collaborated with French architect Jacques Guillame LeGrand on the plans for the house, they laid out the grounds themselves. Gore was influenced in his planting plans for the original forty acres by Humphrey Repton, the famous eighteenth-century English landscape gardener who was an exponent of the "naturalist" style of landscape design. The plantings consisted of "every variety of forest trees," apple trees, wildflowers, grape vines, spacious lawns, and an herb garden. The Gore Place Society, which was incorporated in 1935 to preserve and restore Gore Place, has recreated much of the landscape design from Gore's original plans.

In 1786 Aaron Dexter, a Boston physician, sold a 50 acre lot "Situated and being partly in Waltham and partly in Watertown" to C. Gore, "partly mowing and partly plowing land & partly Pasture land with Mansion House, Barn, and other buildings."

However, by 1793 Christopher and Rebecca Gore evidently wanted a more elaborate "mansion house" and constructed a house said to have been "McIntyre" style along with a carriage house. From 1796 to 1804 the Gores lived in London. During this time the house burned.

Tuesday morning early, the seat at Waltham of Christopher Gore, Esq., Commissioner of the United States at the Court of London, was discovered to be on fire: which entirely consumed the frame, except the western wing. It began in the green house. The principal part of the furniture was saved, although much damaged in the removal.
(J. Russell's Gazette, Boston, March 21, 1799 p2 c4).

The present building, which is on the site of the house destroyed by the fire, incorporates many design and technological innovations which the Gores were exposed to in their travels and were not yet found in the United States. The mansion is thus unusual because it is the reflection of many amenities as expressed by Americans recently returned from England. It was completed in 1806. The twenty-two room house cost \$23,000.

Letters written between the close friends, Christopher Gore and Rufus King, indicate that the design of Gore Place is the result of a collaboration between Christopher and Rebecca Gore and Jacques Guillame LeGrand, a Paris architect. In July of 1801, Gore wrote to King "Mrs. G. is now with Monsieur LeGrand in the adjoining parlour building houses. ..." Again in 1802 "Mrs. G. has sent the plan of our intended house, with a wish that you should explain it to LeGrand, & request him to make a compleat & perfect plan according to our sketch..." Unfortunately, the plans are not extant, but it does indicate that Rebecca Gore played an active role in the designing of the mansion.

The mansion is a symmetrical five part composition with a two and one half story main block, one and one half story hyphens to either side, and two story end pavilions built at right angles to the main axis. The overall length is approximately 190 feet; the main block is approximately 68 feet wide and 40 feet deep; the hyphens are each 40 feet wide and 21 feet deep; and the end pavilions 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep. It is constructed of brick made in Charlestown, MA laid in Flemish bond. Very little of the mortar has been repointed.

GORE PLACE**Page 5**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The main block has a hip roof capped with an octagonal ventilator/skylight. There are two dormers facing north. The hyphens have gable roofs on an east/west axis, while the end pavilions' gable roofs run on a north/south axis. The roofing is Vermont slate installed in 1956. The original roofing material was wood shingle.

The north facade of the main block is five bays wide with a brownstone terrace. The terrace, with its central steps, originally was used as a mounting block. The eastern and western bays serve as the two entrances. The two entries each have an elliptical fanlight and flanking side lights. The fanlight to the west entry lights a room above it placed entresol. Between the two doorways are three triple sash windows capped by dentilled cornices and framed by elongated narrow pilasters meeting the jamb directly. The second story windows are six-over-six lights with winged lintels.

The south facade has an oval bow with three triple hung windows. The windows in the flanking rooms now become French doors with fans to light an entresol room to the west and a blank box to the east.

The mezzanines (hyphens) are four bays wide and are characterized by a rectangular window on the first floor and a lunette window on the second enclosed by arched brickwork. The second floor windows on the east wing are low to the floor because the ceiling was raised in the billiard room below sometime during the Gore tenancy.

The gable ends are one bay wide and have the same window arrangement with the roof line serving as a pediment and brickwork as pilasters on the corners. The eaves trough serves as a capital for the pilaster.

The mansion was the summer home of a well-to-do lawyer and sometime politician. The main block of the house is two rooms deep, while the mezzanines and gable ends are one room deep. Very much in the style of an English country house, the main block of the first floor along with the east wing is designed for large formal entertainment. The west wing was given over to service areas, and the second floor was living space.

The great hall, where formal dining was held, has a floor of "King of Prussia" marble which extends to both entrance halls. The room is semi-circular with fireplaces to the east and west sides, three doors to the south, and three windows facing north. These windows are floor to ceiling and open to allow guests to walk out to the terrace expanding the space to the outside. The ceiling is approximately 17 feet high. The high ceilings, large windows, and marble flooring were means of cooling a summer home.

Across from the great hall is the oval withdrawing room separated by two sets of doors, one curved to the shape of the room, the other a curved bifold. The fireplace is located at the end of the ellipse and curves to the shape of the room. The three triple hung windows allow for egress to the lawn and are part of the cross ventilation with the windows in the great hall.

To the east of the oval room is a reception room/parlor. French doors along the south wall lead outside in this room. These three rooms together allow circulation of guests from one to the other. The wallpapers in both the oval room and parlor are reproductions of the French papers hung by the Gores. Fragments of the paper for the great hall are known and are being researched but have not yet been reproduced.

To the east of the great hall is the formal entry with a circular staircase obviously intended to impress the Gores' guests. This leads to the second floor living quarters as well as to the mezzanine rooms through a door curved to the shape of the wall in the middle of the stairs. The entry was conserved in 1986. "Stone colored paper with matching borders" were hung on the walls in accordance with a letter

GORE PLACE**Page 6**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Gore wrote to King. The stair treads were returned to the faux marble of the Gores' times and Brussels carpeting laid on the stair treads and upper hall.

The east mezzanine (or hyphen) area is occupied by a 19" x 30" billiard room thought to have been extant at the time of the Gores' residence. In it is Governor Gore's oversized billiard table. The small room just before the library is thought to have been a bathing chamber. Gore's account book from the time of the construction of the house mentions a copper tub and water closet. Many dressing rooms have been found next to the library in English country houses.

The second floor of the mezzanine has three rooms of unknown usage with curved ceilings. They are now used to exhibit the museum's collection of children's toys and accouterments.

The east gable end is the library where Gore wrote of the straight walk which can be seen from the east window.

"Shady walks radiated from the house to the east and west... one of which formed a vista opposite the east window of the Library."

In this room the lunette windows sit high in the walls to the north and south allowing a great deal of light to shine in the room. The mantle piece surrounding the fireplace was salvaged from the 1793 house as was the mantle piece in the great hall. The one in the library has a gesso gryphon, said to be one of the earliest examples in this country, and the great hall mantle depicts the Caladonian Boars Hunt. Both of these mantle pieces have the typical Federal decorative elements of swags, bell drops, medallions.

The north side of the second floor main block is composed of two bedchambers and a dressing room. The south side has a bedchamber on the southeast corner along with a dressing room with original built-in shelving and drawers. An oval family parlor with three windows facing south overlooks the lawn. This room is now being restored with French block print paper and sisal carpeting to cover the soft pine subflooring installed by the Gores. The original cream color woodwork has been restored with an 1800-era formula paint. The southwest chamber is interpreted as Rebecca Gore's office or workroom. It has built-in bookcases with adjustable shelves plus an alcove with built-in drawers and shelves for linen storage.

Dividing the north and south chambers is a service hall with the ventilator/skylight. The lights in the cupola originally opened and closed on a pulley system. The windows have since been replaced and nailed shut. The light emitted from these windows lights the hallway even on a dark day. This hall provides individual access to all rooms allowing service without disruption. Original louvre doors opening to the hall from the parlor allows cross ventilation from the north center chamber to the parlor while providing privacy.

The west wing was devoted entirely to service. Originally, the main kitchen was in the cellar of the west wing with a complete Rumford kitchen. A second kitchen hearth is located directly above in the gable end in what is now the gift shop.

The first floor of the west mezzanine area holds the servants' hall. The rooms above were servant's bedchambers and are now offices for the staff. The entresol room above the breakfast room is now interpreted as a servant's chamber although the original usage is unclear. Visitors can view the bed, desk, chair, and side table that were typical of servants' rooms in the Gores' household. Curators of Gore Place also have recreated the servants' kitchen as it would have looked in the nineteenth century,

GORE PLACE**Page 7**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

and are in the process of obtaining information on arrangements of utensils, pots, and other tools for meal preparation.

The exterior brickwork was painted white and the roof balustraded in the 1830s or 1840s. These alterations have been removed. The interior colors of the Mansion were mostly grays. The floors of the two entrance halls and of the State Reception Hall were of American marble. The entrance doors were traditional six-paned doors with louvered windows beside them. Gore Place Society has conducted extensive research on the original materials, colors, and furnishings of the Gore Mansion, and has recreated many of the nineteenth-century features of the home. Among the original Gore belongings are the sideboard in the Oval Dining Room, the books in the library, family portraits on the walls, and Governor Gore's inaugural suit.

Carriage House**Architectural Description**

The carriage house is a rectangular shaped building, approximately 70' x 40', two windows wide. The Federal style architecture features a hip roof, a pediment with an oculi over the central arched portal, and keystones over the doors. The two stories are divided on the exterior by a belt course. The building is sided with clapboards and still retains its original skived clapboards on the north and part of the west facades. The walls are painted white, with the doors and windows a deep mauve.

The building is composed of three segments. The largest one, located on the west end of the building, was used to store carriages. The central section, with two large hinged doors allowing tall carriages to enter, was the area used to harness the horse to the carriage and to clean the carriages. The floor is pitched to carry off the water to the basement. The interior of the east segment has seven stalls, with unique iron work hay cribs, which could be filled from the attic. The edges of the stalls are lined with iron to prevent the horses from cribbing or gnawing on the wood. The grooves on the flooring of the stalls are sloped to allow the urine to flow out and into the hatches where the manure was also shoveled.

The tack room located between the stall area and the harnessing area served to separate the smell of the horses from the carriages.

The upper story was used to store hay, grain, and may have been used as quarters for the stable hands. Two original grain storage bins can still be seen in the attic as can the original hay cribs. Despite several devastating fires the original beams are still in place.

The interior today is plastered in the west and central segments and kitchen area with exposed beams. Much of the original flooring is still in place.

In 1968, to save the building, it was moved from the entrance to the property to its present location at the end of the parking lot. This allowed for the widening of Gore Street and the evacuation of the parking lots from Raytheon Corporation. See plot plan for the land taken by eminent domain.

Historical Narrative

Built in 1793, the same time as the original house on the property which burned in 1799, the carriage house at Gore Place continued to be used even after the 1805 mansion was completed. It held the carriages, coach horses and a few riding horses, which were a necessary part of the life of the wealthy Boston patricians of the era. It also would have been used to house the carriages of the many visiting politicians and luminaries such as the Marquis de Lafayette, President James Monroe and Daniel Webster.

GORE PLACE**Page 8**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The son of a Boston paint merchant who was known for decorating coaches, Christopher Gore apparently enjoyed brightly colored carriages. Henry Lee wrote of him "I dimly remember seeing through a cloud of dust the Governor's orange-colored coach with its crimson harness cloth, coachman and footman and two preceding outriders all in livery, as he went to take an airing with a stateliness quite in keeping with his fine place, ..." (Letter from Colonel Henry Lee to Justin Winsor in 1881).

His delight in stylish carriages impacted the landscape of his "farm in the country." The mile walk surrounding the property could also be used as a carriage path to circumnavigate his estate.

The carriage house was a common component of large 18th and early 19th century houses. Similar structures with a tripartite facade and high central arched doorway may be found at the house designed by Charles Bulfinch for Stephen Higginson at the rear of 85 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, at the Harrison Gray Otis house as well as at the Theodore Lyman house in Waltham. Bulfinch designed a similar stable for the Swan house in Dorchester, but this has been demolished as has the coach house from the Lindens in Danvers, MA. The Gore carriage house is the only one in the vicinity to retain much of its original fabric. The carriage house at the Vale is now used to house the conservation laboratories for SPNEA.

It is probable that the tack room and stalls were remodeled during the Lyman occupancy (1835-1838). The dark staining of the stalls and the patented feeders were typical of this period.

In 1935 Gore Place Society was formed to save the site from becoming a housing project. At this time the carriage house was located at the entrance to the property, closer to the Gore Street entrance. This, of course, would be the logical location when used by the Gores and subsequent tenants of the property. In 1968, the city of Waltham took some property by eminent domain and the carriage house was moved 200 feet to the northwest of the property and a parking lot was built to accommodate visitors to the site.

In 1977, the interior of the building was modified to be used for educational programs, lectures, concerts, and rental space to augment the funding of the site. The tack room is now a kitchen available to caterers. Two rest rooms were added, one of which is handicap accessible, and a ramp was built on the northwest exterior side of the building.

Farmhouse**Architectural Description**

The footprint of the farmhouse is rectangular with a one story one room L-shaped ell extending to the north. A second ell extends to the east with the kitchen and a four bay garage. While these ells were replaced in 1963 when the house was moved, it appears materials from the original were utilized when the replacement was made. Some of the sash is old as is the back door and the tongue and groove paneling on the lower third of the walls. This paneling continues into the north facing ell.

The house consists of two stories plus an attic and a full cellar. The cellar is fully replaced with poured concrete and granite facing on the exterior. The original beams are still in place in the cellar except in the north ell which was wholly replaced.

The house has two chimneys at the peak of the roof symmetrically spaced in a north/south direction to align with the dormers. These chimneys each contain four flues servicing four fireplaces on the first floor and four fireplaces on the second floor. All the fireplaces are shallow and of the Rumford design except for the fireplace in the central room which obviously was the original kitchen (now used as a dining room). The fireplace in the central room is large with space for a boiler (now covered with

GORE PLACE**Page 9**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

painted soapstone), a closed up bake oven, and a low, but deep fireplace (now also closed and used with a stove.) The second floor fireplaces are low and shallow. All eight fireplaces are back to back.

There are four dormers--two front and two back. The roof is side gabled with a distinctive slope which curves out over a colonaded front porch and a small back entry with the rest of the area enclosed as the laundry and bathroom. It appears that the ells were a later addition and the back of the house originally had a full colonaded porch. The roof is covered with cedar shingles on the front roof and the ells with asphalt shingles on the rear roof.

The front facade is composed of a center door with side lights and two symmetrically placed windows under the overhanging roof supported by four columns to form a porch. One column appears original, but could be a later replacement. The front door appears original or least very early with two large lights at the top. The north side has three asymmetrically placed windows, while the south facade has two symmetrically placed windows. The windows are 12-over-12 lights in wood sashes.

The house is sided with clapboards which are overlapped or skived, except for the front facade within the porch area where it is sided with tongue and groove horizontally laid boards. In 1992 paint analysis was done and the cottage returned to its original colors of khaki green with white trim and black door.

No other farmhouses of this particular style of architecture with the distinctive sloping roofline are known to exist in the area. Morgan Phillips, the noted architectural historian, when asked how he would describe the architectural style said, if he were going by on a fast train he would call it a "cape."

Historical Narrative

The farmhouse at Gore Place was built in 1835 by the second owner of the site, Theodore Lyman Jr. It originally was situated across Waltham Street on land that was then farmed by the owner. It is believed that the farmhouse has always been used in the same capacity it is today - as the home of the head farmer of the property. Several of the farmers show up in museum records. The *Waltham Sentinel* reported on May 15, 1856 that "Mr. Robert Murray, the well known horticulturist, and scientific and practical farmer, has had the charge of this estate for now more than twenty years, and seems almost as much a fixture upon the place as the venerable elm which screened the Governor from the burning rays of the sun..." Board records also show the names of some of the farmers, such as Matthew Curren, who lived there when the house was moved. The only time there are no records is when the site was a country club.

In 1964, the farmhouse was moved to the "home plot" when the Town of Waltham was widening Waltham/Grove Street. It is actively used by Gore Place for museum purposes. The land where it was previously sited is now leased to the Raytheon Corporation by Gore Place Society. However, it is still possible to see the location of the original foundation. It is considered a noncontributing building because it post-dates the period of significance.

Approximately thirty acres of the Gore Place property is separated from the main parcel by a road, constructed in 1967, which bisects the property. This portion of the land, while still owned by the Gore Place Society, has been leased by the Raytheon Corporation since the 1940s. The parcel contains three radar towers, constructed prior to 1947; a brick building, constructed in 1958 and enlarged in 1959; and a parking lot. These buildings and structures were on the property at the time of its designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1970, and are counted as non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination, as is the road (Grove Street/Waltham Street) bisecting the property. Gore

GORE PLACE**Page 10**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Place is in excellent condition and has been carefully restored. The mansion and grounds are open to visitors, both for guided tours and soon for self-guided walks.¹

¹ This physical description was adapted from the Charles Snell, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Gore Place" (1970). See also Philip Dana Orcutt, A.I.A., "Gore Place: Waltham, Massachusetts: The Beginnings of a Restoration," Gore Place Society files; Orcutt, "Gore Place," Gore Place Society, Waltham, Massachusetts; and Phyllis Polson, "Gore Place: A Restoration in Progress," Gore Place Society files.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X
Statewide: Locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B X C X D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A B C D E F G

NHL Criteria: 2, 4

NHL Theme(s): III. Expressing Cultural Values
 5. Architecture
 V. Developing the American Economy
 4. Workers and Work Culture

National Register Areas of Significance: architecture; social history

Period(s) of Significance: 1805-1806; 1825-1827

Significant Dates: 1806; 1827

Significant Person(s): Roberts, Robert

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: LeGrand, Jacques Guillame

GORE PLACE**Page 12**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.**Statement of Significance**

Gore Place is nationally significant as representative of the central role of domestic labor in American labor history. The physical structure of the house reflects changes in household labor, ideals of domesticity, working and living conditions of servants, and women's role in the family during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. In addition, the home is "one of the finest examples of a large-scale Adamesque Federal count[r]y house in the United States."² Gore Place was recognized for architectural significance by being designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

The site was the country home of Christopher Gore, a prominent New England lawyer, veteran of the American Revolution, signer of the Constitution, Governor of Massachusetts (1809-1810), and United States Senator (1813-1816). He and his wife Rebecca (Payne) purchased the first forty acres of farm land in rural Waltham in 1786, and soon acquired 400 acres of land that Gore would refer to as his "farm at Waltham." One of the distinguishing features of the mansion was the devotion of the entire West Gable to quarters for domestic servants. The first floor contained a large servants hall, consisting of the kitchen and the butlers' entry, while the second floor contained sleeping quarters for servants. The allowance of so much space for servants attests to the increased presence of live-in domestics in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Wealthy and even middle-class women relied more heavily on the help of domestics partly as a result of the redefinition of women's role in the household economy. Rather than hiring non-live-in "help" for particular tasks like childbirth, sewing, spinning, laundry, or spring cleaning, as women had done during the colonial period, women now relied on live-in "domestics" to do more of the daily work of the household, thereby freeing the mistress to concentrate on the duties of child care, charity work, and visiting, elements of womanhood promoted by advocates of the "cult of true womanhood." The physical design of the household reflected these changes in the roles of family members, and the new reliance on a large staff of live-in domestic servants.

Gore Place has preserved the living and working quarters of domestic servants, and currently interprets living and working conditions among the Gores' servant staff. Any well-preserved historic house museum could interpret the changes in family roles and domestic economy, as the significance of these changes lies in their pervasiveness across a broad spectrum of middle- and upper-class American households. By illustrating the lives of the domestic servants and slaves who worked there, Gore Place provides a deeper understanding of the living conditions in the households of the nation's leaders. Ideal sites for interpreting domestic service also include such preeminent American homes as Monticello and Mt. Vernon. Other appropriate sites include the Christian Heurich Mansion (Washington, D.C.), the James J. Hill House (St. Paul, Minn.), Pomona Hall (Camden, NJ), Glessner House (Chicago, IL), and the McFaddin-Ward House (Beaumont, TX). All of these sites have preserved some aspect of servants' lives and interpret them on house tours.³

Gore Place also stands as a nationally significant property for interpreting domestic service because of the role of African-American butler Robert Roberts in codifying rules and guidelines for domestic service. While under the employ of the Gores, Roberts published The House Servant's Directory, one

² "Gore Place," National Register Nomination Form (1970).

³ See National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), "List of Historic Sites Interpreting the Lives of Domestic Workers," compiled from "The View from the Kitchen Workshop" at the NTHP Conference, Oct. 25, 1994. See also Jane Brown Gillette, "Breaking the Silence," Historic Preservation 47 (March/April 1995), 38-43.

GORE PLACE**Page 13**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

of the few guidebooks written by a domestic for other domestics. This publication was the first book written by an African American to be published by a commercial publisher, Monroe and Francis of Boston, in 1827, in the United States. In it, he catalogues how domestics should behave toward their employers and other servants, how they should perform their duties, and how best to accomplish a variety of household tasks. A sampling of guidebooks dealing with domestic servants in the Newberry Library collections reveals that most of them were written by middle-class women for the purpose of explaining proper household roles and social etiquette. There are two books written specifically for servants, one by a college student who worked as a domestic (1903) and one whose author is unknown (1855). Paul Gehl, Newberry Library expert on nineteenth-century etiquette books, believes that there were very few (maybe a handful) of guidebooks written by servants for other servants. There is no catalogue or bibliography of these books available, according to nineteenth-century printing scholar Meredith McGill, so exact figures cannot be supplied. Circulation figures are not available, but the guidebook was popular enough to have merited a second edition in 1828.⁴

Narrative History

Housework has been the most pervasive form of labor in American history. Whether it was wives and mothers engaging in household duties, or domestic servants and part-time help performing particular tasks, housework has occupied long hours of often arduous labor. Yet this aspect of American labor history has until recently gone unexplored, largely as a result of the often unpaid nature of the work. Changes in the way housework is understood and performed, though, reflect larger transformations in American culture and the American economy. Gore Mansion is an ideal site for understanding these changes.

In colonial households, the family economy included the work of women as well as men. Male craftsmen and artisans made their products in their home, and produced items both for self-sufficiency and for trade or sale in a local market. Women did the same. Work of colonial women in the household depended largely upon location (rural or urban), age, class position, and season. Yet most women at some point were responsible for milking cows, churning butter, feeding pigs and chickens, collecting eggs, making preserves, spinning, weaving, mending, laundry, and ironing. Women often contributed to the family economy not only through their household labor but also by producing goods to be bartered, traded, and sold at market. According to historian Jeanne Boydston, colonial women's work was "positioned in the patterns of daily community interaction." Women's household labor, then, was a visible aspect of women's role in the family economy and in broader aspects of village life.⁵

Contrary to myth, however, the colonial household was not self-sufficient. Rather, many families, whether rural or urban, paid hired (most often non-live-in) help to work with the mistress on a temporary basis with specific chores. Farm women often hired help to work with them on outdoor

⁴ Information based on interviews conducted with Paul Gehl, Curator of Manuscripts and Rare Books, The Newberry Library, and Professor Meredith McGill, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University. See also "Notes on Robert Roberts," Gore Place Society.

⁵ Jeanne Boydston, Home and Work: Housework, Wages, and the Ideology of Labor in the Early Republic (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1990), p. 3. For further discussion of colonial women's roles in the household economy, see especially Ruth Schwartz Cowan, "Household Labor: Huswifs, Housewives and Domestic Workers," Essay submitted for the National Park Service Theme Study in American Labor History (1994); Cowan, More Work for Mother: The Ironies of Household Technology from the Open Hearth to the Microwave (New York: Basic Books, 1983); and Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Good Wives: Image and Reality in the Lives of Women in Northern New England, 1650-1750 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1982).

GORE PLACE**Page 14**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

tasks, including dairying chores, keeping chickens, and gathering eggs.⁶ Women in towns and villages, usually in the upper-class, but often in professional and artisan families as well, hired servants for other kinds of chores. The mistress of the household was actively involved in domestic labor, and used the assistance of the "help" to produce more goods and accomplish more tasks.⁷

In the South, African slaves largely replaced indentured servants as household workers by the eighteenth century. Most of the slaves, particularly in the Chesapeake, worked in the fields of large plantations. Yet some spent at least part of their time as "houseslaves," with the largest plantations able to assign some workers to domestic chores on a full-time basis. The women worked as cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, and general helps. Men who worked in the house provided personal services to the male head of household, as well as helping with tasks such as butchering and chopping wood.⁸

The nature of women's role in the household was transformed following the American Revolution. Ideals about domesticity stressed women's roles as republican wives and mothers, whose main duties were to raise good citizens and provide harmonious homes for their families. This transformation was, in part, a result of the rise of industry and the capitalist market, which helped shape changing ideologies of domesticity. Production moved from the farm to the factory, creating a sharper delineation between homespace and workspace than existed previously. As a result, women's role in the economy was devalued, as they were not producing goods outside the home that would enter the economy of the marketplace.⁹

Women's new role in the household was integrally linked to the emerging ideology of civic republicanism. The ideology of republican motherhood focused on the role of women as caretakers of children and emotional supporters of husbands. New notions of domesticity stressed women's separate sphere as a counter to the crass world of the marketplace. As historian Ruth Cowan explains, "Women's work was the work that was done for love (of God and of family); men's work was done for cash."¹⁰ By the end of the War of 1812, this republican gender system that tied men's work with rising industrialization and wage labor, and women's work with unpaid labor in the household, was firmly entrenched.¹¹

In order for women to fulfill these wifely and motherly duties, they had to be spared some of the household drudgery for which they previously were responsible. Increased use of domestic servants

⁶ Faye E. Dudden, Serving Women: Household Service in Nineteenth-Century America (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1983), pp. 12-13.

⁷ Boydston, Home and Work, pp. 77-79, and Nancy Cott, The Bonds of Womanhood: "Woman's Sphere" in New England, 1780-1835 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977), pp. 28-29.

⁸ See Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 10-11; Eugene Genovese, Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made (New York: Random House, 1974); and Jacqueline Jones, Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work, and the Family from Slavery to the Present (New York: Basic Books, 1985).

⁹ Boydston, Home and Work, p. 24.

¹⁰ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 18.

¹¹ For further discussion of republican ideals of domesticity, see Boydston, Home and Work, pp. 47-49; Linda K. Kerber, Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980); and Mary Beth Norton, Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1750-1800 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1980).

GORE PLACE**Page 15**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

allowed the woman of the household to spend more time with child rearing, which was the focus of the ideology of republican motherhood. During this period, wealthy and middle-class households started hiring live-in domestic servants (commonly referred to as domestics) instead of part-time help. "Help" implied helping the mistress with chores, whereas "servants" were responsible for chores on their own, thereby creating a clearer class distinction between the family and the hired help.

The creation of the role of formal, live-in domestics reflected new notions of circumscribed spheres of female domain within the household, rather than more fluid interchange between public market and household economy that existed previously. Catherine Beecher (author and arbiter of middle-class taste in the nineteenth century), for example, stressed the importance of the household as a sanctuary, and pointed to the undisturbed family table, where all could come together to relax and enjoy each other, as a model for Christian domesticity. This space of family togetherness necessitated the availability of a servant staff to prepare and serve the family meals in a separate space, which would not disturb family harmony.¹²

Gore Place illustrates how this notion of circumscribed roles within the household was translated into physical space. When Christopher and Rebecca Gore made plans for their new home on their country estate in Waltham in 1801 (the former house on the land burned down), they incorporated new ideas about how home space should be laid out. Homes in the early nineteenth century added public spaces like parlors, where members of the household could entertain guests, and display bric-a-brac and other art items which were becoming more widely available. Builders also constructed homes with separate spaces for live-in servants, based on the dominant opinion of the day that proper, respectable households needed domestics whose living and work space would be separate from those of the family. Changing architecture allowed domestics to inhabit only areas of the house where work was performed, while the family would occupy areas of comfort and display. New homes in the mid-nineteenth century included basement kitchens and separate flights of back stairs for servants.¹³

The Gore Mansion consisted of a central structure flanked by two outstretched wings. The first floor of the central structure included a large reception area, bordered on the west side by the butler's entrance and on the east by the main hall. Separate rooms included a sewing room, a billiards room, a library, a reception room, and separate bedrooms. The kitchen for food preparation was at the far end of the west gable, next to the servants' hall, where servants prepared food for the family and had their own meals. Servants quarters were located directly above the servants' hall, connected by a back stairwell. The back stairwell was completely out of the way of the formal, public areas of the house, thereby physically separating the servants from family and social functions as they carried out their chores.¹⁴

¹² Catherine Beecher, Letter to Persons Who Are Engaged in Domestic Service, New York: Leavitt & Trow, 1842), pp. 87-89; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 5, 35, 44. For further discussions of class and domesticity, see Cott, The Bonds of Womanhood; Mary Ryan, Cradle of the Middle Class: The Family in Oneida County, New York, 1790-1865 (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981), chapter 4; and Paul E. Johnson, A Shopkeeper's Millennium: Society and Revivals in Rochester, New York, 1815-1837 (Hill & Wang, 1978).

¹³ Dudden, Serving Women, p. 119; and Gwendolyn Wright, Moralism and the Modern Home: Domestic Architecture and Cultural Conflict in Chicago, 1873-1913 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980), p. 19.

¹⁴ See Philip Dana Orcutt, "Gore Place," and "Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts: The Beginnings of a Restoration," articles on file with The Gore Place Society. See also Helen R. Pinkney, Christopher Gore: Federalist of Massachusetts, 1758-1827 (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1969), pp. 85-89.

GORE PLACE**Page 16**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Prominent Americans in the early nineteenth century hired large servant staffs, each with specific titles and duties, including a butler, valet, coachman, footman, housekeeper, lady's maid, cook, waitress, nurse, parlor maid, chambermaid, and laundress. Jobs of the servant staff at Gore Mansion reflected the new types of duties servants performed, as well as the new relationship between employer and employee. The Gores maintained a servant staff of fourteen at the mansion (though not all lived in), each with a different job title and set of responsibilities. Gore's domestic staff, like others of the day, copied the patterns of European servant arrangements. The butler, Robert Roberts, was in charge of all of the other servants, as well as his own tasks. These often included seeing that everything in the household was in order, greeting visitors, tending to the wine and sherry cellars, laying the breakfast table, cleaning the breakfast and dinner tables, and tending to the fires. The butler could also hire the other male staff, including footmen and coachmen. The housekeeper hired and maintained the female staff, often including the cooks and the nursemaid. She was in charge of ordering goods from the market, preparing the house linens, making tea and coffee, and attending to the needs of the mistress. Cooks helped select menus, helped the mistress with preserving and canning, and prepared all meals. Waitresses served the meals to the family and also prepared the table for dinner parties. There were explicit instructions for how a table should be laid for a variety of occasions, so that proper etiquette was always observed.¹⁵

The staff helped the master and mistress with chores that their eighteenth century counterparts had performed themselves, but also with new tasks created by the advent of new technology. While technology could make household chores easier in some cases, in others it created new demands and tasks for the servants to perform. For example, the refrigerator, which was patented in 1803 but did not come into common use until the 1820s, cut down on much of the work of mistresses and helpers in the area of food preparation, including canning, drying, churning butter and cheese, butchering, and cooking meals. But while the introduction of coal in the 1820s made home heating a bit easier, it also meant that servants had to diligently tend the furnace, an arduous and messy job. Similarly, the advent of lamps in late 1820s improved lighting, and lamps required less physical labor than candlemaking, but oil or gas lamps still required close attention to avoid mishaps.¹⁶ Roberts highlighted the potential danger of lamps in his instructions for "shutting up the house:"

Your lamps must be turned down, not blown out. Then push up the keys of your lamps, that the oil may not flow over, to spoil the carpets, for this would be a sad disaster; and it oftentimes happens through the neglect of servants not attending properly to the lamps. When all your lights are extinguished, see that your fireguards are put to your fires, and that everything is safe in the rooms before you go out; then fasten your front door; then go round to all the doors and windows on the back part of the house, to ascertain whether they are all safe fastened. This is the most important part of your duty, to see that the house, and all the fires are safe.¹⁷

In addition to serving the practical needs of wealthy families, servants also attested to the family's social position. The importance of the class status that came with keeping a large staff of servants was exhibited in the Gores' encounter with an acquaintance in a nearby town. Ellen Derby Peabody recounted her thoughts on seeing Gore's chariot during her travels in October, 1815. "Here we found

¹⁵ Robert Roberts, The House Servant's Directory, facsimile of the 1827 edition (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1977), p. 44.

¹⁶ Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 128-145.

¹⁷ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 67.

GORE PLACE**Page 17**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Governor Gore. He traveled in a chariot, a most foolish thing, not half as comfortable or genteel as our wagon; fourteen servants, including housekeeper, handmaid, butler, and two pages."¹⁸ This portrait illustrates the important role servants played in making visible the elite status of their employers. It also highlights the degree to which the division of labor within the household was firmly established in the homes of the wealthy by the early nineteenth century.

Guidebooks during the nineteenth century laid out the specifics of how a variety of domestic chores should be performed. Most often these guidebooks were written by middle-class reformers and arbiters of moralism in American culture. Many were written for the woman of the household, so that she could properly train her servants. Yet some were directed at the domestics themselves and gave advice not only about how best to accomplish tasks but also about proper relationships with employers and other employees.¹⁹ Robert Roberts was one of the few servants to write his own guidebook to be used by other servants. Roberts claimed experience "as a house servant in some of the first families in England, France, and America."²⁰ He became butler for the Gores in October of 1825, after having worked for some of the most prominent families in Massachusetts, including Nathan Appeltan and Kirk Boot, both large investors in Lowell Mills, one of the first textile manufacturing companies in the nation.

In his guidebook, Roberts gave detailed descriptions of domestics' duties, including how to set out tables and sideboards; how to wait large and small parties; how to polish boots; how to clean plate, brass, steel, glass, and mahogany; and "100 useful and various receipts [recipes and instructions]," including items such as "to render old pictures as fine as new," "a great secret to mix mustard," "to recover a person from intoxication," and "to preserve milk for sea that will keep for six months."²¹ He also advised servants how to avoid waste in the household:

Many well-meaning servants are ignorant of the best means of managing, and thereby waste as much as would maintain a small family, besides causing the mistress of the house much chagrin by their irregularity. . . .²²

He went on to explain how to store vegetables, meats, candles, and breads. Roberts argued that by training servants in the proper protocol of domestic duties, conflicts with employers could be avoided.

Throughout the guide book, Roberts framed all his advice in terms of preserving propriety and decorum in the household. His discussion of setting out sideboards reflects this concern with proper protocol. "In setting out your sideboard, you must study neatness, convenience, and taste; as you must

¹⁸ Some Chronicles of the Day Family Compiled by E.D.P. [Ellen Derby Peabody] (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1893).

¹⁹ Titles that are representative of the nineteenth-century literature on domestic service include The Complete Servant, Being a Practical Guide to the Peculiar Duties and Business of All Descriptions of Servants (London: Knight and Lacey, 1825); Rose Mary Crawshay, Domestic Service for Gentlewomen: A Record of Experience and Success (London: Rose Mary Crawshay, 1876); The Duties of Servants: A Practical Guide to the Routine of Domestic Service (London: Frederick Warne & Co., n.d.); Every Servant's Book, Being a Complete Guide to All Duties (London: T.Y. Griffiths, 1833); and Plain Talk and Friendly Advice to Domestics (Boston: Philips, Sampson, & Co., 1855).

²⁰ Roberts, Directory, p. iii.

²¹ Ibid., pp. v-viii.

²² Ibid., p. 173.

GORE PLACE**Page 18**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

think that ladies and gentlemen that have splendid and costly articles, wish to have them seen and set out to best advantage."²³ At the same time, though, he pointed out that the only way for the servant to best serve the family is by the family providing proper working spaces:

A good dinner is one of the greatest enjoyments of human life; and as the practice of cookery is attended with so many discouraging difficulties, so many disgusting and disagreeable circumstances, and even dangers, we ought to have some regard for those who encounter them, to procure us pleasure, and to reward their attention, by rendering their situation every way as comfortable and agreeable as we can. Mere money is a very inadequate compensation to a complete cook; he who had preached integrity to those in the kitchen may be permitted to recommend liberality to those in the parlour; they are indeed the sources of each other.²⁴

Here Roberts lays out his belief in the mutual dependence of the employer and employee, and argues for a recognition of this relationship in order to assure the servant dignity in his or her station.²⁵

Employers and guidebook-writers focused on the proper relationship between family members and domestics now that servants were living in. Middle-class reformers encouraged household mistresses to look upon their relationship with their domestics as a missionary one. Employers needed their servants to exhibit propriety so that they would be a proper reflection on the moral, Christian nature of the home. According to Catherine Beecher and her sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of Uncle Tom's Cabin), respect had to be the guide for relationships with servants.²⁶ Roberts reiterated this point. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," Roberts argued, "and should be treated in health or in sickness with pity and feeling; if it is necessary to place servants under strict surveillance, let them at least be treated as fellow beings and candidates for a future world."²⁷

At the same time, though, Roberts illustrated that he, as butler, was a strict supervisor of the rest of the staff. He admonished the servants under his employ to be diligent workers in order to establish their professionalism:

In order to get through your work in proper time, you should make it your chief study to rise early in the morning; for an hour before the family rises is worth more to you than two after they are up; for in this time you can get through the dirtiest part of the work, which you cannot do when the family rises. . . .

²³ Ibid, p. 49.

²⁴ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 155.

²⁵ For further discussion of relationships between servants and masters in New England, see Charles A. Hammond, "The Dilemmas of Domestic Service in New England, 1750-1850," Folklife (1988), 58-67; and Daniel E. Sutherland, Americans and Their Servants: Domestic Service in the United States from 1800-1920 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981).

²⁶ Catherine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, The American Woman's Home, or, Principles of Domestic Science: Being A Guide to the Formation and Maintenance of Economical, Healthful, Beautiful, and Christian Homes (New York: J.B. Ford and Company, 1869), p. 324.

²⁷ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, pp. 154-55.

GORE PLACE**Page 19**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

In the next place, you must have a proper dress for doing your dirty work in; for you should never attempt to wait on the family in the clothes that you clean your boots, shoes, knives, and lamps in; for the dress that you wear is to the do this part of your work is not fit to wait in, on ladies and gentleman. . . .

There is no class of people that should dress more neat and clean than a house servant, because he is generally exposed to the eyes often public; but his dress, though neat and tidy, should never be foppish or extravagant.²⁸

Mistresses were even more clear about controlling the behavior and appearance of their servants, so that they would be a dignified reflection of their employers. Servants must not be too showy, but also could not be slovenly. According to employer Helen Munson Williams, her domestic "must keep herself always neat and tidy in her person and never go to the door, or wait on the table with disarranged hair or in any but a clean and smooth white apron."²⁹

The large acreage of the landscaped grounds and farming areas at Gore necessitated the hiring of a separate farm staff. Jacob Farwell was the overseer of the farm laborers and lived on site along with his immediate family, his brother Isaac, Maynard Moore, and the gardener, all of whom worked year round. He worked for Gore from 1810 until Gore's death in 1827. Most of the farm laborers were hired on a monthly basis, usually with the agreement that they would work seven or eight months, though few stayed that long. These monthly workers earned an average of ten dollars per month. Typically there were five workers employed on the farm in addition to Farwell from late March through June, approximately three workers from July to October, and one from November through March. Often Farwell would hire day workers to help with particular tasks. In 1825, Farwell hired two female workers, Polly Warren and Lydia Butlers, at a piece rate for the months of April and May; they made as little as two dollars per week. While some workers were hired yearly, including Maynard Moore and Polly Warren, most workers were hired for less than one season. Since Christopher Gore took great pride in his "farm," he was actively involved in its oversight.³⁰

The jobs performed by the farm hands included taking produce to market, making mats from corn husks, preparing fertilizer, digging "hot beds" in the yard for planting lettuce, and "helping." Many of the seasonal workers hired by Gore helped the main gardener, David Haggerton, with his planting and reaping chores. Other chores for helpers included fixing the pump and well, building a fence, slaughtering sheep, and helping masons and carpenters. During the off-season, helpers might help Farwell cut down trees or cart leaves, sled ice, and bale hay, both for Gore and for some of his neighbors.³¹

The popularity of domestic guidebooks by the mid-nineteenth century was partly a result of the rise of more permanent live-in servants who needed more formal training than did the hired help of earlier decades. In American cities during the nineteenth century, at any given time 15 to 30 percent of households included live-in domestic servants. Indeed, by the mid-nineteenth century, domestic service

²⁸ Ibid, pp. 15, 76.

²⁹ Quoted in Dudden, *Serving Women*, p. 120.

³⁰ See Jacob Farwell, "Farm Workers at Gore, June 1820-June 1826," in Farm Journal, manuscript in possession of The Gore Place Society.

³¹ "Notes from Farwell's Diary," compiled by Sara Cormeny, Gore Place Society, 1991.

GORE PLACE**Page 20**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

was the most common occupation for women. The formal arrangements involved in hiring and training staffs also changed how employers located perspective servants. Christopher Gore's search for female domestics and a footman reveals the changes taking place in securing staff. For hiring domestics, the Gores most likely went through one of the new employment agencies arising during this time. He writes to friend Rufus King (former ambassador to England and a college friend of Gore's from Harvard), "Hitherto we have done much better on the score of Domestics than we feared." For a footman, though, Gore relies on the advice of King and tries to secure his former employee. "I have written you two or three letters praying you to permit McIntire [King's servant in New York] to hire and send me a Footman from New York. We are waiting for a reply as we are without necessary servant."³²

Women entered service in great numbers in the mid-nineteenth century. Ironically, this was the same time when elite families often complained about the lack of availability of good, responsible domestics. The familiar adage "you can't get good help anymore" was partially a response to the increasingly impersonal and intensely hierarchical relationship between employer and employee, and also among servants themselves. Domestics were encouraged to address employers respectfully and obediently at all times. Roberts advised servants, "In the first place all domestics should be submissive and polite to their employers, and to all visitants that may come to the house. [Domestics] should never be pert, or strive to enter into conversation with their employers or any visitant that may come to the house, unless they speak to you or ask you a question, and then you should answer them in a polite manner, in as few words as possible."³³ Also, the entire servant staff had to answer to the butler. Roberts' guidebook, unlike the etiquette books written by middle-class social arbiters, spoke about the interpersonal relationships between servants. He advised, "Take care and never do an injury to any servant's character, for how easy they may be thrown out of bread through it, and perhaps led to greater evils. Always guard against being influenced to do any kind of injustice to your comrade servants, either by lying, or any other revengeful spirit."³⁴

Many employers believed that domestic service offered a number of opportunities for young workers, especially women, and they should be grateful for finding such employment. The Beechers claimed, "One would think, on the face of it, that a calling which gives a settled home, a comfortable room, rent-free, with fire and lights, good board and lodging, and steady, well-paid wages, would certainly offer more attractions than the making of shirts for tenpence, with all the risks of providing one's own sustenance and shelter."³⁵ Living conditions for domestic servants depended largely upon the wealth and sympathies of the employer. In some households, female domestics slept on a cot in the kitchen, or slept on a straw bed in the nursery. Servants at Gore Mansion were fortunate to have separate sleeping quarters, which contained a single bed, a desk, a side table, and a chair. Clearly this living arrangement gave servants more private space and time than those with more austere conditions (though the Gore servants' quarters still were rather austere).³⁶

³² Christopher Gore to Rufus King, November 25, 1804; Gore to King, June 9, 1808, Rufus King Papers, New York Historical Society, copies at The Gore Place Society, Waltham, Mass.

³³ Roberts, Directory, p. 69.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 73.

³⁵ Beecher and Stowe, The American Woman's Home, p. 322.

³⁶ Curators at Gore Place have refurnished one of the servants' rooms in the West Gable according to their understanding of how furnishings were arranged in the nineteenth century.

GORE PLACE**Page 21**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The Beechers pointed out that if employers treated their servants with more respect, then women from more upstanding backgrounds would enter into service. Indeed, the complaints of many servants highlight how the lack of respect exhibited by their employers led them to leave service. In Lucy Maynard Salmon's 1901 survey of domestics, she asked them to name the main reason why more women do not enter service. The overwhelming response was "pride, social condition, and unwillingness to be called servants."³⁷ Domestics also often had to work evenings and Sundays, with very little time they could call their own. Nearly all domestics worked at least ten hours per day in the nineteenth century, and many worked twelve to fifteen hours per day. Servants complained about being constantly at the beck and call of the mistress. For example, one woman describing the life of a live-in explained, "When you live in, you must do everything but chew [your employer's] food. Do this, do that, run here, run there, and when you get through--do this!"³⁸

Women especially experienced great isolation, both from their families and from their peers. Many of the women entering domestic service before 1840 were native-born Americans whose families had fallen on hard times. Their daughters would be sent out to service to earn added income for the family, and also to relieve the family of the expense of their care. The majority of women in service were unmarried, as most employers assumed domestics would leave service upon marriage. Many domestics complained about the isolation they experienced, as many employers frowned on too much social interaction among servants.³⁹ As a result, women often left service when other job opportunities arose.

Wages for female domestics were much lower than in other trades. By the 1850s, in North Eastern cities, women received room and board, plus about three dollars per week. Male domestics, especially butlers, made more money than women, and often were able to save enough to leave service and purchase their own home. During this period, a butler made approximately \$6.50 per week, and had much more freedom during their free time than did females.⁴⁰ Robert Roberts owned a house in the Old West Side of Boston on Second Street from 1816 to 1860, the year of his death. He married Ellen Rosina, had five children (four sons and one daughter), and bought another home at 8 Napier Street in Boston, where his children grew up. He left the employ of the Gores shortly after Christopher Gore's death in 1827, and became an active member of the African American Meeting House of Beacon Hill, where he supported the Garrisonian Anti-slavery movement. He evidently purchased the houses next to his home, at 9 Napier Street, as an investment property. Upon his death in 1860, his estate was valued at \$7,868.81, including approximately \$4,500 for the two houses, \$3,042 in personal wealth.⁴¹

Turnover rates were high for female domestics as a result of the low wages and feelings of isolation and disrespect. Women often sought factory work over service once it became available because of the increased flexibility and control over time and wages. In Cohoes, New York in 1881, the local

³⁷ Salmon, Domestic Service, p. 140.

³⁸ Elizabeth Clark-Lewis, Living In. Living Out: African American Domestics in Washington, D.C., 1910-1940 (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994), p. 106. See also David M. Katzman, Seven Days a Week: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), p. 7, and Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 140-165.

³⁹ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 32; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 194-199.

⁴⁰ Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 90-100; and Boydston, Home and Work, p. 132.

⁴¹ See Suffolk County Docket 43224, Probate Records, 1860, Suffolk County Courthouse; U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1830, Reel 65, page 188; 1840, Reel 197, page 328; 1860, Reel 521, page 553.

GORE PLACE**Page 22**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

newspaper declared it was "next to impossible" to obtain good servants because of the opening of the cotton mills. Women also left service for marriage, so the length of time a family could employ one servant was relatively limited. The post-1840 influx of Irish immigrants enhanced the availability of domestics at a time when many native-born women were choosing other occupations. Many Irish families sent their daughters to America rather than their sons, knowing that there was demand for domestic labor. German immigrants also took jobs as domestics during this time.⁴² The servant staff at Gore Place during the antebellum period reflects these changes. After the death of Mrs. Gore in 1833, the house was purchased by Boston Mayor Theodore Lyman, who then sold the estate to John S. Copley Greene in 1838. The servant staff in the Greene household, according to the 1850 census, included six live-in servants: a coachman born in Maine, a male servant born in Ireland, two female servants born in Germany, one in Ireland, and another in Nova Scotia. Employers began complaining about the habits of the immigrant domestics, and the stereotype of the "Irish" biddy became pervasive in popular literature.⁴³

Efforts to challenge the difficult living and working conditions often associated with domestic service took a variety of forms. As early as 1827, a group of Boston women formed the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and Their Employers. The purpose of the society was to establish guidelines for the proper relationship between mistresses and servants. "It is an undoubted fact," the preamble states, "that the situation of female domestics in this city, especially when they are strangers, is attended with great difficulties and dangers--their employers also are often subjected to perplexity and disappointment." In order to overcome this situation, the Society would become "the protectors of the innocent and friendless, and the encourager of virtue and industry." Members contributed a dollar per year, and in return had the opportunity to obtain a domestic registered with the Society who had produced "satisfactory evidence of good character, and of their respective qualifications." Domestics, in turn, received funds of between five and ten dollars per year of satisfactory service (after two years) deposited into a savings account. Domestics received this money, which could rise to as much as fifty dollars, upon leaving their employ (though not before ten years of service, except in cases of marriage or misfortune).⁴⁴ While this service functioned primarily as a hiring agency, it did provide some guidelines for the responsibilities employers had toward their servants.

Traditional craft unions paid little attention to domestic servants as workers worthy of organizing. This primarily was a result of the fact that most domestics were women, and their work was considered "unskilled" labor by the organizers of the craft-based American Federation of Labor. The nature of the work also made it difficult to organize servants, since there was no common workplace where all workers came together. As a result, domestics protested their working conditions either by leaving one employer for another, or by leaving service altogether and seeking work elsewhere. There were some working women's protective unions formed in the late nineteenth century to help women find work and to provide free legal service for working women. These organizations, though, run mostly by middle-class reformers, focused on women working in factories and had little success aiding domestic servants.⁴⁵

⁴² Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 33; Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 65-69; Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 62-72.

⁴³ U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1850, House #503.

⁴⁴ "Constitution of the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and their Employers" (Boston: Munroe and Francis, 1827), pp. 2; 5; 6-7.

⁴⁵ See Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977), p. 155.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

By the postbellum period, the number of domestic servants rose dramatically, primarily as a result of Emancipation. From 1870 to 1910, the number of female domestic servants rose from 960,000 to 1,830,000. Between 1910 and 1920, this number declined to 1,400,000. After 1900, the number of native-born white women entering service declined sharply, while the number of foreign-born and African-American women in service rose. The Irish still made up the largest segment of foreign-born servants in 1900, with forty-one percent being Irish. In the South after 1900, the number of servants in households declined, as it did in the North. Yet the ratio of servants to households was more than forty percent higher in the South, a result of the large percentage of African-American women entering service jobs there. In 1890, thirty percent of all domestic workers nationwide were black women, and forty percent of all black women who were employed were either domestics or laundresses. The number of African-American servants would continue to rise throughout the twentieth century.⁴⁶

By the turn of the century, many institutions of higher education had launched efforts to professionalize domestic labor. Large research institutions like the University of Chicago instituted departments of Domestic Science which trained women about proper standards of cleanliness, nutrition, household economy, and public health. These departments injected scientific language and problem-solving models to many of the issues formerly addressed by etiquette books. While most of these university programs were geared towards middle-class female students, there also were programs aimed at domestic servants. The most famous was the Nannie Helen Burroughs National Training School for Women and Girls (NHL 1991). Burroughs was an African-American educator and religious leader. She founded the training school in 1909 in Washington, D.C. to provide practical skills for Black women. The school offered academic instruction in liberal arts, religion, and training in domestic arts and vocations, and was the first school to offer all of these opportunities within a single institution. The school was supported by reformers and political leaders such as Mary McLeod Bethune, Oscar De Priest, and Herbert Hoover. By the 1920s, the school was training women not only in domestic science but also in occupations such as shoe repair and dry cleaning.⁴⁷

Changes in the characteristics of domestic workers also brought changes in the nature of the work. By 1920, domestic service moved from being primarily a live-in occupation to mostly live-out work. This was due in part to African American women replacing immigrant and native-born white women in service jobs. African-American women were more likely to be married and have families of their own while they were employed as domestics. As a result, they were employed as "dayworkers," often going to employers' homes every day of the week, and returning home in the evening. Others took work home with them, such as laundry or mending, and their employers paid them by the piece. This pattern continued through World War II, after which service figures declined. Most families who employed domestics during the post-war era had workers come in one or two days a week, or hired them for particular tasks, such as laundering or helping with child care. Often these women were African-American, but in recent decades new immigrants, especially Mexicans, Central Americans, and Asians, have taken over service jobs and even taken live-in positions for the growing number of

⁴⁶ Katzman, Seven Days A Week, pp. 46-87; W.E.B. DuBois, The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1899); Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 34.

⁴⁷ See Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Righteous Discontent: The Woman's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880-1920 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1993); and "National Training School for Women and Girls," National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, National Park Service, 1990.

GORE PLACE**Page 24**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

dual-career middle-class households with children. Domestic service, then, has been a pervasive feature of American labor history, and continues to reflect changes in American culture, demographics, and the economy.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Clark-Lewis, Living In. Living Out, Chapters 1 and 2; Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 36-38; Katzman, Seven Days a Week, p. 87.

GORE PLACE**Page 25**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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GORE PLACE**Page 26**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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GORE PLACE**Page 27**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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GORE PLACE**Page 28**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 Previously Listed in the National Register.
 Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
 Designated a National Historic Landmark.
 Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #MA-210, 210A, 834
 Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local Government
 University
 Other (Specify Repository): Gore Place Society

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreeage of Property: Approximately 76 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A	19 317890	4693550
	B	19 318400	4693330
	C	19 318200	4692940
	D	19 318050	4692740
	E	19 317560	4693000

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of Gore Place is the property in Waltham, Massachusetts bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Gore Street, proceeding south 1247.9 feet to the east side of Gore Street to the northeast intersection of Gore Street and Grove Street, then east along the north edge of Grove Street 271.93 feet, crossing to the south side of Grove Street, proceed due southwest to a point 812.24 feet from the South side of Grove Street, then due southwest 356.26 feet to a point, then east-southeast 1,186.93 feet to a point on the west side of Stanley Avenue, then northeast 769.36 feet on the west side of Stanley Avenue to the southwest corner of the intersection of Stanley Avenue and Waltham Street, crossing Waltham Street to the northeast corner of the intersection, then due north 1,521.56 feet to a point on the south edge of Main Street, then along the south edge of Main Street 1,522.03 feet to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes approximately 76 acres of property purchased by the Gore Place Society in 1935. All land within the boundary was historically associated with the estate.

GORE PLACE**Page 29**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Robin F. Bachin
Assistant Director
The Dr. William M. Scholl Center
for Family & Community History
The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, IL 606109

Telephone: (312) 255-3642

Date: 06/03/96

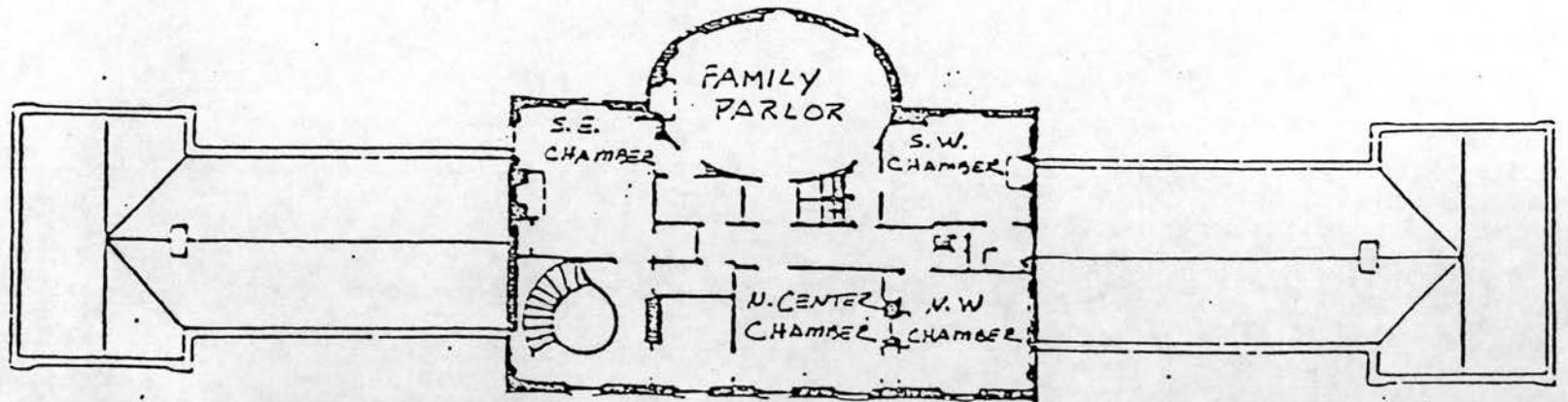
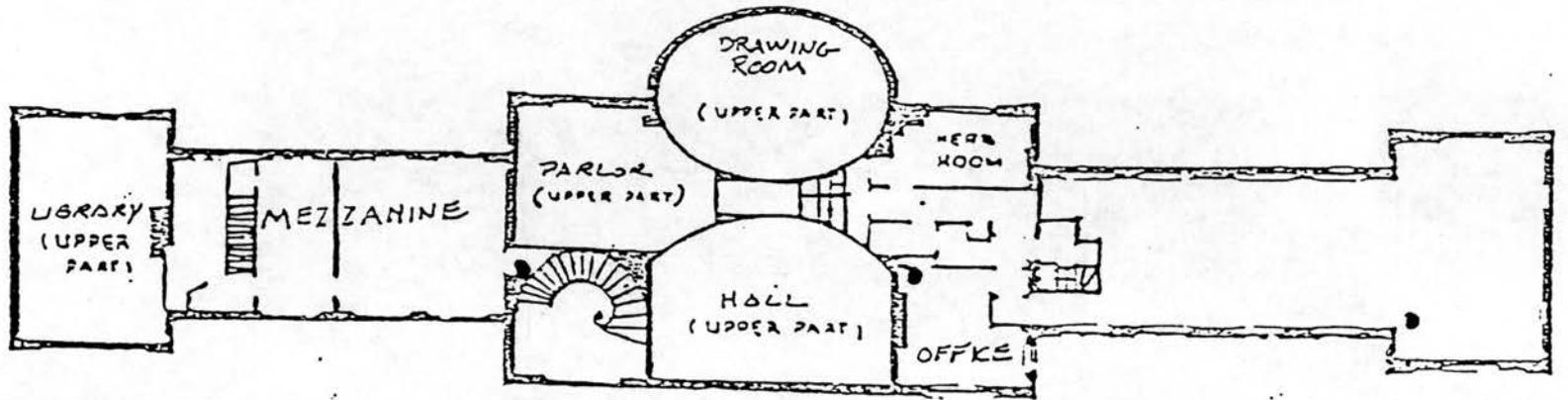
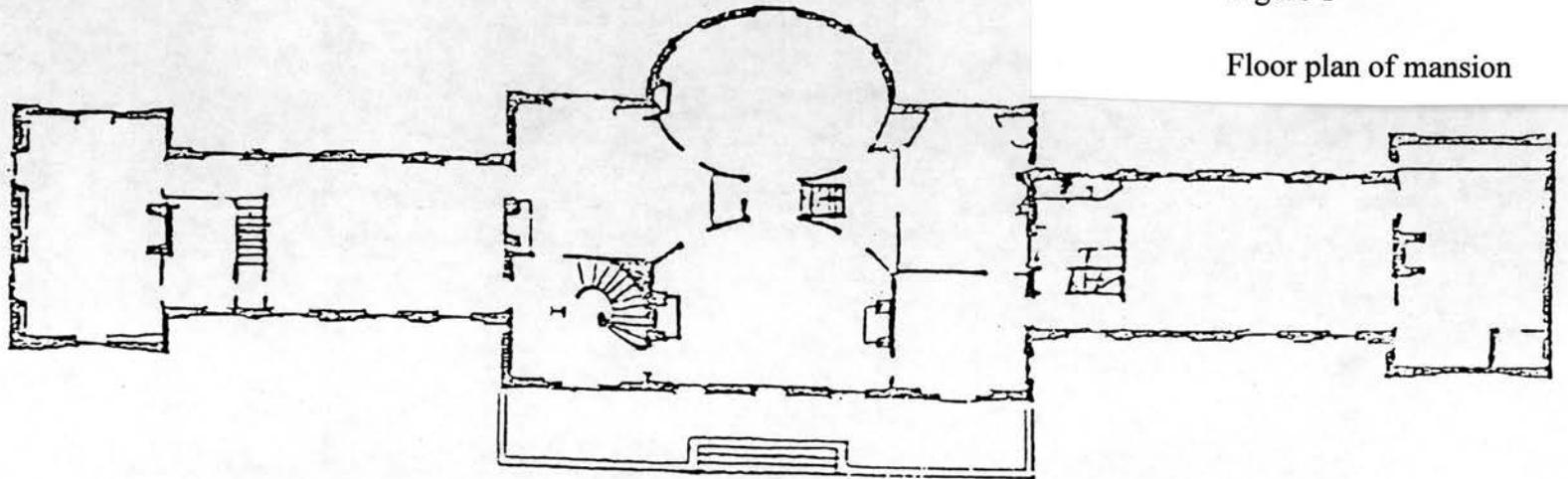
National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks Survey
January 7, 1997

ARCHIVAL QUALITY

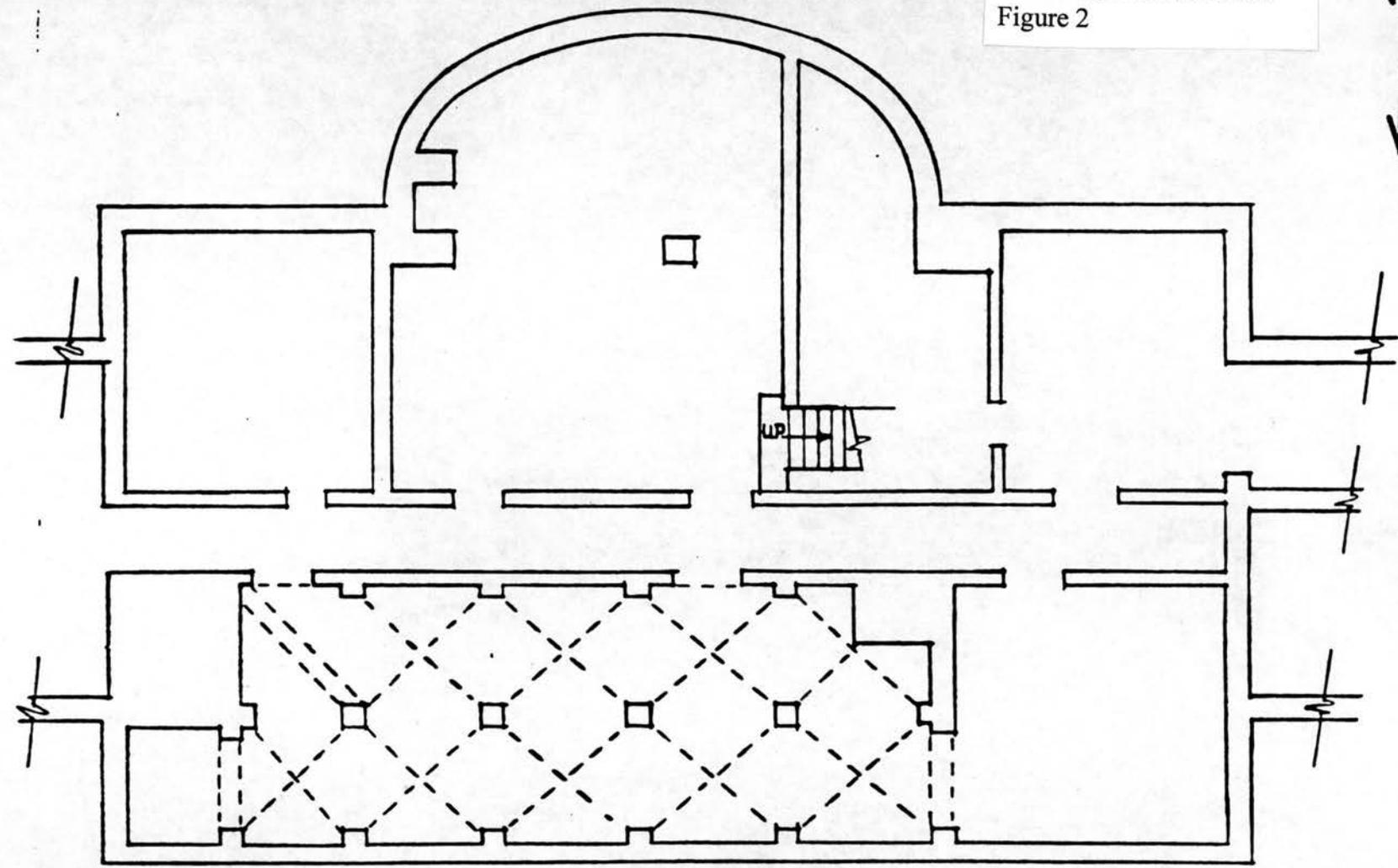
Herma/Duo®

Gore Place
Waltham, Massachusetts
Figure 1

Floor plan of mansion



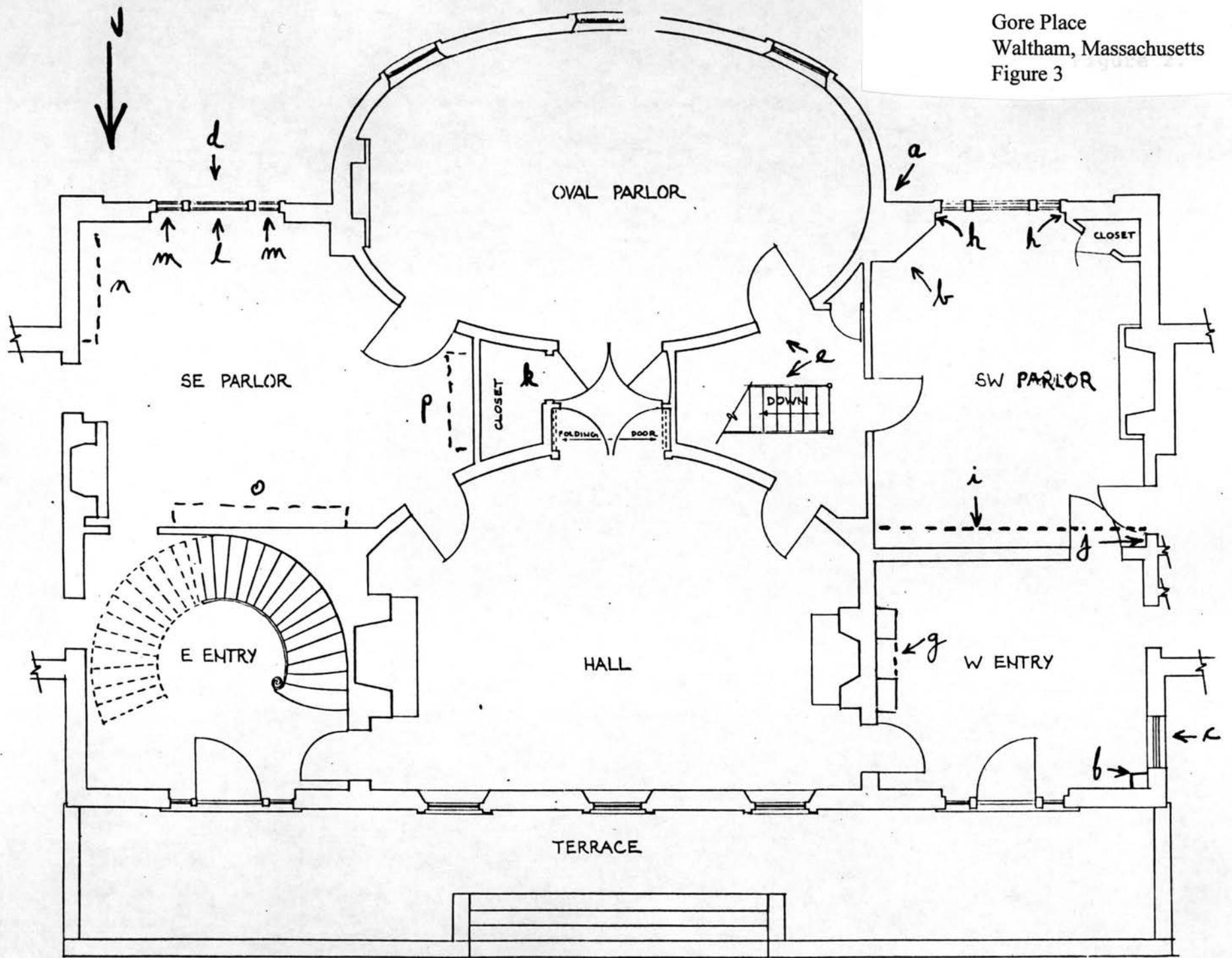
Gore Place
Waltham, Massachusetts
Figure 2



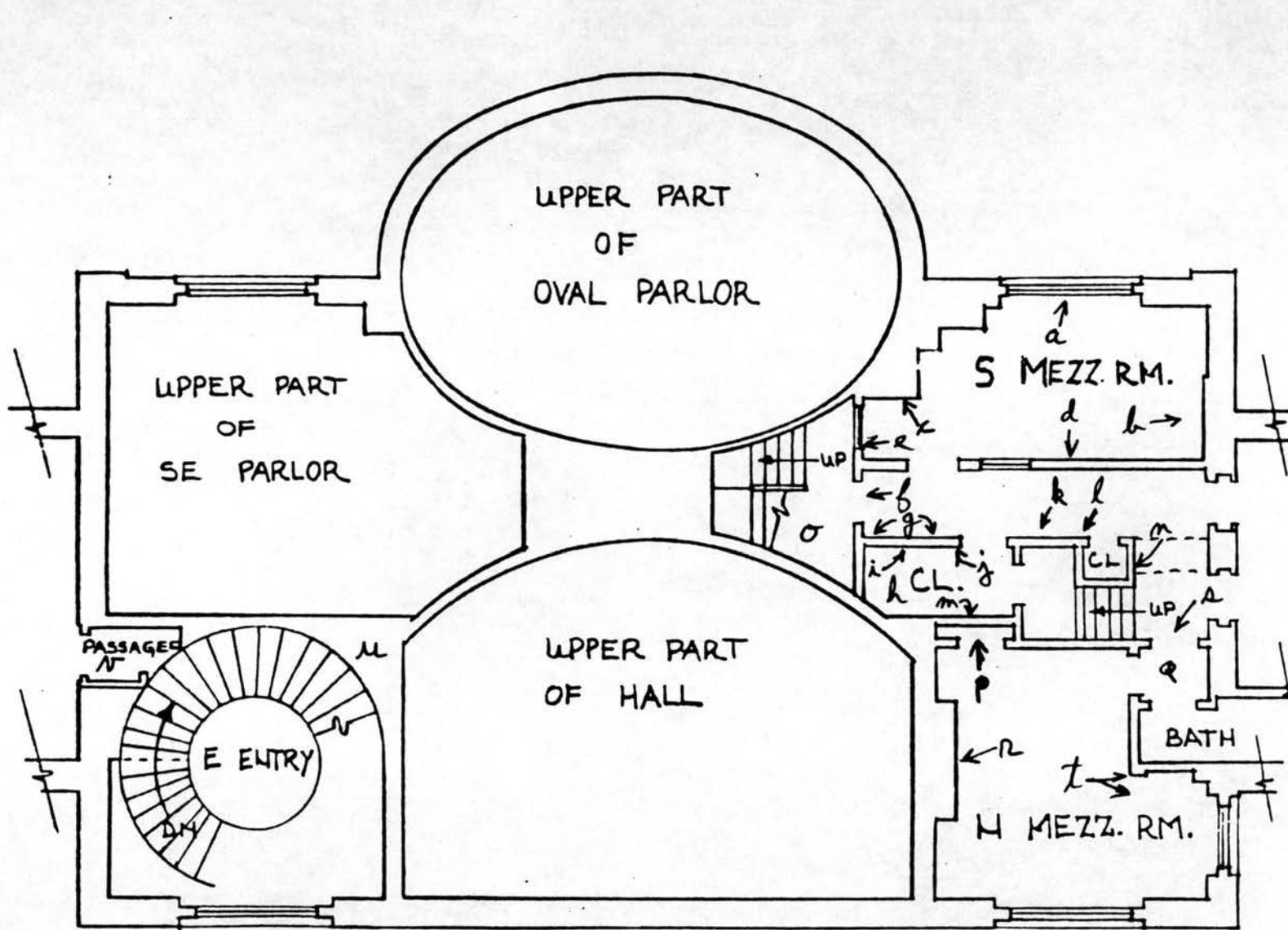
PLAN OF BASEMENT
MAIN BLOCK

BP

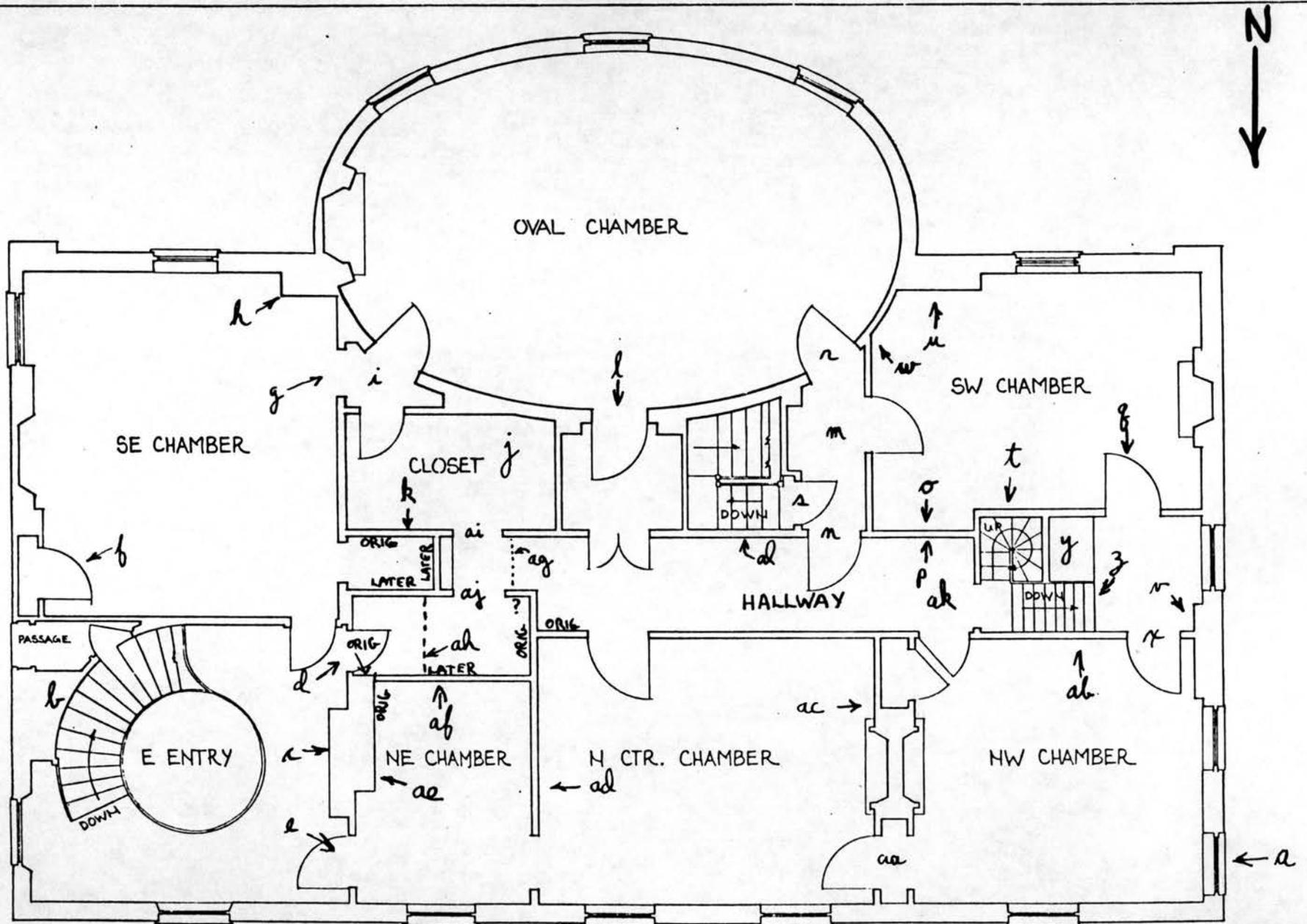
Gore Place
Waltham, Massachusetts
Figure 3



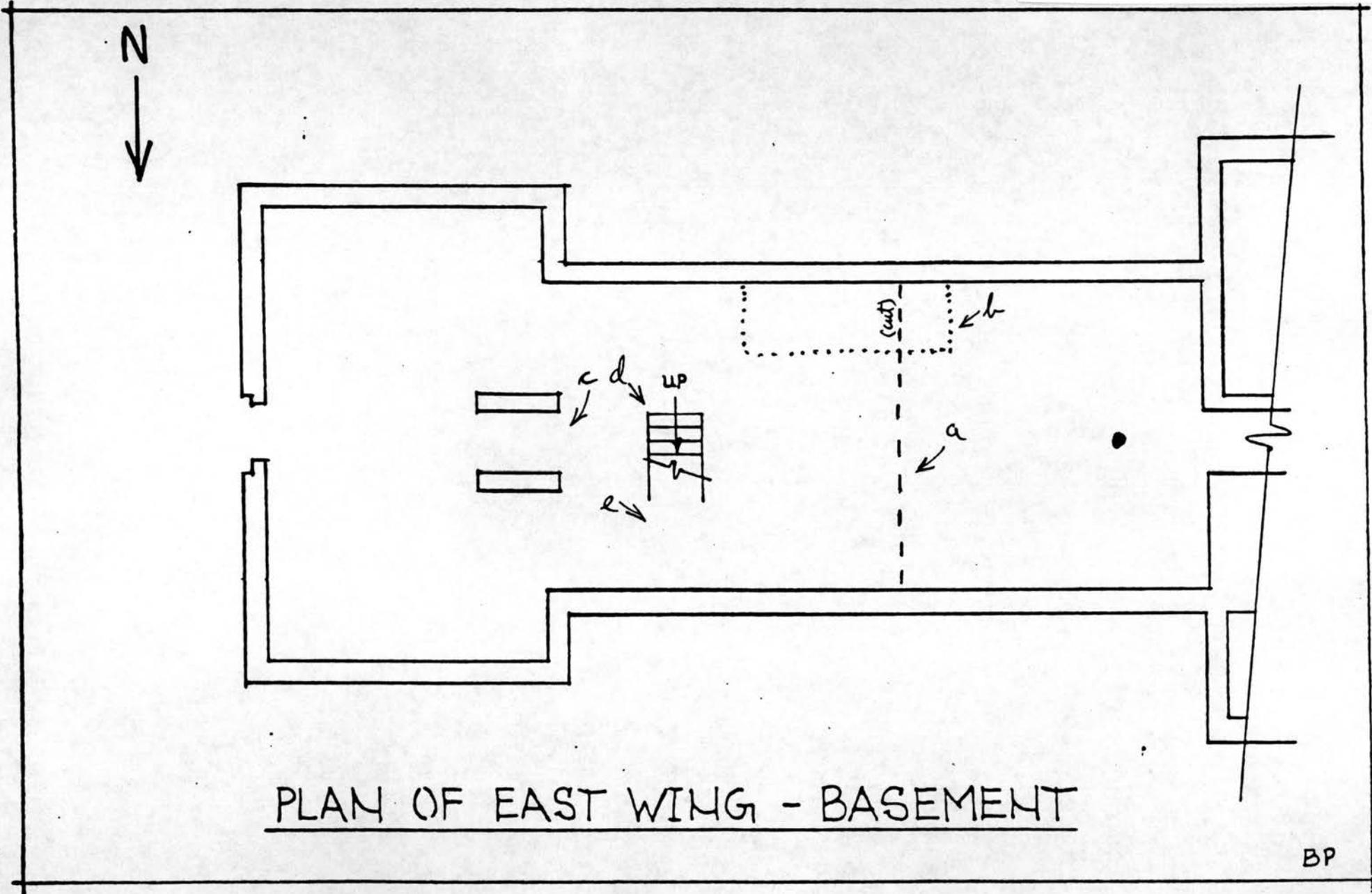
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
MAIN BLOCK



PLAN OF MEZZANINE FLOOR
MAIN BLOCK

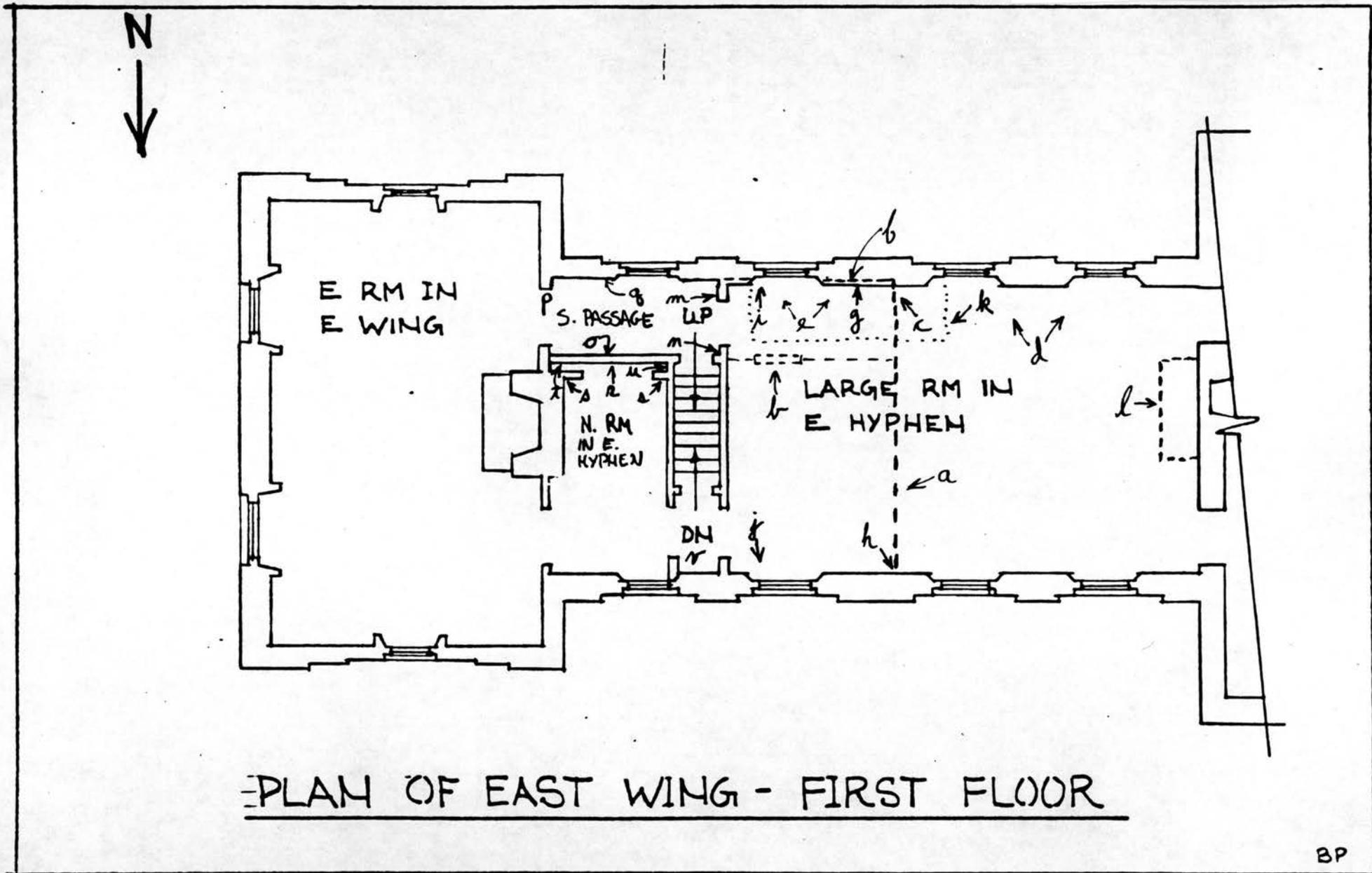


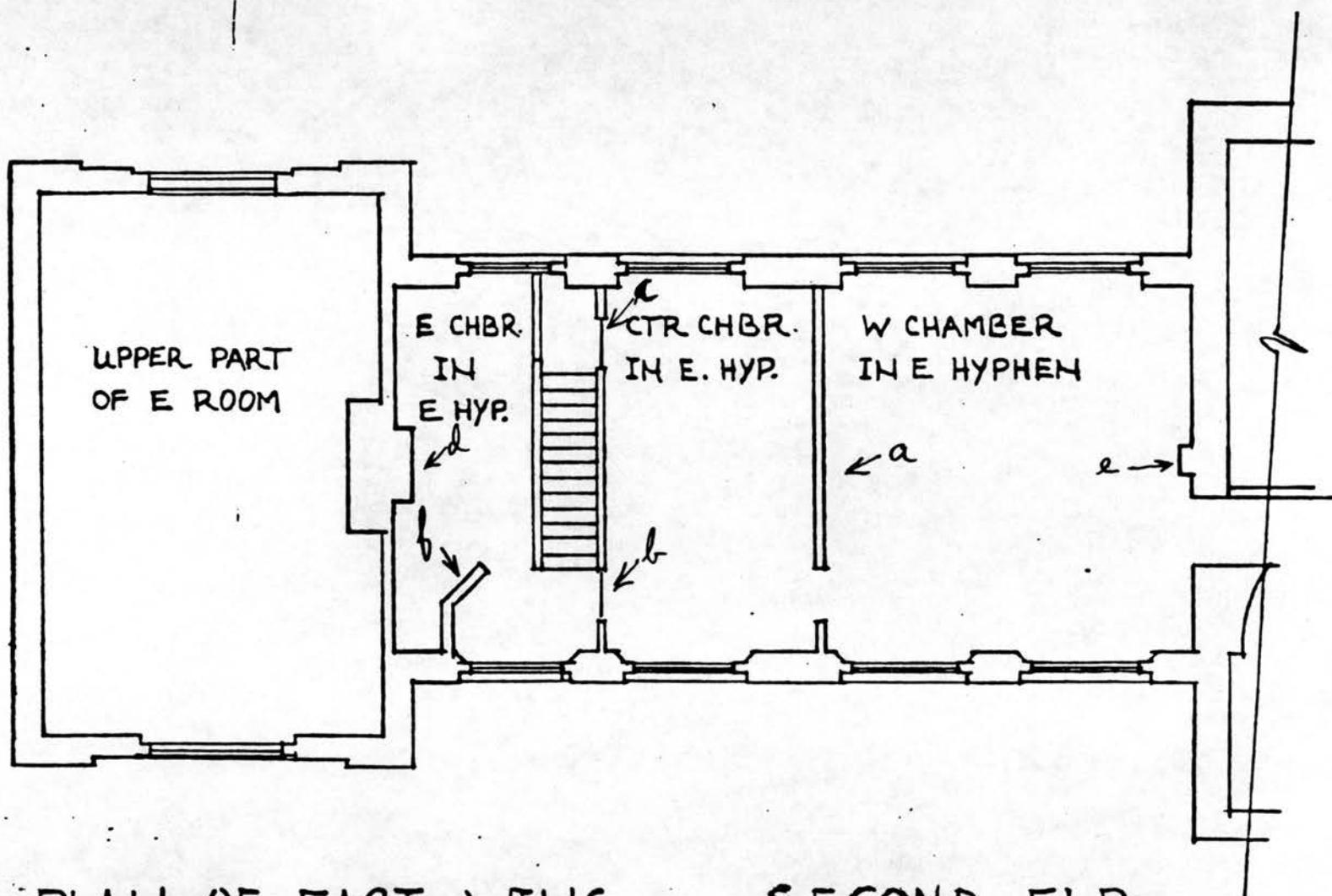
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
MAIN BLOCK



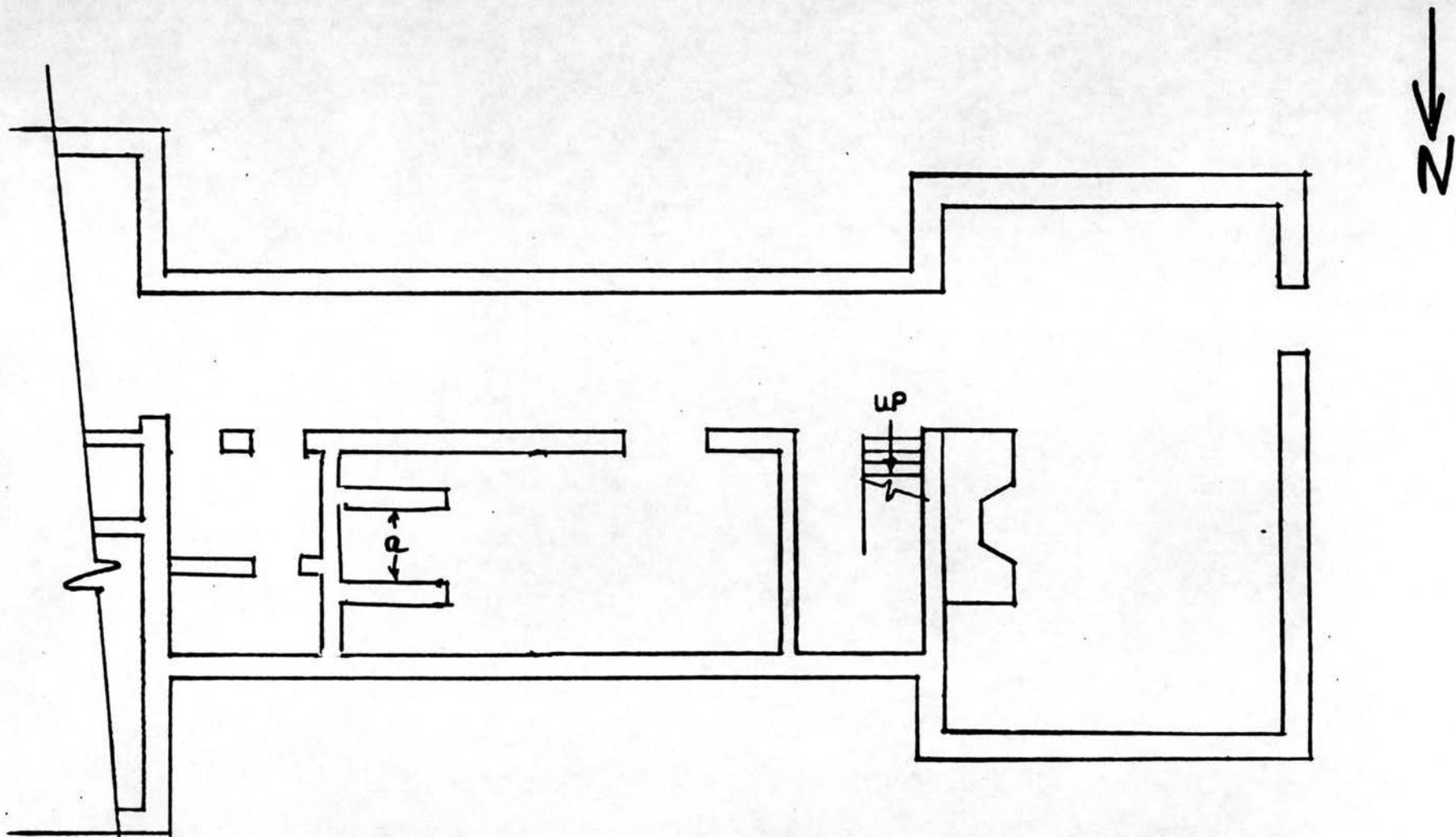
PLAN OF EAST WING - BASEMENT

BP

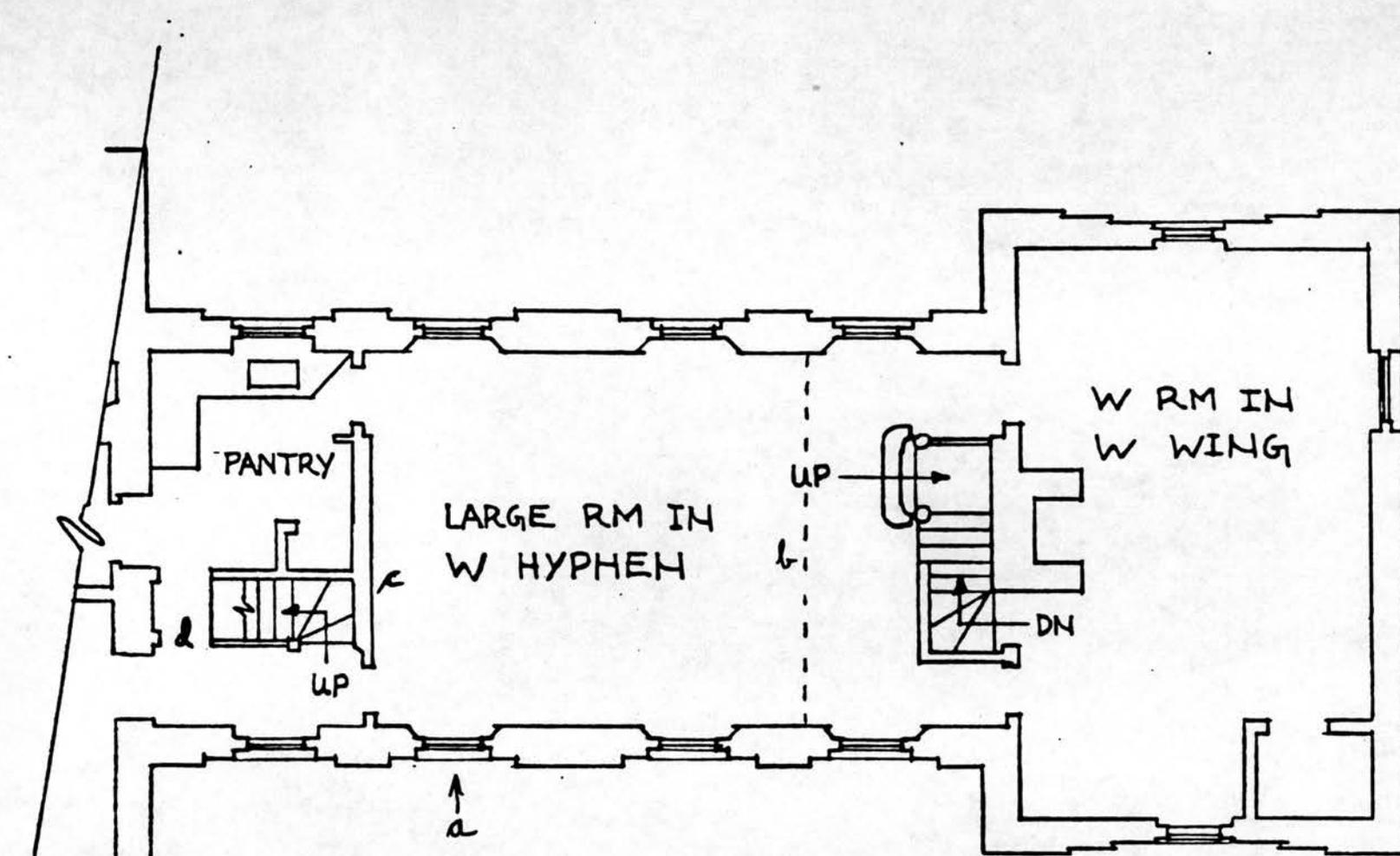




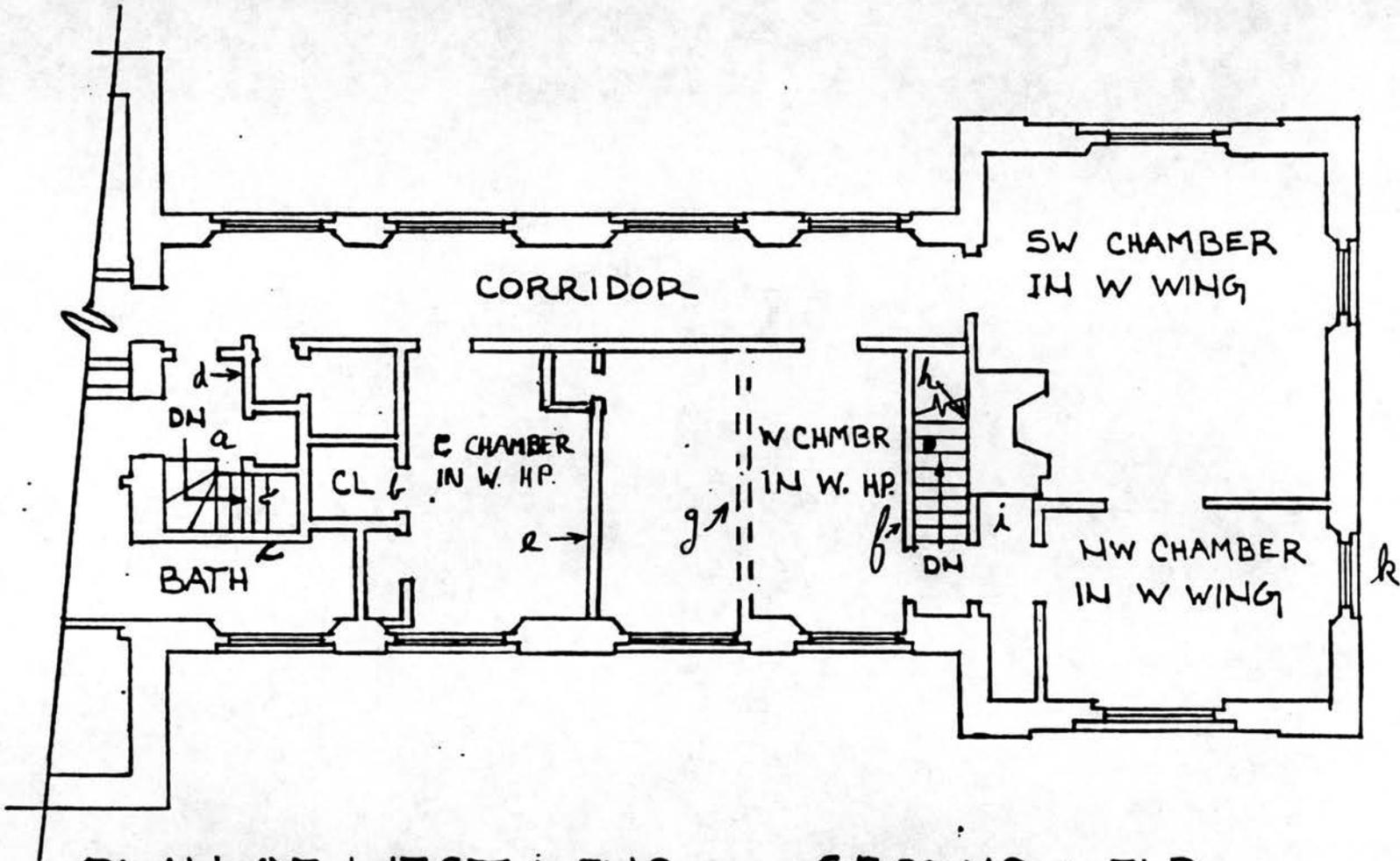
PLAN OF EAST WING -- SECOND FLR.



PLAN OF WEST WING - BASEMENT



PLAN OF WEST WING - FIRST FLR.



PLAN OF WEST WING - - SECOND FLR.



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Front facade
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Front facade
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (front)
Middlesex County, MA
Robin Bachin
9/8/95
View facing south
location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
West hyphen of mansion
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE

Waltham, Massachusetts

West hyphen of mansion

Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (showing center and
west hyphen of mansion)

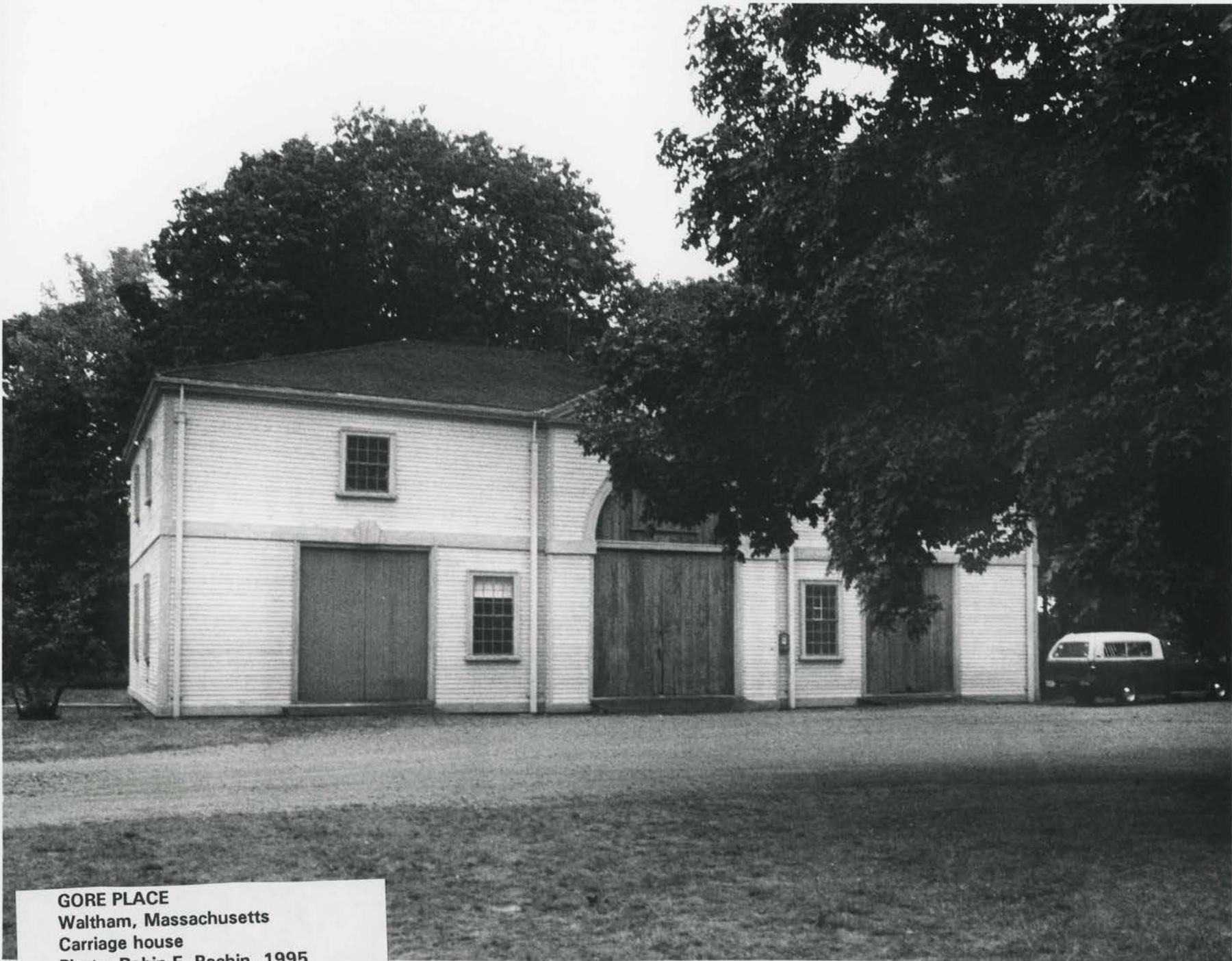
Middlesex County, MA

Photographer: Robin F. Bachin

Date: 9/8/95

view facing south

location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Carriage house
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Carriage house
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (carriage house)
Middlesex County, MA
Photographer: Robin F. Bachin
Date: 9/8/95
view facing northeast
location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
First floor parlor
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE

Waltham, Massachusetts

First floor parlor

Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (showing first
floor parlor)
Middlesex County, MA
Photographer: Robin F. Bachin
Date: 9/8/95
view facing southeast
location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Servant's quarters, top floor
Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE

Waltham, Massachusetts

Servant's quarters, top floor

Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (servants' quarters
in west hyphen of mansion, top
story)

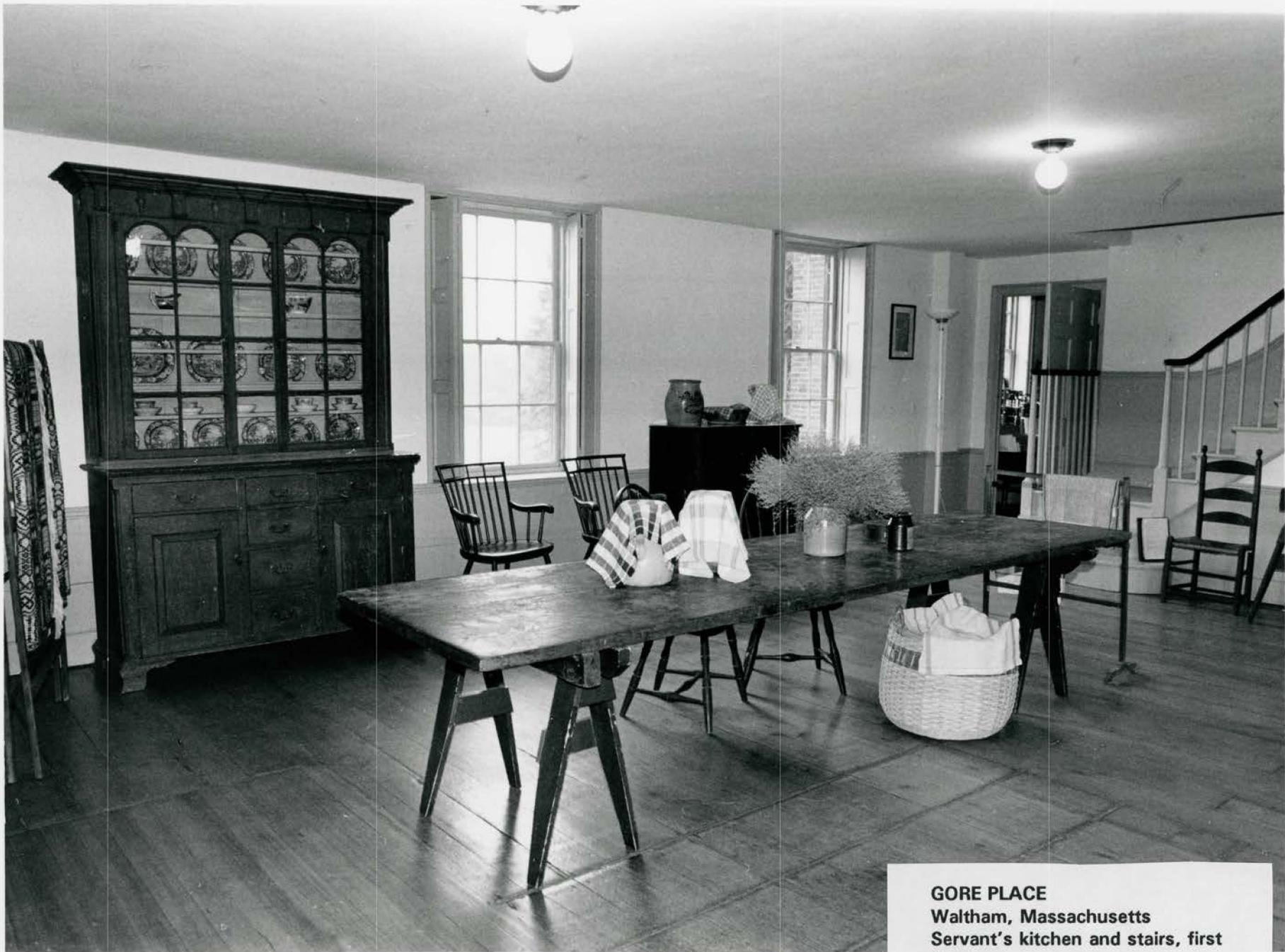
Middlesex County, MA

Photographer: Robin F. Bachin

Date: 9/8/95

view facing south

location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL



GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
Servant's kitchen and stairs, first
floor

Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

GORE PLACE

Waltham, Massachusetts

**Servant's kitchen and stairs, first
floor**

Photo: Robin F. Bachin, 1995

Gore Place (servants' kitchen,
showing servants' stairs, in
west hyphen of mansion, first
story)

Middlesex County, MA

Photographer: Robin F. Bachin

Date: 9/8/95

view facing South

location of negative: Newberry
Library, Chicago, IL

PLAN OF LAND IN
WALTHAM, MASS.
TO BE CONVEYED TO THE
CITY OF WALTHAM
BY THE
GORE PLACE SOCIETY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET OCTOBER 1967

Richard P. Howe CITY ENGINEER

BEING A SUBDIVISION OF LOT
SHOWN ON LAND COURT PLAN 15807 A



NOTE DATE Oct. 2, 1967
APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED, UNDER THE
SUBDIVISION CONTROL LAW, BY THE
BOARD OF SURVEY & PLANNING
Richard P. Howe CLERK
BOARD OF SURVEY & PLANNING
CITY OF WALTHAM, MASS.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN WAS MADE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAND
COURT INSTRUCTIONS OF 1959 ON
OCTOBER 2, 1967.

Richard P. Howe SURVEYOR

COLONIAL AVENUE
City Council Order # 13049
Approved 12 Sept. 1935

RICHGRAIN AVENUE
City Council Order # 13239
Approved 12 Jan. 1937

LAWDALE AVENUE
Private Way

WINSOM AVENUE
City Council Order # 13848
Approved 12 Sept. 1939

GROVE STREET
Board of Aldermen Order # 4750 Approved 20 Dec., 1901
Proposed Widening Line

GORE PLACE SOCIETY
L.C. Ch. # 40173 BK. 262 P. 229

PARCEL A

DIST.	BEARING	N	S	E	W
593.99	N 26°-27'-48"E	531.75		264.70	
92.61	N 25°-35'-48"E	89.52		40.01	
259.60	N 26°-34'-28"E	232.17		116.13	
331.87	N 26°-27'-48"E	297.10		147.89	
176.92	S 53°-53'-32"E		104.26	142.94	
172.87	S 70°-21'-52"W		58.09		162.82
547.87	S 26°-18'-08"W		491.15		242.76
146.35	S 40°-30'-16"E		111.28		95.06
418.80	S 26°-49'-08"W		373.75		188.95
25.00	S 63°-10'-52"E		11.28	22.31	
25.00	S 15°-45'-36"W		24.06		6.79
14.83	N 74°-14'-24"W	4.03			16.27
14.83	N 73°-20'-50"W	4.25			14.21
15.00	N 16°-39'-10"E	14.37		4.30	
15.00	N 63°-32'-12"W	6.68			13.43
TOTALS		1173.87	1173.87	738.28	738.28

PARCEL B

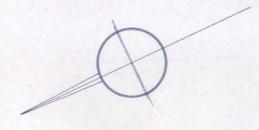
DIST.	BEARING	N	S	E	W
250.01	S 75°-45'-20"E		61.62	242.32	
19.04	S 41°-01'-30"W		14.36		12.60
248.98	N 75°-45'-20"W	61.26			241.33
18.61	N 38°-13'-00"E	14.62		11.51	
TOTALS		75.88	75.88	253.63	253.03

This plan is a copy of the original filed at the registry of deeds.

PARCEL B
AREA = 4240 SQ. FT.

GORE PLACE SOCIETY
L.C. Ch. # 40173 BK. 262, P. 229

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY



L.C.C 15807 A
 PLAN DATED 3/5/35
 REC. BK. 262/229

PLAN OF LAND
 IN
WALTHAM & WATERTOWN, MASS.
 (SHEET 2 OF 2)

SCALE 1 IN. = 40 FT. NOVEMBER, 1981
 BARNES ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
 411 LEXINGTON STREET AUBURNDALE, MASS.



QUINCY MARKET COLD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

MATCH LINE A-A

A

A

PLAN OF LAND
IN
WALTHAM & WATERTOWN, MASS.
(SHEET 1 OF 2)

SCALE 1 IN. = 40 FT. NOVEMBER, 1981
BARNES ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
411 LEXINGTON STREET AUBURNDALE, MASS.

NOTE: PROPERTY LINE DATA ON THIS PLAN IS COMPILED FROM THE FOLLOWING:
 PLAN DATED AUG. 1916 REC. M.S.R.D. BOOK 4073/END
 NOV. 1925 " " " " PLAN BK. 367/19
 JUN. 1931 " " " " BOOK 5184/353
 MAR. 5, 1935 (L.C.C. 15807-A) M.S.R.D. BK. 262/229
 APR. 1939, REV. JUN. 1942 " " " " BK. 7081/221
 1943 COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LAYOUT, PLEASANT ST., WATERTOWN
 PLAN DATED SEPT. 27, 1950 (L.C.C. 8405-B) M.S.R.D. BK. 475/317
 NOV. 5, 1951 REC. M.S.R.D. BOOK 7833/391
 NOV. 1958 " " " " 9354/218
 JUL. 1, 1963 " " " " 10721/180
 1964 COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LAYOUT, WALTHAM ST., WATERTOWN
 PLAN DATED SEP. 26, 1960, REV. JUN. 7, 1966 REC. M.S.R.D. BK. 180/END
 JULY 1971 WIDENING OF GROVE ST. WALTHAM (SHEETS F.B.G. OF 7)
 PLAN DATED JUN. 9, 1977 (RELOCATION OF RT. OF WAY)
 JAN. 23, 1981 (REVISED RELOC. OF RT. OF WAY)
 FEB. 10, 1981 (EASEMENT PLAN)

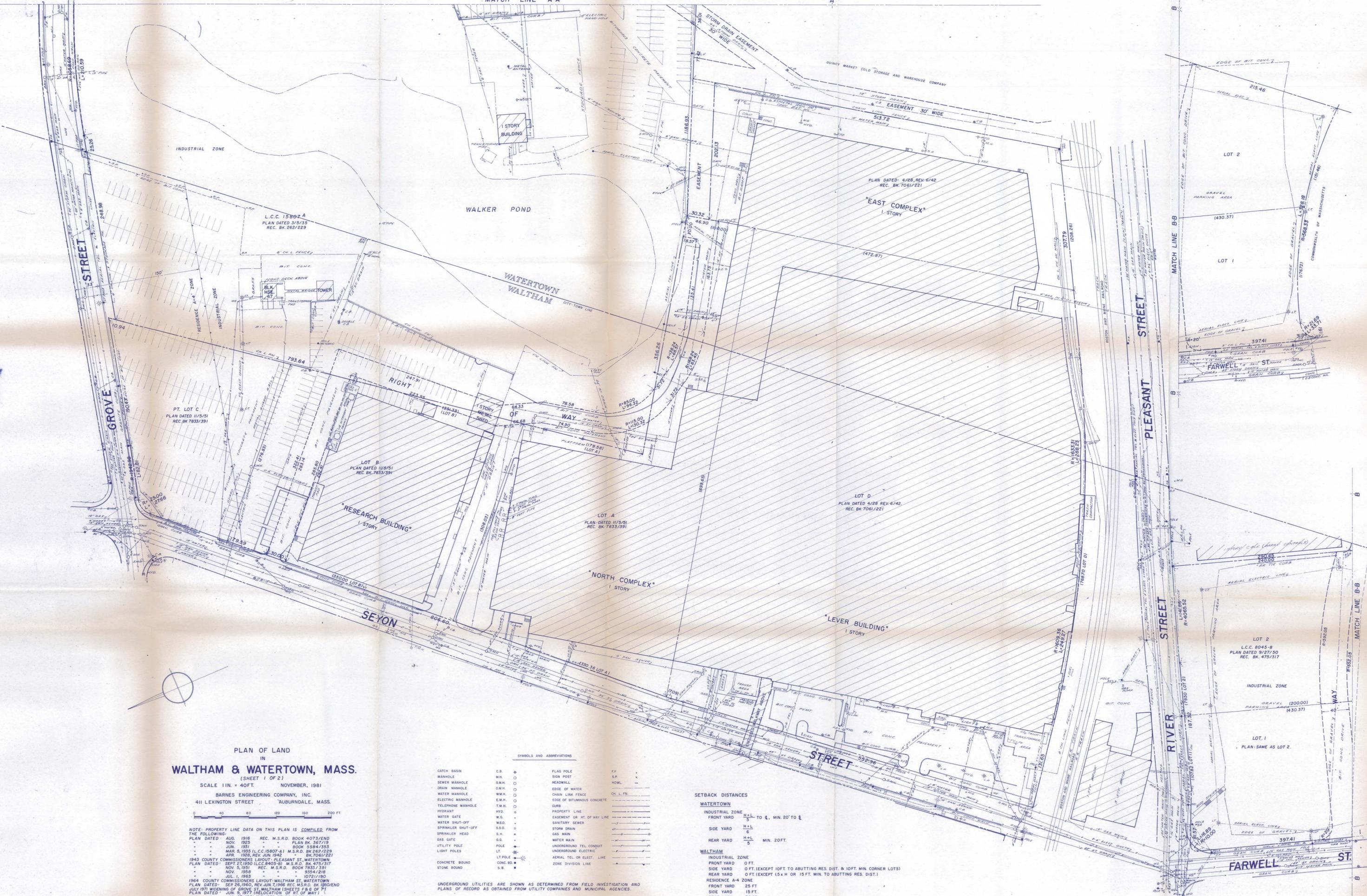
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

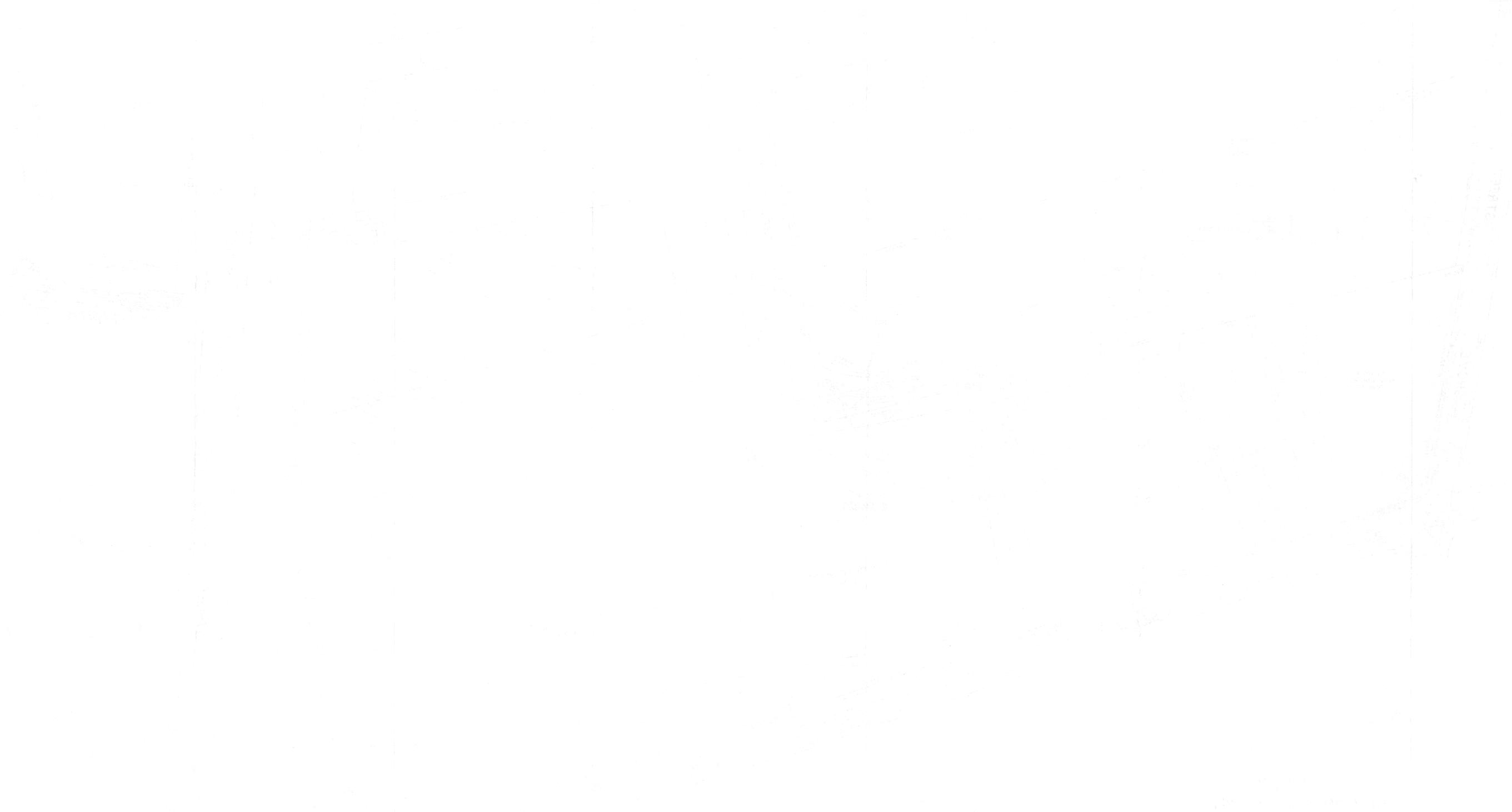
CATCH BASIN	C.B.	FLAG POLE	FP
MANHOLE	M.H.	SIGN POST	S.P.
SEWER MANHOLE	S.M.H.	HEADWALL	HWL
DRAIN MANHOLE	D.M.H.	EDGE OF WATER	CH. L. FN.
WATER MANHOLE	W.M.H.	CHAIN LINE FENCE	CH. L. FN.
ELECTRIC MANHOLE	E.M.H.	EDGE OF BITUMINOUS CONCRETE	
TELEPHONE MANHOLE	T.M.H.	CURB	
HYDRANT	HYD.	PROPERTY LINE	
WATER GATE	W.G.	EASEMENT OR RT. OF WAY LINE	
WATER SHUT-OFF	W.S.O.	SANITARY SEWER	
SPRINKLER SHUT-OFF	S.S.O.	STORM DRAIN	
SPRINKLER HEAD	S.H.	GAS MAIN	
GAS GATE	G.G.	WATER MAIN	
UTILITY POLE	P.O.	UNDERGROUND TEL. CONDUIT	
LIGHT POLES	LT.	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	
CONCRETE BOUND	LT. POLE	AERIAL TEL. OR ELECT. LINE	
STONE BOUND	CONC. BD.	ZONE DIVISION LINE	
	S.B.		

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN AS DETERMINED FROM FIELD INVESTIGATION AND PLANS OF RECORD AS OBTAINED FROM UTILITY COMPANIES AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES.

SETBACK DISTANCES

WATERTOWN	
INDUSTRIAL ZONE	H+L TO C, MIN. 20' TO 5'
FRONT YARD	5'
SIDE YARD	H+L
REAR YARD	5' MIN. 20FT.
WALTHAM	
INDUSTRIAL ZONE	0 FT.
FRONT YARD	0 FT. (EXCEPT 10 FT. TO ABUTTING RES. DIST. & 10 FT. MIN. CORNER LOTS)
SIDE YARD	0 FT. (EXCEPT 15 X H OR 15 FT. MIN. TO ABUTTING RES. DIST.)
REAR YARD	15 FT.
RESIDENCE A-4 ZONE	FRONT YARD 25 FT.
	SIDE YARD 15 FT.
	REAR YARD 30 FT.





Gore Place

BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Gore Place

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Boston South MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

1987

Zone 19

Easting / Northing

A	317890	4693550
B	318400	4693330
C	319200	4692940
D	318050	4692740
E	317560	4693000

GORE PLACE
Waltham, Massachusetts
UTM Coordinates

Zone 19

A	317890	4693550	B	318400	4693330
C	318200	4692940	D	318050	4692740
E	317560	4693000			



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1976. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987

Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:50,000-scale maps dated 1970

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1962) and 13273 (1965). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 4 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private landings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS

DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE

SHOULDER SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5616
3	9.8424
4	13.1232
5	16.4040
6	19.6848
7	22.9656
8	26.2464
9	29.5272
10	32.8080

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (80) and 1987 magnetic declination (10) at center of map

ADJOINING MAPS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Maynard							
2	Boston North							
3	Lynn							
4	Framingham							
5	Hull							
6	Medford							
7	Newwood							
8	Weymouth							

9 1000007588

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road; trail

Road marker: interstate; U.S.; State

Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge

Bridge: drawbridge

Footbridge; overpass; underpass

Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown

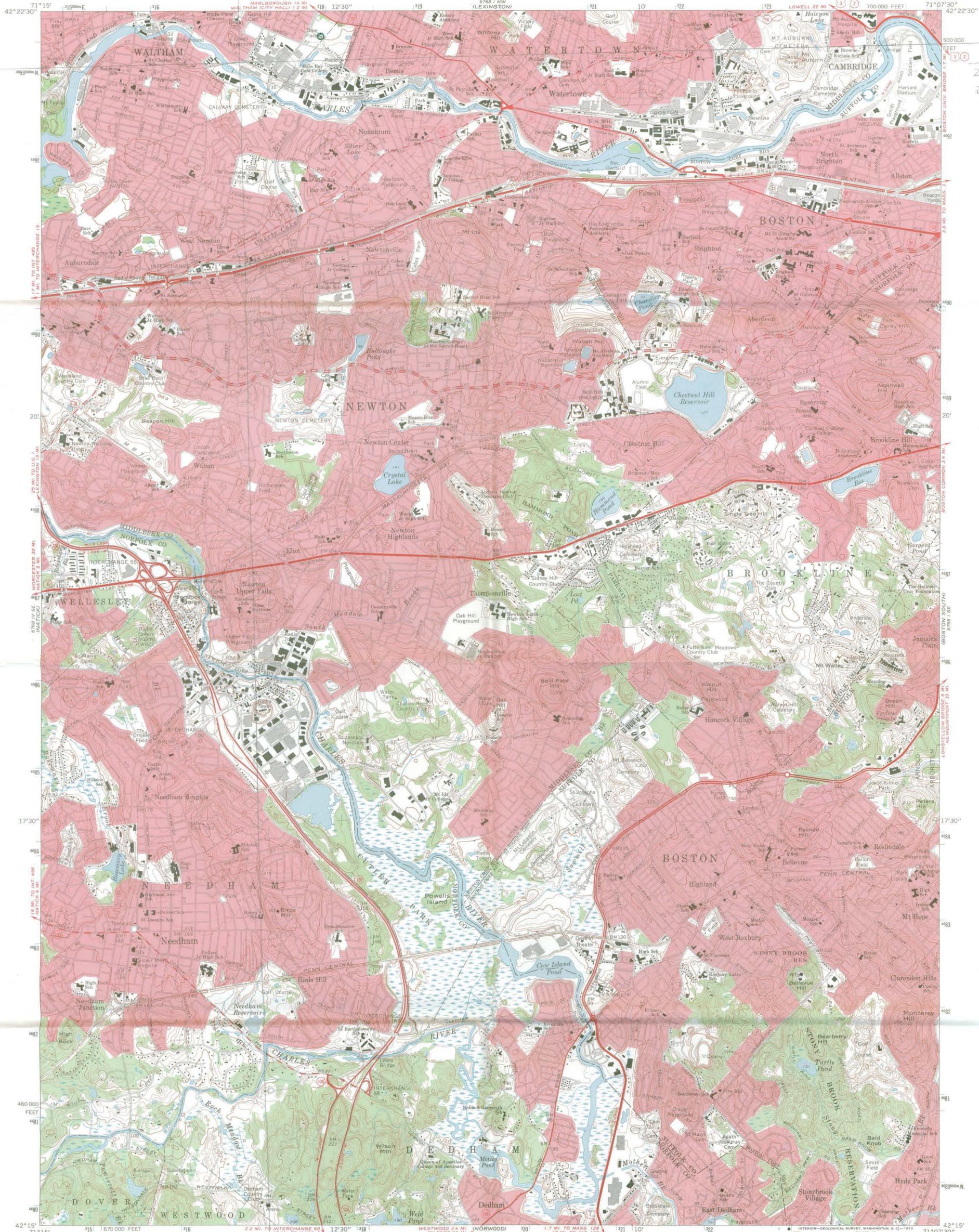
House; barn; church; school; large structure

Boundary:

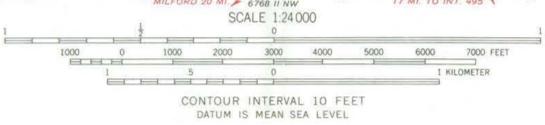
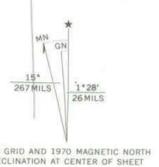
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- City, township, precinct, district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation; small park
- Land grant with monument; forest section corner
- U.S. public lands survey; range, township, section
- Range, township; section line: location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Well; water well; spring
- Mini shaft; prospect; shaft or cove
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Sounding; depth curve
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation; wetland
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

UTM REF
ZONE 19
E 617 930
N 4693260

Gore Place
Co. Middlesex
Massachusetts



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEWTON, MASS.
N4215—W107.5/7.5
1970
AMS 6781 SW—SERIES V914

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014



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

4 December 2013

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Gore Place, Waltham and Watertown. NRIS 70000542

Dear Mr. Loether:

It has recently been brought to our attention that Gore Place (NR and NHL 12/30/1970 and NHL 2/18/1997) is included in the National Register Information System (NRIS) only under Waltham, due to an error in the cover pages of the National Register and NHL nominations. The boundary description, without mentioning the municipal names, does accurately describe the property limits in Waltham and Watertown.

I am enclosing a "Plan of Land in Waltham and Watertown" showing the property described in the boundary descriptions which should be added to the nomination file.

We would be grateful if you would change the references in the NRIS to show both Waltham and Watertown in the NRIS.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosures

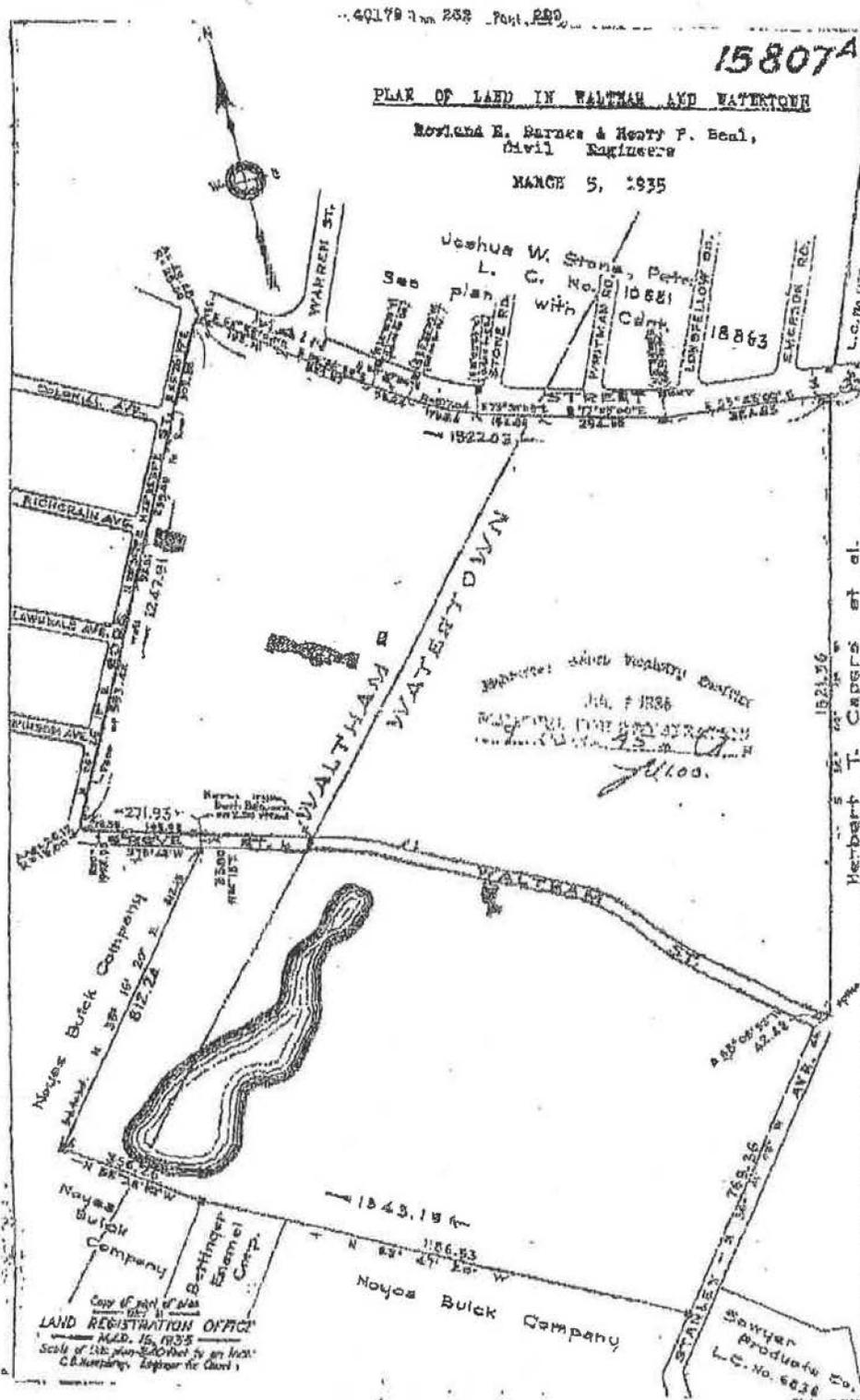
cc: David Russo, Watertown Historical Commission
L. Alexander Green, Waltham Historical Commission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Gore Place
Name of Property Middlesex County, MA
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page



Plan of land in Waltham and Watertown
[prepared by] Howland E. Barnes & Henry F.
Beal, Civil Engineers. March 5, 1935.
Southern Middlesex County Registry of
Deeds.

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Post File

Memorandum for Mr. Chatelain

Re: Gore Mansion, Waltham, Massachusetts

(Mansion)

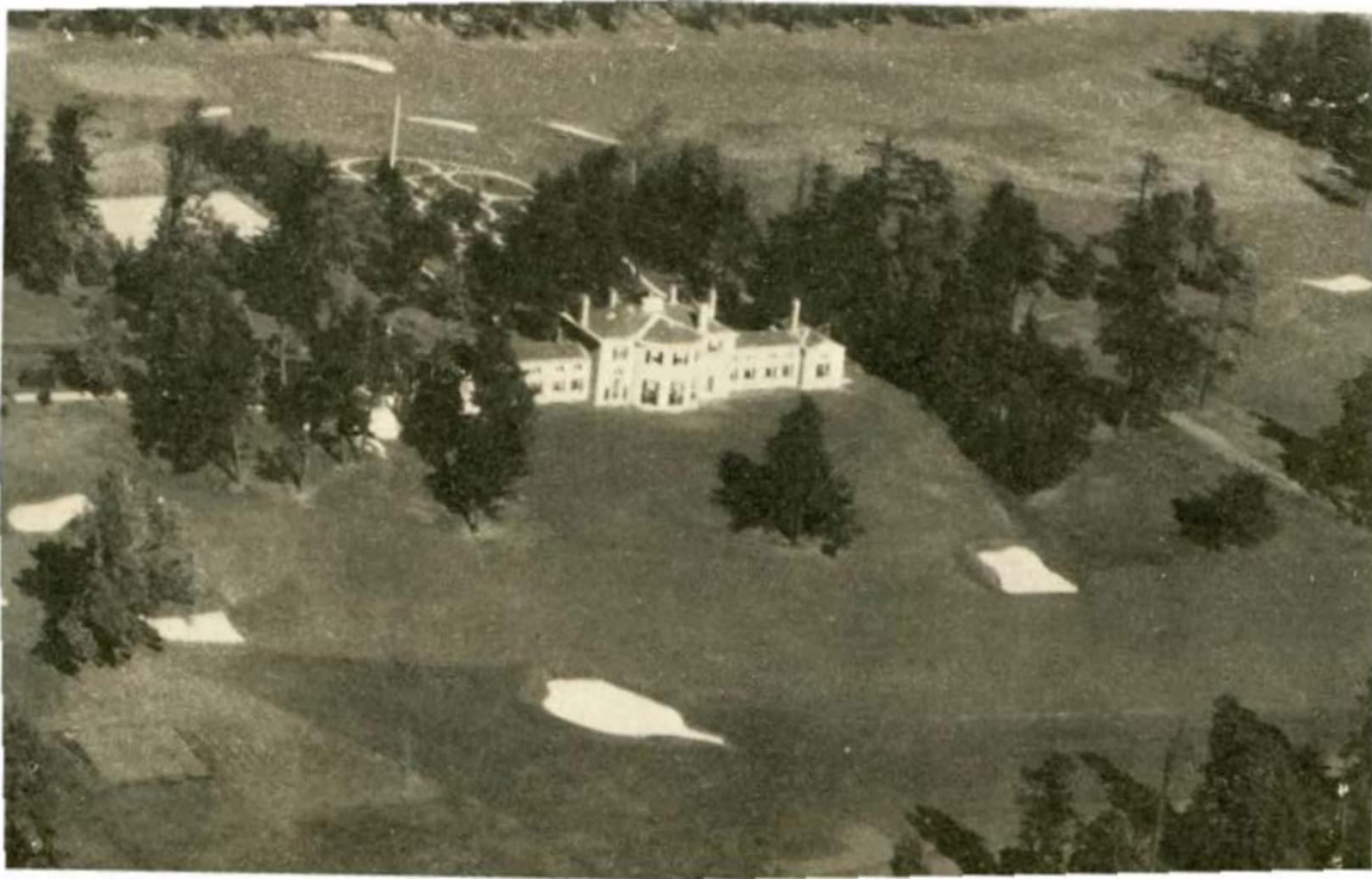
The Governor Gore Mansion was built in 1804, Charles Bulfinch architect. In December of this year the banks foreclosed on the Waltham Country Club and the property of 100 acres was practically sold for small house lots. Fortunately a group of men succeeded in raising \$15,000 to save the property for the time being and formed the Gore Place Society for the one purpose. It is doubtful whether or not the Society will be able to hold the property for any length of time or complete its restoration.

The exterior of the house is in excellent condition. It is one of the few Georgian houses in New England built on such a magnificent scale. The mantel-pieces and panelling are exquisitely carved. The interior is not furnished.

Photographs of Gore Place are attached, also a photogtatic copy of the expense account for building the mansion written by G overnor Gore.

Governor Gore

Insert)



POST CARD

2c

POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

Waltham Country Club. Formerly the home of
Governor Gore of Massachusetts
Built 1802-5

CORRESPONDENCE

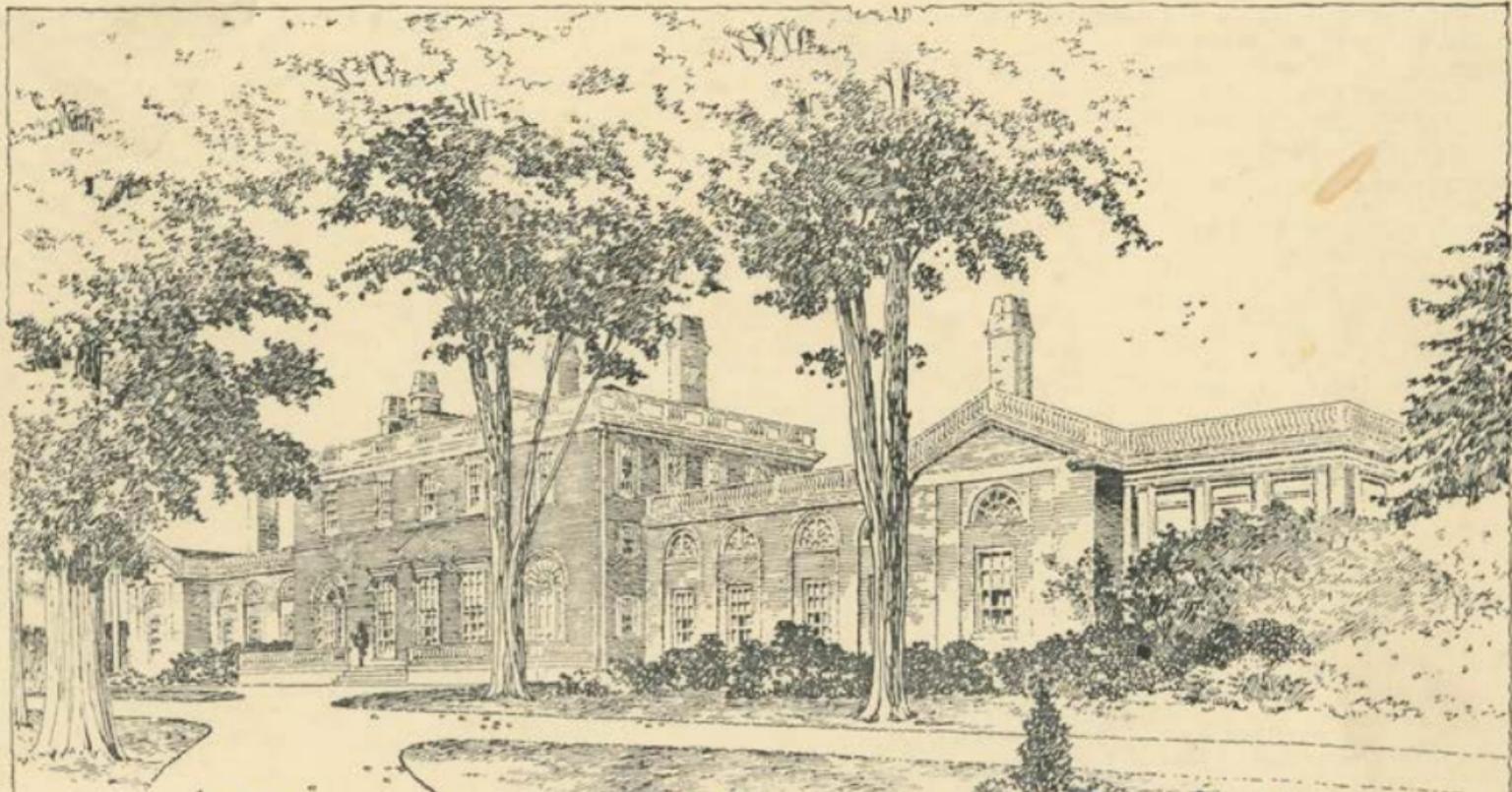
ADDRESS

COPYRIGHT, 1928, C. W. POTTER



GORE PLACE, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
BUILT 1804 BY GOVERNOR CHRISTOPHER GORE

12



Gore Place Society
WALTHAM MASSACHUSETTS

Gore Place Society

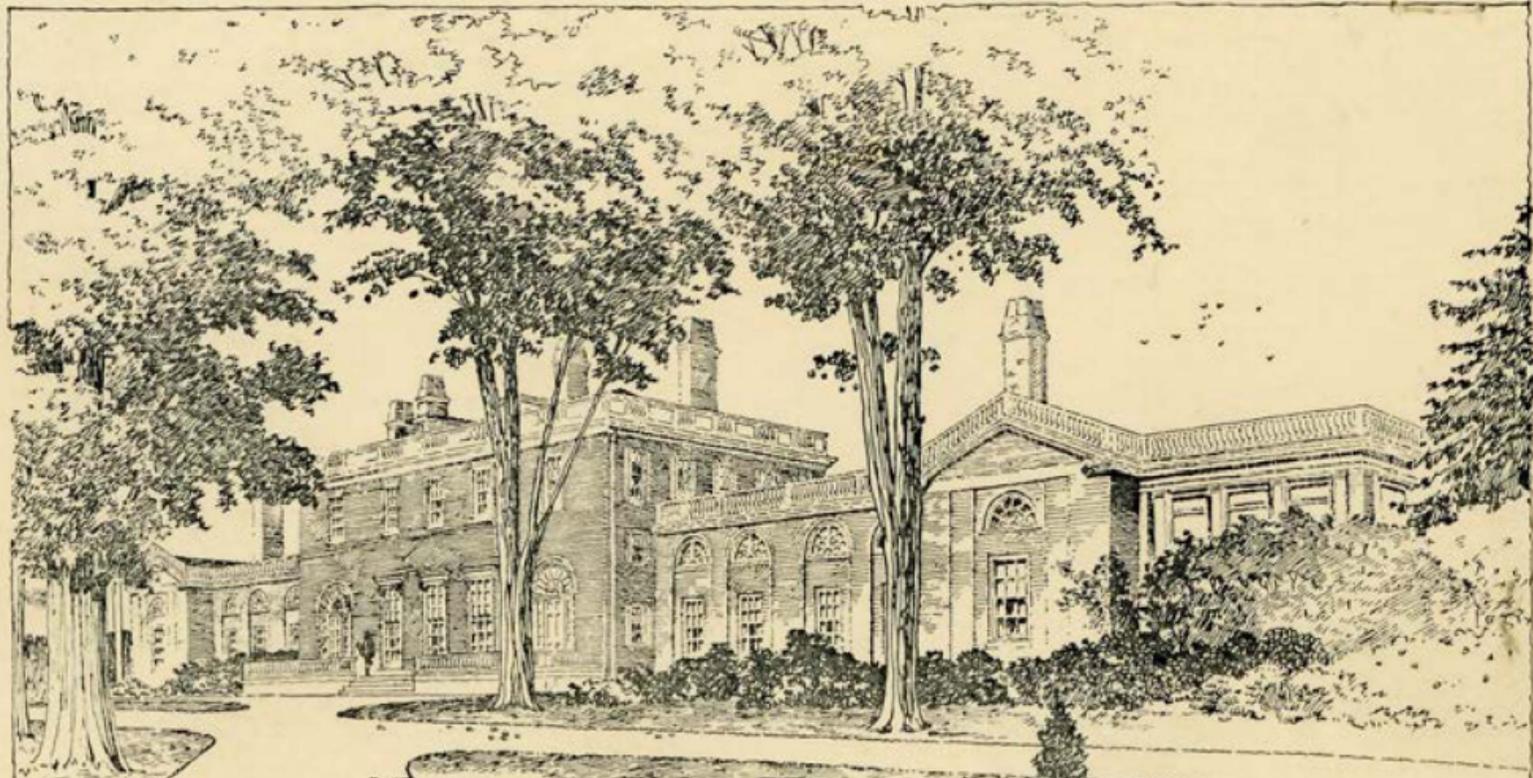
The Governor Gore Mansion, ~~now occupied by the Waltham Country Club~~, was built in 1802 by Christopher Gore, who was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. All of the brick and much of the other material were brought in a sailing vessel from England.

THIS SPACE FOR MESSAGE

POST CARD

STAMP
HERE

ADDRESS



Gore Place Society
WALTHAM MASSACHUSETTS

The Governor Gore Mansion, ~~now occupied~~
~~by the Waltham Country Club~~, was built in 1802
by Christopher Gore, who was afterwards Gov-
ernor of Massachusetts. All of the brick and much
of the other material were brought in a sailing
vessel from England.

THIS SPACE FOR MESSAGE

POST CARD

STAMP
HERE

ADDRESS

9
NEW

CHRISTOPHER GORE

- 21st September, 1758 born
- 1771 entered Harvard
- 1776 graduated from -
- 1778-81 app. to Massachusetts State convention to ratify Federal Constitution (with John Hancock and Samuel Adams).
- 1784 app. by George Washington to be first attorney-general of Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- 1st April, 1796 app. to Reparations Commission to determine damages to be paid the United States by England
- 1803-04 Charge d'affaires, Court of St. James
- 1804-05 Daniel Webster read law in Gore's office.
- 1806-18 President, Massachusetts Historical Society
- 1806-07 State Senator
- 1808 State Representative (Boston)
- 1809 Hon. LL.D. Harvard
- 1809-10 Governor of Massachusetts
- 1812-20 Fellow of Harvard (Overseer 5 years)
- 1814-18 State Senator
- 1st March, 1827 death.

16. for Home at Waltham

1804					
July	29.	20 Cash.	949. 22	6ts. paid E Brewer for lumber as per acct	949. 22
		do.	40. 50	— for setting same at Waltham.	40. 50
		do.	80	— supposed Expense of carting same to Waltham it being done by my own team —	80
Sept.	25.	do.	580. 58	paid by order on John Lane & Charles Guild for clear Boards	580. 58
Nov.	2.		333. 33	for Wm. Tala. 200 backs dimes	333. 33
				paid Sargeants for tile 195. 74 carting 2. 22	207. 74
Dec. 1805					
January	22	do	330.	Dollars. paid Whittemore for 44,000 Bricks 7 1/2 Dols per 1000	330
February	5.	do.	735.	Dolls. A. Frost for 95000 Bricks - carting included, & also for Whittemore in money addition. @ 7 1/2 Dols. per 1000	735
	12.	do.	772. 50	A. Hill for 103,000 Bricks. Delivered at Waltham. @ 7 1/2 Dols per thousand.	772. 50
March	7	do	291. 66	John Stone a 6 Dols. per thousand for 50,000 Bricks used at the Mill, & 6 Dols. 233 Cents being deducted for bad Quality of some of the Bricks.	291. 66
			165. 31	paid Sanger cleaning brick, & preparing wall.	165. 31
April	26.		100	do Sanger - 2 1/2 Dols - Do 100	200
May	4		100.	paid Sanger.	100.
May	6.		100.	Dolls. paid Mr Todd. Carpenter	100
	17.		150.	do. paid Todd. do 250. paid Sanger	400
June	1.		7. 50.	paid Whittemore Balance of Brick acct.	7. 50.
			400.	paid to Todd on acct of lumber by order on John Lane 20th May	400
	24.		300.	paid John Todd order on Sanger do	1300
July	6.		200.	paid Saut Sanger	200.
				Expenses of raising	50
	16.		125.	Dolls paid Mr Wm Todd on account of lumber	125.
			60. 80.	paid Sanger order in Favour of Fish.	60. 80.
	19		100	do	500
	23.		150.	do. paid Wm Todd. in account.	150
	27.		65. 50	paid J. Winslow do 205. 11. in May 13. by order on John Miller & Parker for nails	268. 21.
				Dollars	6947. 35

1805.			Dolls.	Cts.
July.		Debit brought up -	6907	35
	30	To Cash 100 Dollars paid Paul Sanger Order on Exchange Office	100	
Aug.	6.	Do 250. paid John Todd -	250	
	12.	140. Wm Todd. - Sept. 5. 300 ^{54.} paid John Todd.	440	
Sept.	6.	Do 125. Wals & Beale. for 7 Barks lime -	125	
	16.	15. S. White - for boating up Linn. Co. Hill at Watertown -	15	
	20.	Do 130. Wm Todd on account of Lumber.	130	
	24	Do 83. 84. John French - for 37. Barks of lime. 71. 34. Sept. 12. 50 ^{54. 66.}	83	84.
Oct.	7.	Do 100. H. Haviland for Plastering on account -	100	
	12.	Do 300 - John Todd -	300	
		Do 25. Wm Todd. - Nov. 6. Do 50. 31 ^{54.} Wm Todd for Vattery.	75	31.
Nov.		40. Wm Todd - Nov. 15. 300. John Todd. 102. Hastings for Lumber Stone	442	
	22.	200. Wm Todd - Jan. 300 -	500	
Dec.	10.	Do 56. 84. John French for 31. Barks of Linn. - 200. pd. Whitecomb.	256	84.
	27.	Do 300. Wm Todd on account. - 28 ^{54.} Do 54. 58. Wm Todd on account	434	38.
1806	Jan. 8.	Do 21. G. Davis & Tyler. for Salt. Do 168. W. A. Hill for Bricks 24,000	189	
	11.	Do 100. 18. Nathan Hastings Balance of his acct -	101	16.
	13	Do 357. 92. Dan Sanger. by an order on Geo. 280 -	357	92.
	17.	Do 300. - John Todd. - Do -	300	
Feb. 3.		Do 250. Haviland Plaster - March 8. 150. Whitecomb -	400	
March	10.	Do 100. Haviland. - April 3 ^{54.} 250 John Todd -	350	
April	5	Do 84. 52. paid Wm Todd. Balance of acct for Lumber	84	52.
		Do 84. John French for 42 Barks of lime -	84	
		Do 22. Geyre & Co. for painted slate for Stone, & Slate Stone -	22	
		41. 20. John French for Lime - 20 Barks. 20d March.	41	20.
	13.	Do 100. Haviland. Plaster -	100	
	15	60 - Cost for 8,000 Bricks -	60	
	23.	4. 75. Beadle for an over Door.	4.	75.
			Dollars - 52,288.47	

1866					
April	23.	To amount brought from Page 16 -	504. 12. 288.	⁶⁴ 47.	12. 288. 47.
		25 Dollars. paid Stevens for loads. by Mr. Fish.			25.
May	A.	22. 50 - paid Whitwell for a Stone			22. 50
	22.	88. paid Fishbrother, by J. H. Kennewick for setting Pump for Kitchen & the boiler for Bath & Laundry -			88.
		200. Todd Whitcom by Whitcom			200.
	27	45. & Frost 7,000 Bricks			45.
June	14.	123. 69. Weyer for trimming Stones for Floor -			123. 69
	17.	500. - Whitcom & Todd by an order on John Lee Esq			500
	18	100. Hewland an iron in Tavern of Hills			100-
July	10.	39. 8. John Window etc. for window Fastenings, Weight			39. 8
	14.	60. 62. Reynard & Bates for setting Stone			60. 62.
July	31.	423. 68. paid the Proprietors of Glass House in part			423. 68.
Aug.	6.	521. 54. Wm Todd. Balance of Lumber Account			521. 54.
		300 - Saul Payne - (22 th) 100. dolls. to Hewland			300.
	18.	214 ⁶⁴ Saul Sager - Sept. - John & B. T. Wells. 300.			514. 91.
Sept.		28. J. H. Kenny for papering two Rooms			28
		27. C. Davis for Bathing Tub -			27.
	12.	250. John Todd -			250.
	18	6. Sahn & Drake for 13 Casks Lime for Plastering			6
Oct.	14	50. - Carter. Painter - John B. B. Wells 150 dolls.			200
	15.	148. 11. Joseph Howe. Plumbers Kitchen			148. 11.
	16.	77. Nath. Wales for Letter			77
	22	150. Todd Whitcom - (25 th) Hewland, 55. 72. 64 in full on account of doll.			205. 72.
Nov.	25.	277. B & T. Wells - Dec 9. 623. 52 Glass House in full.			400 52
Dec.	30.	300. John Todd by order of J. M. P.			300
		-25. John Fowler main Sept. 1866.			25
1867		56. 35 Cents for Nails. 6. 64 Cents for Screws & Nails for Stairs			60. 96
March	2	150. W. B. Weyer part Payment for Stone Steps			150
	6.	3500 Dollars to Todd Whitcom. Jan. 3. 500.			3500
	27	21. 00. paid Ormsted for Paper - May. 75 Dollars paid W. Todd for procuring Lumber &			96
June		76. 64 to Bates for Stone for Steps			76. 64.
July	25.	10. - J. H. Kenny for papering Billiard Room			86.
Aug.	6.	100 Dollars Boston Bank. Jacob Carter Painter			100.
					20613 44

Svaltham

1807.

	b. Brought up. 20.613. 44.	20613. 44 —
	73. paid 113.50 for Stena for Stigs — balance.	73 —
	15. 16. Window Tasting — Plims 252. 75 — Water (last 103. 75. ? Freight of the above articles. say 30 Dollars —————	} 403. 66
	26 9 Dollars paid 11. Hastings for Stena Janes —————	9 —
Oct 15	12 Do. for Mrs Finch for Leno — 20 7 1/2 Dollars for Mrs Lindstrom for Stigs.	83 —
	24 3/4 Dollars to Panny for Paper 173. Stave 120 —————	293
1808 June 4	104. 25. paid 11.30 for Pipes de —————	104. 25 —
July	100 — paid Carter — 1128. 79. for S. Youngs bill for Looky, nails de —	1228. 79 —
	800. Leno for Oil 11 Stoms —————	800 —
		23,608. 14

1816 — Gunk 868. painting inside of House by L. Green in
1816. exclusive of Painter's Board.
57 Dollars paid for board House in 1813 —

Study File

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1935.

CHRISTOPHER GORE MANSION

The mansion in Waltham, Massachusetts, built by Christopher Gore about 1805, is situated on the boundary line between Watertown and Waltham. The property, originally consisting of a 40 acre tract, is bounded on the north by Main Street, on the south by Grove, and on the west by Gore Street.¹ The plot was originally owned by Samuel Garfield in 1738, and passed through many hands before Gore, the lawyer, statesman and politician acquired it.

Christopher Gore was born in 1758 in Boston, where he resided exclusively until 1791. In that year he began the custom of spending his summers in Waltham. While in England on a diplomatic mission, 1796-1804, the home which he had been using as a summer residence was burned and the present mansion built in its place, on the model of an English home. Returning in 1804, Gore was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1809 and served as U. S. Senator 1813-1816.² He was a benefactor of Harvard College, and a friend and aid to Daniel Webster.

After Gore's death the estate was sold to Theodore Lyman who in turn sold it to John Singleton Greene Copley.

1. Armstrong, Geo. H., "Glimpses of Lower Main Street", Publication of Waltham Historical Society (I, 1910) 23. Also see in Robinson, G. F., and Wheeler, R. R., Great Little Watertown (Watertown Historical Society, 1930) Appendix.

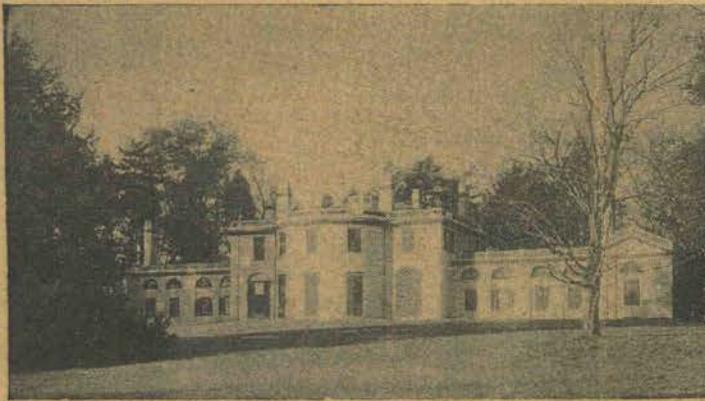
2. Armstrong, loc. cit., 25.

Photographs of the Gore house are reproduced in C. A. Nelson, Waltham Past and Present (Cambridge, 1879); in Robinson and Wheeler, op. cit., 48; and in Proceedings of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, Waltham, Mass., 1888. 27. A deer park was developed but no detailed description of the house could be found in the short time available. An aviation meeting was held on the grounds in 1911, a fact indicating a large space of clear land.

Submitted by:

J. Walter Coleman
Historical Division
Branch of Research and Education.

Mobilizing to Preserve Waltham's Gore Estate



(Photos by Harvard School of Architecture and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities)
The "Bulfinch Curve" on the South Side of the Mansion

By Bradford Williams

ANOTHER stately old New England mansion, Waltham's beautiful and historical Governor Gore place, a building in the style of Bulfinch, is threatened with destruction. Few who know the architectural treasures of metropolitan Boston have failed to visit it, and even many of those who rush along the main road between Watertown and Waltham slacken speed to catch a glimpse of its warm brick through the trees.

Those who are familiar with its recent history look back thirty years to the days of its prime in 1904 when Mary Sophia Walker left her estate to the Protestant Episcopal Church for the use of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

At the time of Miss Walker's bequest, precisely one hundred years had been devoted to the perfecting of the property. In 1804 Christopher Gore returned from England after eight years of service as a member of the reparations commission appointed under Jay's treaty to determine the amount of damages due American citizens from the British government. He found here the charred ruins of his wooden house, burned five years before, but he brought with him—so tradition states—plans for a splendid new mansion, and on the site of the old building there grew the present structure with its extended wings and elaborate plan.

Amenities of the Republic

For twenty years this was the country-seat of a distinguished public servant, one who represented his neighbors in the Massachusetts General Court, then his fellow-citizens as Governor of the Commonwealth in 1808 and 1810, and finally his State as a senator in Congress. But it is his private life as a landed gentleman of the Early Republic that interests us chiefly.

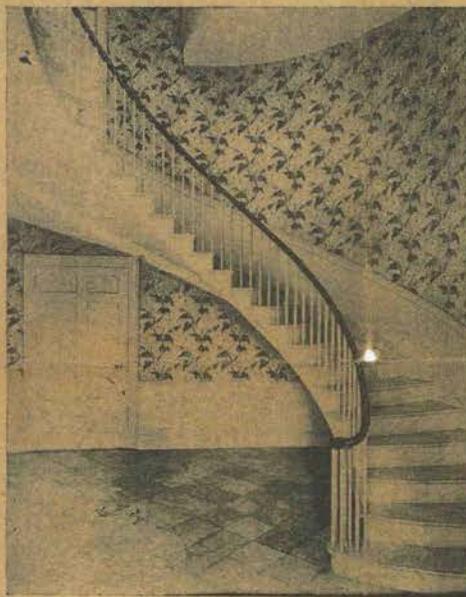
Here, only eight miles from Boston, he found enjoyment in developing those rural amenities of country living with which he had become so familiar during his years in England.

Broad grassy slopes were made to sweep up to the very windows of his house; trees of many varieties were planted to enhance the setting, to frame the broad sweeping prospects, and to shade the innumerable winding walks and drives that were essential to the fashion of the times; and fallow deer were allowed to roam through the park. The whole environment was that of a cultured gentleman, a student of the classics, for twelve years president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and for eight years a Fellow and five years an Overseer of Harvard College.

For a Cathedral

Soon after the death of Governor Gore in 1857, the property passed into the hands of Theodore Lyman, Jr., who sold it in 1838 to J. S. C. Greene.

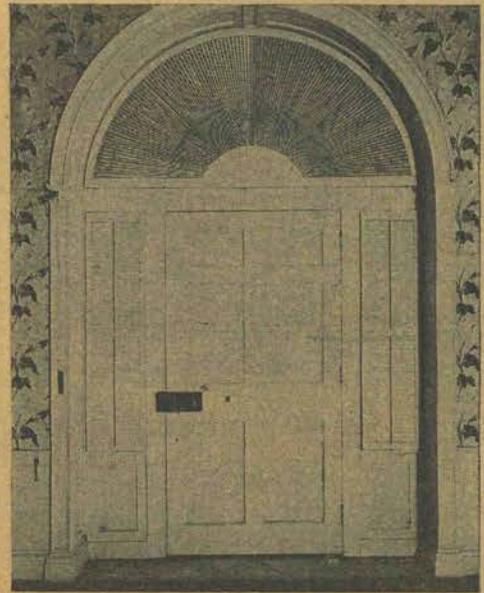
It was during this period that the gardens were developed and the estate brought to a perfection which inspired one poor young man who passed it daily on his way to work to vow that, if he ever were possessed of means, he would buy it. In 1856 Theophilus W. Walker attained his wish, and it was by the will of his niece, nearly fifty years later, that the property passed to the Church.



The Complete-Spiral Staircase, One of the Treasures

Miss Walker's bequest came as a surprise even to her friends. Her first wish, it seemed, was that a fine cathedral church should be built and maintained either in Boston or upon her land in Watertown and Waltham. She visualized in Boston perhaps, a building with the towers and mass of a Lincoln on its hill above the town; and in a rural setting as

Fine Old Mansion and Spacious Grounds Have Been Through Many Troubles — a New Association Would Now Save It



One of the Fine Old Doorways, from the Inside

seen across the meadows of the Charles valley in Waltham, possibly the graceful form and solitary spire of a Salisbury. To this end she stipulated that her estate, amounting approximately to one million dollars, should be used. But she did not forget her mansion and its grounds, for she expressed the wish—though so stated as not to be legally binding—that the building might be used as a bishop's residence, church school, or for some other church purpose that might assure its continued existence.

She further stipulated that if the Church did not accept her gift "for the purpose of building, establishing and maintaining a Cathedral or Bishop's Church," then the mansion and grounds should pass to The Trustees of Public Reservations.

To the Waltham Country Club

The Church decided to accept the bequest and, not finding either mansion or grounds adaptable to church use in accordance with Miss Walker's wish, sold the property in 1904 subject to a large mortgage. Misfortunes then began, for the mansion passed into the temporary possession of a man who after pay-

ing down a small sum lived on the property while he cut age-old trees, the graceful form and solitary spire of a Salisbury. To this end she stipulated that her estate, amounting approximately to one million dollars, should be used. But she did not forget her mansion and its grounds, for she expressed the wish—though so stated as not to be legally binding—that the building might be used as a bishop's residence, church school, or for some other church purpose that might assure its continued existence.

But country clubs have had their trials in recent years, and when this one recently felt obliged to suspend operations, the mortgagee, Waltham Savings Bank, took over the property. As now determined by the amount of the mortgage and other sums due, the property is held at a valuation of \$55,000—a very fair value, indeed, when compared with the assessed valuation of \$125,000 for tax purposes.

Learning of danger threatening the Gore Place a group of people started last February to interest various individuals and organizations in its preservation. The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America became interested, and negotiations with the bank were carried on by an unofficial representative of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the Colonial Dames. Inquiry was

Continued on Page Five



Vista of the Extensive Grounds and, Across Grove Street, the Gore Mansion

The Who, What and Why of the Boston "Ancients"

People See Them Parade Each Year, and Hear About Them Often But There Are Many Confused Ideas About Them

By Genevieve Keene

THIS week, as in the same week each year, "the Ancients" paraded. In its noon-hour Boston stopped to watch, and in every group on the curb there was one at least who asked "What are they, anyway?" The truth is that the Ancients, members of the oldest chartered military company in the country, whose early members fought and bled in the wars which founded this country, now parade because they like to parade, wear uniforms because they like to dress up, and drill eight times a year—those who want to. A Miller of a Minuteman, given the Ancients to mold into a war machine, would be baffled, perhaps bickered.

The Ancients get together because they like each other and enjoy being together. They have the highest respect for the military profession and the defense of one's country, but when it comes to the goose-step they are unilaterally amateur, and as far as foreign nations are concerned, their attitude is nothing but good-will. In fact their best times are when their annual fall trips away from Boston take them to a foreign land, Canada and Bermuda they do so, and back in 1894, when relations between this country and England were a little strained, it was a visit of the Ancients to their old friends, the

whose home was on the corner of State and Washington streets. He had been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, founded in 1537, and it was his idea that a similar company should be formed here which would be a "School for Officers and a Nursery for Soldiers." On his death he left to the town the land at the head of State street (where the old State House now stands) and money to build a Town House there which should have a room for "an Armory and for Soldiers to meet." The company occupied this room for nearly a hundred years, moving in 1740 to Faneuil Hall, where it still is.

Only Qualification Is Citizenship

During Colonial days the company was the chief training school for soldiers in this part of the country. In 1845 it joined forces with Miles Standish against the Indians, and its members fought in King Philip's War and in the French and Indian wars and of course were in the forefront of the rebels at the Boston Tea Party and other pre-Revolutionary events. Deane, Paul Revere's colleague, was a clerk of the company.

Today, with warfare a grim and murderous business about the neck of which many people are beginning to be skeptical, the friendly Ancients have little appeal for hot-heads.



Every June the Tomb of Robert Keayne Is Decorated Before the Parade

ship it to be a citizen of the United States. Says a leader, "get out a year or so ago when membership was being solicited, 'there are no ritualistic obligations nor prerequisites. This organization is non-sec-

ular and here you will find abundant comradeship and friendship." Dues are twenty-five dollars to join and fifty dollars a year, payable in two assessments of twenty-five dollars each, the autumn assessment applicable to the expenses of the annual autumn trip for those who go on it. "Applicants must be vouched for by three or four members," says Mr. Shackford, "and then we pass on them. We want men whom we could bring into our own homes and introduce to our families. Sometimes when we look a man up we find his reputation isn't such as to make us want to take him, but that seldom happens because of course our members have a certain pride in maintaining the standards."

Away From Home in October

The activity of the Ancients with which Boston is most familiar is the field day on the first Monday in June, the anniversary of its founding, when after the parade there is the election of officers by casting ballots on a drumhead on the Common and a church service and banquet attended by the mayor, governor and other notables. Other cities, however, see the Ancients in the fall. Their trips are generally of about five days and they parade away from Boston the first Monday in October. Besides Ottawa and Bermuda, they have been to Havana, and two years ago they went to Washington, where they placed wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at Washington's tomb, which was especially opened for them so that they could place the wreath inside it. About 500 members generally go on these trips. "Of course we invite all the notables and high officers to our banquets when we take our trips," says Mr. Shack-

ford, "and we pay all the bills. Our relations with Canada are most cordial. Three delegates from Canada were down this week to march with us. Next fall's destination is not yet chosen."

These trips, says Mr. Shackford, are always "gender parties. They're military trips and we go as a military party." Quizzed about the reputation the Ancients used to have for conviviality, he was somewhat distressed. "I really don't know how that idea got around," he said gently. "I think there's less of it with us than in many of the secret organizations. Of course some of our members forget themselves once in a while but it happens so seldom that we just let it pass—and they're always sorry afterwards."

On the high-light trips, the ones to London, the Ancients break down and permit their wives to go along. They've been to London in 1896, 1901 and 1912, and are planning a "wonderful trip" in 1937 when they will help the Honourable Artillery celebrate its 400th anniversary to be returned in 1938, when the London company will come over here to help our men celebrate their 300th.

The Ancients and the Honourables apparently are just unlike enough to find a mutual delight in the dissimilarity. Our company is received with open arms in London, by everyone from Fopsly down, and was the first military organization to carry the American flag into Buckingham Palace. Largely through the friendship of Colonel Sidney Hedges, captain of the Ancients in 1911, and the Earl of Denbigh, commander of the Honourables, the British Government presented the tower of Plymouth, Mass., with two guns of Mayflower days on the occasion of the Plymouth Tercentenary. The guns are mounted on Bursill Hill.

Besides the field days there is generally a reception at Faneuil Hall on New Year's Day and always a dinner there on Washington's Birthday. The company goes to the governor's reception at the State House in the morning and then he comes down to be their guest at the noon meal. Meetings mostly for business are held once in April, four times in May, once in June, and four or five times in September. Four drills are held at the hall in May and four in September, the attendance being from sixty to a hundred, and in the winter there are generally one or two smokers under the direction of the sergeants.

Varied Uniforms

Many people have an idea the Ancients carry on the traditions of their founders in their uniforms, but this isn't so because, for one reason, the company uniform used to vary almost from year to year. Prior to 1728 there was no uniform color or style, the members probably using the regulation breast plate and steel hat, or coat and breeches of lesser. In 1754 members were required to provide themselves with a blue coat and buff-colored hat, and from then on "spatterdash" of white linen, "socked hats, clubbed wigs, loops, cockades, white ruffled shirts and other items come and go."

The unflattering picturesqueness of the Ancients' parades comes, too, from the uniforms of companies from other places who come to march with them.



Visitors (These from Rhode Island) Add Color Each Year

Honourable Artillery Company of London, from whom the Ancients sprung, which did much to heal the breach.

Chartered in 1638

All this was discovered from the Ancients' quartermaster, Lieutenant George A. Shackford, of Sharon, custodian of their "armory" in the top floor of Faneuil Hall, to whom the press was referred for information by Captain Justin Duncan, the company's new head. Mr. Shackford is a delightful, white-haired gentleman who has been in the Ancients for thirty-five years, has been quartermaster for eighteen and has held his present post for "a couple of years." He sits at his desk in the splendid old hall, spick and span as to shining floor and white woodwork, and adorned with flags, old military pictures and relics of this country's wars, and explains things to visitors who range in number from some to fifty. "It's interesting work," he says, "I meet lots of interesting people from all parts of the country," and he adds that the commanding officer assigned him the position "because he said I was the only one in the company that always has a smile on his face. Well, I always say (it's easier to smile than look glum, any day."

The Ancients played a vital part in the life of the city and the colony in colonial days and after, but today with fellowship and the pleasant task of keeping alive old traditions is its chief function, membership doesn't mean quite so much—in fact the roster is only now beginning to fill up after a decline during recent years.

The Ancients were founded in 1637—though not chartered until the following year—by Robert Keayne,

Most of the members are past the age for military service, and only perhaps a sixth to a half have ever taken part even in the National Guard. "Some of them," says Mr. Shackford, "never saw a gun until they joined the company."

The Gore Estate

Continued from Page Four

made of the Trustees of Public Reservations as to their willingness to co-operate.

At this time the bank received a cash offer of \$75,000 for the entire property from a land development company who planned to raise the mansion and cut the grounds into streets and house lots. Negotiations were at once undertaken with the bank who, although anxious to secure the amount of their investment in the property, proved to be most sympathetic to the idea of its preservation and agreed to withhold action until June 14.

A joint meeting of the governing boards of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, the Trustees of Public Reservations and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was held at the Harrison Gray Otis House May 13, and after hearing a report on the investigation of the project and the proposed sources of income for maintaining the property if secured, it was decided that a new "Gore Place Society" should be formed for the purpose of acquiring and holding the mansion and grounds, and pledges already made for a portion of the needed sum were announced. Upon being informed of this plan, the bank generously agreed to co-

operate further by withholding action on any offer for the property until June 15. By that date the sum of \$15,000 must have been raised by the participating societies if the property is to be preserved.

Will Continue as a Gift Course

William Sumner Appleton, secretary of the S. P. N. E. A., in the Society's appeal now being issued refers to the mansion as "one of the most stately and impressive in all New England," and says, "Its loss would be a calamity, not merely of local or New England proportions, but truly on a national scale. The architectural detail is severely simple with the exception of the mantelpieces, many of which are quite elaborate. The spiral staircase has been pronounced one of the best specimens of its type anywhere in the country. Some of the old wall papers still survive, and others are believed to be intact under later papers."

Of particular interest to the Trustees of Public Reservations and to all friends of beautiful and historical places are the eight odd acres of grounds. So large an acreage would normally be a deterrent to a scheme for the preservation of a house, but in this case it provides a solution for a large part of the problem because its use as a golf course will furnish an income to help maintain the mansion and grounds temporarily,

While the present use of the grounds has necessitated some changes in the landscape treatment during the last few years, time and care can be used to bring about their restoration to conditions approaching those existing during the ownership of Governor Gore. As a great public open space for the enjoyment of generations to come, these open grass lands with their tree environment in a closely settled community have very great value, but as a setting for the mansion, and in their very design, constituting a work of art which exemplifies the style of landscape treatment prescribed by Humphrey Repton and the English "landscape school" of the eighteenth century, they are themselves historic monuments worthy of preservation with the best. If the appeal is successful, as its sponsors believe it will be, it is not too much to hope that the mansion and grounds may in time become the "Mount Vernon of the North."

All friends of early American traditions and ways of living who would like to see the mansion and its grounds preserved, restored, and maintained as an example of a country-seat near Boston in the years soon after 1800 is invited to subscribe to the fund.

Mr. Allan Forbes, to be treasurer of the new society, receives subscriptions addressed to him at the State Street Trust Company.

Results \$22,000.00 in ten days
(80)

GORE PLACE SOCIETY

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, INCLUDING DIRECTOR'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS

December 19, 1936

To the President and Members of Gore Place Society:

You who are gathered here have by your generosity saved for future generations this inspirational monument to the living past out of which the future is to be built. Except for your help, not one brick would stand upon another, the wide acres would now be cut into small and ugly lots - one of the few remaining great houses of America would have perished.

Whatever difference you may see between the appearance of the House and the grounds one year ago and to-day constitutes the real report. On that difference you who collectively hold Gore Place in trust for the public will judge the progress of your Society in fulfilling that trust to date.

One year ago when the Society took possession, the House had been used as a roadhouse, a bar projected into the State Reception Hall and the Oval Room, it was filthy beyond description, littered with debris, scarred with abuse. Several tons of trash and dirt were removed to the dump, being carefully checked and, where necessary, screened. This brought to light original shutter pulls, the broken thumb piece of the front door latch, and other valuable fragments. Gradually the House was carefully washed. A few pieces of furniture were placed in one or two rooms, and piece by piece public spirited friends have added to them. Other friends have noted modern changes and necessary repairs in the House, and have contributed to make possible their remedy, bringing us that much nearer to the restoration. A list of specific needs is posted on the bulletin board, for we have only made a start, and opportunities still exist.

On the grounds we were faced with the sad prospect of many dead, dying, and weakened trees. Dead trees and their stumps have been removed for their wood at no cost to us. Damaged and weakened trees have been treated and fed through generous contributions. Recent plantings out of harmony with the Place have been removed. Gore was particularly interested in trees. The expense of lawn has been cut by our own man, and the rest of the grounds mowed in exchange for the hay. We have had no money to expend unnecessarily, and we have not spent it.

As we are in the broadest sense an educational institution, we have made our facilities for service as well as our needs known through newspaper and magazine articles.

Architects have been frequent visitors, and have made use of the detail as well as the plan in the buildings they were designing. Students of history, as well as children, have come here to absorb the atmosphere of its period. As the restoration is further advanced and we are able to demonstrate here the estate life of 1800, the homely crafts in operation, farming as it was then carried on, we will be a veritable living museum of the period, as well as an architectural and historic monument.

In maintenance we have been particularly fortunate in the caliber of the three who have served with us. Fulfilling the traditions of the Place, they have generously contributed their time and efforts over difficult periods. Detailed guide service has been provided for visitors who have numbered more than 1500. Teas and talks have been made available to organizations which visited the Place by prearrangement.

Relations have been constantly maintained with the Police, Fire, Public Works, and other departments of Waltham and Watertown, the P. W. A., and various State departments, all of which have given splendid cooperation.

By statute we are tax exempt in 1936 and subsequently. We have requested a tax abatement for 1935, as the assessment is greatly in excess of the purchase price. We hope to have this acted upon favorably in the near future.

Insurance has been carefully considered, and has been increased to \$29,750. of straight fire and windstorm insurance, Public Liability of 50/100,000 and workmen's compensation. At the same time, the annual premium has been reduced from \$654.01 to \$184.57.

Research has been unremitting, both

1. Physical - secured on the ground itself, scraping of paint, the taking of detailed measurements and comparative photographs, the recording and comparison of moldings, partition changes, floor cuttings, altered brickwork, removed mantels, and so on; the identification of tree stumps, the locating of foundations, of paths, the recording of floral survivals and, from an increasing familiarity with the House and grounds, of studying the axial intent, and reconstructing the use sequence and function.
2. Documentary - including the study and comparison of old photographs, recollections of living people which go back to 1867, the perusal of letters, newspapers, maps, records, and all sources to which we have access. With increasing funds and time, these can be considerably elaborated.

In the plans we are proceeding cautiously, and while we know many features which we can restore confidently - when contributions permit - we have demonstrated clearly through the new evidence which comes constantly to hand that to attempt to determine a complete plan of the restoration of either the House or the grounds would, as yet, be a tragic and costly error.

Some work within the limits of conclusive evidence has been done on both the House and the grounds - much more could be done even now were funds available. The cottage has been made structurally safe and more nearly habitable, the stable, one of the finest examples in the country and probably antedating the House by a number of years, has been little more than cleaned and ordered. It cries for help.

The principle on which we have worked with the funds of the Society is to change nothing that would not get worse if not repaired. There have been more of those things than we could encompass.

We have received to date from all sources, including 116 contributors, \$24,108.70. Our expenditures for all purposes, including that of contributions for specified purposes, has been \$2,013.69, with the exception of mortgage interest, which has been \$3,600., and the payment of \$15,000. for the Place. We have bills of \$5,685.01 (most of which consist of 1935 taxes) and cash on hand \$3,495.01. You can see clearly that our main problem is the mortgage - \$60,000 at 5 per cent. - \$3,000. a year. Even before the restoration, and to make possible the restoration, we must eliminate this mortgage. Perhaps not as romantic as some of the other features, it is equally vital, and we must be businesslike as well as romantic. To that end, one of our friends has offered to contribute the sum of \$5,000., provided that we can between now and January first raise enough to reduce the mortgage by at least \$20,000. The time element is fixed because of the Income Tax. To make possible the acceptance of this, contributions may be made in stock as well as in money. In giving securities, the donor is permitted by law to deduct from his or her taxable income (up to 15% of the income) the market value on the day of the gift, and pays no tax on any profit since purchase. This is our opportunity.

The future of Gore Place is in the hands of all of us. The continuance of the loyal help and cooperation of all the members of the Society and its friends can make of Gore Place a living memorial of the greatness of our country's past - a monument to the infinite possibilities of the future. It is in your hands.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip Dana Orcutt

Owner's Duplicate Certificate.

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REGISTERED IN BOOK 262 PAGE 229

No. 40179

Entered pursuant to a decree of the Land Court, dated at Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the **second** day of **July** in the year nineteen hundred and ~~twenty~~ **thirty-six** and numbered **15807** on the files of said Court.

Copy of Decree.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK, SS.

LAND COURT.

In the matter of the Petition of

Waltham Savings Bank

15807

after consideration, the Court doth adjudge and decree that ~~said~~

Gore Place Society,

a duly existing corporation having an usual place of business in Waltham, in the County of Middlesex and said Commonwealth, substituted petitioner on motion,

is the owner in fee simple of that certain parcel of land situate partly in Waltham and partly in Watertown,

in fee simple of that certain parcel of land situate in

in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, bounded and described as follows:

Northerly by Main Street fifteen hundred twenty-two and 03/100 (1522.03) feet;
Easterly by land now or formerly of Herbert T. Capers et al., fifteen hundred twenty-one and 56/100 (1521.56) feet;
Southerly by a line crossing Waltham Street forty-two and 48/100 (42.48) feet;
Southeasterly by Stanley Avenue seven hundred sixty-nine and 36/100 (769.36) feet;
Southwesterly by lands of sundry adjoining owners as shown on the plan hereinafter mentioned fifteen hundred forty-three and 19/100 (1543.19) feet;
Northwesterly by land now or formerly of the Noyes Buick Company eight hundred twelve and 24/100 (812.24) feet;
Westerly by a line crossing Grove Street thirty-three (33) feet;
Southerly by said Grove Street two hundred seventy-one and 23/100 (271.23) feet;
Southwesterly by the junction of said Grove Street and Gore Street measuring on the northeasterly curving line thereof twenty-six and 12/100 (26.12) feet;
Westerly by said Gore Street twelve hundred forty-seven and 91/100 (1247.91) feet; and
Northwesterly by the junction of said Gore Street and said Main Street measuring on the southeasterly curving line thereof forty-three and 48/100 (43.48) feet.

All of said boundaries are determined by the Court to be located as shown upon plan numbered 15807-A, which will be filed with the original certificate of title issued on this decree, the same being compiled from a plan drawn by Bowland H. Barnes & Henry F. Beal, Civil Engineers, dated March 5, 1935, and additional data on file in the Land Registration Office, all as modified and approved by the Court.

So much of the land hereby registered as is actually included or by implication of law is included within the limits of Grove Street and Waltham Street, as shown on said plan, is subject to all public rights legally existing in and over the same and all other rights if any such there be.

The land hereby registered is also subject to any grant of an easement for draining to the City of Waltham legally existing at date of original decree as described in a deed to said Gore Place Society, dated September 13, 1935, duly recorded in Book 5988, Page 887

MEMORANDA OF ENCUMBRANCES ON THE LAND DESCRIBED IN THIS CERTIFICATE.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	KIND	RUNNING IN FAVOR OF	TERMS.	DATE OF INSTRUMENT.	DATE OF REGISTRATION.					SIGNATURE OF ASSISTANT RECORDER.	DISCHARGE.	
					YEAR & MONTH	D.	M.	A.M. OR P.M.	A.M. OR P.M.			
141741	Vote and Mortgage	Waltham Savings Bank	\$50,000. Principal and Interest payable as stated in mortgage.	1935	1936							
				Sept. 15	July 3	9	45	AM	<i>Albert P. Guthrie</i>	Asst. Recorder		
209863	Vote and Taking	City of Waltham	Easement in within described land for laying and maintaining water pipes, sewers and drains. Plan filed with Doc.	1946	1946							
				Nov. 26	Dec. 23	4	30	PM	<i>Alfred A. Yellow</i>	Asst. Recorder		
322047	Notice of Lease and Option to Purchase	Gore Place Society with Raytheon Manufacturing Company	Leasing part within described land for term of fifty years commencing May 1, 1937 with provision to extend said term for additional period of <u>twenty-five years. See Doc.</u>	- -	1937							
				1968	Aug. 28	12	30	PM				
453293	Vote and Grant of Easement	Gore Place Society to City of Waltham	Granting right and easement in part within described land for purposes of Public Way and for which Public Ways are commonly used. Pl. with Doc.	1968	1968							
				Feb. 15	Mar. 20	11	50	AM	<i>A. J. Buckley</i>	Asst. Recorder		
455039	Taking	City of Waltham	Taking of easement for laying out Gore Street also temporary easement. Pl. with Doc. See Doc.	1968	1968							
				May 14	May 20	2	0	PM	<i>Thomas J. Beagan</i>	Asst. Recorder		

February 1, 1945. Discharged by written Instrument. See Document No. 194665
Albert P. Guthrie Asst. Recorder

*Proposed
insert*

April 14, 1938.

Mr. Philip Dana Orcutt,
95 West Cedar Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Orcutt:

We are locating material for an exhibition on noted historic houses which have been destroyed within the past few years and houses in severe condition which have been saved by public subscription.

Miss Morison suggested that you might be able to furnish us with photographs showing the Cove Mansion before and after restoration for use in this exhibition, together with a brief account of the status of the property when rescued and any literature the Society may issue.

We should appreciate greatly whatever you may be able to send us.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald F. Lee,
Acting Assistant Director.

ECM

Gore Place

October 6, 1938

Mr. Philip Dana Grott,
33 West Cedar Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Grott:

I have just received from Mr. Barnette, the material on the Gore Place which you so kindly provided for the members of the Advisory Board and myself. I am sending a copy to each member, including those who were unable to make the trip to Boston in August.

This example of what can be done under most difficult circumstances is a valuable lesson to everyone interested in preserving at least something of what is left from our past. I hope that an understanding of what has been done and how it has been done by your Society, as well as others in New England, will reach to other parts of the country where this example might well be copied.

I regretted the lack of an opportunity to talk with you at greater length in Boston, but hope that another time will come. You expressed so much interest in the possibility of coordinating the work of various groups interested in historical and architectural preservation that it has occurred to me to send you a little data on the Federal program. You may have most of it already but if not you will see from it about where we are and what some of the directions may be in which we will have to work.

The Board members and I appreciated very much your kindness in showing us the Gore Place.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald F. Lee,
Supervisor of Historic Sites.

rfl:isg

*Done
Aluel*

October 5, 1933

Memorandum for Mr. Barnett,
Salem Maritime National Historic Site:

Thank you for sending on the material from Philip Orcutt.

I have acknowledged it as per the attached letter.

Supervisor of Historic Sites.

Enclosure 1596896

rfl:ig



SEP 22 1938

R. G. Lee

Dear Conny -

I am sending you under separate cover some literature Phillips Orcutt gave me for you - and the Advisory Board. He intended that I give it to you during the last days you were up here but at which time you were unfortunately called away.

My rush trip south prevented me from bringing it and only now here I had a chance to send it on.

Sorry I didn't get a chance to see you when I came thru - late Friday - but shall look forward to seeing you when we return -

Hope you or Frank will get up while I'm here - for probably a month -

Sincerely
- Stuart -

Ronald E. Lee

Lee



South elevation from the ha-ha wall

GORE PLACE, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

The Beginnings of a Restoration

By PHILIP DANA ORCUTT, A.I.A.

In 1786, Christopher Gore, twenty-nine years old, and already the best known lawyer in Massachusetts, a veteran of the Revolution, Commissioner for Massachusetts (with Hancock and Adams) to ratify the Federal Constitution, and appointed by George Washington as the first United States District Attorney of Massachusetts, bought his original forty-acre lot, eight miles from the State House. Whether there was an existing house on it, or whether he built a new "mansion," is not yet known. It is known that he lived here until 1796, surrounding the property with a Mile Walk, and dividing it into quarters "each belted by a half dozen rows of trees shading a walk with every variety of forest tree, so that the birds nested there as if in the wild wood."

In 1796 Gore was sent to England, as Commissioner under the Jay Treaty, and later as Chargé d'Affaires. There he

remained for eight years, during which time (in 1799) the House was burned. His letters of the five succeeding years are filled with references to the new House he proposed to build. The architect is not known, and quite possibly may have been English, as it seems unlikely that Gore, knowing the property as intimately as he did, would wait five years before having plans drawn. He returned to America for a brief visit in 1801. Place, Bulfinch's biographer, credits him with the House, but no known evidence supports this. It seems unlikely that McIntire, who was building The Vale, an almost adjoining estate, for one of Gore's most intimate friends, Theodore Lyman, could have devised the plan or have designed with such simplicity and absence of ornament, as McIntire's introduction to architecture had been through his original trade of wood carving. Again, Doctor

South elevation 1910 showing paint and balustrade

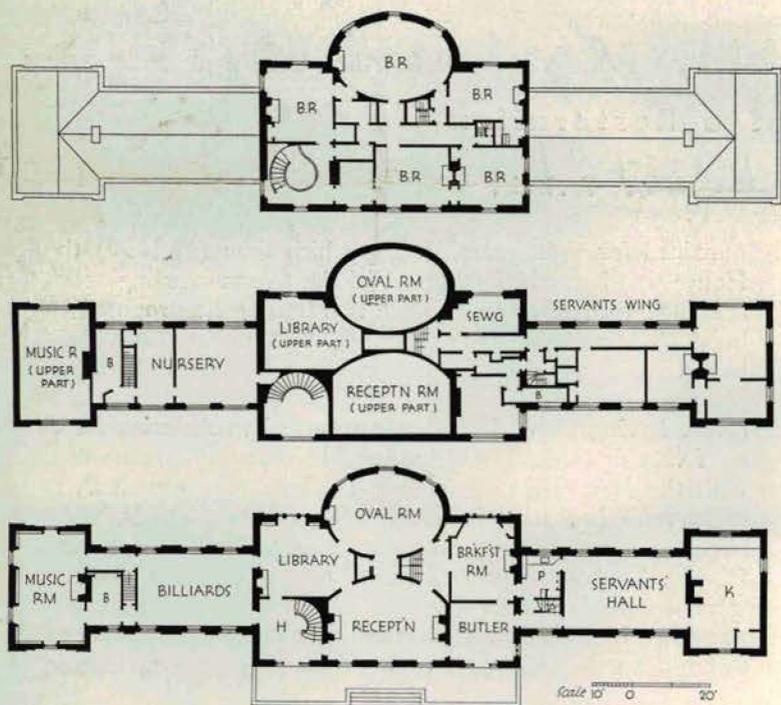


Stable and coach house from the Mile Walk

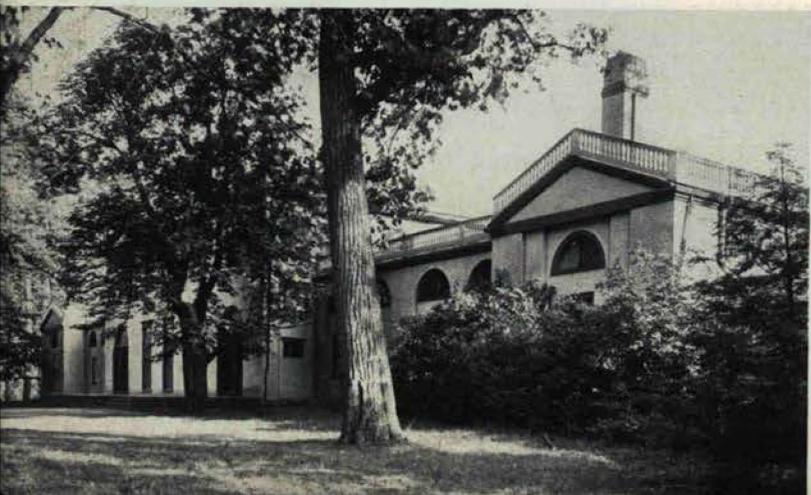




North elevation from the east. This photograph and the plans below are reproduced through the courtesy of Historic American Building Survey



North elevation in 1910 from the west



Thornton's work, notably *The Octagon*, in Washington, suggests him as a possibility. In England, Henry Holland, architect to the Prince Regent, was at the height of his fame, and would be the logical man to whom Gore would turn. Holland's work was notable for the beauty of its proportion and the absence of ornament, characteristic of Gore Place. But this is all conjecture, as even in the account book of Governor Gore, in which the costs of the House are set down, there appears no reference to or evidence of a fee paid to any architect.

In 1804, Christopher Gore returned to America, soon to be Governor of Massachusetts, Representative and Senator in Washington, and one of that small group who so successfully guided the early Republic through probably the most difficult period in its history. Almost at once he began gathering the materials for the House, "carting and rafting same to Watertown." Construction was not really begun until 1805, and it was in June of 1806 that he announces the completion of the House by writing, "Although built with the greatest economy and absence of ornament, will still keep me at the Bar longer than my love of indulgence would desire."

The House, placed far back from the road, and concealed from it by trees, stands on a slight eminence. From the

Farm cottage built circa 1835





State Reception Hall

south elevation the lawn sweeps down to a back road, across which the eye is carried through vistas and over a ha-ha wall to one of the three ponds now included in its present seventy-six acres.

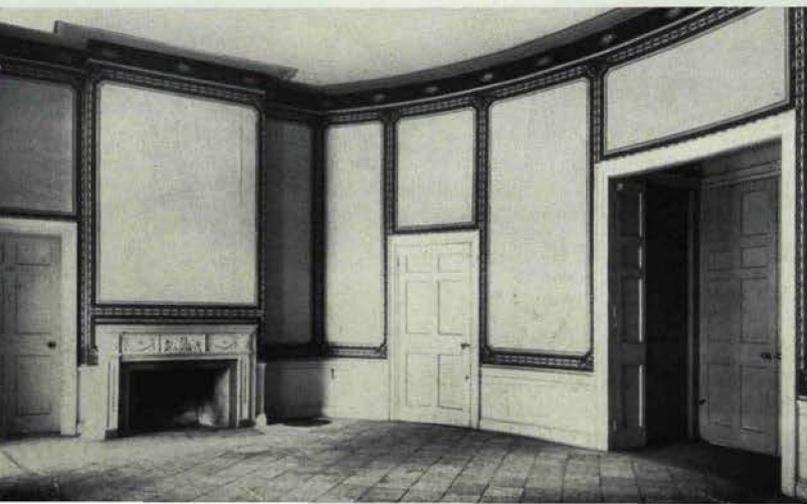
The central mass of the House is flanked by two out-stretched wings, the entire length being about one hundred seventy-five feet—large in scale for New England, and much more characteristic of England or of the South.

The plan is extremely ingenious, providing easy access

throughout the House and quite evidently contemplating its use for the extensive entertaining required of a man of prominence in public life of that day. At the same time, Gore's family was small, and it was desirable that the intimate life of the home should not be dwarfed by seeming immensity. The architect achieved this quite remarkably considering the fact that there are some twenty-two rooms to serve five chambers. The scale of the State Reception Hall, the Oval Room, and the Music Room or Art Gallery,

State Reception Hall before previous owner removed original wall paper with simulated cornice

East mantel in State Reception Hall showing strong classic influence and English type mahogany shelf





The Oval Room

with a stud of over fifteen feet, permits their use by large numbers of people. Their arrangement facilitates the easy flow of a large number of guests at one time. The breakfast room, used as a family dining room, and ingeniously sharing its tall window with a small room above placed *entresol*, is of "family" scale. The nursery, used for nephews and nieces, as Gore had no children himself, is interestingly of still smaller scale. The dado and the lunette windows are child high, and the low ceiling is an elliptical arch. Curiously, the ceiling of the secondary and adjoining room, with the same central stud, is in the form of a barrel arch.

The mantels form the principal ornament in the House. These, or some of them, quite possibly may have been executed by McIntire, as they are entirely characteristic and worthy of his quite distinctive art. The different types in the House are here illustrated, and show a marked change from the simple and well proportioned classic design to the transitional one in the Library, which indicates all too clearly the beginning of the end of this architectural period.

Apropos of fireplaces, it is interesting that the one in the Library is placed where it will give some heat to the Entrance Hall, and that the flue for this angles up through the

Lunette window



Stair balustrade





The Library

wall so that the fireplace in the room above is approximately four feet to the right of the one in the Library, and over the door shown. In another room the flue goes straight up in one wall, and then takes the form of a buttress or shallow half arch through the attic to another wall, through which wall it continues up at a sharp angle to meet the chimney. Apparently this was done to permit placing the chimneys symmetrically, although in contemporary English work, ambulatory flues seem to be the rule. Elsewhere, heat for the halls was provided by stoves.

The circular stairs express the best of the period, and

the light rail seems to have retained its watch-spring strength from the beginning. At intervals iron balusters, indistinguishable in appearance from the wood, ensure rigidity.

Throughout the House the hardware and materials are comparable in quality and thoughtfulness to the design. Butts are so designed that when the doors are opened they rise to clear the carpet. Drawers in the pantry cupboard glide as smoothly on brass rollers as they did a century and a quarter ago. Nothing was spared that could conceivably facilitate the use of any part of the House. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the nails and hardware amounted

Bedroom over Library



House from pond





Music Room mantel



COURTESY HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

Library mantel

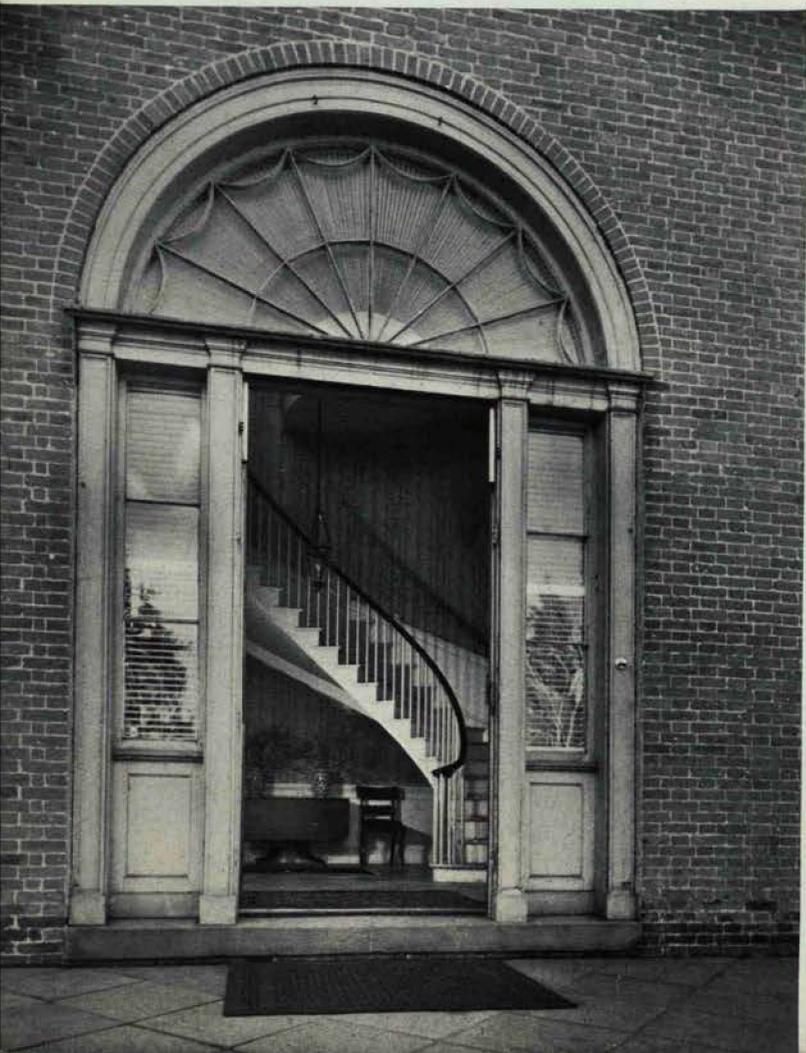
to more than twenty per cent of the total cost of the building, which was only slightly over \$20,000. In preparing for the restoration it is fortunate that enough of the original shutter pulls and door hardware survive, so that at least some of the rooms will have exact reproductions, and the other rooms can be restored in the same feeling.

The bricks, of small scale and flat shape, set in Flemish bond, cost \$7.50 a thousand. These had been painted white for many years. Whether they were originally painted is a question yet to be determined, with the evidence inclining, both from the standpoint of waterproofing and design,

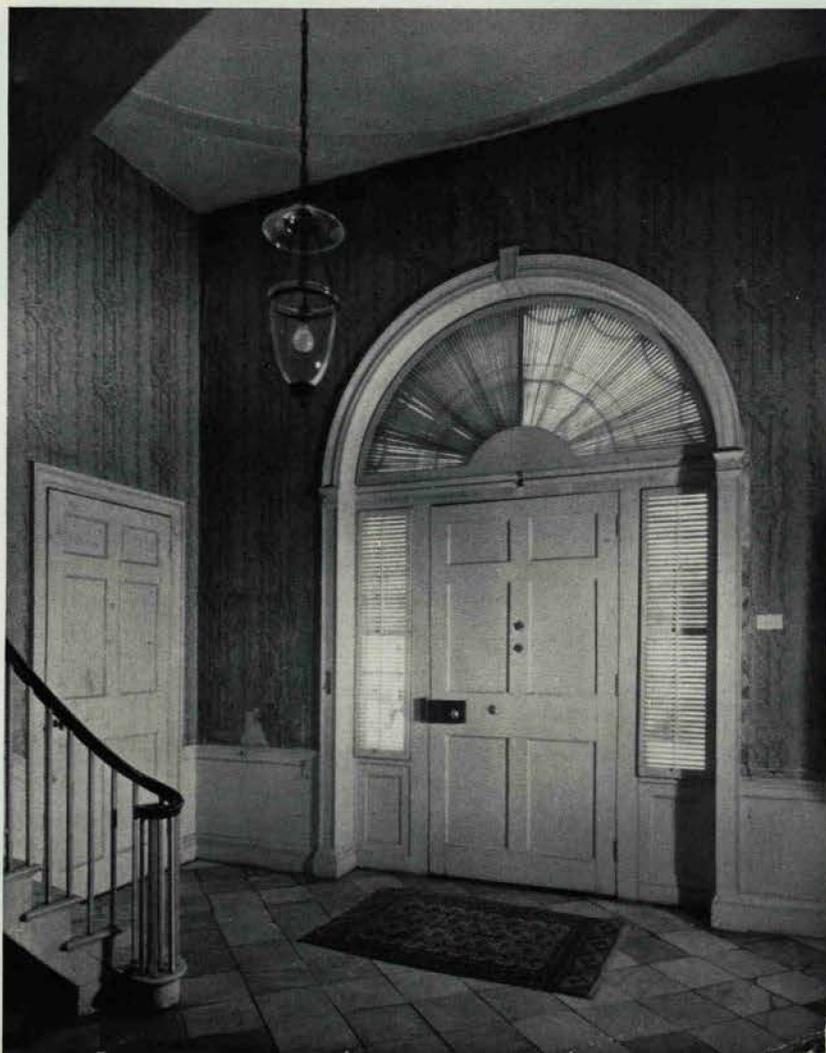
towards paint. The original trim was sandstone in color, to match a sandstone terrace set high for easy entrance to a coach. The paint was sanded. The original balustrade around the roof seems to be more consistent with light painted brick than with the more pleasing natural salmon pink. The paint was removed by a subsequent owner.

The interior colors throughout the House were mostly soft and warm grays. Glass and stone were expensive, but labor was negligible. The floors of the two entrance halls and of the State Reception Hall are of American marble, supported from beneath by massive groined brick vaulting.

Entrance door exterior



Entrance door interior





COURTESY HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
Oval Room mantel



COURTESY HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
West mantel, State Reception Hall

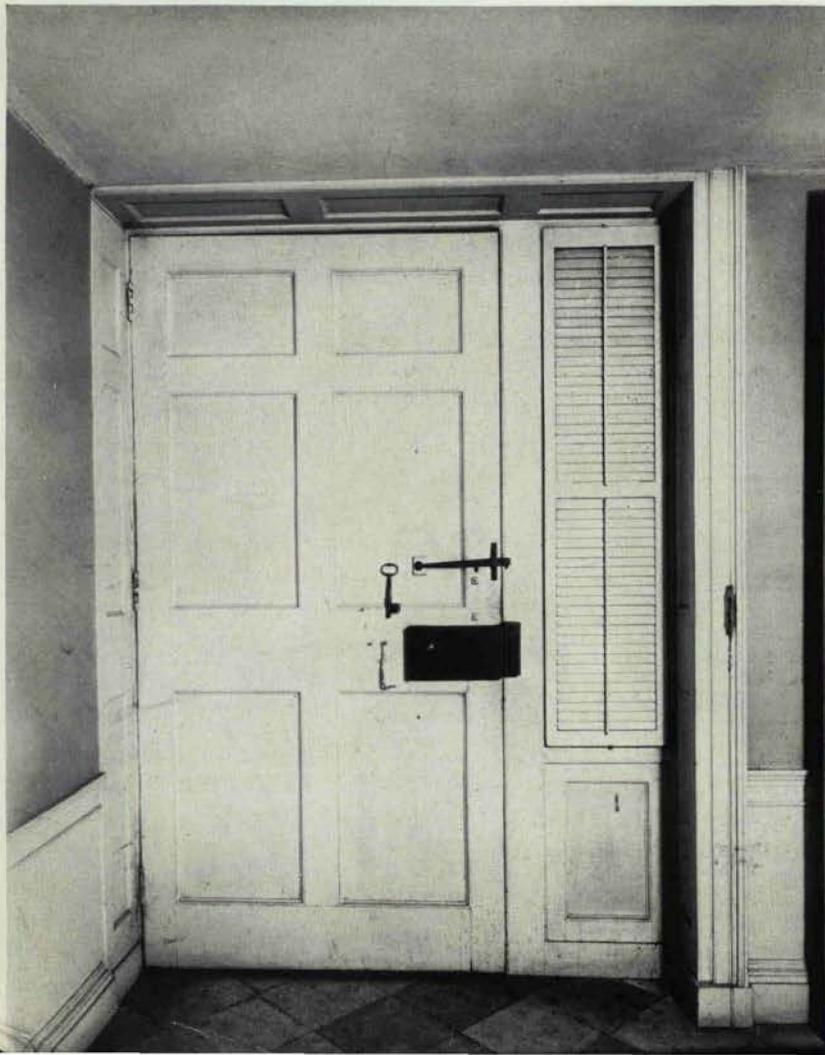
The entrance doors were traditional, but the louver doors of the Governor's Chamber, known in New England as "Newburyport doors," seem to indicate the modern and practical trend of Gore's mind, as does the massive bath placed between the Billiard Room and the Art Gallery on the ground floor. Over this an opening in the ceiling permitted servants to pour water down upon the occupant, forming what may be the first formal shower bath. Unique for the period, in America certainly, was a water closet, not dissimilar in appearance or functioning from those of the present day.

Other buildings surviving on the Place are the Farm Cot-

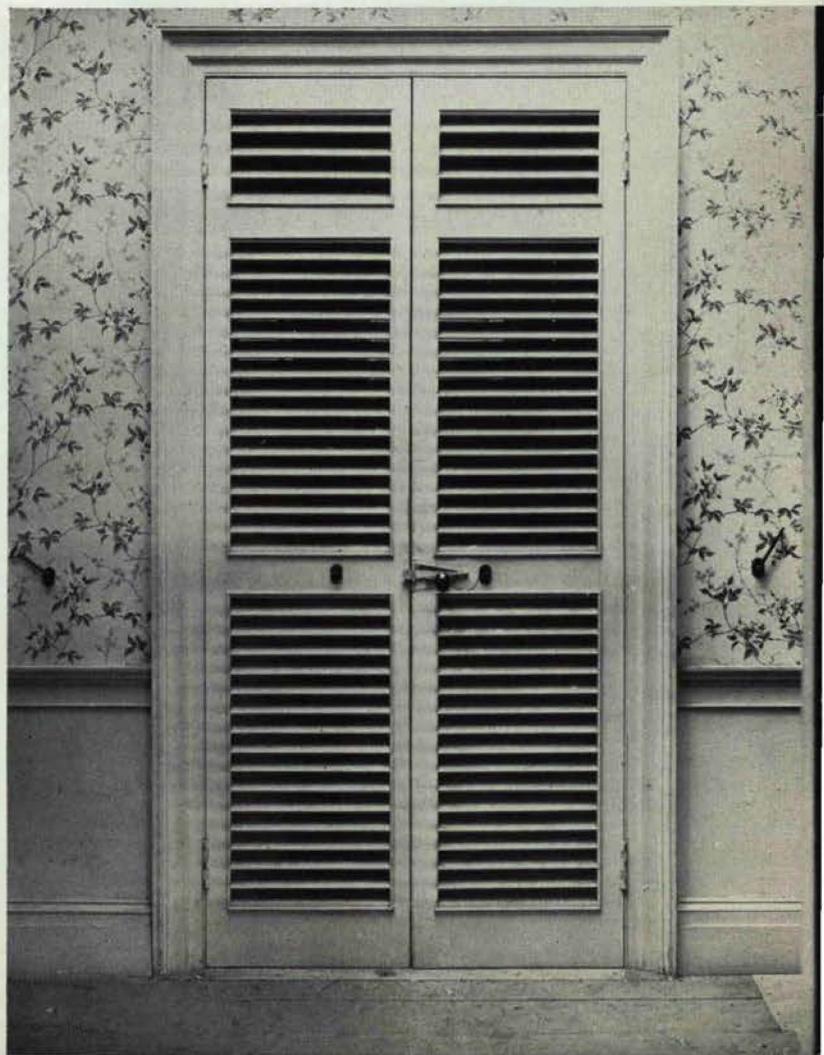
tage of 1835, occupied by the superintendent of the grounds, and a stable, possibly antedating the House, and on which was lavished the same thought in construction and design.

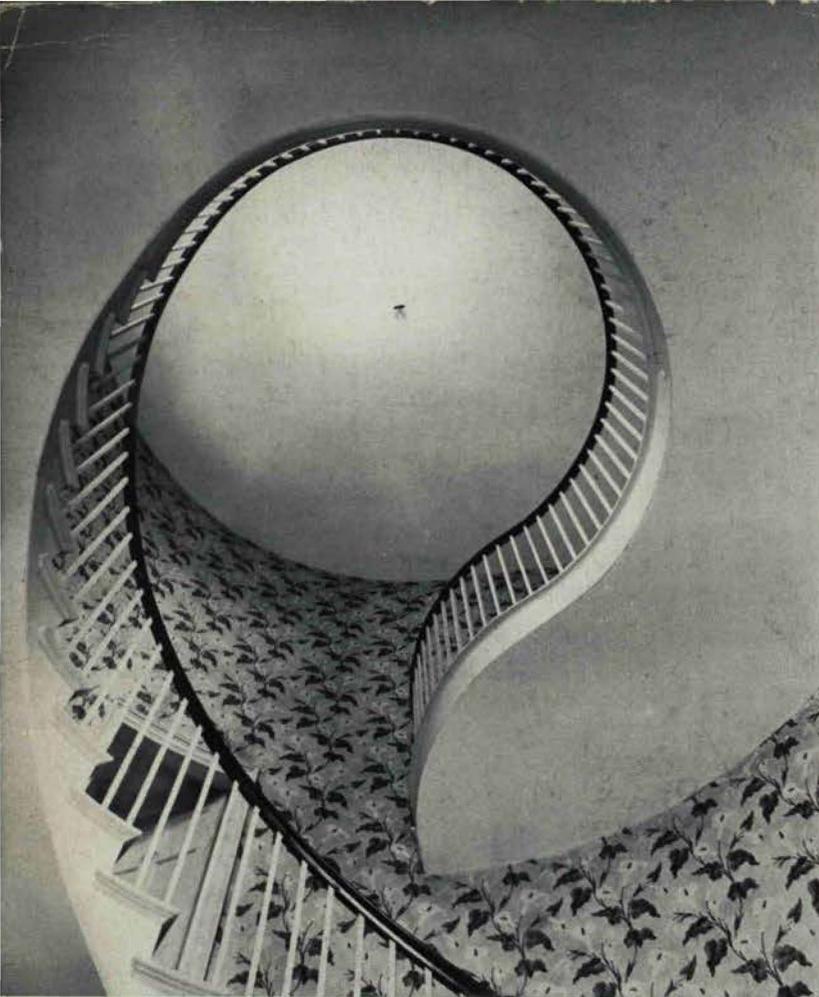
Gore Place is owned and maintained, and will be restored, by Gore Place Society, a charitable corporation, with volunteer officers, formed for this purpose and supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The House is open at all reasonable hours. Architects have been and are particularly welcomed. Already a number of them have made use of the facilities of the Place for study and comparison in executing work of the present day.

Butler's door interior
SCALE SHOWN BY SEVEN-INCH KEY

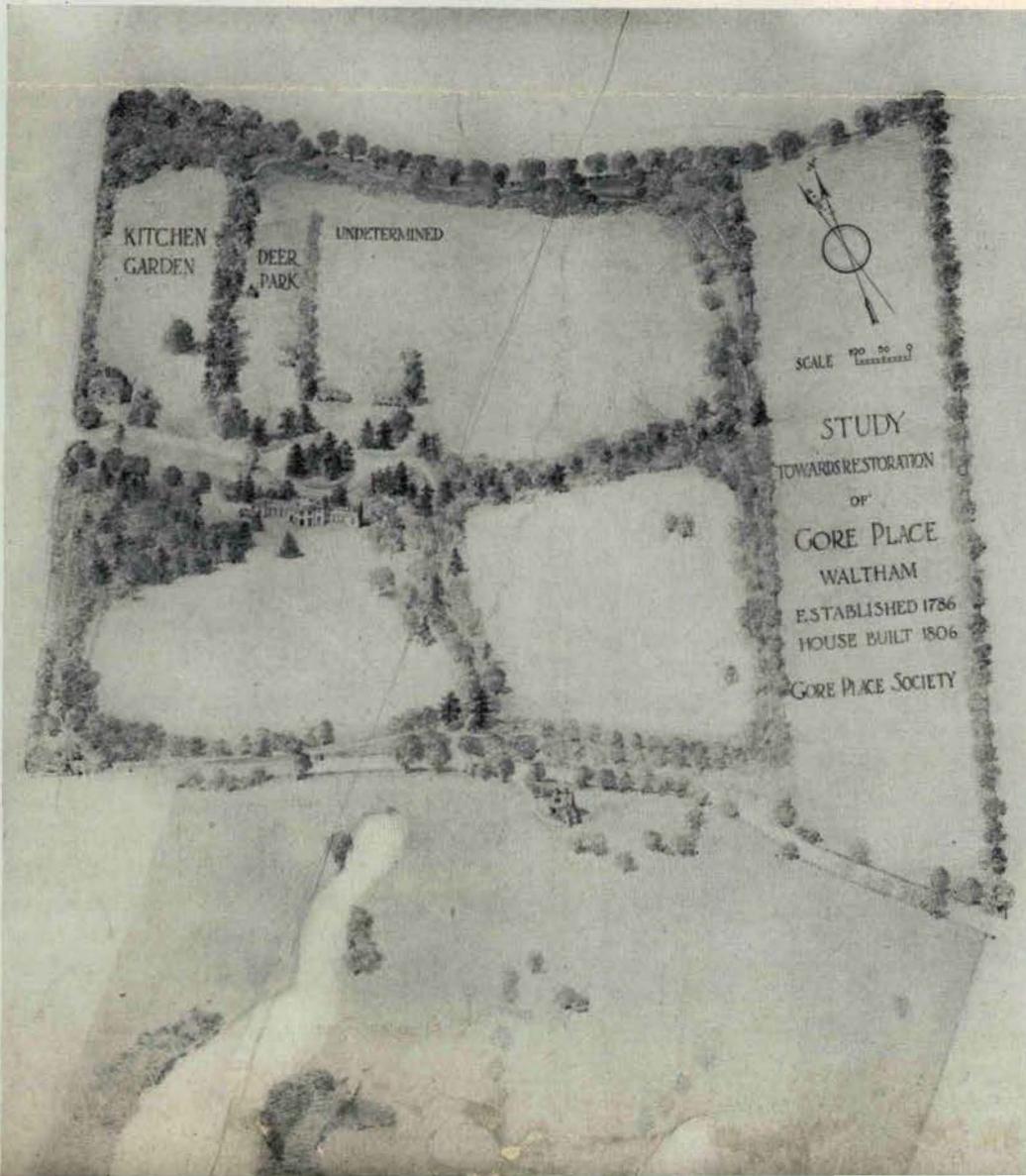


Louver door, Governor's Chamber





Stairway details



Reprinted from
AMERICAN ARCHITECT
AND ARCHITECTURE
JUNE, 1937

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

54

August 23, 1947.

Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson,
Director, Gore Place Society,
Gore Place,
Waltham, Massachusetts.

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Your letter of August 15, stating that the Gore Place Society desires the designation of Gore Place as a national historic site, reached us too late to reply to it prior to the meeting of the City Council of Waltham on Monday, August 18. I had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Crowsinshield at Marblehead on the 19th, and learned with gratification that you had been successful in persuading the Waltham City Council to eliminate the Gore Place from their project.

As we understand the problem, the Society, while desiring to retain the ownership and administration of Gore Place, thought of having it designated as a national historic site in order to prevent condemnation of a part of the property by the City of Waltham as a site for veterans' housing under the State Veterans' Housing Act of 1946.

Mrs. Crowsinshield discussed this question with me, and I promised her that I would place the policy questions involved before our Advisory Board when it next meets.

Best power to your association in its work.

Sincerely yours,

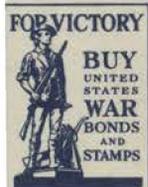
(SGD) NEWTON B. DRURY

Newton B. Drury,
Director.

CHP:NED:red

cc: Mr. Demaray.
Regional Director, Region One (2).
Mr. Richey.
Mr. Sanders.
Mr. Kahler. ←

SEP 2 1947



PRESIDENT
MRS. J. GARDNER BRADLEY
VICE PRESIDENT
HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS
HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT
PAUL B. MORGAN
TREASURER
ALLAN FORBES



DIRECTOR
M. F. GORDON PATTERSON
ASSISTANT TREASURER
CONRAD CHAPMAN
COUNSELLOR
LISPENARD B. PHISTER
SECRETARY
CONRAD CHAPMAN

GORE PLACE

WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE WALTHAM 2798

September 4, 1947

Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director
National Park Service
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Drury,

Thank you for your letter of August 28th.

During the struggle to preserve the integrity of Gore Place we have sought every avenue of approach. We were pleased to learn the estate had been recognized as of national importance in 1938 (from the files of the Department of the Interior).

There are several sides to this problem of "designation". As the problem is not yet settled it would perhaps seem best to take the matter under advisement at the fall meeting of the Board of Governors of Gore Place Society.

To maintain Gore Place money is raised by appeal once a year, and confusion might be raised in the public mind should it be published that Gore Place has been "designated" a national historic site. All members of the Board have worked hard to save the estate, and we trust the barrage of protests has persuaded the politicians to advise the city to seek land elsewhere. Eminent domain taking would be a precedent and threat to all tax-exempt property maintained in the interest of the public. Such action would be alien to the intent of the State Veterans Housing Act of 1946 which excluded in its survey all semi-public holdings.

We shall be very much interested to hear the opinion of your Advisory Board on this question of policy. We are not yet assured of the Waltham situation but are decidedly hopeful.

With grateful appreciation for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

N. B. L. Patterson

Director



In ly refer to:
L5b WASC-H

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Survey

NOV - 9 1950

Hon. William Phillips
"Highover"
North Beverly, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Phillips:

It was a pleasure, at the recent meeting of the National Council in Philadelphia, to talk to you about the historic Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts.

By way of amplifying what I said during our discussions, I am sending you, enclosed, a copy of the Historic Sites Act and copies of national historic site agreements now in force providing for the designation of the Chicago Portage, Chicago, Illinois, San Jose Mission, San Antonio, Texas, and Jamestown Island, Virginia, as national historic sites.

I trust that these three examples will give you all the information you need regarding the nature and scope of such cooperative agreements. Of course, no two agreements are exactly alike because the problems are apt to be different in each case, and as you will see from our basic legislation, our authority to cooperate is broad and flexible.

If, after you have looked over these materials, you desire to explore the possible applicability of some appropriate cooperative procedure to the Gore Place, I will be very glad to go into the subject further.

Please extend my best wishes to Mrs. Phillips.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD.) RONALD F. LEE

Ronald F. Lee
Assistant Director

Enclosures 4

Copy to: Regional Director, Region One (2)
Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield (det.)
Dr. Porter (det.)
History Division
CWPorter:RFLeebes

Cattanach 4/13/70

H34-HH

April 13, 1970

Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Gentlemen:

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, directed by the National Park Service, is conducting a survey of historical properties significant in illustrating the historical development of American architecture. Sites studied by the National Survey are evaluated by an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. This Board advises the Secretary of the Interior of the structures or sites that it finds possess national historical significance and recommends that they be declared eligible for recognition as National Historic Landmarks.

We are enclosing a leaflet that describes the National Landmark program and gives the criteria used in evaluating historical properties.

Mr. Charles W. Snell, a staff historian with the National Survey, plans to visit a number of historic buildings in the New England states during the period from April 13 to May 3. We would appreciate very much your assistance in permitting him to visit the Gore Mansion about May 2.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:
Director, Northeast Region
T-Mr. Butterfield
HHS-Mr. Sheely
HHS-Mr. Snell

HP-Mass.-Gore Mansion

BASIC FILE MAINTAINED IN HH

GSCattanach:mc 4/13/70

STATE STREET BANK and TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02101

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD
TRUST OFFICER

TELEPHONE 466-3685
AREA CODE 617

September 23, 1970

Mr. Charles W. Snell
National Park Service
Room 614
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Snell:

Mrs. Polsen, the Curator of Gore Place, asked me to send you a photocopy of the deed to Gore Place giving a description of the boundaries. You will find this enclosed and if I can be of further help please let me know.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



William B. Osgood
Treasurer
Gore Place Society

WBO:lmg

CC: Mrs. Laurence Polsen



SHURCLIFF, MERRILL & FOOTITT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

45 BROMFIELD STREET ■ BOSTON ■ MASSACHUSETTS 02108 ■ (617) 542-7000

NOV 24 1970

SIDNEY N. SHURCLIFF, FASLA, AIP
VINCENT N. MERRILL, FASLA
DOUGLAS B. FOOTITT, ASLA

November 18, 1970

DIVISION OF HISTORIC	
SURNAME:	DATE
✓ HH <i>[Signature]</i>	11/2
HHP	
✓ HHS <i>[Signature]</i>	11/2

Mr. Robert Uttley
National Historic Landmarks Program
National Park Service
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Uttley:

I have been designated by the Board of Governors of Gore Place Society, Waltham, Massachusetts, to inquire whether it is suitable to be accredited a National Historic Landmark.

A leaflet describing Gore Place is enclosed herewith but, of course, I do not expect a direct answer as to whether or not the Parks Service would approve it until more information is made available to you.

It will be appreciated if you will send me any information on this subject which you have available for distribution, and also the necessary papers which the Secretary of the Society should fill out in order that application may be made.

For your information, I already have some familiarity with this matter since I am the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Trustees of Reservations for the operation of Crane Memorial Beach Reservation in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Accreditation for this area, or some part of it, has already been made by the Trustees of Reservations if my memory is correct.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature: Sidney N. Shurcliff]

Sidney N. Shurcliff

SNS/MJ
Enc.

TYPE-ERASE
RESISTION FIBER USE

E. Preston 12/2/70
Sailes 12/2

DEC 2 1970

H34-HH

Mr. Sidney N. Shurcliff
Shurcliff, Merrill & Footit
Landscape Architects
45 Bromfield Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Mr. Shurcliff:

We have received your letter of inquiry about the possibility of recognizing Gore Place as a National Historic Landmark.

In October of this year, the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings submitted a study of Gore Place to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The Advisory Board has forwarded its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, who is presently reviewing the property for possible recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. Sarles, Jr.

Frank B. Sarles, Jr.
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
Director, Northeast Region w/c inc.
T-Mr. Butterfield w/c inc.
HHS-Mr. Sheely w/c inc.

EPreston:mc 12/2/70

HP-Mass.-Gore Place

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Gore Place, 52 Gore Street, Waltham, Massachusetts

In 1799, while its owners were abroad, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Gore at Waltham, Massachusetts was destroyed by fire. Later, in Paris, Mrs. Gore worked closely with the French architect Jacques Guillaume Legrand to design a new brick mansion which arose in 1805-06 to replace the old one. Known as Gore Place, this residence is one of the most sophisticated examples of Adamesque architecture in the United States. The two-and-a-half story central bloc, covered by a low hipped roof with an octagonal cupola, is flanked by one-and-a-half story hyphens and end pavilions to form a five-part composition. Twin fanlight doorways open into two foyers paved with blocks of white and blue-gray marble. From one of the entrance halls, a graceful spiral staircase ascends to the second floor. A great oval-shaped dining room, with a fifteen-foot ceiling, is exteriorally delineated by the elliptical bow in the south (rear) facade. From the dining room and adjacent breakfast room and library, tall triple-hung windows overlook a sweeping lawn. The landscaped grounds at Gore Place were laid out by Robert Murray, an English gardner, between 1835 and 1846. Since 1935, the mansion and 76 acres surrounding it have been owned by the Gore Place Society, Inc., who maintain it as a house museum open to visitors.

* * * * *

NSHSB: 1/13/71
R S G



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 25 1971

Dear Mr. Drinan:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

First Church of Christ
Core Place
The Vale

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Robert F. Drinan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc Director, Northeast Region
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSheely:kp 11/17/70 rewritten HJSheely:sl 2/19/71

FEB 25 1971

Dear Senator Kennedy:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

First Church of Christ
United Church of Christ, Congregational
Old West Church
St. Paul's Church
Trinity Church
First Parish Church
United States Custom House, New Bedford
Hamilton Hall
Massachusetts General Hospital
Memorial Hall
Boston City Hall, 1862-1968
Sever Hall
University Hall
Gardner-Pingree House
Gore Place
Oliver Hastings House
First Harrison Gray Otis House
David Sears House
The Vale

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

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In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Enclosures

cc:

Director, Northeast Region
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSheely:kp 11/16/70

HP - Mass. - First Church of Christ
United Church of Christ, Congregational
Old West Church
St. Paul's Church
Trinity Church
First Parish Church
United States Custom House, New Bedford
Hamilton Hall
Massachusetts General Hospital

Memorial Hall
Boston City Hall, 1862-1968
Sever Hall
University Hall
Gardner-Pingree House
Gore Place
Oliver Hastings House
First Harrison Gray Otis House
David Sears House
The Vale

FEB 25 1971

Dear Senator Brooke:

I am pleased to inform you that the following listed sites, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. These sites are:

First Church of Christ
United Church of Christ, Congregational
Old West Church
St. Paul's Church
Trinity Church
First Parish Church
United States Custom House, New Bedford
Hamilton Hall
Massachusetts General Hospital
Memorial Hall
Boston City Hall, 1862-1968
Sever Hall
University Hall
Gardner-Pingree House
Gore Place
Oliver Hastings House
First Harrison Gray Otis House
David Sears House
The Vale

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Edward W. Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Enclosures

cc:

Director, Northeast Region
HHS-Mr. Sheely

HJSheely:kp 10/28/70

HP-Mass.-First Church of Christ
United Church of Christ, Congregational
Old West Church
St. Paul's Church
Trinity Church
First Parish Church
United States Custom House, New Bedford
Hamilton Hall
Massachusetts General Hospital
Memorial Hall
Boston City Hall, 1862-1968
Sever Hall
University Hall

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

Gardner-Pingree House
Gore Place
Oliver Hastings House
First Harrison Gray Otis House
David Sears House
The Vale

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release February 28, 1971

Morrow (202) 343-7394

NATIONAL LANDMARK STATUS GIVEN 38 HISTORIC SITES

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton today announced the designation of 38 National Historic Landmarks in New England and the Midwest.

Most of the buildings and areas involved were designed and built during the 19th century, although two -- both creations of famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright -- were built in the early 20th century and a few date back to the latter part of the 18th century.

The new listing includes public buildings, churches, private homes, and historic districts. Each National Historic Landmark is considered to have historic value to the Nation -- not only local or regional significance.

Designation of the 38 sites by Secretary Morton automatically places them on the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Interior Department's National Park Service.

While not owned or administered by the Service, Historic Landmarks are officially recognized to encourage preservation of historically significant properties. Upon request, owners of the landmark sites will receive plaques and certificates that commemorate their placement on the Register.

The latest National Historic Landmarks to be recognized include:

--Three historic districts in major cities. The Pullman District in Chicago, Ill., is noted as the first major effort in the United States to create a planned industrial community meeting all the needs of its residents. In Providence, R.I., the College Hill District contains more than 150 restored buildings which were once the wealthy nucleus of the city. The Green Historic District of New Haven, Conn., is an urban complex dominated by three churches built between 1812 and 1816.

(more)

--Government and community buildings. The stately Connecticut Capitol in New Haven, the picturesque Vermont State House in Montpelier and Boston's Old City Hall are representative of different types of government architecture. Two United States Custom Houses -- the still-active Greek Revival structure in New Bedford, Mass., and the now-closed Second Empire building in St. Louis, Mo. -- Hamilton Hall, an 1806 community center in Salem, Mass., and a massive 19th century Army post, Fort Knox, built near the Canadian-American frontier in Maine are also among the newly recognized landmarks.

--Institutional and industrial buildings. Three buildings on the campus of Harvard University were included as was the massive Union Station railroad building in St. Louis and the original building of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

--Private homes, some now converted to museums and clubs, others still used as family residences. Included are several examples of the various forms of Federal architecture, and a variety of styles -- Greek Revival, Italian, Queen Anne, and the Illinois home designed by Frank Lloyd Wright -- which are outstanding examples of the homes built after the Federal period.

--Religious architecture. From the Gothic Revival style of Trinity Church in New Haven's Green Historic District to the modern design of the Unity Temple in Oak Park, Ill., ecclesiastical buildings have had considerable influence on American architecture.

Newly designated National Historic Landmarks include:

1. New Haven Green Historic District, bounded by Chapel, College, Elm, and Church Streets, New Haven, Connecticut. Between 1812 and 1816, three impressive churches were erected on the east side of the New Haven Green. Two of the churches, Center Church (1812-14) and United Church (1813-15), are outstanding examples of Federal architecture, while Trinity Church (1814-16) is one of the earliest expressions of the Gothic Revival style in America. Boston architect Asher Benjamin drew the initial plans for Center Church, whose graceful spire still dominates the green, but it was Ithiel Town--a former student of Benjamin's--who was responsible for the final design. When his work on the brick, neo-classic Center Church was finished, Town turned to the design of Trinity Church, built of local granite in the incipient Gothic mode for New Haven's Episcopal congregation. The design of United Church, the third structure on the east side of the green, shows the influence of John McComb, an early New York architect, although it was Ebenezer Johnson, a local builder, who was responsible for its construction. All three churches preserve their original exterior appearance and, together with the adjacent public buildings, form an impressive urban complex distinguished in the development of American architecture and town planning. Open to visitors upon request.

2. The Capitol, New Haven, Connecticut. In 1871, the Connecticut General Assembly appointed a commission to direct the building of a new statehouse. The plans of Richard M. Upjohn of New York were selected from a subsequent architectural competition and the first contracts let in October of 1872. Eight years later, the massive marble structure was completed at a cost of over two and a half million dollars. The Capitol is an outstanding expression of the eclecticism of the High Victorian Gothic style, which reached its zenith in the America of the 1870's. Characteristic of the style is the profusion of exterior detail borrowed from French, German, and Italian Gothic prototypes and accented through the use of vari-colored building materials. Above the rooftop spires and pinnacles rises a dome which was formerly topped by a fifteen foot bronze statue, removed in 1938, symbolizing the "Genius of Connecticut." The dome represents a modification of Upjohn's original plan, which called for a tall central tower, and was added at the insistence of the building committee. Both the exterior of the structure and the great interior rotunda remain unaltered, and the Capitol is open to visitors.

3. Lockwood-Matthews Mansion, 295 West Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1864, the railroad and steamship magnate LeGrand Lockwood commissioned Detlef Lienau, a Danish-born architect of New York, to design a suitable residence for "Elm Park," Lockwood's country estate in Norwalk, Connecticut. The French-trained Lienau

produced not only what was perhaps the most sumptuous private home built in America up to that time, but also the Nation's first mansion in the "Chateausque" style, a 19th-century revival of French Renaissance forms. Constructed of New England granite between 1864 and 1868, the rambling sixty-room house preceded by almost twenty years the great chateaux of Newport and Fifth Avenue, and was a prelude to the opulence of the Gilded Age. Artisans were brought from Europe to execute the lavish interiors, with their inlaid woodwork, frescoed walls, bronze chandelier medallions, and floors and fixtures of Italian marble. The City of Norwalk has owned the mansion since 1941. Although the original greenhouses were demolished in 1946 and the landscaped grounds, attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, have been reduced in size, the mansion itself is little-changed. Under the auspices of the Junior League, "Elm Park" house is being restored as a museum and is open to the public.

4. Avery Coonley House, 300 Scottswood Road, Riverside, Illinois. The residence which Frank Lloyd Wright designed and built for Mr. and Mrs. Avery Coonley in Riverside, Illinois between 1907 and 1909 summarized the architect's principles of domestic architecture to that date. Wright himself described it as the most successful of his houses of that period. With its low, strongly-accented horizontal lines and wide overhanging eaves, its free-flowing interior spaces, and the harmonious blending of site and structure, the Coonley House represents the maturation of the Prairie Style developed by Wright. The original furniture and fittings for the house were custom-made from Wright's designs. In recent years, the lot has been subdivided and the house itself converted into two separate dwellings. However, the essential character of the structure, both inside and out, remains unchanged. Not open to visitors.

5. Pullman Historic District, area east of Cottage Grove Avenue, between E. 103d Street and E. 115th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Covering approximately 300 acres in what was formerly the suburban village of Hyde Park, the Pullman district was the first major effort in America to create a completely planned model industrial town, incorporating commercial, residential, religious, and

recreational facilities. Here Industrialist George Pullman envisioned an ideal community providing both the necessities and amenities for the workers who would reside there and manufacture the famous Pullman Palace Railroad Car. Landscape Engineer Nathan F. Barrett employed the conventional gridiron pattern in laying off the town, which featured parks, gas and water mains, and complete sanitary facilities. Between 1880 and 1884, residential rows, a church, public buildings, and the factory complex itself were planned and built of brick and stone in the prevailing Queen Anne and Romanesque styles under the supervision of Solon S. Beman, a young Chicago architect. Ironically, this utopian company town became the scene of the Pullman Railroad Strike of 1894, a milestone in the development of the American labor movement, after which the community declined and the structures passed into private hands. Most of the original buildings remain, however, and as a predominantly residential community, Pullman preserves to a remarkable degree a nineteenth century atmosphere.

6. Unity Temple, southeast corner of Lake Street and Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Unity Temple, which was erected in 1906-1907 from the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright, a member of the congregation, marks a significant achievement in the development of modern American architecture. Reinforced concrete was here employed for the first time on a monumental scale and in a decorative manner. Unity Temple also broke radically with traditional styles in ecclesiastical architecture. Both of these innovations expressed the emerging concept, of which Wright was an ardent proponent and practitioner, that form must follow function and building materials be honestly expressed. The two main interior spaces of the building, the worship area and a center for social activities, are linked by an entrance hall. Each of these units is expressed externally as a cube of distinct proportions, visually linked to each other by terraces and freestanding lateral walls. Light is admitted to both the worship area and parish hall through clerestory windows and skylights. The resulting effect of wall surfaces unbroken by windows imparts dignity and permanence to the structure, at the same time shutting out the noise of the traffic on busy Lake Street. Except for the replacement in 1961 of the badly-weathered pebble-stucco which originally covered the building, and the changing of the interior color scheme, Unity Temple remains little altered and is open to visitors.

7. Jonathan Hamilton House, Vaughan's Lane and Old South Road, South Berwick, Maine. Colonel Jonathan Hamilton, a merchant of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, built this comfortable mansion overlooking the Piscataqua River in 1787-1788. Its beautiful rural setting still undisturbed, the Hamilton House is an outstanding example of a large New England

Georgian country seat. The house is of frame construction, two-and-one-half stories in height, with a steeply pitched hip roof from which rise four tall chimneys. A broad hallway, flanked by two rooms on either side, bisects each of the main floors. Scenic wallpaper in the lower hall is a 1900 reproduction of original paper found in the house. Of special note is the unusual treatment of the dormer windows, the gables of which are fronted by broken pediments. Since the mansion was deeded to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1949, minor alterations of half a century earlier have been done away with and the house restored to its original appearance. Open to visitors.

8. McLellan-Sweat Mansion, 111 High Street, at the corner of Spring Street, Portland, Maine. This three-story brick townhouse, exemplifying the Adamesque-Federal style of early nineteenth century New England, was built in 1800 for Hugh McLellan, a rich Portland merchant. The classical detail of the semicircular one-story entrance portico is echoed in the handsome entablature which is crowned by a delicate wooden balustrade concealing the low hipped roof. Above the portico, at the second-floor level, is a large Palladian window. The interior of the mansion is characterized by fine carving and plasterwork. From the rear of the broad hallway extending through the house, a splendid "flying" staircase ascends without visible support to the upper floors. In 1907, Mrs. Lorenzo deMedici Sweat, last occupant of the mansion, bequeathed the property to the Portland Society of Art on the condition that a suitable memorial art museum be erected to the memory of her husband. This structure, opened to the public in 1911, stands to the rear of the mansion, which is now part of the museum.

9. Nickels-Sortwell House, Main at Federal Street (northeast corner), Wiscasset, Maine. Owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities since 1958, this Federal period three-story frame townhouse was erected by Captain William Nickels, a Yankee shipmaster, in 1807-1808. The mansion became a hotel from 1820 until 1920, when it was purchased by Alvin F. Sortwell and refurbished for residential use. Clearly expressed in the original design is the influence of Charles Bulfinch. The five-bay facade consists of a blind arcade at the first-floor level, supporting six rather attenuated

Corinthian pilasters which articulate the bays of the second and third stories. The central bay contains a handsome fanlight doorway, with a Palladian window above, and a semicircular lunette at the third floor level. Sortwell added the small Corinthian portico, which dates from 1918. Today the mansion is furnished and open to visitors as a museum.

10. Morse-Libby House, 109 Danforth Street, Portland, Maine. The Morse-Libby House ranks among the finest and least altered Italian Villa-style mansions in America. It was built as a summer home for Ruggles Sylvester Morse, a New England-born hotel keeper of New Orleans, and was designed by Henry Austin, a New Haven, Connecticut architect. Construction began in 1859, but the Civil War delayed completion of the residence until 1863. The wide, bracketed eaves and asymmetrical plan, as well as the low roof profile broken by a central tower, are characteristic of the Italian Villa style. The mansion is constructed of brick stuccoed to simulate ashlar. Artist-decorator Giovanni Guidirini executed the elaborate interiors, which feature hand-painted frescoes, mantelpieces of Carrara marble, and ornate woodwork fashioned of Santo Domingo mahogany, Brazilian rosewood, and walnut. Acquired by J. R. Libby, a Portland merchant, in 1895, the house was donated in 1943 to the Victoria Society of Maine Women, who now maintain it as a museum open to the public.

11. Fort Knox, near Prospect, Maine. The construction of Fort Knox resulted from the heated dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the Canadian-American boundary. Begun in 1844, the fort was virtually complete when work on it was permanently halted twenty years later, during the Civil War. The post was named in honor of General Henry Knox, a hero of the Revolution, Secretary of War under President Washington, and a resident of Maine. Garrisoned only briefly, from 1863 to 1866 and again during the Spanish-American War, Fort Knox was sold by the Federal Government to the State of Maine in 1923, at a fraction of its original cost. The structure is pentagonal in shape and commands a sweeping view of the Penobscot River. Its massive granite walls, protected on the landward side by a drymoat and sloping glacis, or earthwork, are forty feet thick. Storage rooms, stables, and quarters for officers and enlisted men are arranged about an inner courtyard, while bombproofs are located beneath the parade ground. Fort Knox is maintained as a state park open to visitors and is a superb example of a nineteenth-century coastal fortification.

12. First Church of Christ, Lancaster, Massachusetts. Dedicated on January 1, 1817, the First Church of Christ in Lancaster is perhaps the finest of the existing New England churches designed by Charles Bulfinch. While the original plans were somewhat modified by the master builder, Thomas Hearsey, the essential Bulfinch character was preserved. Neither central heating nor artificial lighting have been introduced. The church faces the town common and is distinguished by its monumental triple-arched brick portico, articulated by white Roman Doric pilasters supporting a full entablature and pediment. A well-proportioned wooden belfry, topped by a cupola and surrounded by fluted Ionic columns, crowns the square central clock tower. The tower is flanked by curved wooden parapets adorned with a sunburst pattern. In the facade of the First Church of Christ, Bulfinch imparted monumentality to the simple rectangular proportions of the traditional New England meetinghouse. A chapel added to the rear of the church in 1881 represents the only exterior alteration. The decorative wall panels and plaster molding in the audience room date from 1900, but the fine pulpit, pews, galleries, and interior blinds are original. Open to visitors upon request.

13. New Old South Church, 645 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Overlooking Copley Square, the New Old South Church is an ecclesiastical expression of the High Victorian style of architecture, which reached its American heyday in the 1870's. The edifice, completed in 1874, was designed by the Boston firm of Cummings and Sears after the manner of a North Italian Gothic Church. The cruciform auditorium was, however, traditionally Congregational in arrangement, with pews grouped about an elaborately-carved central pulpit. Stained glass windows illuminating the interior were designed by Clayton and Bell of London and were installed a year after the church was completed. Characteristically High Victorian is the use of various types of stone to achieve the polychromatic effect which distinguishes the exterior walls and 245-foot campanile of the church. When the campanile began to lean dangerously, it was dismantled, each stone numbered, and reconstructed in 1937 on a steel skeleton. At this time it was reduced ten feet in height. Otherwise, New Old South Church retains its original appearance. Open to visitors.

14. Old West Church, 131 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Old West Church, designed and built for a Congregational parish by Asher Benjamin in 1806, became the prototype for many other New England churches when its plan and elevation appeared in Benjamin's The American Builders' Companion, published the same year. The main body of the church is

seventy feet square and is lighted by two tiers of windows. Its puritanical simplicity is relieved by the restrained embellishment of the projecting porch, which contains a narthex as well as meeting rooms, and rises three full stories to a clock tower and square, domed belfry. Pilasters and an entablature of the Doric order are applied at the third-story level, while a brick parapet behind conceals the low-pitched gable roof covering the main body of the church. In 1896 the building was remodelled as a library, although the galleries and domed ceiling were retained. The present pews, pulpit, and organ case in the rear gallery have been installed since 1963, when, following an order by the Massachusetts General Court, the structure once more became a church. Open to visitors.

15. St. Paul's Church, 136 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard were commissioned in 1819 to design and build a church after the manner of a Grecian temple for the newly-formed Episcopal Parish of St. Paul. Completed in 1820, St. Paul's was the first important Greek Revival structure in New England, and contrasted with Boston's prevalent Georgian and Federal architecture. Aquia Creek sandstone from Virginia was used in the construction, and the Ionic capitals for the six columns fronting the church were carved by Willard himself. Inside as well as out, St. Paul's remains largely unchanged. The chancel, patterned after that of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, dates from 1927. However, the box pews, clear-glass windows, and rear gallery are original. In 1912, St. Paul's became the cathedral church for the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. Open to visitors.

16. Trinity Church, Boylston Street at Copley Square, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1870, under the leadership of their famous rector, Dr. Phillips Brooks, the congregation of Trinity parish determined to relocate in the Back Bay area of Boston. The resulting church and adjoining parish hall were completed in 1877 from the plans of the New York architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, and represent the first mature expression of a style which became known as "Richardsonian Romanesque." Trinity Church established its forty-two year old designer's reputation, and over the next twenty years was widely imitated throughout America. In designing Trinity Church, Richardson

freely rendered and personalized his impressions of Romanesque prototypes in Europe. The massive central tower, inspired by the old cathedral at Salamanca, Spain, rests on four enormous granite piers forming the crossing of the vaulted interior. In its lightness and richness of color, this interior--the work of John LaFarge--contrasts sharply with the somber massiveness of the exterior. The porches and cappings for the twin towers of the facade were completed in 1894-97, following Richardson's death, by Hugh Shepley, and reflect in style if not in spirit Richardson's unexecuted plans. Open to visitors.

17. First Parish Church, 1266 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts. Architecturally, the First Parish Church of Quincy represents the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Its massive tetrastyle Doric portico, the monolithic columns of which weigh 25 tons each, is Grecian in inspiration, but the plan as well as the interior detail of the main body of the church, with its graceful arched windows, remains largely within the earlier Federal and Georgian tradition. Built in 1827-28 of Quincy blue granite, the church was designed by Alexander Parris of Boston. A fine mahogany pulpit dominates the galleried interior, which features an exquisitely-plastered dome in the center of the ceiling. Beneath the vestibule lie buried both John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, together with their wives. An unobtrusive rear wing dating from 1889 constitutes the only change to the church since it was built. In 1961-64, the church underwent restoration and stands today in good condition. Open to visitors.

18. United States Custom House, Southwest corner of Second and Williams Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Robert Mills is generally credited with the design for four Greek Revival custom houses built in New England between 1834 and 1836. Of these, the New Bedford custom house, which was completed in 1836, is the largest and perhaps the best architecturally. The design is a particularly interesting example of the creative use of Greek precedent, for although the total effect is recognizably Greek Doric, this is achieved by all sorts of non-Greek means. Molding profiles are changed, triglyphs and mutules omitted, and richness and power obtained by a carefully studied use of stone textures and the variation of rock-faced and tooled granite. The parapet crowning the low hipped

roof is a reconstruction. The two-story structure, with its monumental four-column portico, is outwardly little altered, and still serves as a customs house and post office. Open to visitors.

19. Hamilton Hall, 9 Cambridge Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

Hamilton Hall was built in 1806 as a social center for the city of Salem. Its architect was Samuel McIntire, whose private residences still grace Salem streets, and Hamilton Hall is a major example of McIntire's public architecture. The lateral walls of the rectangular three-story brick structure feature five great Palladian windows with recessed panels above. In the center panel on each side, McIntire placed a carved eagle symbolizing the young American republic. The spacious ballroom, occupying the upper two stories, retains its original spring dance floor and a gallery for musicians and spectators. Hamilton Hall has been the scene of the annual Salem Assemblies ball and other Salem cultural events for over a century and a half. Ownership is vested in a corporation representing the Assemblies. Open to visitors.

20. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston,

Massachusetts. In addition to its historical associations with the development of American medicine, the original building of the Massachusetts General Hospital is a monument to two of Boston's foremost early architects, as well as one of the few early American hospitals still extant. The structure was designed by Charles Bulfinch and built by Alexander Parris between 1818 and 1823. Bulfinch incorporated into his plans a number of features from hospitals which he had previously visited in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. One of these is the clinical amphitheater, patterned after that of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the top floor beneath a domed skylight. As the site of the first operation in which ether was used, the amphitheater was separately designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1965. In 1844-46, wings harmonizing in style with the older structure were added to either side of the building. At the same time, the interior was greatly altered. Today the hospital, distinguished by its great Ionic portico, is dwarfed by the modern medical complex which has grown up around it. The building is now used for clinical research, but portions of it are open to the public.

21. Memorial Hall, Harvard University campus, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Memorial Hall, erected to commemorate Harvard graduates who fell during the Civil War, is a major architectural landmark of late nineteenth-century America. It was dedicated in 1878 and is one of the most ecclesiastical-appearing of all the secular buildings executed in the High Victorian Gothic style. A cruciform plan defines the three great interior spaces of the structure: a refectory, the memorial room, and a semicircular auditorium. Clerestory stained glass windows and, originally, a tall pinnacled spire above the central tower, further emphasized the ecclesiastical spirit which Henry Van Brunt, the architect, imparted to Memorial Hall. The combination of brick and stone building materials in the exterior wall treatment and the utilization of varicolored roof tile is characteristically High Victorian. Except for the spire, which burned in the 1940's, Memorial Hall stands largely as it was built and still serves the academic community. Open to visitors.

22. Old City Hall, School at Providence Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The cosmopolitan taste of mid-nineteenth century Boston was reflected by the city hall completed in 1865. Suggesting the Renaissance-inspired character of the New Louvre (1852-1857) in the Paris of Napoleon III, the Boston City Hall was the first American governmental structure in the Second Empire style and the precursor for such great public buildings of the 1870's as the St. Louis Custom House and Post Office. Plans for the city hall, upon which construction began in 1862, were prepared by the Boston architects, Gridley Bryant and Arthur D. Gilman. The granite structure rises three floors above a basement, with a projecting four-story entrance pavilion. Its Continental origin is expressed in the high mansard roof and the bold three-dimensional effect of its ornate facade. In 1968, the present city hall was occupied and the earlier structure is now undergoing restoration and renovation for office use. As it represented a stylistic departure when built, the 1865 city hall today is a notable example of the imaginative adaptation of an old building to a new purpose. Open to visitors.

23. Sever Hall, Harvard Yard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Recognizing the predominantly Georgian and Federal setting amid which he was building, H. H. Richardson created a structure at once innovative yet harmonious when he designed Sever Hall, completed in 1880. The noted architectural historian

Henry-Russell Hitchcock has called this achievement "an almost unique masterpiece of the incredibly difficult art of building in harmony with the fine work of the past and yet creating a new style for a new day." Richardson has here abandoned the granite and brownstone, which were his usual media, for the red brick of the adjacent structures. The symmetry and low-pitched roof of Sever Hall further relate it to Harvard's traditional architectural character. Detailing and total effect, however, are unmistakably Richardsonian Romanesque. The principal entrance consists of a deeply-recessed low Syrian arch framed by a brick molding. Projecting round bays flank the entrance, their conical roofs breaking the simplicity of the eaveline. Molded brick beltcourses and horizontal bands of windows further emphasize the Richardsonian quality of the building. Still used as a classroom building, Sever Hall is open to visitors.

24. University Hall, Harvard Yard, Harvard University Campus, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Among the outstanding specimens of public architecture designed by Boston's Charles Bulfinch is University Hall at Harvard. The granite structure was completed in 1815 as a "Commons Hall," housing four dining rooms--one for each class--on the first floor, and a chapel and recitation rooms on the upper two floors. Kitchens were in the basement.

Rectangular in shape, the structure is crowned by a low hipped roof. A rather austere west facade, fourteen bays long, is relieved by two slightly projecting entrance pavilions, each adorned by a pair of fluted Ionic pilasters fashioned of wood and painted white. The two doorways are crowned by fanlights and are emphasized by the surrounding rustication. Originally, a one-story colonnade, which represented a modification of Bulfinch's design, extended across the middle portion of the west facade. The portico was removed in 1842, and in 1917 the stairs called for in the initial plans were added to the east facade. Although substantial interior alteration has occurred, the essential character of University Hall is well-preserved, and today it houses the offices of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as well as the Deans of Harvard College. Open to visitors.

25. Gardner-Pingree House, 128 Essex Street, Salem, Massachusetts. Generally regarded as the masterpiece of Salem's famous architect and woodcarver, Samuel McIntire, the Gardner-Pingree House was built in 1804-05 for John Gardner, a wealthy merchant. Three stories high, with a two-story ell projecting to the rear, the brick mansion has the light,

restrained neoclassical elegance characteristic of McIntire. The second and third floors are defined by stone belt courses, while a balustraded parapet surmounts the modillioned cornice. The fanlight doorway, sheltered by a small elliptical Corinthian portico, opens into a spacious central hall flanked by two rooms on either side. Mantels, cornices, and trim surrounding the doorways are richly carved in the Adamesque manner, and except for the reconstructed balustrade of the staircase, all interior woodwork is original.

David Pingree acquired the mansion in 1834 and a century later his descendants gave it to the Essex Institute. In excellent condition and open to visitors, the Gardner-Pingree House is today maintained as a museum.

26. Gore Place, 52 Gore Street, Waltham, Massachusetts. In 1799, while its owners were abroad, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Gore at Waltham, Massachusetts was destroyed by fire. Later, in Paris, Mrs. Gore worked closely with the French architect Jacques Guillaume Legrand to design a new brick mansion which arose in 1805-06 to replace the old one. Known as Gore Place, this residence is one of the most sophisticated examples of Adamesque architecture in the United States. The two-and-a-half story central bloc, covered by a low hipped roof with an octagonal cupola, is flanked by one-and-a-half story hyphens and end pavilions to form a five-part composition. Twin fanlight doorways open into two foyers paved with blocks of white and blue-gray marble. From one of the entrance halls, a graceful spiral staircase ascends to the second floor. A great oval-shaped dining room, with a fifteen-foot ceiling, is exteriorally delineated by the elliptical bow in the south (rear) facade. From the dining room and adjacent breakfast room and library, tall triple-hung windows overlook a sweeping lawn. The landscaped grounds at Gore Place were laid out by Robert Murray, an English gardner, between 1835 and 1846. Since 1935, the mansion and 76 acres surrounding it have been owned by the Gore Place Society, Inc., who maintain it as a house museum open to visitors.

27. Oliver Hastings House, 101 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. While the interior of this unusual Greek Revival residence has been subdivided into apartments, the exterior has been little-altered since it was built for Oliver Hastings, a Boston businessman, in 1845. Departing from the rectilinearity of academic Greek Revival, the Hastings house achieves a regional individuality in its "bow-front" facade, popular in Federal Boston, and curved projecting two-story wings. A semicircular entrance portico shelters the entrance, while at the second-story level of the facade, long

French windows open onto hooded cast-iron balconies. A monitor roof further distinguishes the mansion from more conventional Greek Revival structures. The home of Bishop William Lawrence for many years, the Hastings House became the property of the Episcopal Theological School in 1950. Not open to visitors.

28. First Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The first Harrison Gray Otis House, designed by Charles Bulfinch and erected in 1795-96, is the prototype of the distinguished series of five-bay wide three-storied urban mansions that were built in New England during the Federal period. Its interiors are also one of the earliest instances of the Adam influence in New England. Bulfinch based his plans for the Otis house upon the William Bingham mansion in Philadelphia which, in turn, had been modelled after Manchester House in London.

Otis sold his mansion in 1801, and subsequently the house changed ownership several times. It was in poor condition when purchased by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1916. The Society undertook partial restoration between 1916 and 1920 and again in 1960. Restoration continues today and current plans call for removal of the small elliptical porch, a conjectural reconstruction of 1916, and the reproduction of wallpapers and early paint colors in the principal rooms. The mansion is open to the public as a furnished house museum.

29. David Sears House (now the Somerset Club), 42 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The Sears House is an early and magnificent example of the use of granite in the construction of a large Federal-style townhouse. Alexander Parris, the architect, achieved here a light, restrained elegance despite the restrictions imposed upon conventional detailing by the use of this new building material. Sculptured panels, executed by Solomon Willard and set between the first and second floor bays, were effectively employed to enliven the severity of the facade. As completed in 1816, the mansion stood two stories above a raised basement, with a conventional "Boston bow" front. Eight years later, it was doubled in width, including the addition of another bow. No further exterior changes occurred until 1875, when the mansion was taken over by the Somerset Club. At that time, a third floor was added and the original window sash replaced. The interior was also renovated. Still occupied by the Somerset Club, the Sears House is not open to visitors.

30. The Vale (Theodore Lyman Estate), Lyman at Beaver Street, Waltham, Massachusetts. Samuel McIntire is remembered chiefly for his work in Salem, but "The Vale" at nearby Waltham stands as the finest extant country house designed by the famous New England architect. Formerly the seat of the Lyman family, "The Vale" is also one of the few landscaped estates in New England dating from the eighteenth century. Both the landscaping, planned by an English gardener, and the mansion were completed in 1798. Approached through a long drive which crosses an arched stone bridge, the house consisted originally of a two-story pilastered frame central section linked by flanking hyphens to end pavilions. A bow in the garden or rear facade relates the structure to other New England mansions of the period and reflects Bulfinch's influence upon McIntire. In 1882 the residence was extensively altered in the "Colonial Revival" manner by the addition of projecting front bays, a third story, and a large rear wing. Bequeathed to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1951, this early country estate is now open to the public.

31. United States Custom House and Post Office, Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Missouri. Alfred B. Mullett, the leading government architect of the late nineteenth century, produced several major federal edifices during the Grant administration. The old United States Custom House and Post Office in St. Louis is one of only two surviving structures designed by Mullett in the Second Empire style, the other being the present Executive Office Building in Washington. The St. Louis structure is also the foremost expression of this style west of the Mississippi River. Under construction from 1873 to 1884, the four-story granite building, with its characteristic mansard roof, features an open central court and occupies an entire city block. The lofty interiors are elegantly finished with Italian marble fireplaces, bronze fixtures, and mahogany doors. A hot air heating system, separate elevators for passengers, mail, and freight, and an underground railway for mail service were among the innovations included when the building was erected. Outwardly unchanged except for the removal of the belvedere which once capped the roof of the central pavilion, it now houses only a branch post office. Although an adaptive usage is energetically being sought for the structure by state, local, and federal officials, its future is presently uncertain. Not open to visitors.

32. Union Station, 1820 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Union Station, constructed in 1892-1894, is a rare example of monumental nineteenth-century railroad terminal architecture in the United States. The late Carroll L.V. Meeks, the authority on American railroad

architecture, has characterized Union Station as belonging both to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The picturesque qualities of its clock tower and complex roofline silhouette establish its nineteenth century flavor, while its monumental proportions are more typical of stations built in the early 1900's. Designed by the St. Louis firm of Theodore C. Link, the 600-foot long granite structure stylistically reflects the Romanesque influence of H. H. Richardson. Behind the vaulted waiting room, the railroad offices, and the hotel block comprising the terminal building itself extends the great steel trainshed, which originally sheltered 32 parallel tracks. After reaching a peak of 100,000 people daily during World War II, passenger traffic in Union Station has dwindled to thirteen passenger trains a day in 1970. The station is still owned by the Terminal Railroad Association, which built it, and remains in sound condition. Interior alterations at various times have not changed the basic character of the structure.

33. Corliss-Carrington House, 66 William Street, Providence, Rhode Island. This tall square mansion well expressed the sophistication attained by some nineteenth-century urban New England residences. Built originally as a two-story house by John Corliss in 1810-11, the mansion was acquired shortly thereafter by Edward Carrington, a rich Providence merchant, who added the third floor and the elegant double portico. Stone trim accents the mellow Flemish-bond brickwork of the exterior walls. A typical New England Federal motif is the balustrade which conceals the low hipped roof and is echoed in the balustraded roof deck of the portico. Inside, a broad central hallway extending to the rear of the house is intersected by a cross hall leading to a small side entrance. From the main hallway a spiral stairway rises to the upper floors. French scenic wallpaper in the rear parlor and dining room has recently been cleaned and restored.

The Carrington family presented the mansion to the Rhode Island School of Design in 1936, and in 1961 it was acquired by the present owner, who has largely returned the mansion to its Federal-period appearance. In excellent condition and used as a private residence, the Corliss-Carrington house is not open to visitors.

34. Thomas P. Ives House, 66 Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Alterations through over a century and a half of occupancy by the same family have not changed the character of this magnificent Federal-style mansion. Caleb Ormsbee, a self-trained master builder of

Providence, erected this three-and-a-half story brick house, crowned by a modillioned cornice and a balustraded roof, for Thomas Poynton Ives in 1803-06. Following the typical symmetrical ground plan of the period, the mansion is three rooms deep, bisected by a wide central hall. To the rear extends a three-story service ell. The original restrained Adam woodwork of the dining room and the great oval library were replaced in the late nineteenth century by elaborate paneling in the Colonial Revival manner. Additional alterations occurred in the 1880's, when the service ell and small elliptical portico, with its attenuated Corinthian columns, was added and the bow on the eastern side of the house increased from one to three stories in height. The dining room was restored to the Federal period in 1954. Other interior trim is original. The mansion is destined to go to Brown University eventually. However, today it is still a private residence and is not open to visitors.

35. Edward King House, Spring at Bowery Streets, Aquidneck Park, Newport, Rhode Island. In The Architecture of Country Houses (1850), Andrew Jackson Downing described the Edward King House at Newport as "one of the most successful specimens of the Italian style in the United States." The mansion remains so today, and is moreover a superb example of the work of Richard Upjohn, its architect. Remembered chiefly for his Gothic churches, Upjohn also designed a number of monumentally-scaled villas. The King mansion, built in 1845-47, is a brick structure in which the asymmetry of door and window treatment and the variation of plane wall surfaces belie a basically simple square ground plan typical of the Italian villa style, which allowed for greater freedom in planning than the formality of the Georgian and Greek Revival had permitted. Characteristic of the Italian style also are the wide-bracketed eaves and irregular roofline. Marble mantels, parquet floors, and ornamental plaster moldings grace the interior. In 1912, the mansion and grounds were given by the King family to the City of Newport, which opened it two years later as the People's Library. The conversion of the original service area to a closed stack space at that time constitutes the only major alteration to the structure. Since 1968, the mansion has been used as a center for senior citizens and is open to visitors.

36. William Watts Sherman House, 2 Shepard Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island. In the late 1860's, English architect Norman Shaw designed a series of country houses based upon the vernacular architecture of the Tudor period, although the new style evolved

was erroneously termed "Queen Anne." From the published drawings of Shaw's Queen Anne houses, Henry Hobson Richardson drew his inspiration when he designed the Sherman mansion at Newport, completed in 1876, and thus brought the Queen Anne style to the attention of the American public.

The irregular plan and overhanging upper stories, the high-pitched gable roof and textural variety employed in the Sherman house are characteristic features of the Queen Anne style. Yet Richardson gave the structure a degree of American and even regional quality by substituting wooden shingles and stone for the tile and brick favored by the English as building materials. The interiors are decorated in the Jacobean Revival style and are original except for three rooms redecorated under the supervision of Stanford White in 1879-81. A large service wing added about 1920 followed the original style of the house, and subsequent changes have been minimal. Now the Rhode Island Baptist Home for the Aged, the Sherman house is in excellent condition, and first floor rooms are open to visitors upon request.

37. College Hill Historic District, roughly parallel to Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Municipal legislation in 1960 established the College Hill Historic District to protect a largely undisturbed area of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century structures which, as a group, exemplify the urban New England setting of the period. The College Hill District is also the nucleus from which developed the City of Providence, founded in 1632 by Roger Williams and a body of dissenters from Salem, Massachusetts. Burned by the Indians during King Philip's War, the fledgling settlement was rebuilt and following the Revolution entered an era of great commercial prosperity. The homes, churches, and public buildings of College Hill mirror the wealth of Providence during the Federal era. But as the nineteenth century advanced and the city spread far beyond the original irregularly-planned town site on College Hill, the district began to decline. During the past decade, however, recognition of the aesthetic qualities of College Hill has precipitated restoration and College Hill has once more become a desirable residential area. More than 150 structures have been restored under the guidance of an appointed control commission. Among many noteworthy structures on College Hill may be included First Baptist Meeting House--an outstanding Georgian structure dating

from 1775, the Old Colony Building, the Providence Athenaeum, and other buildings representing a variety of architectural styles and periods, particularly the colonial and Federal. Some are open to visitors and a few have been individually recognized as National Historic Landmarks.

38. The State House, State Street, Montpelier, Vermont.

Against its backdrop of wooded hills, the Vermont capitol building is one of the most picturesque statehouses in the country and an exquisite, little-changed expression of Greek Revival architecture. The structure was erected in 1833-1838, according to the design of Ammi B. Young, one of nineteenth-century America's leading architects. In January of 1857, the timber interior was destroyed by fire, although the granite walls and hexastyle Doric portico survived. The original plan was generally followed in rebuilding, but the structure was enlarged by the addition of one bay at either end of the facade. The present high dome, resting upon a circular drum, also supplanted the earlier low saucer dome. Today, the statehouse stands virtually as completed in 1859, including the interior furnishings which were selected at that time by Joseph R. Richards of Boston, one of the architects in charge of the reconstruction. Open to visitors.

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Mrs. Lawrence W. Polson
Curator
Gore Place Society, Inc.
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mrs. Polson:

We are pleased to inform you that Gore Place, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and designation of landmark sites are accorded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in a leaflet describing the National Register that is also enclosed.

We will be happy to include Gore Place among the sites already recognized as National Historic Landmarks.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Director

Enclosures

cc:

Director, Northeast Region
T-Mr. Butterfield
HHS-Mr. Sheely

FNP:HJSheely:kp 3/10/71

HP - Massachusetts-Gore Place

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH.

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
APR 2 10 44 AM '71

HH

March 31, 1971
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

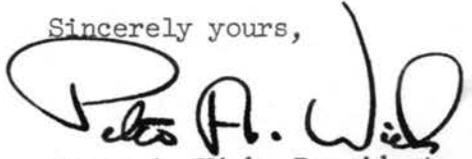
Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of Gore Place
(Name of site)

located in Waltham Massachusetts
(City) (County) (State)

(I,~~we~~) hereby make formal application for a certificate and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (), designating this historic property a National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of National Historic Landmark status, (~~I~~,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.
2. Toward this end, (~~I~~,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.
3. (~~I~~,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.
4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Peter A. Wick, President
for the Board of Governors
Gore Place Society

H. J. Sheely 4/6/71
A. K. W. [unclear] 4/7/71

APR 8 1971

H34-HH

Mr. Peter A. Wick
President for the Board
of Governors
Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Wick:

Thank you for your application of March 31 requesting the certificate designating Gore Place as a National Historic Landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate.

Our Northeast Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmark program in Massachusetts. Mr. Henry G. Schmidt, Director of the Region, will inform you when the certificate for Gore Place have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Schmidt will be glad to assist you. His address is: Mr. Henry G. Schmidt, Director, Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a National Historic Landmark for Gore Place.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert M. Utley

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:

Director, Northeast Region w/c inc. application form
T-Mr. Butterfield
HHS-Mr. Sheely

FNP:HJSheely:kp 4/6/71

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

HP - Massachusetts - Gore Place



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

April 21, 1971

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417

NER(CPL)

HH

Mr. Peter A. Wick
President
Gore Place Society
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Wick:

Thank you for your letter of April 16, 1971 regarding a ceremony marking the designation of Gore Place as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Mr. Henry G. Schmidt, to whom you addressed it is on travel status, so I am taking the liberty of answering it.

The bronze plaque for Gore Place is on order and we have already contacted the manufacturer to ensure that it will be ready for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Gore Place Society next month. We have also requested our Washington office to expedite the preparation of the landmark certificate, so that it will be ready for presentation by May 17th.

As for the ceremony itself, it is our practice to accommodate our participation to the wishes of the sponsoring organization. Ordinarily our representative explains the purpose and significance of the landmark designation, taking only a few minutes to do so, along with such other remarks as seem appropriate to the occasion--at the most about ten minutes. We plan to ask Mr. Edwin W. Small, Assistant to the Director, Northeast Region, New England Field Office, to represent the National Park Service on this occasion and you may wish to make detailed arrangements with him. His address and telephone number are: Post Office and Court House, Room 1400, Boston, Massachusetts 02109 - Telephone: Area Code 617 - 223-2915.

You may also wish to let Mr. Small know your suggestions for revising the published description of Gore Place. He will then take the action needed to correct our records.

APR 23 1971

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
✓ HH	See 4/23
HHP	
✓ HHS	Sample 4/26 (Acting for Shely)
File	

If agreeable to you, we shall arrange to have the bronze plaque shipped to Gore Place as soon as we receive it, so that it will be on hand in advance of the ceremony.

Please let Mr. Small or me know if there is any other way we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Murray H. Nelligan

**Murray H. Nelligan
Landmark and National
Register Specialist**

cc:

Mr. Edwin W. Small, NEFO, w/c inc.

WASO, Attn: Mr. H. Sheely, Jr. (HH) w/c inc. ✓

MAY 12 1971

In Reply Refer To:
H3417
NER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

May 6, 1971

HH

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
✓ HH <i>Eu</i>	5/12
HHP	
✓ HHS <i>MS</i>	5/12
<i>RA</i>	5/12

Memorandum

To: Director, Washington Office
Attn: Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr. (HH)

From: Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Presentation Ceremony: Registered National Historic Landmark,
Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

Date: May 17, 1971

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Place: Site

Presentor: Mr. Edwin W. Small, Assistant to Director, NE, New England Field
Office

Presentee: Mr. Peter A. Wick, President, Gore Place Society

Plaque: Mailed from Regional Office May 6, 1971

Certificate: WASO

Guests:

Remarks: Ceremony will be held at the annual meeting of Gore Place Society.
About one hundred persons are expected to attend.

Henry G. Schmidt
Henry G. Schmidt

cc:
Mr. Edwin W. Small, NEFO
Mr. Robert Burns, Info. Officer, NERO
Chief, Br. of Media Relations, WASO
Chief, Br. of Special Activities, WASO

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC & NATURAL
LANDMARKS

Presentation Ceremony Report

Name of landmark: **Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts**

Date: **May 17, 1971**

Location of Ceremony: **At site as part of 35th annual meeting of Gore Place Society**

Presentation made by: **Edwin W. Small, Assistant to Director, N.E., New England Field Office**

Presentation made to: **Peter A. Wick, President, Gore Place Society**

Distinguished Guests: **Hon. Arthur J. Clark, Mayor of Waltham;
Colonel Raymond T. Bunker, former aide to
General Douglas MacArthur;
Sidney H. Shurcliff, well-known Boston
landscape architect**

Remarks: The landmark presentation was a feature of the annual meeting at which about one hundred members of the Gore Place Society were present. The meeting was held in the stable at Gore Place which has recently been rehabilitated for use as a meeting place. The writer was able to make use only of the bronze plaque in the ceremony as the certificate had not arrived. A photographer was present from the Waltham News-Tribune and took pictures of the principals in the ceremony.

(SGD) EDWIN W. SMALL

Signature

H34-HH

MAY 21 1971

Memorandum

To: The files

From: Historian

Subject: National Historic Landmark plaque presentation ceremony,
Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts.

On May 12, this office received details from the Northeast Regional Office of the plaque presentation ceremony at Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts, on May 17, 1971, at 3:30 p.m. Mr. Edwin W. Small, Assistant to the Director, New England Field Office, NERO, will present the plaque to Mr. Peter A. Wick, President of the Gore Place Society.

In order to notify Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Edward W. Brooke, as well as Congressman Robert F. Drinan, I called their respective offices and communicated this information to Mr. Bates (Special Assistant to Senator Kennedy), Miss Melinda Smith (Administrative Assistant to Senator Brooke), and Mrs. Schuman (Administrative Assistant to Mr. Drinan).



Robert S. Gamble



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 20 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-PHH

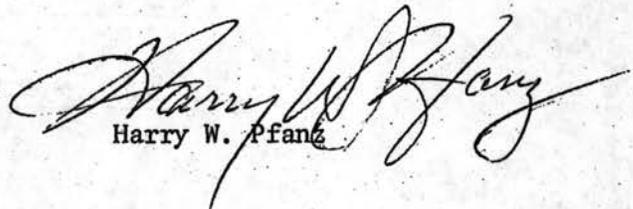
Memorandum

To: Keeper of the National Register
From: Acting Chief Historian
Subject: National Register of Historic Places Inventory
Nomination Forms

We are enclosing 54 National Register forms for historic properties declared eligible for national historic landmark recognition by the Secretary of the Interior. These are properties that were evaluated by the Advisory Board at their meetings in April 1970, October 1970, and April 1971. The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings began the practice of making studies on National Register forms with the April 1970 meeting.

The studies presented to the Board in October 1971 have previously been forwarded to you; and since no studies were evaluated at the April 1972 meeting, you now have all of the National Register forms that have been prepared for historic landmarks. We are pleased to have this undesirable backlog finally cleared up.

The Regional Offices now have underway the long term project of defining boundaries and preparing National Register forms for the landmarks recognized prior to April 1970.


Harry W. Pfanz

Enclosures



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

CALIFORNIA

LITERATURE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

1. Tao House *O'Neill, Eugene, American*

CONNECTICUT

LITERATURE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

2. Monte Cristo Cottage

CONNECTICUT

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

3. The Capitol *Conn. State Capitol*
4. Lockwood-Mathews Mansion
5. New Haven Historic District *N H Green HS*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

6. Lafayette Square Historic District

ILLINOIS

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

7. Avery Coonley House (20th Century)
8. Pullman Historic District
9. Riverside Historic District : *R. Landscaper Arch. Dist.*
10. Unity Temple (20th Century)

MAINE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

11. "Wickyup" the Admiral Richard E. Byrd Estate

MAINE

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

12. Fort Knox *State Park*
13. Hamilton House *, Jonathan,*
14. McLellan-Sweat Mansion
15. Morse-Libby House *mansion*
16. Nickels-Sortwell House

MASSACHUSETTS

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

- * 17. Beacon Hill Historic District
- 18. First Church of Christ
- 19. Fort Warren
- 20. Gardner-Pingree House
- 21. Gore Place
- 22. Hamilton Hall
- 23. Oliver Hastings House
- 24. Massachusetts General Hospital
- * 25. Massachusetts State House
- 26. Memorial Hall
- 27. Old City Hall
- 28. Old South Church in Boston
- 29. Old West Church
- 30. First Harrison Gray Otis House
- * 31. Quincy Market
- 32. St. Paul's Church (Episcopal)
- 33. David Sears House
- 34. Sever Hall

*Importantly related to Architecture.

MASSACHUSETTS continued

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

- 35. Trinity Church
- 36. United First Parish Church
- 37. United States Custom House
- 38. University Hall
- 39. The Vale

MASSACHUSETTS

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- **40. John Quincy Adams Birthplace
- **41. Elmwood
- 42. Hancock-Clarke House

MISSOURI

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

- 43. Union Station
- 44. United States Custom House and Post Office

**Importantly related to Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- **45. Moffatt-Ladd House

NEW JERSEY

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

46. The Hermitage

NEW JERSEY

SIGNERS OF THE DELCARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

47. Francis Hopkinson House
48. Morven
49. President's House

NEW YORK

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

50. General William Floyd House

**Importantly related to Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

PENNSYLVANIA

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- 51. Summerseat
- 52. George Taylor House

RHODE ISLAND

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

- 53. College Hill Historic District
- 54. Corliss-Carrington House
- 55. Thomas P. Ives House
- 56. Edward King House
- 57. William Watts Sherman House

SOUTH DAKOTA - IOWA

LIVING REMNANT

- 58. Blood Run Site

VERMONT

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

59. State House

WYOMING

LIVING REMNANT

60. Medicine Wheel



Green

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

H. J. Sheely 7/21

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-HH

FEB 23 1973

Memorandum

To: Director, Northeast Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmark Biennial
Inspection Report[s]

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of [a] biennial inspection report[s] for the following national historic landmark[s]:

Gore Place, Massachusetts
New York Public Library, New York
The Old House, New York
Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, New York
St. Paul's Chapel, New York
Thomas Moran House, New York

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen

PHH:HJ Sheely:kr 2/21/73
bcc: PHHS-Mr. Sheely

HP - Mass. - Gore Place
New York - New York Public Library
The Old House
Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims
St. Paul's Chapel
Thomas Moran House



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

Green

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO:

Gore Place
~~52 Gore Street~~
Waltham, Massachusetts

Date of visit May 26, 1972

Visited by Edwin W. Small, Assistant to Director, New England
(name), Northeast Region, Field Office
(title) (Office)

Received by Mrs. Lawrence W. Polson, Curator for Gore Place Society, Inc.
(name) (title) (Office)

Condition* This magnificent red brick house with connecting symmetrical wings at both ends dates from 1805 and is the most impressive example in New England of a highly stylish country place from the Federal Period. There is nothing elsewhere in the six states that is just like it and it is fortunate that the rectangular area of some 80 acres in which it is set has been kept intact by the Gore Place Society in order to provide forever, it is hoped, the type of immediate environs originally intended for the great house. Protective legislation, not specifically naming this historic property, had to be sought from the state after World War II in order to prevent the City of Waltham from appropriating some of the land for a public housing project. This legislation may be regarded as the beginning of the movement under law in current times for historic preservation in Massachusetts.

The Gore Place Society has been cautious in proceeding with adaptive use of the fields that lie between the external boundaries and the central core of the property containing the house, a stable and landscaped grounds flourishing with trees and shrubs of considerable maturity. The society now, however, is leasing some of the land to a market gardener, who had a potential crop of sweet corn coming out of the soil at the time of our visit on May 26. A fire, the result of arson, was detected in the stable at 1:30 A.M. on August 17, 1971, as an alarm went off when the flames reached the roof of the building. The society had to effect immediate repairs at a cost in excess of \$17,000 as much of the clapboarding at the rear and the east end was badly scorched or burned out completely. The fire appears to have been set by vandals, possibly delinquent youths from the neighborhood, who approached the building from the rear.

The stable is fitted out with chairs and tables and is where the writer presented the landmark plaque at the annual meeting of the society on May 17, 1971, attended by about one hundred of the members. The landmark certificate was not available at the time but was delivered to Mrs. Polson, the curator, on May 26, 1972. The landmark plaque is displayed in the hall of the great house through which all visitors enter.

The condition of the buildings and grounds comprising Gore Place may be generally described as good to excellent. In addition to the buildings already mentioned,

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

(continued)

Operation** The curator and her husband occupy quarters on the second floor of the west wing of the great manorial type house and afford some degree of protection constantly. They are assisted in showing the house by part-time hostesses, most of whom are middle-aged housewives and do a good job conducting visitors through the numerous rooms. Because of the vast size and length of the house, with connecting curtains and wings at both ends, no less than two hostesses are on duty during the hours the house is open during a season that runs from May 15 to November 15. The number of visitors varies from 3,000 to 6,000 annually and an admission fee of \$1.00 is charged. More staffing would be necessary if there were a larger and more constant flow of visitors. During the 1971 season, visitors came from 44 states and 18 foreign countries. Facilities for luncheons or teas by special groups are available on the first floor of the west or servants' wing. Nine cultural groups, such as the Radcliffe Club of Boston, the International Association of Bibliophiles, the Antiquarian Society of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Pottery and Porcelain Club of Providence, Rhode Island, made use of these facilities in connection with visits to the house in 1971. There were also 18 school groups. Various committees composed of members of the society have a great deal to do with continual progress in activities upgrading preservation and exhibition of the property as a whole. Worthy of note in particular are the committees on grounds, accessions and restoration. The principal (continued) Special Problems The spacious grounds that still afford some aspect of a country estate of outstanding style and quality are ever a tempting objective for youths and children from the not too distant neighborhood of middle and lower middle class families to explore and also, unfortunately, to vandalize. The fire of August 17, 1971, mentioned in the first section of this report was the culmination of repeated problems in this connection that had, fortunately, compelled the society to install a fire alarm system in the stable as well as more comprehensive protection in the great historic house itself. With a limit on the resources at its command and other responsibilities and objectives to be met, it does not appear that the society can do more.

Suggestions Offered None. The size of Gore Place and its buildings calls for support on a larger scale than is normally the case with a smaller and less unique New England historic house or property. Since the society was formed and acquired the property in 1936, remarkable progress has been made and it has been made because the unusual nature of the project of preserving the great house and its extensive grounds has drawn unusual support from persons of both substance and influence in Greater Boston who were made properly perceptive of the unusual values involved. The writer first saw Gore Place in the autumn of 1935 while it was still in the hands of the bankrupt Waltham Golf Club. Starting with the house itself, the society has persevered for over 35 years and can now show some results on the grounds as well as very effective work in repairs, restoration and especially the quality of the numerous items of furniture and furnishings that have gone into the house.

Edwin W. Small

(Signed)

EDWIN W. SMALL

Januray 5, 1973

(Date)

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organisations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Gore Place
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts

Condition: (continued from page 1)

there is a farmer's cottage of about the same age as the great house located near an exit at the southeast corner of the property. This is occupied by an employee of the society, who has the title of gardener but actually functions as an administrative assistant in charge of maintaining the buildings and grounds.

Operation: (continued from page 2)

officers of Gore Place Society are a president, who is Peter A. Wick, a master at Governor Dummer Academy long well-known in the Boston Area for his cultural pursuits and leadership, and a secretary, who is Pierce B. Browne. Other officers are a vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer and counsellor. In addition, there is a board of governors of twelve out of the membership of the society and one member each representing the Trustees of Reservations, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The three organizations thus represented have provided help of a technical or material nature for many years and it seems a wise measure to have them directly associated with the affairs of the society.

Gore Place

A Restoration in Progress

by Phyllis Polson

One of New England's grandest houses, Gore Place, in Waltham, Massachusetts, has an architectural history almost as fascinating as the story of its first owner. In this article, Mrs. Laurence Polson, Gore Place curator, takes us on a tour of the great house and land that was once called, "My farm at Waltham"

"My farm at Waltham," which is what Christopher Gore used to call his land, was a gradually acquired tract of 400 acres extending southward from what is now Main Street (in Waltham) to the Charles River. After their marriage in 1783, Christopher and his wife Rebecca Amory Payne Gore lived in Boston where Mr. Gore was a member of a number of learned societies, a pioneer of manufacturing, and a lawyer in private practice. Three years later he decided to become a gentleman farmer as well, and in 1786 he bought the first forty acres of the property that was to become Gore Place, as a summer residence and country seat. The whole tract was part of Beaver Brook Plowland granted originally to Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Reverend George Phillips, the first minister in Watertown. The forty-acre "homestead lot" with the original homestead—which burned down thirteen years later while Mr. and Mrs. Gore were abroad—and its dependencies of which only the handsome coach house still stands, were eight miles from the State House.

Christopher Gore (1758-1827), born in Boston, was the eighth of fourteen children in a Tory family of moderate means. He was a member of Harvard's famous class of 1776, and lucky enough to be elected, the following year, to membership in that remarkable, nameless club of young men, all of whom seem to have distinguished themselves later in



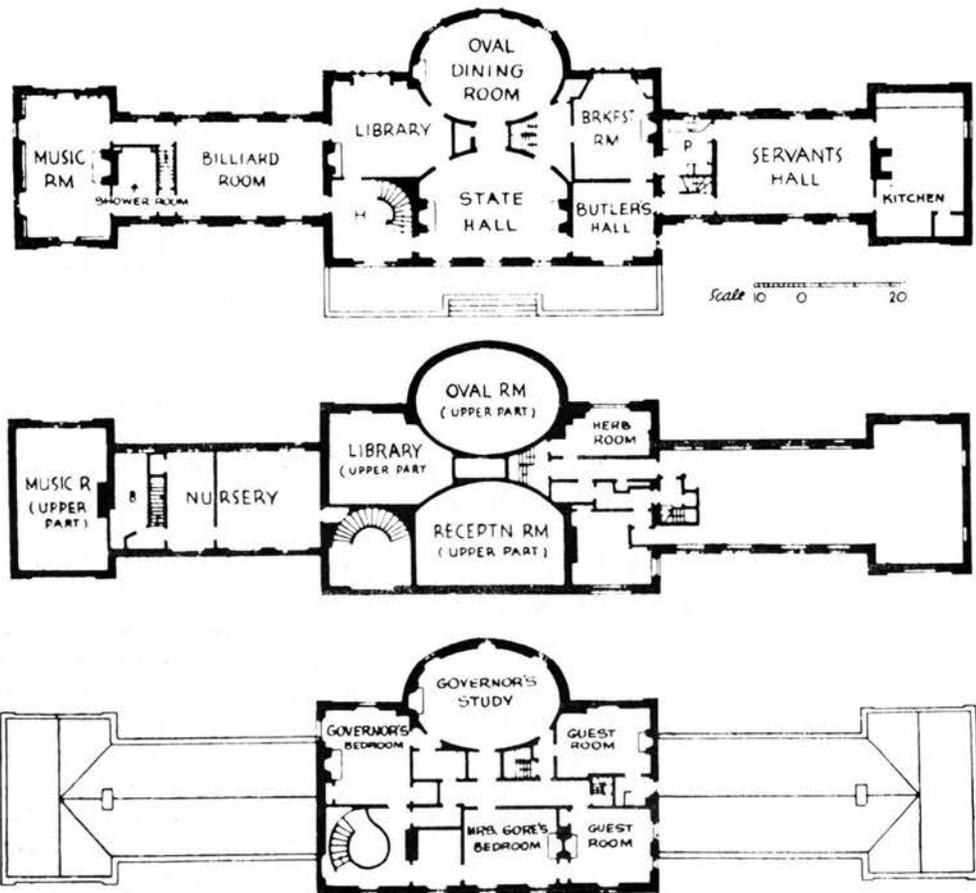


Diagram of the three-floor plan

public life. John Trumbull describes this briefly in his *Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters*:

“At this period, 1777-8, a club was formed in Boston of young men fresh from college, among whose members were Rufus King, Christopher Gore, William Eustis, Royal Tyler, Thomas Dawes, Aaron Dexter, etc., etc. . . . The club generally met in my room, regaled themselves with a cup of tea instead of wine, and discussed subjects of literature, politics and war.”

Like all the rest of his young friends, Christopher Gore served with the Revolutionary forces, and when the war was over he settled down to reading law under the tutelage of Judge Lowell. In 1788 he was chosen to serve with Hancock and Adams on the Massachusetts Commission which ratified the Federal Constitution. In 1790 he was appointed the first United States District Attorney for Massachusetts by President Washington.

In 1796 the Honorable Christopher Gore and his wife were sent to London where they lived for eight years. He had been appointed Commissioner to Great Britain to serve under the unpopular Jay Treaty—part of the time as Chargé d’Affaires—during which time he brilliantly succeeded in securing several million dollars for American merchants for claims arising out of the Revolution.

During this period in England John Trumbull, his old friend and classmate at Harvard, painted two portraits of him. (The friendships between Gore and Trumbull and Rufus King were to last them all their lives.) Later he painted three more. In Trumbull’s own list of his paintings he includes five portraits of Christopher Gore—one of them in miniature—and two portraits of Rebecca Gore.

In 1799, while they were still in England, the news came that the old house at Gore Place had burned to the ground. Mrs. Gore, a great enthusiast for architecture with a very real talent for it herself, lost no time. She began dreaming up a new house to take its place, and thinking about what kind of house she would like to have at Waltham.

The fascinating circumstances under which the plans for the new house at Gore Place were thought out and drawn up are completely recorded for us in four letters from Christopher Gore to Rufus King, who was our Minister to Great Britain at this time. In May, 1801, Mr. and Mrs. Gore went to spend a few months in Paris, and it was from there that the first two letters concerning the new house were written during the summer.

“Paris, 20 June, 1801 . . . Capt. Izzard introduced us to Monsieur Legrand with whom he became acquainted through a letter from Mr. Smith. He

has been useful and obliging. I do not mean to deprecate the character of French, English, or American, but such kind of man is not to be found in the two latter. . . .”

Paris, 3 July, 1801 . . . Mrs. G. is now with Monsieur Legrand in the adjoining parlour building houses. . . .”

Mrs. Gore's M. Legrand is, of course, Jacques Guillaume Legrand, the distinguished architect and author of a number of architectural documents which were having a tremendous influence on the new taste of the Federal Period following the Revolution, with American builders turning to France and away from England for architectural inspiration. It is not improbable that Mrs. Gore had already seen some of these documents in America.

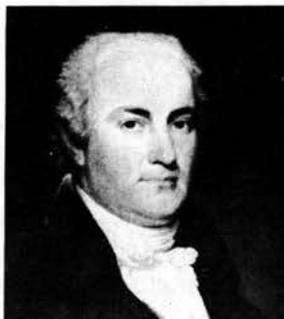
During the year following, she seemed to be collaborating with Legrand almost as an associate architect, one would gather. Back in England she had completed a sketch of what she required, which, apparently, she sent on to Legrand for his criticism and professional assistance in drawing the plans correctly.

A third letter to Rufus King—this year the Kings are in Paris—was written in London:

“London, 20 October, 1802 . . . Mrs. G. has sent the plan of our intended house, with a wish that you should explain it to Legrand, and request him to make a compleat and perfect plan according to her sketch. We do not mean to be more than three feet out of ground. In the oval room, the chimney to be in the place where the centre window was. I fear that the smoke cannot be well conveyed away if we have a window over the fireplace, which Mrs. Gore wishes—and so likewise in the chamber above. [Mrs. Gore had doubtless been to Malmaison where the most famous example of this intriguing kind of picture window set into the wall over the fireplace occurs in Napoleon's library, and frames a view of the gardens.] On this pray converse with him, and if it cannot be effected, we must have a stack of chimneys run up in that place, according to the old way. . . .”

Two weeks later Christopher Gore writes the fourth letter from their house in Surrey:

“Randall's, Monday Nov. 1, 1802 . . . I shall be much obliged if you will attend to my plan with Legrand. We have in idea built our house, and mean, si la guerre ne defend, to go the next summer to Paris to purchase some drawing room and bedroom furniture, for its ornament, and our comfort.”



Christopher Gore, builder-owner of Gore Place. From a painting by John Trumbull



Right: Legrand's sophisticated staircase spirals up for three full flights at Gore Place



The sideboard used by the Gore family is one of the four original pieces in Gore Place. It was given to the Society this year and is again in the Oval Dining Room

Opposite the sideboard in the Oval Dining Room is one of the moulded mantels of the House. Note the double windows, which were installed by Christopher Gore in 1817



After returning to Boston, Christopher Gore wrote that ground was broken in March, 1805, for the new house. The cost was to be \$23,000, and it was to be "built with the greatest economy and absence of ornamentation." The exterior design is noble with a finely proportioned central block flanked by two lower wings that terminate in pedimented pavilions.

The two principal elevations, proportioned in a superb manner and architecturally of equal importance, are nearly a hundred and seventy-five feet long.

It is probable that Legrand was responsible only for the very accomplished plan of the mansion at Gore Place. While the plan is characteristically Louis XVI in conception, there is nothing in the least French about the mansion's exterior walls of brick laid up in Flemish bond, and double-hung, sliding sash windows are never to be seen in France. These, and the extreme simplicity of the interior details—the simple balustrades, for example, in the railing of the sophisticated staircase, have to do with the architecture of Massachusetts. Gore Place used to be attributed to Charles Bulfinch, which is not impossible as an idea, since Bulfinch was still working in Boston when this house was built, and the State House was only eight miles away. The ornament of the handsome mantels, which are richer in detail than the rest of the interior woodwork, appears to have been cast and applied by master craftsmen.

By 1806 the house was far enough along for Mr. Gore to be ordering French wallpaper for it—under the direction of his wife. In a letter of that year he writes:

"Papers, French, good and good borders. Price one dollar each roll. Some plain and some with small figures. Suitable in [Mrs. Gore's] judgment for drawing room and entry. The plain are of stone colors, buff and deep [and] of full green. The ground of these with figures are all of a quiet or stone color. The papers are all well-glaized. We are going to order some of the like kind for our chambers. They are seldom not so good or so cheap. The papers are nineteen inches wide and nine and one half yards long each roll. The borders which she [Mrs. Gore] had already taken are narrow and were intended for the lower room and chamber."

After retiring from public life in 1817—Christopher Gore had been Governor of Massachusetts in 1809 and 1810, and a member of the United States Senate from 1813 to 1816—the house was made suitable for year-round living. "We have been

putting our house in state for winter quarters by some double windows, repairing stoves, and by laying down woolen carpets and fixing up curtains to the windows." The Governor and Mrs. Gore were enjoying "all the comforts of this world that kindness and friendship can bestow," and here at Gore Place were all his books—"a comfortable resource of age."

Christopher Gore died in 1827. Rebecca Amory Payne Gore died in 1834. There were no children. children.

Christopher Gore's \$100,000 bequest to Harvard University was used to construct Gore Hall, dedicated by President Quincy in 1837. It is, however, no longer standing.

The new house was built on the site of the old one on the homestead lot, in which Governor Gore concentrated the more ambitious landscape developments of the place. The planting plans for these forty acres are attributed to Humphrey Repton, the famous English landscape gardener of the Eighteenth Century. This part of the original holding was once famous for its forest trees and for the "Mile Walk." The surviving trees are evidence of the former grandeur of the scene. The plan in progress has been designed to retain as many features of the original plan as possible. During this past year the old herb garden has been restored in its proper place and apple trees have been planted to re-establish the orchard. Other features of the landscape plan include the old grapery, the ha-ha walls, the cutting garden, the spacious lawns, the rebuilding of the Mile Walk, and the planting of "every variety of forest tree," with wild flowers beneath, so that again "birds will nest there as if in the wild wood."

The twenty-two rooms shown to visitors express the spirit of the times, both in the choice of furniture and its arrangement. Among the furnishings, pieces that belonged to the Gores originally include the sideboard in the Oval Dining Room, which was returned to the Society only this year. Many of its old books are back in the library, family portraits that used to hang on the walls hang there again, and Governor Gore's inaugural suit of rich, plum-colored silk, handsomely embroidered, hangs in the master chamber.

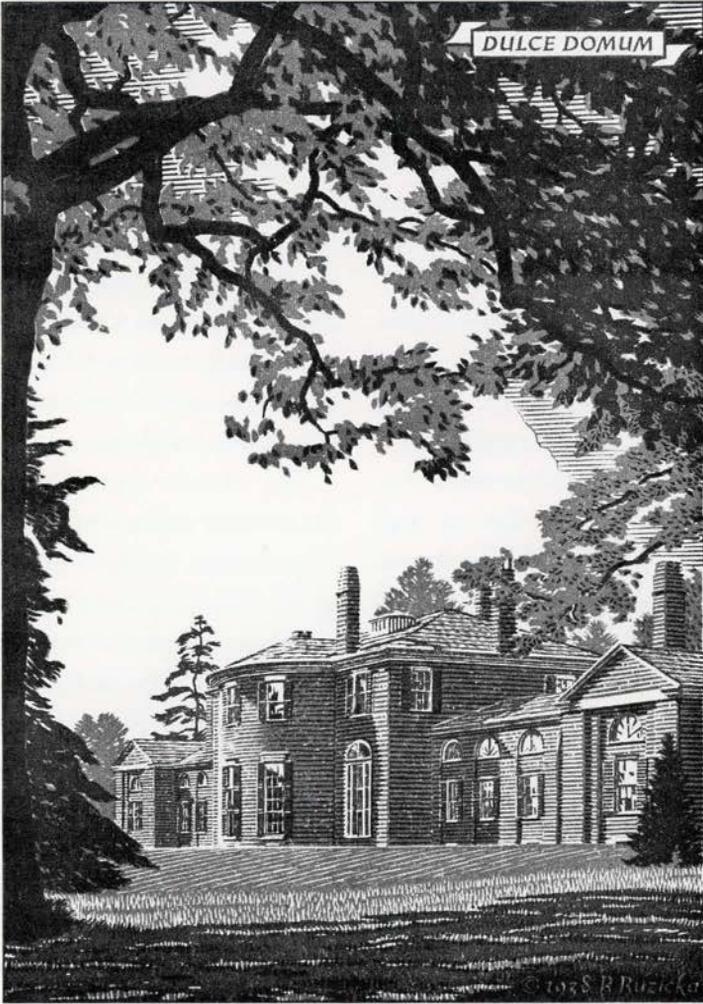
Gore Place, country seat of the Honorable Christopher Gore and Mrs. Gore, is owned and maintained by Gore Place Society, incorporated in 1935, to preserve and restore for future generations one of the finest examples in New England of an estate of the Federal Period. ❖

Gore Place

In September, 1793, the Reverend William Bentley noted in his diary that he saw "rising on our right a splendid seat belonging to Gore. The right wing was not completed but the whole formed a fine object." Bentley was referring to "the young, beautiful, and excellent Christopher Gore," as a female contemporary described him, whose estate at Waltham, Massachusetts, at one later point comprised four hundred acres. In 1799, while Gore was in England on a government mission, his "splendid seat" was destroyed by fire. He promptly had a new mansion designed, and this was ready for occupancy in 1804 when he returned to America fully prepared to live in the style of an English country gentleman. Sir Augustus John Foster, a visiting British minister, conceded that Gore Place (pages 162-63) was "a very handsome comfortable house." Actually it remains one of the finest country houses built in New England during the Federal period. Gore then became Massachusetts' seventh governor. However, his conservative constituency was disconcerted by his frequent public appearances in an orange coach with brilliantly liveried footmen and outriders, and shortly turned him out of office. The exquisitely studied design of Gore Place contrasts remarkably with the strictly traditional character of such a house as Home Place. With its steep-pitch roof spreading over the galleries surrounding the structure to provide a cool, dry outdoor area, its main floor ventilated by tall French windows and raised above the earth by a ground floor of full height as a protection from dampness, and its complete reliance on native materials, it is a direct outgrowth of local need, tradition, and habit—a successful solution, developed in French colonial times, to the special problems presented by the climate and geography of the region.



Home Place, St. Charles Parish, built in 1801; a typical Louisiana plantation house



Gore Place Society – 1971

Annual Report – To the Members and Friends

It is a pleasure to report the activities and development of Gore Place during the past year. The house opened on April 15 with an outstanding exhibition of Crewel Embroidery done by the students of Mrs. Frederic C. Hedlund. During the three days of the exhibit over 600 visitors attended despite the snow and rain. The house was shown by members of the events committee and Waltham members and friends. The annual meeting was held in the stable on May 17. A ceremony marking the designation of Gore Place as a Registered National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior was performed. Mr. Edwin W. Small of the National Park Service presented a bronze plaque to Mr. Wick. Present were Mayor Clark of Waltham and Mr. Muller,

Chairman of Selectmen of Watertown. On May 27 a formal dedication and unveiling of a tablet at the entrance gates was held. Donated by the Ames family these gates are in memory of Mrs. John S. Ames, a devoted member of the Board of Governors for many years.

The events committee planned the twelfth fall member afternoon. Mrs. George E. Downing, chairman of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission spoke on "Newport – Past and Present" and tea was served in the mansion.

Visitors came to Gore Place during the season from 44 states and 18 foreign countries. In addition to the ladies of the Harvard Fiftieth, the Radcliffe Club of Boston, North American Lily Association, International Association of Bibliophiles, New England Chapter of the Herb

Society of America, The Antiquarian Society of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pottery and Porcelain Club of Providence, Rhode Island and many other groups had tours. Nine large groups enjoyed our facilities for luncheons or teas in the servants' wing and 18 school groups visited the house.

The illustrated lecture explaining the restoration has been shown by our curator to many groups in other communities. During the year we welcomed one benefactor, 20 new members and 8 new life members.

In addition to usual maintenance, the inlaid bellflower drop-leaf table in the music room was restored and blue damask hangings were made for the bed in Mrs. Gore's chamber. The accessions included Governor Gore's prayer book used at the King's Chapel.

The grounds committee planted three maple trees, six hawthorn trees, plants in the cutting garden, and herbs for the herb garden which was cared for by the Garden Clubs of Waltham during the summer months. The northerly extension of the parking area was completed.

The stable was seriously damaged by fire due to vandalism on August 17. The stall room, stairs and roof suffered the most. The stable committee has received bids for restoring this area and work has begun this fall.

As plans for the future continue to develop in all areas of restoration, the support of all our members and friends is greatly appreciated.

Peter A. Wick
President

Gore Place

open

April 15 through November 15

Tuesday through Saturday

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sunday, 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*

Following is a list of those who made gifts of articles appropriate to the restoration in 1971, for which the Society is much indebted:

Mrs. Joseph W. Lund

Mrs. Edward S. Mason

Reverend Carl Scovel

Mr. Henry Seton

*

Staff

Mrs. Laurence W. Polson, *Curator*

Mrs. Howard Jacobsen

Administrative Assistant
Kenneth C. Smith, *Gardener*

Gore Place Society

OFFICERS

Peter A. Wick, *President*

Mrs. James H. Perkins, *Vice President*

William B. Osgood, *Treasurer*

Pierce B. Browne, *Secretary*

Gilbert R. Payson, *Assistant Treasurer*

Lispenard B. Phister, *Counsellor*

GOVERNORS

The above officers, *ex-officio*

Terms expiring 1972

Mrs. Yves Henry Buhler

Mrs. John H. Cunningham

Mr. J. Hampden Robb

Mr. C. Adrian Rubel

Terms expiring 1973

Mrs. David Ames Mrs. Joseph W. Lund

Mrs. Edmund Rice

Mr. Arthur H. Brooks, Jr.

Terms expiring 1974

Mrs. James F. Hunnewell

Mrs. Stephen Wheatland

Mrs. Henry Lyman Mr. George L. Wrenn, 3rd

TO SERVE FOR ONE YEAR

Representing the Trustees of Reservations

Sidney N. Shurcliff

*Representing the Society for the Preservation
of New England Antiquities*

David M.K. McKibbin

*Representing the National Society of the
Colonial Dames of America in the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

Mrs. Sewall H. Fessenden



Gore Place Society – 1972

Annual Report – To the Members and Friends

It is a pleasure to report the activities and development of Gore Place during the past year. The house opened on April 15 and the annual meeting was held in the stable on Monday, May 15. In memory of Mrs. John H. Cunningham a pin oak tree donated by an anonymous friend was planted in the south meadow. On September 25 a formal dedication ceremony was held followed by tea. The Board of Governors, members of the family, Grounds Committee and friends attended.

The Events Committee planned the 1972 members' afternoon. Mrs. Allan R. Finlay, Wayland Garden Club and National Judge spoke on "Designs for the Eighteenth Century, History, Containers, Fabrics and Flowers" and tea was served in the mansion.

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., in cooperation with Gore Place Society presented a standard flower show "Country Weekend at Gore Place" on October 27 and 28. The schedule featured Division I—Artistic in the rooms of the mansion and Division II—Horticulture in the stable. The house was shown by members of the Events Committee and Waltham members and friends. During the two days of the show one thousand visitors attended.

Visitors came to Gore Place during the season from 41 states and 16 foreign countries. In addition to local school children, and students from Garland, Bentley and Brandeis Colleges, the Junior League of Hartford, the ladies committee of the St. Louis Art Museum. Bryn Mawr

Club of Boston, Belmont Garden Club, and the Association of Industries of Massachusetts and many other groups had guided tours. Nine large groups enjoyed our facilities for luncheons or teas in the servants' wing. During the year we welcomed one benefactor, eighteen new members and eight new life members.

In addition to usual maintenance, new hangings and valance were made for the bed in the north west chamber. The accessions included a Gore coin silver tea service, a set of leather bound books, and two commissions signed by Christopher Gore.

The Grounds Committee has placed two additional boxes of boxwood on the mounting block and the row of lindens parallel to Gore Street has been completed. A new and re-

vised map of the grounds of Gore Place has been finished and will be distributed this spring. The Grounds Committee and members of the Waltham Garden Club tended the herb and cutting gardens during the summer months.

As plans for the future continue to develop in all areas of restoration, the support of all our members and friends is greatly appreciated.

Peter A. Wick
President

Gore Place

open
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Estate of Mrs. Herbert Evans

Mr. George Gore

Mrs. Howard Jacobsen

Mr. Henry Seton

*

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Mrs. Edmund Rice
Mr. Arthur H. Brooks, Jr.

Terms expiring 1974

Mrs. James F. Hunnewell Mrs. Stephen Wheatland
Mrs. Henry Lyman Mr. George L. Wrenn, 3rd

Terms expiring 1975

Mrs. Edward Boit Mrs. Josiah H. Child, Jr.
Mr. George W.W. Brewster Mr. Warren C. Moffett

Mr. Henry Seton—*Honorary Trustee for Life*

TO SERVE FOR ONE YEAR

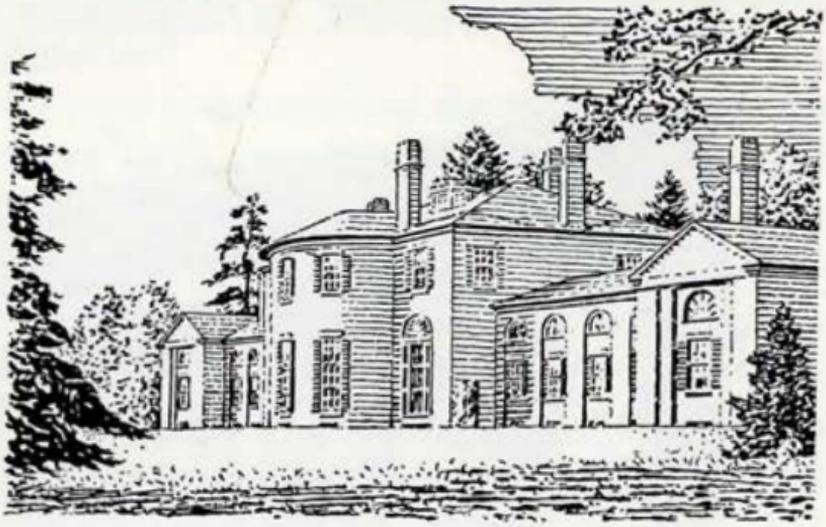
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

Mrs. Sewall H. Fessenden



THE
PLAN
FOR
GORE
PLACE

WALTHAM
MASSACHUSETTS

WARREN ST.

STONE ST.

M A I N S T R E E T

PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT GORE PLACE

WALTHAM · MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR

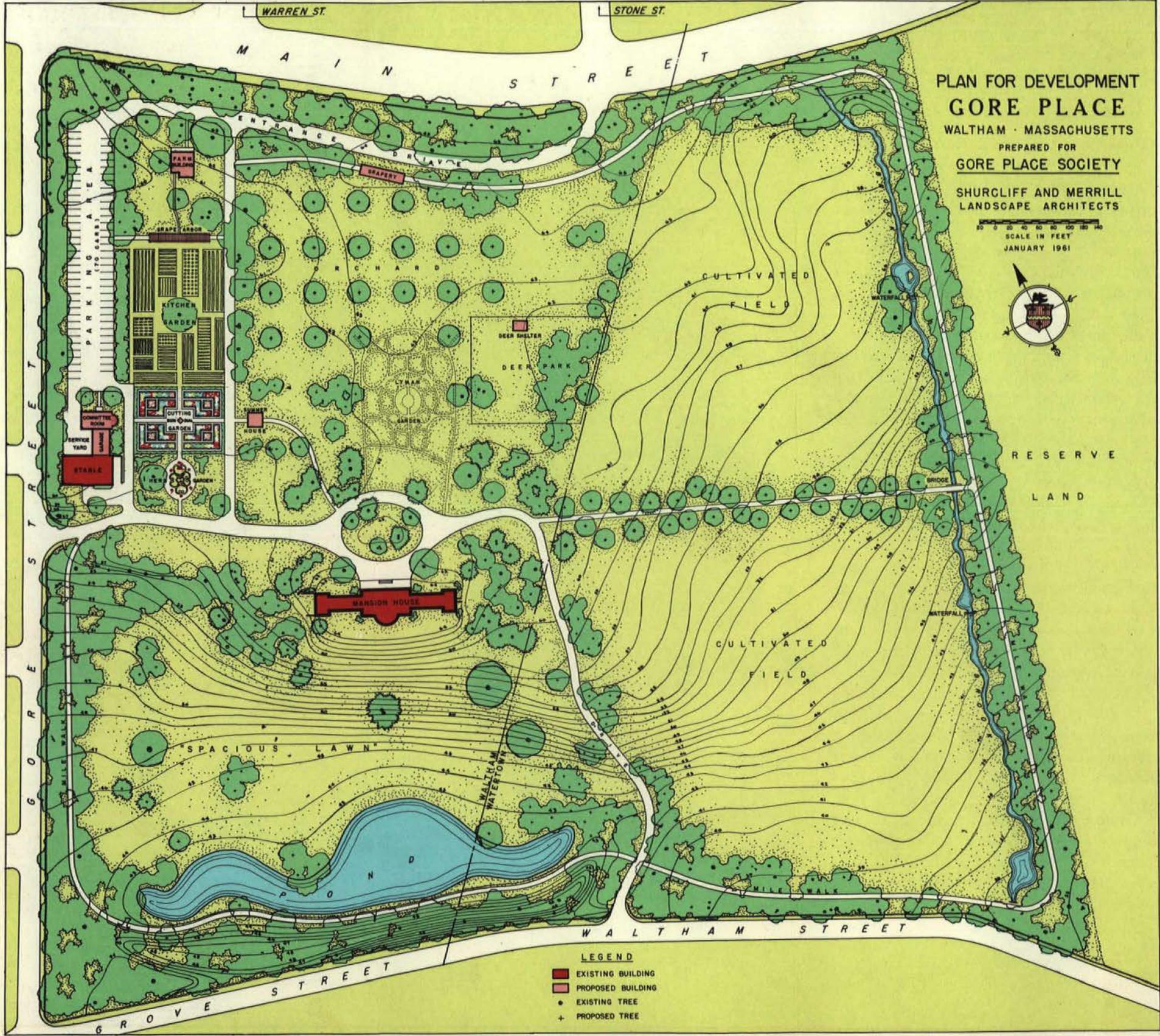
GORE PLACE SOCIETY

SHURCLIFF AND MERRILL
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

SCALE IN FEET
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
JANUARY 1961



RESERVE
LAND



LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- EXISTING TREE
- PROPOSED TREE

The Plan for Development

Governor Gore confined the area of his more intensive landscape development to the original forty-acre 'homestead'; the identical area shown herewith. The Plan is carefully designed to retain as many of the original landscape features as possible while at the same time a new pond is proposed to replace the pond on the south side of Grove Street, which is no longer either visible or accessible from the Mansion House.

Individual Features of the Plan

MANSION HOUSE: now fully restored and furnished.

STABLE: an original building partially restored. The proposed garage and committee room are needed for present-day uses.

FARM BUILDING: site of Governor Gore's farmer's house, moved away in 1834. It may some day be replaced.

GRAPERY: here the Governor grew at one time '1100 bunches of grapes'.

SUMMERHOUSE: site for proposed structure.

DEER PARK & SHELTER: known to have existed.

POND: to replace the pond across Grove Street, which is no longer available.

HA-HA WALL: This wall, concealed by an earth banking from the Mansion side, is original and runs along the Grove Street and Gore Street property lines to the south and west of the Mansion. It will be increased in height with an earth mound to screen out factory buildings.

'SPACIOUS LAWN': is referred to in this manner in an early description.

DRIVEWAYS: the existing drive entering from Gore Street and exiting on Waltham Street, together with the large turning oval, are believed to be original. The proposed entrance drive and parking area are for present-day convenience.

ORCHARD, GRAPE ARBOR, KITCHEN GARDEN, SUNDIAL: known to have been present in these general locations.

CUTTING GARDEN: certainly would have been present in this general area and probably would have been formal in the earlier English tradition, rather than Reptonian.

HERB GARDEN: would also have been present and very likely would have been compartmented in an old 'knot garden' pattern.

BROOK: 'formerly gave smelts and alewives'.

LYMAN GARDEN: traces of the garden paths developed here between 1834 and 1838 by Theodore Lyman are still very distinct in the present lawn. This site is to be reserved in case some future generation wishes to restore this garden.

Governor Gore

Christopher Gore was born in 1758, entered Harvard at thirteen, and graduated in 1776, his studies having been interrupted by the Revolution. He then studied law and otherwise occupied his time with the constant intention of improving his means and advantages.

As he matured Gore became known as a man of brilliant mind and great integrity who was universally liked and admired. He was well traveled, sophisticated, and a classical scholar with literary tastes, social graces, and a strong predilection for country living. In 1789 he was appointed the first U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts. He was given chief place in the commission under Jay's Treaty to settle claims, from 1796 to 1804. In 1802 and 1803 he acted as *chargé d'affaires* for our embassy at the Court of St. James. He lived in London, visited the Continent, and was admitted to the highest circles everywhere. He returned to live in Boston in 1804 and resumed his law practice. In 1806 and 1807 Gore was Massachusetts Senator, in 1808 Representative for Boston, in 1809 and 1810 Governor of Massachusetts, and then retired to private life at Waltham. In 1814 he left his retirement to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate for three years, and once more retired in poor health. He died at Boston in 1827 and was buried in the Granary Burial Ground next to the Park Street Church.



Brief History of Gore Place

Governor Gore purchased the forty-acre 'homestead' portion of his property in 1786 to use as a summer residence and soon after was accepted as a bona fide resident of Waltham by vote of the Town Meeting. He became an enthusiastic and competent farmer and always operated his estate as a farm. After the acquisition of further lands he held a total of about 400 acres, which extended all the way south to the Charles River and included a sizable pond which can still be seen south of Grove Street. On the north side of Main Street he had the largest and finest barn in the county, 40 × 150 feet with two wings each 25 × 50 feet, and another barn at the foot of Gore Street. The original wooden Mansion burned in 1799, and Commissioner and Mrs. Gore, during their stay in England and Europe, proceeded to plan the present house. In so doing they had the help of a French architect, Monsieur Legrand, who it is known had great influence on the final plans, though it is not certain that he actually drew them. Construction was started in March 1805.

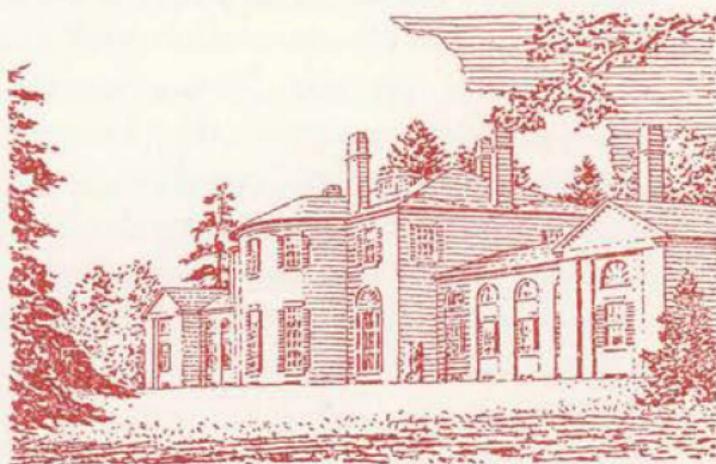
It also seems certain, although it has not been proved, that the Gores themselves laid out the grounds, slowly converting the old farm to an impressively planted private estate. There is no doubt that Gore was much influenced in making his landscape plans by the great English landscape architect, Humphrey Repton, who was then at the height of his popularity. Repton was the chief exponent of the 'naturalistic' style of design, and used for his effects sheets of water intended to give the impression of rivers, wide expanses of rolling open fields, and masses of large trees. He would not tolerate any of the classical or formal types of gardening, and seldom used flowers in a conspicuous manner.

GORE PLACE

WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS



AN ESTATE OF THE
FEDERAL PERIOD



CHRISTOPHER GORE
SEVENTH GOVERNOR
of MASSACHUSETTS
1809-10

Route 20—Between Watertown Sq.
and Waltham Center

Telephone 617-894-2798

GORE PLACE

GORE PLACE, one of New England's great Federal houses, has an architectural history almost as fascinating as the story of its first owner.

"My farm at Waltham", as Christopher Gore called his land, was a tract of 400 acres on the Charles River and included portions of grants to Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Reverend George Phillips. In 1786 he bought the first forty acres that was to become GORE PLACE, as a summer residence and country seat.

Following the Revolution, Christopher Gore read law in the office of Judge John Lowell. In 1788 he was chosen to serve with Hancock and Adams on the Massachusetts commission which ratified the Federal Constitution. Two years later President Washington appointed him the first United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. In 1796 Gore and his wife went to London, where he served as Commissioner to Great Britain under Jay's Treaty on British Spoilations for eight years, and collected some six millions in indemnities to American merchants.

The original wooden house in Waltham burned in 1799, and the Gores immediately began to plan its replacement. On a trip to Paris in 1801 they met the French architect J. G. Legrand, who drew plans from Mrs. Gore's sketches. The new house was begun in 1805. It has many characteristics which distinguish it from contemporary American houses: some of the look of Sir John Soane's new English country houses, and some suggestion of the French classical architec-

ture of the time, as seen in the oval rooms to the south. It has not only a projecting oval salon, but also another elliptical room on the entrance front, a design never found in Bulfinch. The house has twenty-two rooms and cost \$23,000. "built with the greatest economy and absence of ornamentation." The basic plan is a large central unit, flanked on either side by wings, which bring the total length to 175 feet. Originally intended for summer use only, the "house at Waltham" became an all-year-round residence after Gore's retirement from public office — Christopher Gore had been Governor of Massachusetts in 1809 and 1810 and a member of the United States Senate from 1813 to 1816.

The grounds were laid out in the manner of Humphrey Repton, whose work was then the greatest influence on English landscape style, and they exemplify Gore's taste for native American trees and plants, with his famous "Mile Walk" and hawthorn hedges. The visitor may now enjoy the herb garden, cutting garden, and grape arbor. Apple trees have been planted to re-establish the orchard. Other features of the landscape plan include the old grapery, the ha-ha fence, the encircling "mile walk" and the planting of "every variety of forest tree." Of the furnishings, original Gore pieces include the sideboard in the Oval Dining Room, family portraits, many of his books and the billiard table in his Billiard Room. GORE PLACE is owned and maintained by Gore Place Society, incorporated in 1935, to preserve and restore for future generations one of the finest examples in New England of an estate of the Federal Period.

GORE PLACE



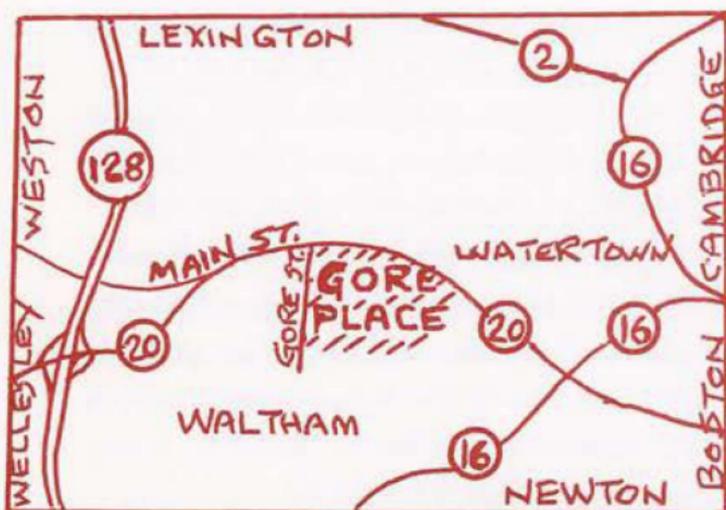
GORE PLACE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FROM APRIL 15th UNTIL NOVEMBER 15th — TUESDAY THROUGH SATURDAY 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

SUNDAYS 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

CLOSED MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

ADULTS \$1.00

CHILDREN .50



May 1936 Results about \$5000⁰⁰
(P.W.D.)

G O R E P L A C E

WALTHAM-WATERTOWN · MASSACHUSETTS

Seat of Governor Christopher Gore (1758-1827)

ESTABLISHED 1786 HOUSE BUILT 1804

An Historic Restoration of the Early Republic



SOUTH ELEVATION FROM THE HA-HA WALL

THE grass sweeps up to the walls of this long south front. No line of any sort breaks the flowing breadth of the lawn . . . The simple but well-proportioned building is set off against a background of foliage, and the ends of the low wings are shadowed by tall Pines and Chestnuts, whose brothers, forming noble masses at the side of the lawn, support and frame the house, and, joined with it, compose one satisfying picture . . ."

— from "SIX OLD AMERICAN COUNTRY SEATS"
by Charles Eliot (1888)

GORE PLACE

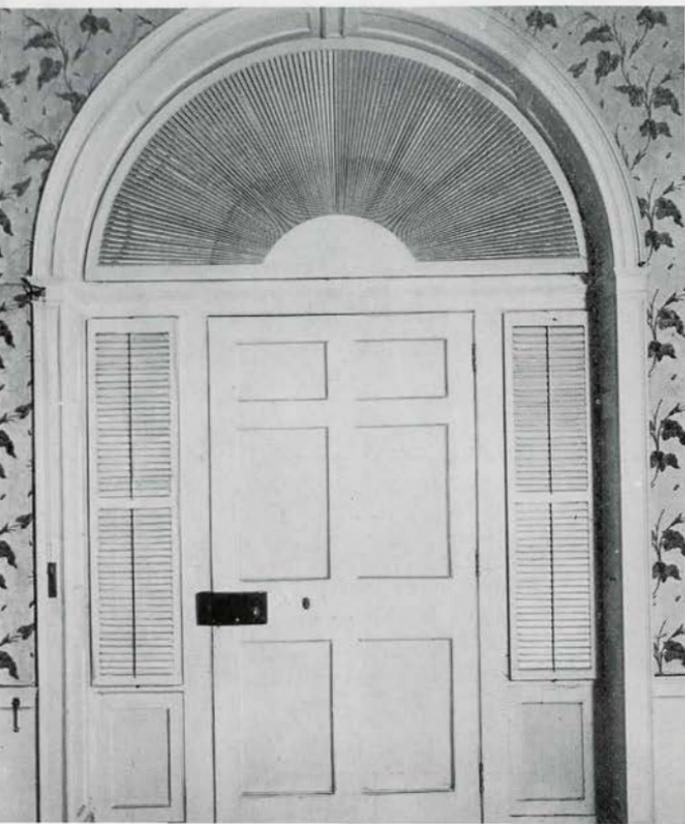
Significance

GORE PLACE was noted by *Downing* in 1841, and by *Eliot* in 1888, as outstanding in the entire country. Today, after the destruction of so many of its contemporaries, its preservation offers an opportunity, unique in the North, to demonstrate the life and form of that historic period in which *Governor Gore* took such an active part.

THREATENED with imminent destruction in 1935, and dramatically saved, with your help it can be permanently secured for present and future generations.

The House

THE HOUSE, standing on a slight eminence from which it commands an unobstructed view to the south, is of brick, its imposing central structure flanked east and west by a two-storey wing — a plan unusual in New England. In the simplicity



THE DOOR OF HOSPITALITY



Among

GOVERNOR GORE'S

associates

were

Prince de Talleyrand

Marquis de Lafayette

John Quincy Adams

James Monroe

Daniel Webster

of its magnificence — depending upon proportion rather than upon ornament for the effect of its design, and in its setting — it is probably the finest surviving example of a private residence of its period in the Northern States.

THE PLACE of eighty acres includes an interesting farm cottage, a stable and coach house, a deer house, ponds, and extensive gardens, the surviving elements of what *Downing*, in the first book on Landscape Gardening in America, described as, in 1816 “. . . one of the two best specimens of the modern style . . . in the earliest period of Landscape Gardening among us . . . A fine level park, a mile in length, enriched with groups of English limes, elms, and oaks, and rich masses of native wood, watered by a fine stream and stocked with deer . . .” which “ bears every mark of the distinctive style of Humphrey Repton,” the great English Landscape Gardener of the XVIIIth century.

THE STORY of Governor Christopher Gore's life (1758-

The Place

GOVERNOR
CHRISTOPHER
GORE

Harvard A. B. 1776

LL.D. (Hon.) 1809

Fellow, Trustee

Benefactor

By JOHN TRUMBULL

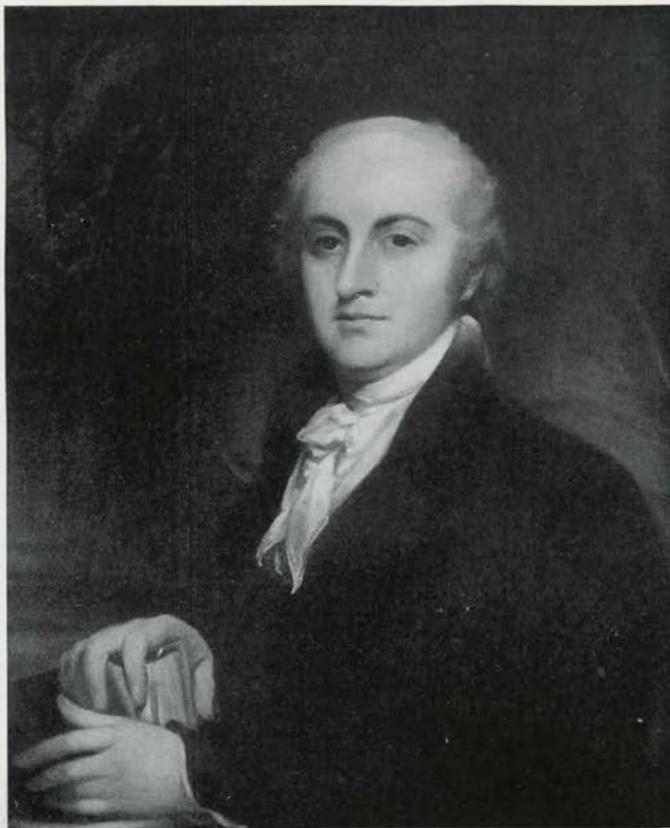
(1756-1843)

Courtesy

Massachusetts

Historical

Society



The Governor

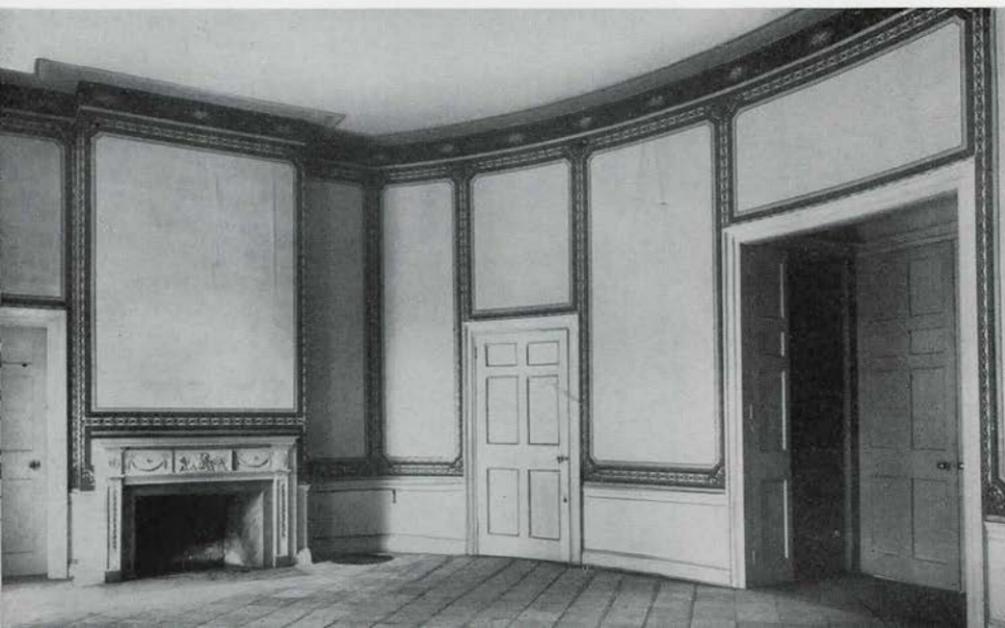
1827) is the record of the history of the United States at that time. His services to the Commonwealth and to the Nation, as Revolutionary Soldier, Commissioner (with Adams and Hancock) to ratify the Federal Constitution, the first District Attorney of Massachusetts (appointed by George Washington), Governor, Commissioner (with Pinkney and Trumbull) and Chargé d'Affaires to England, Congressman, and Senator, and the vivid panorama of those intense years, are too well known to need repetition, save to recall the famous people who met in the great *State Reception Hall*, and the historic events that were planned in the quiet *Library* at GORE HOUSE.

Succession

DURING the century of its private ownership, the *Gores*, *Paynes*, *Lymans*, *Copley Greenes*, and *Walkers* each in turn added to its beauty, its interest, and the inspirational power which affects every one who comes in contact with it. The great figures of the past have here made evident the impress of their character and their personality.

FOLLOWING the death of the last private owner, GORE PLACE has been in turn the office of an automobile company, a country club, and a road house. Foreclosed by the bank, a promoter offered \$75,000, with the intention of tearing down

STATE RECEPTION HALL



the *House* and dividing the *Place* into small building lots. The bank, appreciating the loss that this would mean to the community and to the Nation, agreed to accept a counter offer of \$15,000 in cash and a \$60,000 mortgage from the small group interested in the preservation — provided that the money could be raised between one Saturday noon and the following Tuesday at two o'clock.

FACED with this crisis, the *Place* was immediately offered to the *Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames*, the *Trustees of Public Reservations*, and the *Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities*, no one of whom was able to undertake it, but all of whom coöperated enthusiastically in raising the necessary money in the brief time available.

GORE PLACE SOCIETY, a charitable corporation, was formed to preserve, restore, and maintain the *House* and *Grounds* in perpetuity. All officers of the *Society* serve without compensation. Plans are being drawn and detailed research work is in progress to insure careful and accurate restoration, furnishing, and planting.

IN ADDITION to recreating the material form of an historic country seat of about 1804, it is proposed to demonstrate here

Crisis

The Society

SURVIVING GARDEN PATTERN



The Governor

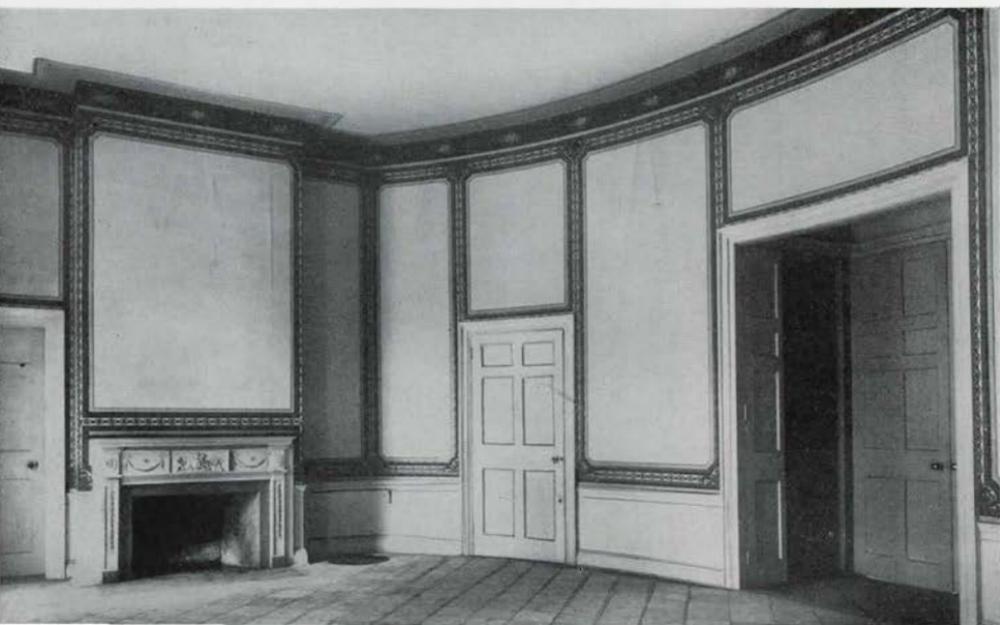
1827) is the record of the history of the United States at that time. His services to the Commonwealth and to the Nation, as Revolutionary Soldier, Commissioner (with Adams and Hancock) to ratify the Federal Constitution, the first District Attorney of Massachusetts (appointed by George Washington), Governor, Commissioner (with Pinkney and Trumbull) and Chargé d'Affaires to England, Congressman, and Senator, and the vivid panorama of those intense years, are too well known to need repetition, save to recall the famous people who met in the great *State Reception Hall*, and the historic events that were planned in the quiet *Library* at GORE HOUSE.

Succession

DURING the century of its private ownership, the *Gores*, *Paynes*, *Lymans*, *Copley Greenes*, and *Walkers* each in turn added to its beauty, its interest, and the inspirational power which affects every one who comes in contact with it. The great figures of the past have here made evident the impress of their character and their personality.

FOLLOWING the death of the last private owner, GORE PLACE has been in turn the office of an automobile company, a country club, and a road house. Foreclosed by the bank, a promoter offered \$75,000, with the intention of tearing down

STATE RECEPTION HALL



the life of the period as vitalized history, and to make available for study and observation a wealth of architectural, historical, and otherwise significant material.

Necessities

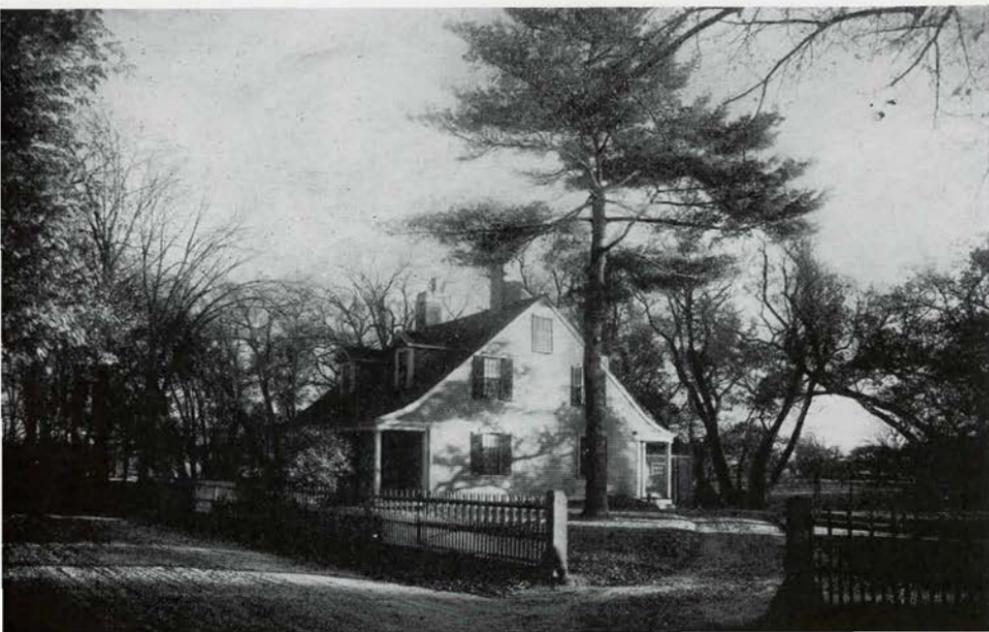
BUT GORE PLACE SOCIETY receives no income from any source except public subscription. The crisis which threatens *Gore Place* today is in no sense less dangerous than that met by those who made possible its acquisition.

VITAL repairs must be made to the *House*, aging trees must be trimmed and treated, mortgage interest must be paid, expenses for light and heat and maintenance must be met. Beyond these, as soon as the bare necessities are covered, in order that the *Place* may serve its purpose, the restoration must begin, the original paints and wallpapers and hardware be accurately reproduced, suitable furniture, lighting fixtures, floor coverings acquired, the gardens fertilized and recreated, the trees replanted, the boundary walls rebuilt — in fact, the myriad details that are included in restoration.

Craftsmen

THIS will be done chiefly by hand craftsmen so that nearly all the money spent goes to provide self-respecting work for that class of labour which has been most adversely affected by the last few years.

FARM COTTAGE. *Courtesy Harvard School of Landscape Architecture*



THE IMMEDIATE needs are, first, ten thousand dollars for maintenance and vital repairs; second, ten thousand dollars to defray the initial expenses of a *national* campaign to raise the permanent endowment; third, sixty thousand dollars to retire the mortgage; fourth, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for restoration of the *House, Grounds, and Gardens*, and to provide furnishings and planting of the character and perfection that their national significance requires; lastly, to obviate the necessity of making future appeals, an endowment fund of five hundred thousand dollars, the income of which shall be used for perpetual maintenance.

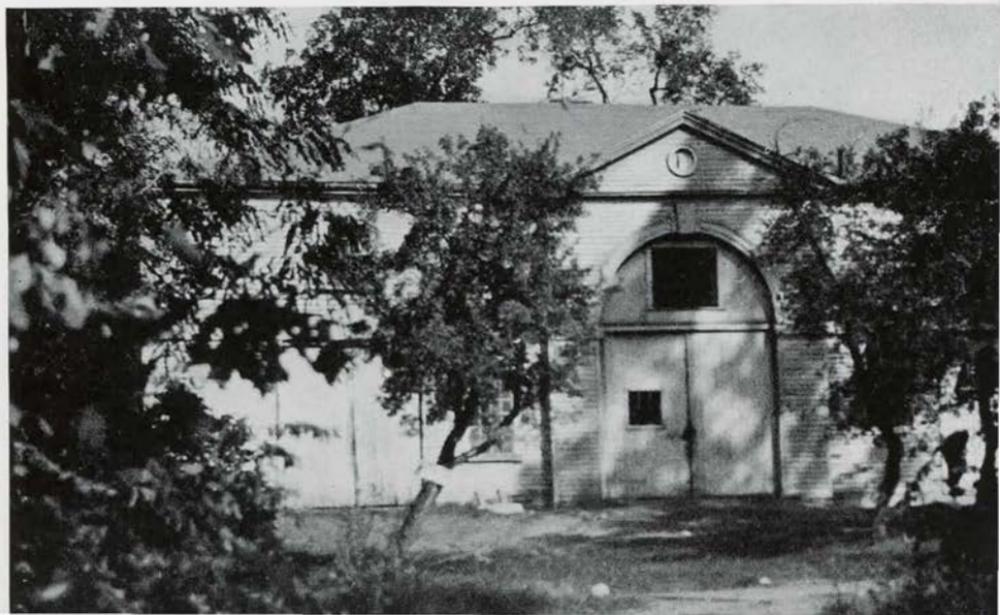
Immediacies

DETAILED information concerning each problem will gladly be submitted to those interested.

DO JOIN with us in the adventure of recreating this living *National Monument*. ¶Enquiries may be forwarded to PHILIP DANA ORCUTT, *Corresponding Secretary*, 93, West Cedar Street, Boston, Massachusetts. ¶Cheques, made payable to GORE PLACE SOCIETY, may be sent to ALLAN FORBES, *Treasurer*, State Street Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts. ¶Contributions are deductible from income subject to normal Federal income tax.

Invitation

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE FROM MILE WALK

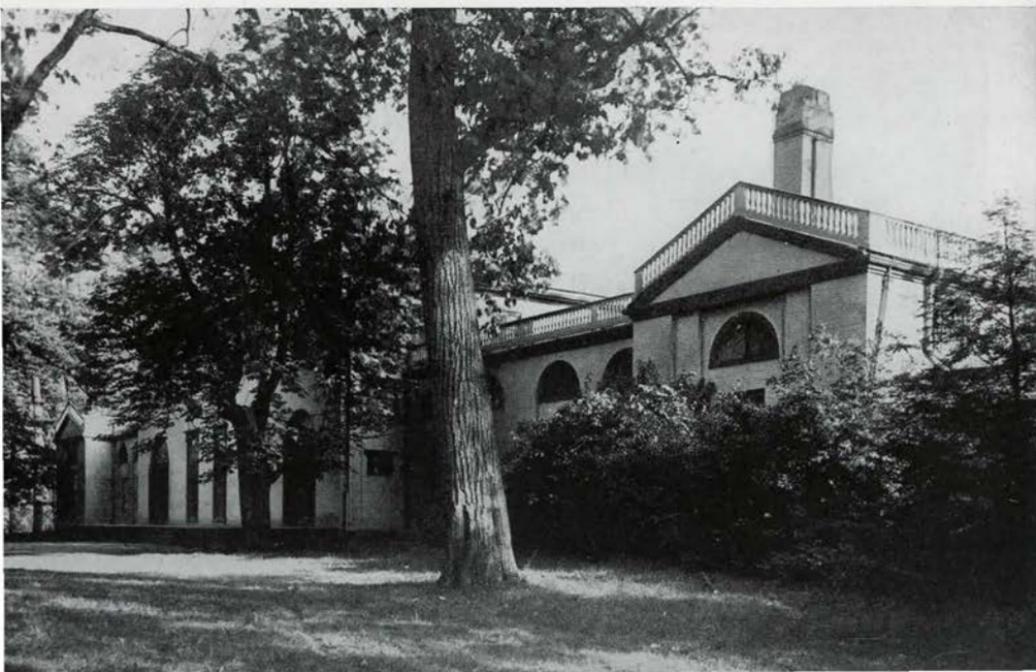


Gore Place Society

President ~ FREDERICK S. WHITWELL
Vice-President ~ *Mrs.* EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL
Treasurer ~ ALLAN FORBES
Counsellor ~ HENRY M. CHANNING
Director ~ *Mrs.* F. GORDON PATTERSON
Recording Secretary ~ BERTRAM K. LITTLE
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Mrs. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, *Jr.*
Dr. LINCOLN DAVIS
JOHN WELLS FARLEY
Mrs. F. MURRAY FORBES
Mrs. PHILIP GARDNER
WILLIAM GRAVES PERRY

Typography by the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Masstts
Plates by the Walker Engraving Corporation
New York City

NORTH ELEVATION FROM WEST DRIVE



May 1937 Results about \$60000
(200)

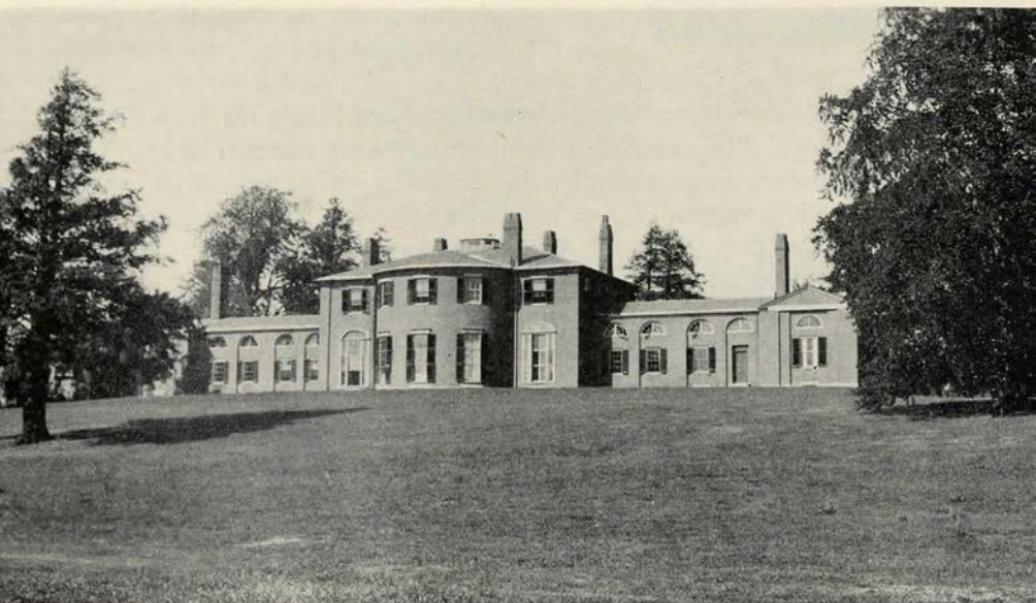
Gore Place

WALTHAM-WATERTOWN · MASSACHUSETTS

~
Seat of Governor Christopher Gore (1758-1827)

ESTABLISHED 1786 HOUSE BUILT 1806

An Historic Restoration of the Early Republic



~
SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION IN 1935
OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY GORE PLACE SOCIETY
A CHARITABLE CORPORATION ENTIRELY SUPPORTED
BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

~
Nature has been bountiful to our land, and we need but the hand of art, skilfully applied, to render it more lovely, and more fruitful.

CHRISTOPHER GORE

~
*The House is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day
Route 20 on the Waltham-Watertown line
Admission twenty-five cents*



DURING the sixty-nine eventful years of the lifetime of Governor Christopher Gore, from 1758 to 1827, the United States grew from a dependent colony of England to an independent and established nation.

The vicissitudes of the years when it seemed impossible to defend the newly independent states from the domination of England and of France, or to weld them into an economic, governmental, or spiritual union which could survive, mark this period as the most crucial in the history of our country.

From his seventeenth year, when he graduated from Harvard, Christopher Gore's life and that of the new nation are one and inseparable. Quiet, modest, forceful, and imbued with a constant ideal in public office and in private life, Gore was one of that small group whose influence molded the destiny of America and made possible the greatness that was to come.

In 1776 he served in the Revolution; in 1788 with Hancock and Adams on the Massachusetts Commission which ratified the Federal Constitution. In 1790, George Washington appointed him the first United States District Attorney for Massachusetts.

In 1796 he was appointed Commissioner to England, under the Jay Treaty and, in eight years, during part of which he served as *Chargé d'Affaires* to England, his brilliant success in securing for American merchants several million dollars for claims arising out of the Revolution, went far towards justifying this unpopular treaty.

He served Massachusetts as Senator, Representative, and Governor; the Nation as Commissioner and Senator.

In private life he was an able lawyer, an officer or member of the existing learned societies, scientist, pioneer of manufacturing in America, benefactor of Harvard to the extent that President Quincy in 1837 said that the Hall which was to unite Gore's name with Harvard "should be an enduring monument to his memory, and worthy to represent the liberal spirit of the most munificent of all the benefactors of the University."

In 1783 he married Rebecca Payne, daughter of Edward Payne and Rebecca Amory.



Is it to be wondered, then, that this man, who so typifies the American ideal, should have built into his house, today one of the few great houses of America, something of the spirit of himself and of the period which he did so much to create?

The land on which he built was already hallowed by valiant pioneers — a part of the Beaver Brook Plowlands, granted to the Reverend George Phillips, the first minister in Watertown, and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and later passing to the ancestors of President Garfield.

The House consists of a central structure flanked by two outstretched wings, being about one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and of such superb proportion that its majesty is apparent at the first glance.

The beauty of this House begins in its innermost intimate structural details, and develops logically outward to express itself finally in one of the architectural masterpieces of America.

Such changes as were made later have followed the original tradition. Theodore Lyman, Copley Greene, the Walkers, were conscious that they were not building for themselves alone, but were building their character into a structure which was to continue to serve long after they had gone.

That this Place, so consecrated, should have fallen on evil days, and should have been on the verge of complete obliteration is as tragic as its rescue by Gore Place Society, formed for the purpose, was dramatic.

Gore Place has much to give to the world — far beyond the historic, the artistic and the architectural. In that pile of bricks and those spreading acres is a message that everyone who comes there receives in some degree. Somehow, built into the structure, is a spirit of idealism, of giving rather than getting, of service without thought of reward — for the sheer joy of making





STATE RECEPTION HALL

available to all people the tradition out of which the conception of America came to be. Visitors fall under the spell of the Place and go away strangely affected. Workmen and officers are both sublimated in working here.

In building his Place, Christopher Gore crystallized in tangible form the ideals which made the Early Republic possible. In restoring Gore Place, it is our trust to build with the same spirit, as well as with the same materials.

The continuity of life and thought from the early beginnings of the United States are here made evident. The past becomes a part of and an explanation of the present. The present and the future are shown to be interdependent. History becomes a living thing.

The plan is extremely ingenious, providing rooms which individually impress by their simplicity, proportion, and essential comfort and suitability; and together form a unit facilitating their use for either the large and distinguished gatherings for which the Place was noted, or the intimate and quiet life of the Governor's small and simple family.

The furnishings already loaned or given to the House express the spirit



OVAL ROOM

of the period as well as its material form. Both in the selection of individual pieces and in their arrangement throughout the rooms, emphasis has been especially laid on the fact that primarily this was a home. The demands of public life and frequent entertainments, the conferences which shaped history, never overshadowed the happy domesticity of the Governor and his gracious lady, to whose skill in the domestic arts there is frequent testimony. Already there have been returned to the House as loans or gifts a portrait of the Governor, two of Mrs. Gore, an original sideboard, and two chairs which were formerly here, and also the Governor's inaugural suit of embroidered plum-coloured silk.

If the illustrations suggest the appeal, behind them lie myriads of insistent repairs and the entire scope of the restoration yet to be achieved. A year of steady work has produced order and a plan. To assure survival and to permit accomplishment, nation-wide interest and help are necessary.

Seventy-six acres surround the House, the surviving trees a mute evidence of the former grandeur of the scene. A lake and two ponds provide the water so essential to landscaping at the turn of the century. In addi-

tion to the House, there is a stable and coach house, whose design and proportion render it a worthy companion to the House, which it may antedate. A farm cottage of 1835, and a deerhouse — conjuring out of the past fascinating possibilities for the future — complete the structures.

Here, within eight miles of the State House in Boston, this open space in the midst of a fast growing community is being developed as a haven of peace and beauty where future generations may continue to draw strength and inspiration from the living past which has made the present possible.

It is the purpose of the Society to restore these grounds to their original state, described in the Governor's lifetime as "divided into quarters each belted by a half dozen rows of trees shading a walk with every variety of forest tree, so that the birds nested there as if in the wild wood," hoping that generosity will soon permit the recreation of these walks, overhung with their original planting of pine and hemlock, linden, maple, elm, and "every variety of forest tree," beneath which the wild flowers can afford a carpet in this sanctuary for bird and beast and man.

Restoration work on both the House and the grounds is planned to achieve the maximum accuracy under the advice of competent authorities. At the same time every effort is made to preserve the patina which is the eloquence of antiquity.

It has been the policy of the Society to establish Gore Place on a sound economic basis. Acquired in a period of depression, with a mortgage of \$60,000 (now reduced to \$40,000), emphasis is placed on eliminating this and on building up a suitable endowment before undertaking the

FACING THE HOUSE FROM THE LAKE



major part of the restoration. All available surplus above the bare needs of maintenance and necessary repairs are used for this purpose, except where contributors specify otherwise. All officers serve without compensation.

Today Gore Place stands as a living symbol of the greatness of our country's past. The development of its facilities for public service will form a link between the past and the future. Its educational possibilities are unlimited in demonstrating through the beauty and harmony both of its material form and its visualized history that the ideals which created America are today as needed and as practical of adaption to present conditions as they were then.

You are invited to participate in the adventure of recreating Gore Place. Its needs are many and of different kinds. Gore Place asks *your* help.

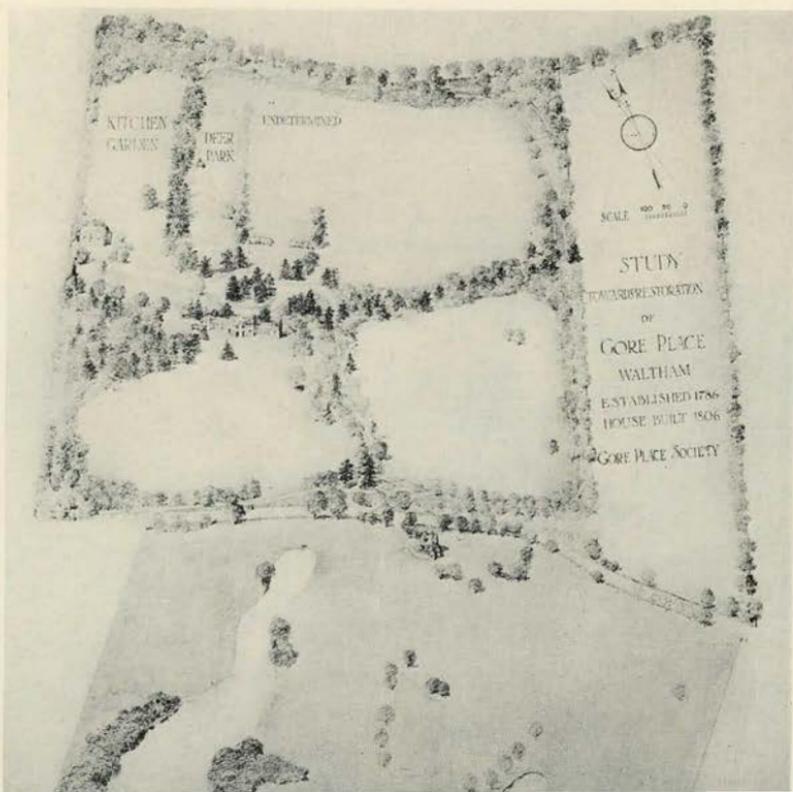
Enquiries may be forwarded to PHILIP DANA ORCUTT, *Corresponding Secretary*, Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts. Cheques, made payable to Gore Place Society, may be sent to ALLAN FORBES, *Treasurer*, State Street Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Contributions are deductible from income subject to normal Federal income tax.

COACH HOUSE FROM THE MILE WALK



Gore Place Society

President (*pro tem*) ~ DR. LINCOLN DAVIS
Vice-President ~ MRS. EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL
Treasurer ~ ALLAN FORBES
Counsellor ~ HAVEN PARKER
Director ~ MRS. F. GORDON PATTERSON
Recording Secretary ~ WILLIAM EMERSON
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MRS. FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD
JOHN WELLS FARLEY
MRS. F. MURRAY FORBES
MRS. PHILIP GARDNER
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED
WILLIAM GRAVES PERRY
ARTHUR W. WELLINGTON
FREDERICK S. WHITWELL

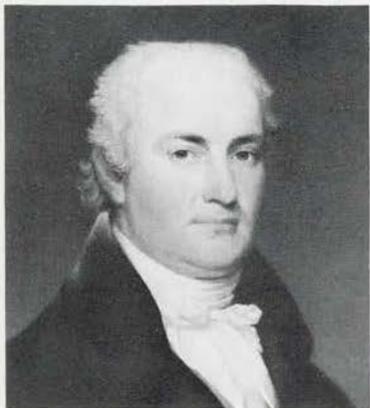


mass



GORE PLACE





HON. CHRISTOPHER GORE

GORE PLACE



REBECCA PAYNE GORE

GORE PLACE, in Waltham, Massachusetts, is renowned because of its focal point, the great mansion considered to be an outstanding example of architecture of the Federal Period. It was built in 1805 by Christopher Gore, seventh governor of Massachusetts, as a country seat. Of the original surrounding park and farm lands of some 400 acres, 76 are still intact, preserving the broad sweep of lawns gently sloping toward the Charles River.

The entire estate is owned and main-

tained by Gore Place Society, a charitable organization of members and friends devoted to its preservation and restoration. The mansion is now in good condition; many of the original Gore pieces have been restored to the house; and careful selections of furnishings of the era present an accurate and memorable picture of the graciousness that existed here 150 years ago. In the planning stage are further rehabilitations of the house, the enclosure and landscaping of the park and ground including the

rebuilding of the "walk with every variety of forest tree" so that again "birds will nest there as if in the wild wood".

Christopher Gore was born in Boston in 1758, the eighth of 14 children of a Tory family of moderate means. He graduated from Harvard College at 18, and in spite of earlier affiliations, served with the Revolutionary Forces, and became, under the tutelage of Judge Lowell, an outstanding lawyer. His keenness of intellect made him a scholar, statesman, eager student of the arts, and a wise investor. After distinguishing himself in various important offices in this country, he was appointed by President Washington as Commissioner in England under the Jay Treaty, settling there during a period of eight years many spoliation claims advantageously for his country.

Prior to his foreign service he married Rebecca Amory Payne. Minister

to the British Court at the time was his old friend Rufus King, these two men serving together years later in the United States Senate. In 1797, while still in Europe, word came that the original wooden house that he had purchased in Waltham in 1786 had been destroyed by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Gore returned to this country for a brief period in 1800, and plans were made to build the present mansion with its park and grounds where the English influence of a country estate is so evident.

So in March 1805 he wrote "we break ground at Waltham and begin to erect our new house" — "with little desire to vie with my neighbors" — but instead to find "the society of a few friends, which is the most enviable pleasure in life." The cost was \$23,000 "built with the greatest economy and absence of ornamentation." Its very form is noble, with a main center struc-



FLYING STAIRCASE
MAIN ENTRANCE HALL

ture and two flanking wings, built of the smallest of pink brick laid in Flemish bond. The sandstone terrace, serving the two entrance doors, is designed to accommodate horsemen as well as coaches. One stable still remains to beckon the visitor to the grounds, probably of the period of the wooden mansion, and now housing some nostalgic examples of the equipages of the early 1800's.

The visitor's greatest joy is on entering the mansion—there are marble floors leading to the State Reception Hall, the interior wall of which is semi-elliptical, with curving doors and thresholds, flanked by two fireplaces over which hang portraits of the



GOVERNOR'S CHAMBER

Governor and Mrs. Gore, the former attributed to Trumbull. Adjacent to the Reception Hall is the oval dining room, which, with the oval study above, form the south facade, the lovely resulting curve providing the exterior of the house most often

photographed. The flying staircase makes a complete circle as it spirals its way upward without visible means of adequate support. The two wings form intimate rooms below and mezzanine levels above — in the west wing mezzanine an herb room where both master and mistress engaged in their beloved practice of horticulture. In the east wing mezzanine was a nursery, where the Gores, though childless, housed nieces and nephews and relatives of the Rufus Kings from New York state. The great English pool table, in a room just off the main entrance, was an incentive for young friends from Cambridge to walk to Waltham on a Sunday afternoon. Follow-

ing the Gores' hospitality, the visitors were driven home but perhaps not in the Governor's "coach and four". A frequent visitor to Gore Place was Daniel Webster, a protege of the Governor.

The visitor will see in the principal bedroom Governor Gore's inaugural suit of rich plum-colored silk, elaborately embroidered, knee breeches and silver-buckled shoes, worn for that eventful day in 1809 (the Governor's hair of course tied in a peruke and powdered for the occasion).

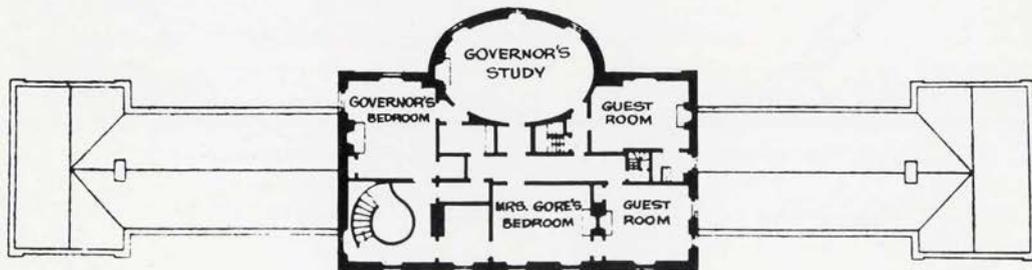
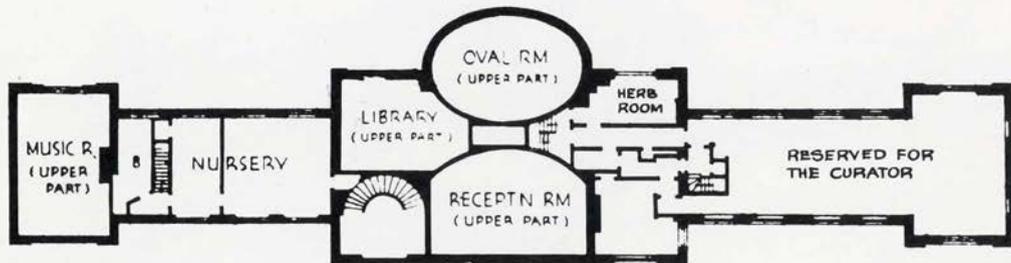
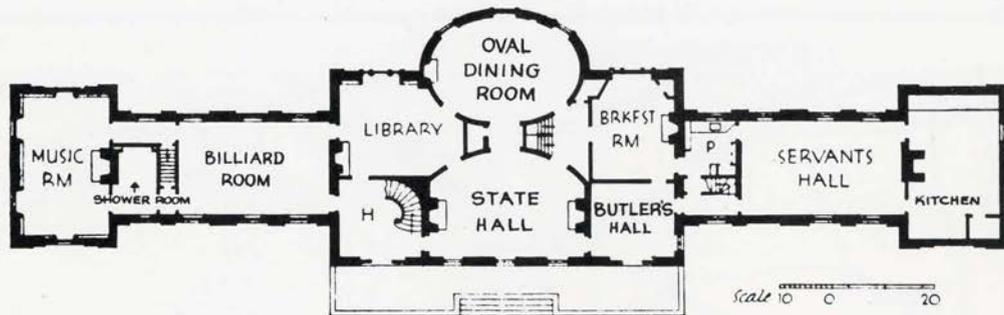
Even though retired to his country seat after many years of public service, Christopher Gore was persuaded by Governor Strong to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate. Two years later, he and Mrs. Gore returned to Gore Place which had been made suitable for year round living. Here he wrote of enjoying "all the comforts of this world that kindness and

friendship can bestow" and where his books were a "comfortable resource of age." Today in his library, in mellowness and quiet, are some of his original books.

Mrs. Gore shared fully her husband's life, participating as hostess in his public and social activities, directing with her husband the farm life; the breeding of horses; and the development of Gore Park as well as in the embellishment of the Mansion House. Without calling on too much imagination, one can picture today the rolling fields of rye, barley, wheat and corn, grazing cattle, deer in the park, orchards in bloom and the sparkling river reflecting the sunset.

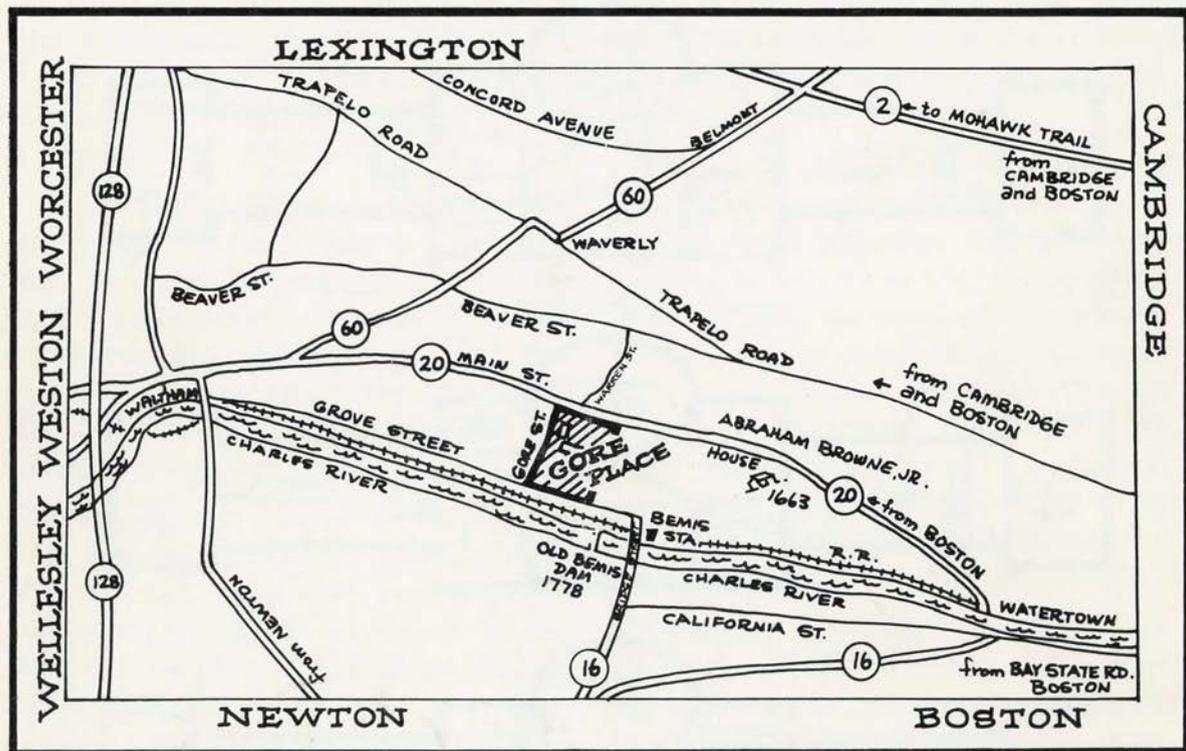
Governor Gore died in 1827. Gore Place today and in future years it is hoped will fulfill his dream — "Nature has been bountiful to our land, and we need but the hand of art skillfully applied to render it more lovely and more fruitful."

DIAGRAMS OF THE 3 FLOOR PLAN



GORE PLACE

WALTHAM 54, MASS.



OPEN APRIL 15 through NOVEMBER 15

TUESDAY through SATURDAY—10 AM-5 PM

SUNDAY—2 PM-5 PM

TW 4-2798

Middlesex Co.

National Historic Landmarks Program
Memo to File

Drafts of Form

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

PROPERTY NAME

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Gore Place

Other Name/Site Number: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 52 Gore Street

Not for publication: ___

City/Town: Waltham

Vicinity: ___

State: MA

County: Middlesex

Code: 017

Zip Code: 02154

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Private: X

Building(s): X

Public-Local: ___

District: ___

Public-State: ___

Site: ___

Public-Federal: ___

Structure: ___

Object: ___

Number of Resources within Property

Noncontributing

Contributing

1

1 buildings

___ sites

___ structures

___ objects

___ Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

PROPERTY NAME

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- _____ Entered in the National Register _____
- _____ Determined eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
- _____ Removed from the National Register _____
- _____ Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

PROPERTY NAME**Page 3**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Single dwelling

Current: Recreation and culture

Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Early Republic sub: Federal

MATERIALS:

Mansion:

Carriage house:

Foundation:

Granite

Walls:

Brick

wood frame

Roof:

Shingle

Other:

Sandstone terrace

PROPERTY NAME**Page 4**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Gore Place consists of forty-five acres of landscaped grounds surrounding the Federal-style mansion built by Massachusetts Governor Christopher Gore in 1805. Governor Gore purchased the first forty acres, on which stood a small frame homestead, in 1786 to use as a summer residence. The original wooden mansion burned in 1799, so the Gores planned a new home while they were traveling in Europe. While the Gores collaborated with French architect Jacques Guillame LeGrand on the plans for the house, they laid out the grounds themselves. Gore was influenced in his planting plans for the original forty acres by Humphrey Repton, the famous eighteenth-century English landscape gardener who was an exponent of the "naturalist" style of landscape design. The plantings consisted of "every variety of forest trees," apple trees, wildflowers, grape vines, spacious lawns, and an herb garden. The Gore Place Society, which was incorporated in 1935 to preserve and restore Gore Place, has recreated much of the landscape design from Gore's original plans.

Gore Mansion was completed by 1806. The twenty-two room house cost \$23,000. It is a five-part composition brick structure consisting of a central and two-and-one-half story main block with an elliptical bow in the south elevation, two one-and-one-half story hyphens, and two one-and-one-half-story end pavilions that are built at right angles to the main axis. The overall length of the composition is about 188 feet; the main block is approximately 68 feet wide and 40 feet deep; the hyphens are each 40 feet wide and 21 feet deep; and the end pavilions 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep. The walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond. The central block has a hip roof with a chimney at either end, two interior chimneys, and a fifth chimney located in the first east bay of the south (rear) facade. The roof is crowned by a low wooden octagonal cupola which is centered between the two dormers and the two interior chimneys on the north (front) slope of the roof. The hyphens and the end pavilions have gable roofs; the gable ends of the pavilions are treated as pediments and each pavilion has a tall chimney.

The north (main) facade of the central block is five bays wide and across this front extends a nine-foot wide sandstone terrace. The two entrance doors, each with a wide elliptical fan and flanking side lights, are symmetrically disposed in the two end bays. The three center bays between these doors are occupied by full-lengthed windows topped by projecting flat arch lintels with consoles. Second story windows are of regular size and have flat-arched winged lintels of stone and stone sills. The south (rear) elevation has the same fenestration, except that the first-story end-bays are occupied by wide French windows rather than by doors. Windows on the south elevation, unlike those on the front, are adorned by exterior louvered shutters. The corners of the south facade are treated as giant pilasters and the center is occupied by a great bow or curve three bays wide.

The hyphens are four bays wide and the end pavilions one bay wide. The first second-story windows in these wings are of regular size, rectangular in shape, and recessed between brick piers in such a manner as to create an arcade effect. The upper

PROPERTY

United States

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Nor

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Wer

Wri

~~_____~~ file (NPS):

~~_____~~ tion of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been

~~_____~~ the National Register.

~~_____~~ Eligible by the National Register.

~~_____~~ Historic Landmark.

~~_____~~ American Buildings Survey: # _____

~~_____~~ American Engineering Record: # _____

~~_____~~ nal Data:

~~_____~~ ration Office

~~_____~~ ory): Gore Place Society

PROPERTY NAME**Page 28**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property:45

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	317000	4693460
B	19	317900	4693200
C	19	317750	4693200
D	19	317900	4693600
E	—	—	—
F	—	—	—

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of Gore Place Society are Main Street to the north, Gore Street on the west, Grove Street (which becomes Waltham Street) on the south, and a boundary on the east from the intersection of Waltham Street and Stanley Road, due north 1521.56 feet to Main Street (see map 1).

Boundary Justification:

Gore Place Society purchased the 81 acre property in 1935. The 1935 plot was modified in 1967 when the Society deeded land (approximately 6 acres) to the City of Waltham to widen Gore Street and Grove Street for the evacuation of Raytheon employees (see map 2). The plant is directly south of the property Gore Place Society manages. Gore Place Society currently owns a total of 75 acres, with Raytheon Property occupying the thirty acres south of Waltham Street not managed by the Society. The Raytheon Property includes a manufacturing plant built in the 1970s, and therefore detracts from the historic integrity of Gore Place, so it is not included in boundary of the property being nominated.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 29**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Robin F. Bachin
Assistant Director
The Dr. William M. Scholl Center
for Family & Community History
The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, IL 606109

Telephone: (312) 255-3642

Date: 06/03/96

PROPERTY NAME

National Park Service/WASO/History Division (418): July 12, 1996

PROPERTY NAME

PROPERTY NAME**Page 11**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

In the South, African slaves largely replaced indentured servants as household workers by the eighteenth century. Most of the slaves, particularly in the Chesapeake, worked in the fields of large plantations. Yet some spent at least part of their time as "houseslaves," with the largest plantations able to assign some workers to domestic chores on a full-time basis. The women worked as cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, and general helps. Men who worked in the house provided personal services to the male head of household, as well as helping with tasks such as butchering and chopping wood.⁹

The nature of women's role in the household was transformed following the American Revolution. Ideals about domesticity stressed women's roles as republican wives and mothers, whose main duties were to raise good citizens and provide harmonious homes for their families. This transformation was, in part, a result of the rise of industry and the capitalist market, which helped shape changing ideologies of domesticity. Production moved from the farm to the factory, creating a sharper delineation between homespace and workspace than existed previously. As a result, women's role in the economy was devalued, as they were not producing goods outside the home that would enter the economy of the marketplace.¹⁰

Women's new role in the household was integrally linked to the emerging ideology of civic republicanism. The ideology of republican motherhood focused on the role of women as caretakers of children and emotional supporters of husbands. New notions of domesticity stressed women's separate sphere as a counter to the crass world of the marketplace. As historian Ruth Cowan explains, "Women's work was the work that was done for love (of God and of family); men's work was done for cash."¹¹ By the end of the War of 1812, this republican gender system that tied men's work with rising industrialization and wage labor, and women's work with unpaid labor in the household, was firmly entrenched.¹²

In order for women to fulfill these wifely and motherly duties, they had to be spared some of the household drudgery for which they previously were responsible. Increased use of domestic servants allowed the woman of the household to spend

⁹ See Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 10-11; Eugene Genovese, Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made (New York: Random House, 1974); and Jacqueline Jones, Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work, and the Family from Slavery to the Present (New York: Basic Books, 1985).

¹⁰ Boydston, Home and Work, p. 24.

¹¹ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 18.

¹² For further discussion of republican ideals of domesticity, see Boydston, Home and Work, pp. 47-49; Linda K. Kerber, Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980); and Mary Beth Norton, Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1750-1800 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1980).

PROPERTY NAME**Page 12**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

more time with child rearing, which was the focus of the ideology of republican motherhood. During this period, wealthy and middle-class households started hiring live-in domestic servants (commonly referred to as domestics) instead of part-time help. "Help" implied helping the mistress with chores, whereas "servants" were responsible for chores on their own, thereby creating a clearer class distinction between the family and the hired help.

The creation of the role of formal, live-in domestics reflected new notions of circumscribed spheres of female domain within the household, rather than more fluid interchange between public market and household economy that existed previously. Catherine Beecher (author and arbiter of middle-class taste in the nineteenth century), for example, stressed the importance of the household as a sanctuary, and pointed to the undisturbed family table, where all could come together to relax and enjoy each other, as a model for Christian domesticity. This space of family togetherness necessitated the availability of a servant staff to prepare and serve the family meals in a separate space, which would not disturb family harmony.¹³

Gore Place illustrates how this notion of circumscribed roles within the household was translated into physical space. When Christopher and Rebecca Gore made plans for their new home on their country estate in Waltham in 1801 (the former house on the land burned down), they incorporated new ideas about how home space should be laid out. Homes in the early nineteenth century added public spaces like parlors, where members of the household could entertain guests, and display bric-a-brac and other art items which were becoming more widely available. Builders also constructed homes with separate spaces for live-in servants, based on the dominant opinion of the day that proper, respectable households needed domestics whose living and work space would be separate from those of the family. Changing architecture allowed domestics to inhabit only areas of the house where work was performed, while the family would occupy areas of comfort and display. New homes in the mid-nineteenth century included basement kitchens and separate flights of back stairs for servants.¹⁴

The Gore Mansion consisted of a central structure flanked by two outstretched wings. The first floor of the central

¹³ Catherine Beecher, Letter to Persons Who Are Engaged in Domestic Service, New York: Leavitt & Trow, 1842), pp. 87-89; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 5, 35, 44. For further discussions of class and domesticity, see Cott, The Bonds of Womanhood; Mary Ryan, Cradle of the Middle Class: The Family in Oneida County, New York, 1790-1865 (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981), chapter 4; and Paul E. Johnson, A Shopkeeper's Millennium: Society and Revivals in Rochester, New York, 1815-1837 (Hill & Wang, 1978).

¹⁴ Dudden, Serving Women, p. 119; and Gwendolyn Wright, Moralism and the Modern Home: Domestic Architecture and Cultural Conflict in Chicago, 1873-1913 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980), p. 19.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 13**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

structure included a large reception area, bordered on the west side by the butler's entrance and on the east by the main hall. Separate rooms included a sewing room, a billiards room, a library, a reception room, and separate bedrooms. The kitchen for food preparation was at the far end of the west gable, next to the servants' hall, where servants prepared food for the family and had their own meals. Servants quarters were located directly above the servants' hall, connected by a back stairwell. The back stairwell was completely out of the way of the formal, public areas of the house, thereby physically separating the servants from family and social functions as they carried out their chores.¹⁵

Prominent Americans in the early nineteenth century hired large servant staffs, each with specific titles and duties, including a butler, valet, coachman, footman, housekeeper, lady's maid, cook, waitress, nurse, parlor maid, chambermaid, and laundress. Jobs of the servant staff at Gore Mansion reflected the new types of duties servants performed, as well as the new relationship between employer and employee. The Gores maintained a servant staff of fourteen at the mansion (though not all lived in), each with a different job title and set of responsibilities. Gore's domestic staff, like others of the day, copied the patterns of European servant arrangements. The butler, Robert Roberts, was in charge of all of the other servants, as well as his own tasks. These often included seeing that everything in the household was in order, greeting visitors, tending to the wine and sherry cellars, laying the breakfast table, cleaning the breakfast and dinner tables, and tending to the fires. The butler could also hire the other male staff, including footmen and coachmen. The housekeeper hired and maintained the female staff, often including the cooks and the nursemaid. She was in charge of ordering goods from the market, preparing the house linens, making tea and coffee, and attending to the needs of the mistress. Cooks helped select menus, helped the mistress with preserving and canning, and prepared all meals. Waitresses served the meals to the family and also prepared the table for dinner parties. There were explicit instructions for how table should be layed for a variety of occasions, so that proper etiquette was always observed.¹⁶

The staff helped the master and mistress with chores that their eighteenth century counterparts had performed themselves, but also with new tasks created by the advent of new technology. While technology could make household chores easier in some cases, in others it created new demands and tasks for the servants to perform. For example, the refrigerator, which was

¹⁵ See Philip Dana Orcutt, "Gore Place," and "Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts: The Beginnings of a Restoration," articles on file with The Gore Place Society. See also Helen R. Pinkney, Christopher Gore: Federalist of Massachusetts, 1758-1827 (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1969), pp. 85-89.

¹⁶ Robert Roberts, The House Servant's Directory, facsimile of the 1827 edition (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1977), p. 44.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 14**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

patented in 1803 but did not come into common use until the 1820s, cut down on much of the work of mistresses and helpers in the area of food preparation, including canning, drying, churning butter and cheese, butchering, and cooking meals. But while the introduction of coal in the 1820s made home heating a bit easier, it also meant that servants had to diligently tend the furnace, an arduous and messy job. Similarly, the advent of lamps in late 1820s improved lighting, and lamps required less physical labor than candlemaking, but oil or gas lamps still required close attention to avoid mishaps.¹⁷ Roberts highlighted the potential danger of lamps in his instructions for "shutting up the house:"

Your lamps must be turned down, not blown out. Then push up the keys of your lamps, that the oil may not flow over, to spoil the carpets, for this would be a sad disaster; and it oftentimes happens through the neglect of servants not attending properly to the lamps. When all your lights are extinguished, see that your fireguards are put to your fires, and that everything is safe in the rooms before you go out; then fasten your front door; then go round to all the doors and windows on the back part of the house, to ascertain whether they are all safe fastened. This is the most important part of your duty, to see that the house, and all the fires are safe.¹⁸

In addition to serving the practical needs of wealthy families, servants also attested to the family's social position. The importance of the class status that came with keeping a large staff of servants was exhibited in the Gores' encounter with an acquaintance in a nearby town. Ellen Derby Peabody recounted her thoughts on seeing Gore's chariot during her travels in October, 1815. "Here we found Governor Gore. He traveled in a chariot, a most foolish thing, not half as comfortable or genteel as our wagon; fourteen servants, including housekeeper, handmaid, butler, and two pages."¹⁹ This portrait illustrates the important role servants played in making visible the elite status of their employers. It also highlights the degree to which the division of labor within the household was firmly established in the homes of the wealthy by the early nineteenth century.

Guidebooks during the nineteenth century laid out the specifics of how a variety of domestic chores should be performed. Most often these guidebooks were written by middle-class reformers and arbiters of moralism in American culture. Many were written for the woman of the household, so that she could properly train her servants. Yet some were directed at the domestics themselves and gave advice not only about how best to accomplish tasks but also about proper relationships with

¹⁷ Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 128-145.

¹⁸ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 67.

¹⁹ Some Chronicles of the Day Family Compiled by E.D.P. [Ellen Derby Peabody] (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1893).

PROPERTY NAME**Page 15**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

employers and other employees.²⁰ Robert Roberts was one of the few servants to write his own guidebook to be used by other servants. Roberts claimed experience "as a house servant in some of the first families in England, France, and America."²¹ He became butler for the Gores in October of 1825, after having worked for some of the most prominent families in Massachusetts, including Nathan Appelton and Kirk Boot, both large investors in Lowell Mills, one of the first textile manufacturing companies in the nation.

In his guidebook, Roberts gave detailed descriptions of domestics' duties, including how to set out tables and sideboards; how to wait large and small parties; how to polish boots; how to clean plate, brass, steel, glass, and mahogany; and "100 useful and various receipts [recipes and instructions]," including items such as "to render old pictures as fine as new," "a great secret to mix mustard," "to recover a person from intoxication," and "to preserve milk for sea that will keep for six months."²² He also advised servants how to avoid waste in the household:

Many well-meaning servants are ignorant of the best means of managing, and thereby waste as much as would maintain a small family, besides causing the mistress of the house much chagrin by their irregularity. . . .²³

He went on to explain how to store vegetables, meats, candles, and breads. Roberts argued that by training servants in the proper protocol of domestic duties, conflicts with employers could be avoided.

Throughout the guide book, Roberts framed all his advice in terms of preserving propriety and decorum in the household. His discussion of setting out sideboards reflects this concern with proper protocol. "In setting out your sideboard, you must study neatness, convenience, and taste; as you must think that ladies and gentlemen that have splendid and costly articles, wish to

²⁰ Sample titles that are representative of the nineteenth-century literature on domestic service include The Complete Servant, Being a Practical Guide to the Peculiar Duties and Business of All Descriptions of Servants (London: Knight and Lacey, 1825); Rose Mary Crawshay, Domestic Service for Gentlewomen: A Record of Experience and Success (London: Rose Mary Crawshay, 1876); The Duties of Servants: A Practical Guide to the Routine of Domestic Service (London: Frederick Warne & Co., n.d.); Every Servant's Book, Being a Complete Guide to All Duties (London: T.Y. Griffiths, 1833); and Plain Talk and Friendly Advice to Domestics (Boston: Philips, Sampson, & Co., 1855).

²¹ Roberts, Directory, p. iii.

²² Ibid, pp. v-viii.

²³ Ibid, p. 173.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 16**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

have them seen and set out to best advantage."²⁴ At the same time, though, he pointed out that the only way for the servant to best serve the family is by the family providing proper working spaces:

A good dinner is one of the greatest enjoyments of human life; and as the practice of cookery is attended with so many discouraging difficulties, so many disgusting and disagreeable circumstances, and even dangers, we ought to have some regard for those who encounter them, to procure us pleasure, and to reward their attention, by rendering their situation every way as comfortable and agreeable as we can. Mere money is a very inadequate compensation to a complete cook; he who had preached integrity to those in the kitchen may be permitted to recommend liberality to those in the parlour; they are indeed the sources of each other.²⁵

Here Roberts lays out his belief in the mutual dependence of the employer and employee, and argues for a recognition of this relationship in order to assure the servant dignity in his or her station.²⁶

Employers and guidebook-writers focused on the proper relationship between family members and domestics now that servants were living in. Middle-class reformers encouraged household mistresses to look upon their relationship with their domestics as a missionary one. Employers needed their servants to exhibit propriety so that they would be a proper reflection on the moral, Christian nature of the home. According to Catherine Beecher and her sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of Uncle Tom's Cabin), respect had to be the guide for relationships with servants.²⁷ Roberts reiterated this point. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," Roberts argued, "and should be treated in health or in sickness with pity and feeling; if it is necessary to place servants under strict surveillance, let them at least be treated as fellow beings and candidates for a future world."²⁸

²⁴ Ibid, p. 49.

²⁵ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 155.

²⁶ For further discussion of relationships between servants and masters in New England, see Charles A. Hammond, "The Dilemmas of Domestic Service in New England, 1750-1850," Folklife (1988), 58-67; and Daniel E. Sutherland, Americans and Their Servants: Domestic Service in the United States from 1800-1920 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981).

²⁷ Catherine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, The American Woman's Home, or, Principles of Domestic Science: Being A Guide to the Formation and Maintenance of Economical, Healthful, Beautiful, and Christian Homes (New York: J.B. Ford and Company, 1869), p. 324.

²⁸ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, pp. 154-55.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 17**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

At the same time, though, Roberts illustrated that he, as butler, was a strict supervisor of the rest of the staff. He admonished the servants under his employ to be diligent workers in order to establish their professionalism:

In order to get through your work in proper time, you should make it your chief study to rise early in the morning; for an hour before the family rises is worth more to you than two after they are up; for in this time you can get through the dirtiest part of the work, which you cannot do when the family rises. . . .

In the next place, you must have a proper dress for doing your dirty work in; for you should never attempt to wait on the family in the clothes that you clean your boots, shoes, knives, and lamps in; for the dress that you wear is to the do this part of your work is not fit to wait in, on ladies and gentleman. . . .

There is no class of people that should dress more neat and clean than a house servant, because he is generally exposed to the eyes often public; but his dress, though neat and tidy, should never be foppish or extravagant.²⁹

Mistresses were even more clear about controlling the behavior and appearance of their servants, so that they would be a dignified reflection of their employers. Servants must not be too showy, but also could not be slovenly. According to employer Helen Munson Williams, her domestic "must keep herself always neat and tidy in her person and never go to the door, or wait on the table with disarranged hair or in any but a clean and smooth white apron."³⁰

The large acreage of the landscaped grounds and farming areas at Gore necessitated the hiring of a separate farm staff. Jacob Farwell was the overseer of the farm laborers and lived on site along with his immediate family, his brother Isaac, Maynard Moore, and the gardener, all of whom worked year round. He worked for Gore from 1810 until Gore's death in 1827. Most of the farm laborers were hired on a monthly basis, usually with the agreement that they would work seven or eight months, though few stayed that long. These monthly workers earned an average of ten dollars per month. Typically there were five workers employed on the farm in addition to Farwell from late March through June, approximately three workers from July to October, and one from November through March. Often Farwell would hire day workers to help with particular tasks. In 1825, Farwell hired two female workers, Polly Warren and Lydia Butlers, at a piece rate for the months of April and May; they made as little as two dollars per week. While some workers were hired yearly, including Maynard Moore and Polly Warren, most workers were hired for less than one season. Since Christopher Gore took great pride in his "farm," he

²⁹ Ibid, pp. 15, 76.

³⁰ Quoted in Dudden, Serving Women, p. 120.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 18**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

was actively involved in its oversight.³¹

The jobs performed by the farm hands included taking produce to market, making mats from corn husks, preparing fertilizer, digging "hot beds" in the yard for planting lettuce, and "helping." Many of the seasonal workers hired by Gore helped the main gardener, David Haggerton, with his planting and reaping chores. Other chores for helpers included fixing the pump and well, building a fence, slaughtering sheep, and helping masons and carpenters. During the off-season, helpers might help Farwell cut down trees or cart leaves, sled ice, and bale hay, both for Gore and for some of his neighbors.³²

The popularity of domestic guidebooks by the mid-nineteenth century was partly a result of the rise of more permanent live-in servants who needed more formal training than did the hired help of earlier decades. In American cities during the nineteenth century, at any given time 15 to 30 percent of households included live-in domestic servants. Indeed, by the mid-nineteenth century, domestic service was the most common occupation for women. The formal arrangements involved in hiring and training staffs also changed how employers located perspective servants. Christopher Gore's search for female domestics and a footman reveals the changes taking place in securing staff. For hiring domestics, the Gores most likely went through one of the new employment agencies arising during this time. He writes to friend Rufus King (former ambassador to England and a college friend of Gore's from Harvard), "Hitherto we have done much better on the score of Domestics than we feared." For a footman, though, Gore relies on the advice of King and tries to secure his former employee. "I have written you two or three letters praying you to permit McIntire [King's servant in New York] to hire and send me a Footman from New York. We are waiting for a reply as we are without necessary servant."³³

Women entered service in great numbers in the mid-nineteenth century. Ironically, this was the same time when elite families often complained about the lack of availability of good, responsible domestics. The familiar adage "you can't get good help anymore" was partially a response to the increasingly impersonal and intensely hierarchical relationship between employer and employee, and also among servants themselves. Domestics were encouraged to address employers respectfully and obediently at all times. Roberts advised servants, "In the first place all domestics should be submissive and polite to their employers, and to all visitants that may come to the house.

³¹ See Jacob Farwell, "Farm Workers at Gore, June 1820-June 1826," in Farm Journal, manuscript in possession of The Gore Place Society.

³² "Notes from Farwell's Diary," compiled by Sara Cormeny, Gore Place Society, 1991.

³³ Christopher Gore to Rufus King, November 25, 1804; Gore to King, June 9, 1808, Rufus King Papers, New York Historical Society, copies at The Gore Place Society, Waltham, Mass.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 19**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

[Domestics] should never be pert, or strive to enter into conversation with their employers or any visitant that may come to the house, unless they speak to you or ask you a question, and then you should answer them in a polite manner, in as few words as possible."³⁴ Also, the entire servant staff had to answer to the butler. Roberts' guidebook, unlike the etiquette books written by middle-class social arbiters, spoke about the interpersonal relationships between servants. He advised, "Take care and never do an injury to any servant's character, for how easy they may be thrown out of bread through it, and perhaps led to greater evils. Always guard against being influenced to do any kind of injustice to your comrade servants, either by lying, or any other revengeful spirit."³⁵

Many employers believed that domestic service offered a number of opportunities for young workers, especially women, and they should be grateful for finding such employment. The Beechers claimed, "One would think, on the face of it, that a calling which gives a settled home, a comfortable room, rent-free, with fire and lights, good board and lodging, and steady, well-paid wages, would certainly offer more attractions than the making of shirts for tenpence, with all the risks of providing one's own sustenance and shelter."³⁶ Living conditions for domestic servants depended largely upon the wealth and sympathies of the employer. In some households, female domestics slept on a cot in the kitchen, or slept on a straw bed in the nursery. Servants at Gore Mansion were fortunate to have separate sleeping quarters, which contained a single bed, a desk, a side table, and a chair. Clearly this living arrangement gave servants more private space and time than those with more austere conditions (though the Gore servants' quarters still were rather austere).³⁷

The Beechers pointed out that if employers treated their servants with more respect, then women from more upstanding backgrounds would enter into service. Indeed, the complaints of many servants highlight how the lack of respect exhibited by their employers led them to leave service. In Lucy Maynard Salmon's 1901 survey of domestics, she asked them to name the main reason why more women do not enter service. The overwhelming response was "pride, social condition, and unwillingness to be called servants."³⁸ Domestics also often had to work evenings and Sundays, with very little time they could call their own. Nearly all domestics worked at least ten hours per day in the nineteenth century, and many worked twelve to

³⁴ Roberts, Directory, p. 69.

³⁵ Ibid, p, 73.

³⁶ Beecher and Stowe, The American Woman's Home, p. 322.

³⁷ Curators at Gore Place have refurnished one of the servants' rooms in the West Gable according to their understanding of how furnishings were arranged in the nineteenth century.

³⁸ Salmon, Domestic Service, p. 140.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 20**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

fifteen hours per day. Servants complained about being constantly at the beck and call of the mistress. For example, one woman describing the life of a live-in explained, "When you live in, you must do everything but chew [your employer's] food. Do this, do that, run here, run there, and when you get through--do this!"³⁹

Women especially experienced great isolation, both from their families and from their peers. Many of the women entering domestic service before 1840 were native-born Americans whose families had fallen on hard times. Their daughters would be sent out to service to earn added income for the family, and also to relieve the family of the expense of their care. The majority of women in service were unmarried, as most employers assumed domestics would leave service upon marriage. Many domestics complained about the isolation they experienced, as many employers frowned on too much social interaction among servants.⁴⁰ As a result, women often left service when other job opportunities arose.

Wages for female domestics were much lower than in other trades. By the 1850s, in North Eastern cities, women received room and board, plus about three dollars per week. Male domestics, especially butlers, made more money than women, and often were able to save enough to leave service and purchase their own home. During this period, a butler made approximately \$6.50 per week, and had much more freedom during their free time than did females.⁴¹ Robert Roberts owned a house in the Old West Side of Boston on Second Street from 1816 to 1860, the year of his death. He married Ellen Rosina, had five children (four sons and one daughter), and bought another home at 8 Napier Street in Boston, where his children grew up. He left the employ of the Gores shortly after Christopher Gore's death in 1827, and became an active member of the African American Meeting House of Beacon Hill, where he supported the Garrisonian Anti-slavery movement. He evidently purchased the houses next to his home, at 9 Napier Street, as an investment property. Upon his death in 1860, his estate was valued at \$7,868.81, including approximately \$4,500 for the two houses, \$3,042 in personal wealth.⁴²

³⁹ Elizabeth Clark-Lewis, Living In, Living Out: African American Domesticity in Washington, D.C., 1910-1940 (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994), p. 106. See also David M. Katzman, Seven Days a Week: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), p. 7, and Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 140-165.

⁴⁰ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 32; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 194-199.

⁴¹ Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 90-100; and Boydston, Home and Work, p. 132.

⁴² See Suffolk County Docket 43224, Probate Records, 1860, Suffolk County Courthouse; U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1830, Reel 65, page 188; 1840, Reel 197, page 328; 1860, Reel 521, page 553.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 21**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Turnover rates were high for female domestics as a result of the low wages and feelings of isolation and disrespect. Women often sought factory work over service once it became available because of the increased flexibility and control over time and wages. In Cohoes, New York in 1881, the local newspaper declared it was "next to impossible" to obtain good servants because of the opening of the cotton mills. Women also left service for marriage, so the length of time a family could employ one servant was relatively limited. The post-1840 influx of Irish immigrants enhanced the availability of domestics at a time when many native-born women were choosing other occupations. Many Irish families sent their daughters to America rather than their sons, knowing that there was demand for domestic labor. German immigrants also took jobs as domestics during this time.⁴³ The servant staff at Gore Place during the antebellum period reflects these changes. After the death of Mrs. Gore in 1833, the house was purchased by Boston Mayor Theodore Lyman, who then sold the estate to John S. Copley Greene in 1838. The servant staff in the Greene household, according to the 1850 census, included six live-in servants: a coachman born in Maine, a male servant born in Ireland, two female servants born in Germany, one in Ireland, and another in Nova Scotia. Employers began complaining about the habits of the immigrant domestics, and the stereotype of the "Irish" biddy became pervasive in popular literature.⁴⁴

Efforts to challenge the difficult living and working conditions often associated with domestic service took a variety of forms. As early as 1827, a group of Boston women formed the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and Their Employers. The purpose of the society was to establish guidelines for the proper relationship between mistresses and servants. "It is an undoubted fact," the preamble states, "that the situation of female domestics in this city, especially when they are strangers, is attended with great difficulties and dangers--their employers also are often subjected to perplexity and disappointment." In order to overcome this situation, the Society would become "the protectors of the innocent and friendless, and the encourager of virtue and industry." Members contributed a dollar per year, and in return had the opportunity to obtain a domestic registered with the Society who had produced "satisfactory evidence of good character, and of their respective qualifications." Domestics, in turn, received funds of between five and ten dollars per year of satisfactory service (after two years) deposited into a savings account. Domestics received this money, which could rise to as much as fifty dollars, upon leaving their employ (though not before ten years of service, except in cases of marriage or misfortune).⁴⁵ While this service

⁴³ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 33; Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 65-69; Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 62-72.

⁴⁴ U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1850, House #503.

⁴⁵ "Constitution of the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and their Employers" (Boston: Munroe and Francis, 1827), pp. 2; 5; 6-7.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 22**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

functioned primarily as a hiring agency, it did provide some guidelines for the responsibilities employers had toward their servants.

Traditional craft unions paid little attention to domestic servants as workers worthy of organizing. This primarily was a result of the fact that most domestics were women, and their work was considered "unskilled" labor by the organizers of the craft-based American Federation of Labor. The nature of the work also made it difficult to organize servants, since there was no common workplace where all workers came together. As a result, domestics protested their working conditions either by leaving one employer for another, or by leaving service altogether and seeking work elsewhere. There were some working women's protective unions formed in the late nineteenth century to help women find work and to provide free legal service for working women. These organizations, though, run mostly by middle-class reformers, focused on women working in factories and had little success aiding domestic servants.⁴⁶

By the postbellum period, the number of domestic servants rose dramatically, primarily as a result of Emancipation. From 1870 to 1910, the number of female domestic servants rose from 960,000 to 1,830,000. Between 1910 and 1920, this number declined to 1,400,000. After 1900, the number of native-born white women entering service declined sharply, while the number of foreign-born and African-American women in service rose. The Irish still made up the largest segment of foreign-born servants in 1900, with forty-one percent being Irish. In the South after 1900, the number of servants in households declined, as it did in the North. Yet the ratio of servants to households was more than forty percent higher in the South, a result of the large percentage of African-American women entering service jobs there. In 1890, thirty percent of all domestic workers nationwide were black women, and forty percent of all black women who were employed were either domestics or laundresses. The number of African-American servants would continue to rise throughout the twentieth century.⁴⁷

By the turn of the century, many institutions of higher education had launched efforts to professionalize domestic labor. Large research institutions like the University of Chicago instituted departments of Domestic Science which trained women about proper standards of cleanliness, nutrition, household economy, and public health. These departments injected scientific language and problem-solving models to many of the issues formerly addressed by etiquette books. While most of these university programs were geared towards middle-class female students, there also were programs aimed at domestic servants. The most famous was the Nannie Helen Burroughs National Training

⁴⁶ See Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977), p. 155.

⁴⁷ Katzman, Seven Days A Week, pp. 46-87; W.E.B. DuBois, The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1899); Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 34.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 23**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

School for Women and Girls (NHL 1991). Burroughs was an African-American educator and religious leader. She founded the training school in 1909 in Washington, D.C. to provide practical skills for Black women. The school offered academic instruction in liberal arts, religion, and training in domestic arts and vocations, and was the first school to offer all of these opportunities within a single institution. The school was supported by reformers and political leaders such as Mary McLeod Bethune, Oscar De Priest, and Herbert Hoover. By the 1920s, the school was training women not only in domestic science but also in occupations such as shoe repair and dry cleaning.⁴⁸

Changes in the characteristics of domestic workers also brought changes in the nature of the work. By 1920, domestic service moved from being primarily a live-in occupation to mostly live-out work. This was due in part to African American women replacing immigrant and native-born white women in service jobs. African-American women were more likely to be married and have families of their own while they were employed as domestics. As a result, they were employed as "dayworkers," often going to employers' homes every day of the week, and returning home in the evening. Others took work home with them, such as laundry or mending, and their employers paid them by the piece. This pattern continued through World War II, after which service figures declined. Most families who employed domestics during the post-war era had workers come in one or two days a week, or hired them for particular tasks, such as laundering or helping with child care. Often these women were African-American, but in recent decades new immigrants, especially Mexicans, Central Americans, and Asians, have taken over service jobs and even taken live-in positions for the growing number of dual-career middle-class households with children. Domestic service, then, has been a pervasive feature of American labor history, and continues to reflect changes in American culture, demographics, and the economy.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ See Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Righteous Discontent: The Woman's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880-1920 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1993); and "National Training School for Women and Girls," National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, National Park Service, 1990.

⁴⁹ Clark-Lewis, Living In, Living Out, Chapters 1 and 2; Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 36-38; Katzman, Seven Days a Week, p. 87.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 24**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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PROPERTY NAME**Page 25**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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PROPERTY NAME**Page 26**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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PROPERTY NAME**Page 27**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository): Gore Place Society

PROPERTY NAME**Page 28**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property:45

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	317000	4693460
B	19	317900	4693200
C	19	317750	4693200
D	19	317900	4693600
E	—	—	—
F	—	—	—

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of Gore Place Society are Main Street to the north, Gore Street on the west, Grove Street (which becomes Waltham Street) on the south, and a boundary on the east from the intersection of Waltham Street and Stanley Road, due north 1521.56 feet to Main Street (see map 1).

Boundary Justification:

Gore Place Society purchased the 81 acre property in 1935. The 1935 plot was modified in 1967 when the Society deeded land (approximately 6 acres) to the City of Waltham to widen Gore Street and Grove Street for the evacuation of Raytheon employees (see map 2). The plant is directly south of the property Gore Place Society manages. Gore Place Society currently owns a total of 75 acres, with Raytheon Property occupying the thirty acres south of Waltham Street not managed by the Society. The Raytheon Property includes a manufacturing plant built in the 1970s, and therefore detracts from the historic integrity of Gore Place, so it is not included in boundary of the property being nominated.

PROPERTY NAME**Page 29**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Robin F. Bachin
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The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, IL 606109

Telephone: (312) 255-3642

Date: 06/03/96

PROPERTY NAME

National Park Service/WASO/History Division (418): July 12, 1996

PROPERTY NAME

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

GORE PLACE

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Gore Place (Additional Documentation)

Other Name/Site Number: Governor Christopher Gore Mansion

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 52 Gore Street

Not for publication: ___

City/Town: Waltham

Vicinity: ___

State: MA

County: Middlesex

Code: 017

Zip Code: 02154

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private:

Public-Local:

Public-State:

Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s):

District:

Site:

Structure:

Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

2

2

Noncontributing

2 buildings

___ sites

5 structures

___ objects

7 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling

Current: Recreation and culture Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Early Republic sub: Federal

MATERIALS:

Foundation:	Granite
Walls:	Brick, Wood
Roof:	Shingle
Other:	Sandstone terrace

GORE PLACE**Page 4**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Gore Place consists of approximately seventy-six acres of grounds surrounding the Federal-style mansion built by Massachusetts Governor Christopher Gore in 1805. Governor Gore purchased the first forty acres, on which stood a small frame homestead, in 1786 to use as a summer residence. The original wooden mansion burned in 1799, so the Gores planned a new home while they were traveling in Europe. While the Gores collaborated with French architect Jacques-Guillaume LeGrand on the plans for the house, they laid out the grounds themselves. Gore was influenced in his planting plans for the original forty acres by Humphrey Repton, the famous eighteenth-century English landscape gardener who was an exponent of the "naturalist" style of landscape design. The plantings consisted of "every variety of forest trees," apple trees, wildflowers, grape vines, spacious lawns, and an herb garden. The Gore Place Society, which was incorporated in 1935 to preserve and restore Gore Place, has recreated much of the landscape design from Gore's original plans. *sketch*

In 1786 Aaron Dexter, a Boston physician, sold a 50 acre lot "Situated and being partly in Waltham and partly in Watertown" to C. Gore, "partly mowing and partly plowing land & partly Pasture land with Mansion House, Barn, and other buildings."

However, by 1793 Christopher and Rebecca Gore evidently wanted a more elaborate "mansion house" and constructed a house said to have been "McIntyre" style along with a carriage house. From 1796 to 1804 the Gores lived in London. During this time the house burned.

Tuesday morning early, the seat at Waltham of Christopher Gore, Esq., Commissioner of the United States at the Court of London, was discovered to be on fire: which entirely consumed the frame, except the western wing. It began in the green house. The principal part of the furniture was saved, although much damaged in the removal. (J. Russell's Gazette, Boston, March 21, 1799 p2 c4).

The present building, which is on the site of the house destroyed by the fire, incorporates many design and technological innovations which the Gores were exposed to in their travels and were not yet found in the United States. The mansion is thus unusual because it is the reflection of many amenities as expressed by Americans recently returned from England. It was completed in 1806. The twenty-two room house cost \$23,000.

Letters written between the close friends, Christopher Gore and Rufus King, indicate that the design of Gore Place is the result of a collaboration between Christopher and Rebecca Gore and Jacques-Guillaume Legrand, a Paris architect. In July of 1801, Gore wrote to King "Mrs. G. is now with Monsieur LeGrand in the adjoining parlour building houses. ..." Again in 1802 "Mrs. G. has sent the plan of our intended house, with a wish that you should explain it to LeGrand, & request him to make a compleat & perfect plan according to our sketch..." Unfortunately, the plans are not extant, but it does indicate that Rebecca Gore played an active role in the designing of the mansion.

The mansion is a symmetrical five part composition with a two and one half story main block, one and one half story hyphens to either side, and two story end pavilions built at right angles to the main axis. The overall length is approximately 190 feet; the main block is approximately 68 feet wide and 40 feet deep; the hyphens are each 40 feet wide and 21 feet deep; and the end pavilions 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep. It is constructed of brick made in Charlestown, MA laid in Flemish bond. Very little of the mortar has been repointed.

The main block has a hip roof capped with an octagonal ventilator/skylight. There are two dormers

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Page 5

facing north. The hyphens have gable roofs on an east/west axis, while the end pavilions' gable roofs run on a north/south axis. The roofing is Vermont slate installed in 1956. The original roofing material was wood shingle.

The north facade of the main block is five bays wide with a brownstone terrace. The terrace, with its central steps, originally was used as a mounting block. The eastern and western bays serve as the two entrances. The two entries each have an elliptical fanlight and flanking side lights. The fanlight to the west entry lights a room above it placed entresol. Between the two doorways are three triple sash windows capped by dentilled cornices and framed by elongated narrow pilasters meeting the jamb directly. The second story windows are six-over-six lights with winged lintels.

The south facade has an oval bow with three triple hung windows. The windows in the flanking rooms now become French doors with fans to light an entresol room to the west and a blank box to the east.

The mezzanines are characterized by a rectangular window on the first floor and a lunette window on the second enclosed by arched brickwork. The second floor windows on the east wing are low to the floor because the ceiling was raised in the billiard room below sometime during the Gore tenancy.

The gable ends have the same window arrangement with the roof line serving as a pediment and brickwork as pilasters on the corners. The eaves trough serves as a capital for the pilaster.

The mansion was the summer home of a well-to-do lawyer and sometime politician. The main block of the house is two rooms deep, while the mezzanines and gable ends are ^{one} room deep. Very much in the style of an English country house, the main block of the first floor along with the east wing is designed for large formal entertainment. The west wing was given over to service areas, and the second floor was living space.

The great hall, where formal dining was held, has a floor of "King of Prussia" marble which extends to both entrance halls. The room is semi-circular with fireplaces to the east and west sides, three doors to the south, and three windows facing north. These windows are floor to ceiling and open to allow guests to walk out to the terrace expanding the space to the outside. The ceiling is approximately 17 feet high. The high ceilings, large windows, and marble flooring were means of cooling a summer home.

Across from the great hall is the oval withdrawing room separated by two sets of doors, one curved to the shape of the room, the other a curved bifold. The fireplace is located at the end of the ellipse and curves to the shape of the room. The three triple hung windows ~~gain~~ allow for egress to the lawn and are part of the cross ventilation with the windows in the great hall.

To the east of the oval room is a reception room/parlor. French doors along the south wall lead outside in this room. These three rooms together allow circulation of guests from one to the other. The wallpapers in both the oval room and parlor are reproductions of the French papers hung by the Gores. Fragments of the paper for the great hall are known and are being researched but have not yet been reproduced.

To the east of the great hall is the formal entry with a circular staircase obviously intended to impress the Gore's guests. This leads to the second floor living quarters as well as to the mezzanine rooms through a door curved to the shape of the wall in the middle of the stairs. The entry was conserved in 1986. "Stone colored paper with matching borders" were hung on the walls in accordance with a letter Gore wrote to King. The stair treads were returned to the faux marble of the Gore's times and Brussels carpeting laid on the stair treads and upper hall.

GORE PLACE**Page 6**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

east (or hyper) occupied by a 19' x 30'
 The ~~mezzanine~~ area is a billiard room thought to have been extant at the time of the Gores' residence. In it is Governor Gore's oversize billiard table. The small room just before the library is thought to have been a bathing chamber. Gore's account book from the time of the construction of the house mentions a copper tub and water closet. Many dressing rooms have been found next to the library in English country houses.

The second floor of the mezzanine has three rooms of unknown usage with curved ceilings. They are now used to exhibit the museum's collection of children's toys and accoutrements.

The east gable end is the library where Gore wrote of the straight walk which can be seen from the east window.

"Shady walks radiated from the house to the east and west... one of which formed a vista opposite the east window of the Library."

In this room the lunette windows sit high in the walls to the north and south allowing a great deal of light to shine in the room. The mantle piece surrounding the fireplace was ^{recycled} from the 1793 house as was the mantle piece in the great hall. The one in the library has a gesso gryphon, said to be one of the earliest examples in this country, and the great hall mantle depicts the Caladonian Boars Hunt. Both of these mantle pieces have the typical Federal decorative elements of swags, bell drops, medallions.

The north side of the second floor main block is composed of two bedchambers and a dressing room. The south side has a bedchamber on the southeast corner along with a dressing room with original built-in shelving and drawers. An oval family parlor with three windows facing south overlooking the lawn. This room is now being restored with French block print paper and sisal carpeting to cover the soft pine subflooring installed by the Gores. The original cream color woodwork has been restored with an 1800-era formula paint. The southwest chamber is interpreted as Rebecca Gore's office or workroom. It has built-in bookcases with adjustable shelves plus an alcove with built-in drawers and shelves for linen storage. X

Dividing the north and south chambers is a service hall with the ventilator/skylight. The lights in the cupola originally opened and closed on a pulley system. The windows have since been replaced and nailed shut. The light emitted from these windows lights the hallway even on a dark day. This hall provides individual access to all rooms allowing service without disruption. Original louvre doors opening to the hall from the parlor allows cross ventilation from the north center chamber to the parlor while providing privacy.

The west wing was devoted entirely to service. Originally, the main kitchen was in the cellar of the west wing with a complete Rumford kitchen. A second kitchen hearth is located directly above in the gable end in what is now the gift shop.

The first floor of the ^{west} mezzanine area holds the servants' hall. The rooms above were servant's bedchambers and are now offices for the staff. The entresol room above the breakfast room is now interpreted as a servant's chamber although the original useage is unclear. Visitors can view the bed, desk, chair, and side table that were typical of servants' rooms in the Gore's household. Curators of Gore Place also have recreated the servants' kitchen as it would have looked in the nineteenth century, and are in the process of obtaining information on arrangements of utensils, pots, and other tools for meal preparation. X

The exterior brickwork was painted white and the roof balustraded in the 1830s or 40s. These X

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **Page 7**

alterations have been removed. The interior colors of the Mansion were mostly grays. The floors of the two entrance halls and of the State Reception Hall were of American marble. The entrance doors were traditional six-paned doors with louvered windows beside them. Gore Place Society has conducted extensive research on the original materials, colors, and furnishings of the Gore Mansion, and has recreated many of the nineteenth-century features of the home. Among the original Gore belongings ^{are} include the sideboard in the Oval Dining Room, the books in the library, family portraits on the walls, and Governor Gore's inaugural suit. Gore Place is in excellent condition and has been carefully restored. The mansion and grounds are open to visitors, both for guided tours and soon for self-guided walks.¹

move to end of sect 7

Carriage House**Architectural Description**

The carriage house is a rectangular shaped building, approximately 70'x 40', two windows wide. The Federal style architecture features a hip roof, a pediment with an oculi over the central arched portal, and keystones over the doors. The two stories are divided on the exterior by a belt course. The building is sided with clapboards and still retains its original skived clapboards on the north and part of the west facades. The walls are painted white, with the doors and windows a deep mauve.

The building is composed of three segments. The largest one, located on the west end of the building, was used to store carriages. The central section, with two large hinged doors allowing tall carriages to enter, was the area used to harness the horse to the carriage and to clean the carriages. The floor is pitched to carry off the water to the basement. The interior of the east segment has seven stalls, with unique iron work hay cribs, which could be filled from the attic. The edges of the stalls are lined with iron to prevent the horses from cribbing or gnawing on the wood. The grooves on the flooring of the stalls are sloped to allow the urine to flow out and into the hatches where the manure was also shovelled.

The tack room located between the stall area and the harnessing area served to separate the smell of the horses from the carriages.

The upper story was used to store hay, grain, and may have been used as quarters for the stable hands. Two original grain storage bins can still be seen in the attic as can the original hay cribs. Despite several devastating fires the original beams are still in place.

The interior today is plastered in the west and central segments and kitchen (area with exposed beams). Much of the original flooring is still in place.

In 1968, to save the building, it was moved from the entrance to the property to its present location at the end of the parking lot. This allowed for the widening of Gore Street and the evacuation of the parking lots from Raytheon Corporation. See plot plan for the land taken by eminent domain.

Historical Narrative

Built in 1793, the same time as the original house on the property which burned in 1799, the carriage house at Gore Place continued to be used even after the 1805 mansion was completed. It held the carriages, coach horses and a few riding horses, which were a necessary part of the life of the wealthy

¹ This physical description was adapted from the Charles Snell, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Gore Place" (1970). See also Philip Dana Orcutt, A.I.A., "Gore Place: Waltham, Massachusetts: The Beginnings of a Restoration," Gore Place Society files; Orcutt, "Gore Place," Gore Place Society, Waltham, Massachusetts; and Phyllis Polson, "Gore Place: A Restoration in Progress," Gore Place Society files.

Boston patricians of the era. It also would have been used to house the carriages of the many visiting politicians and luminaries such as the Marquis de Lafayette, President James Monroe and Daniel Webster.

The son of a Boston paint merchant who was known for decorating coaches, Christopher Gore apparently enjoyed brightly colored carriages. Henry Lee wrote of him "I dimly remember seeing through a cloud of dust the Governor's orange-colored coach with its crimson harness cloth, coachman and footman and two preceding outriders all in livery, as he went to take an airing with a stateliness quite in keeping with his fine place, ..." (Letter from Colonel Henry Lee to Justin Winsor in 1881).

His delight in stylish carriages impacted the landscape of his "farm in the country." The mile walk surrounding the property could also be used as a carriage path to circumnavigate his estate.

The carriage house was a common component of large 18th and early 19th century houses. Similar structures with a tripartite facade and high central arched doorway may be found at the house designed by Charles Bulfinch for Stephen Higginson at the rear of 85 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, at the Harrison Gray Otis house as well as at the Theodore Lyman house in Waltham. Bulfinch designed a similar stable for the Swan house in Dorchester, but this has been demolished as has the coach house from the Lindens in Danvers, MA. The Gore carriage house is the only one in the vicinity to retain much of its original fabric. The carriage house at the Vale is now used to house the conservation laboratories for SPNEA.

It is probable that the tack room and stalls were remodelled during the Lyman occupancy (1835-1838). The dark staining of the stalls and the patented feeders were typical of this period.

In 1935 Gore Place Society was formed to save the site from becoming a housing project. At this time the carriage house was located at the entrance to the property, closer to the Gore Street entrance. This, of course, would be the logical location when used by the Gores and subsequent tenants of the property. In 1968, the city of Waltham took some property by eminent domain and the carriage house was moved 200 feet to the northwest of the property and a parking lot was built to accommodate visitors to the site.

In 1977, the interior of the building was modified to be used for educational programs, lectures, concerts, and rental space to augment the funding of the site. The tack room is now a kitchen available to caterers. Two rest rooms were added, one of which is handicap accessible, and a ramp was built on the northwest exterior side of the building.

Farmhouse

Architectural Description

The footprint of the farmhouse is rectangular with a one story one room L-shaped ell extending to the north. A second ell extends to the east with the kitchen and a four bay garage. While these ells were replaced in 1963 when the house was moved, it appears materials from the original were utilized when the replacement was made. Some of the sash is old as is the back door and the tongue and groove paneling on the lower third of the walls. This paneling continues into the north facing ell.

The house consists of two stories plus an attic and a full cellar. The cellar is fully replaced with poured concrete and granite facing on the exterior. The original beams are still in place in the cellar except in the north ell which was wholly replaced.

The house has two chimneys at the peak of the roof symmetrically spaced in a north/south direction to align with the dormers. These chimneys each contain four flues servicing four fireplaces on the first

GORE PLACE**Page 9**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

floor and four fireplaces on the second floor. All the fireplaces are shallow and of the Rumford design except for the fireplace in the central room which obviously was the original kitchen (now used as a dining room). The fireplace in the central room is large with space for a boiler (now covered with painted soapstone), a closed up bake oven, and a low, but deep fireplace (now also closed and used with a stove.) The second floor fireplaces are low and shallow. All eight fireplaces are back to back.

There are four dormers--two front and two back. The roof is side gabled with a distinctive slope which curves out over a colonaded front porch and a small back entry with the rest of the area enclosed as the laundry and bathroom. It appears that the ells were a later addition and the back of the house originally had a full colonaded porch. The roof is covered with cedar shingles on the front roof and the ells with asphalt shingles on the rear roof.

The front facade is composed of a center door with side lights and two symmetrically placed windows under the overhanging roof supported by four columns to form a porch. One column appears original, but could be a later replacement. The front door appears original or least very early with two large lights at the top. The north side has three asymmetrically placed windows, while the south facade has two symmetrically placed windows. The windows are 12-over-12 lights in wood sash ^{ls} v

The house is sided with clapboards which are overlapped or skived, except for the front facade within the porch area where it is sided with tongue and groove horizontally laid boards. In 1992 paint analysis was done and the cottage returned to its original colors of khaki green with white trim and black door.

No other farmhouses of this particular style of architecture with the distinctive sloping roofline are known to exist in the area. Morgan Phillips, the noted architectural historian, when asked how he would describe the architectural style said, if he were going by on a fast train he would call it a "cape."

Historical Narrative

The farmhouse at Gore Place was built in 1835 by the second owner of the site, Theodore Lyman Jr. It originally was situated across Waltham Street on land that was then farmed by the owner. It is believed that the farmhouse has always been used in the same capacity it is today - as the home of the head farmer of the property. Several of the farmers show up in museum records. The *Waltham Sentinel* reported on May 15, 1856 that "Mr. Robert Murray, the well known horticulturist, and scientific and practical farmer, has had the charge of this estate for now more than twenty years, and seems almost as much a fixture upon the place as the venerable elm which screened the Governor from the burning rays of the sun..." Board records also show the names of some of the farmers, such as Matthew Curren, who lived there when the house was moved. The only time there are no records is when the site was a country club.

In 1964, the farmhouse was moved to the "home plot" when the Town of Waltham was widening Waltham/Grove Street. It is actively used by Gore Place for museum purposes. The land where it was previously sited is now leased to the Raytheon Corporation by Gore Place Society. However, it is still possible to see the location of the original foundation. It is considered a noncontributing building because it post-dates the period of significance.

~~The north (main) facade of the central block is five bays wide and across this front extends a nine-foot wide sandstone terrace. The two entrance doors, each with a wide elliptical fan and flanking side lights, are symmetrically disposed in the two end bays. The three center bays between these doors are~~

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

occupied by full-lengthed windows topped by projecting flat arch lintels with consoles. Second story windows are of regular size and have flat-arched winged lintels of stone and stone sills. The south (rear) elevation has the same fenestration, except that the first-story end-bays are occupied by wide French windows rather than by doors. Windows on the south elevation, unlike those on the front, are adorned by exterior louvered shutters. The corners of the south facade are treated as giant pilasters and the center is occupied by a great bow or curve three bays wide.

The hyphens are four bays wide and the end pavilions one bay wide. The first second-story windows in these wings are of regular size, rectangular in shape, and recessed between brick piers in such a manner as to create an arcade effect. The upper half-story of each bay is occupied by a semi-circular, or lunette, window. Windows on the south elevation of the wings have exterior louvered shutters, while those on the north front have none.

The two doors in the end bays of the north facade, in the main block, open into two halls, each measuring about 14 1/2 by 17 feet. The left, or east, hall contains the main stairs, a sophisticated semicircular staircase with a simple curving light rail, with iron balusters indistinguishable in appearance from wood, set at intervals to insure rigidity. Between the two halls, on the north front, is a semi-elliptical reception room 20 by 30 feet in size, with a 15-foot high ceiling, and two fireplaces. The mantels in this and the other principal rooms form the chief ornament in the mansion. Elaborately carved in the Adamesque manner, these mantels form an effective contrast with the simpler detail of the interior woodwork. The two entrance halls and the state reception room are floored with blocks of white and blue gray marble.

The second tier of rooms, opening on the south (rear) elevation, is comprised of the library, 18 by 24 feet, in the southeast corner, the great oval state dining room, 32 by 20 feet, situated in the center, and the family breakfast room, 20 by 17 feet, located in the southwest corner. The walls of the oval room have been decorated with accurate reproductions of the French wallpaper utilized here. The fireplaces in these rooms also have elaborate mantels and the library and oval room both have 15-foot high ceilings. The breakfast room, with a lower ceiling, has a small room located on the mezzanine floor above it. The second floor of the main block has five bedrooms and two dressing rooms.

The east (left) hyphen is occupied by a 19 by 30 foot billiard room, with a nursery in the half story above it. The nursery was used for nieces and nephews of the Gores, as they had no children themselves. The lunette windows in the nursery are child-high, as is the low ceiling, which forms an elliptical arch. The east pavilion contains the music room, 18 by 29 feet in size and one-and-a-half story in height. The west (right) hyphen has service stairs and a large servants' hall or dining room on the first floor and the servants' bedrooms above. The kitchen occupies the first story of the west pavilion and additional servant chambers are in the half story above. Gore Place Society uses the servants' quarters as office space, but has furnished one of the servants' chambers in the half story above to appear as it did in the early nineteenth century.

Approximately thirty acres of the Gore Place property is separated from the main parcel by a road, constructed in 1967, which bisects the property. This portion of the land, while still owned by the Gore Place Society, has been leased by the Raytheon Corporation since the 1940s. The parcel contains three radar towers, constructed prior to 1947; a brick building, constructed in 1958 and enlarged in 1959; and a parking lot. These buildings and structures were on the property at the time of its designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1970, and are counted as non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination, as is the road (Grove Street/Waltham Street) bisecting the property.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.**Statement of Significance**

Gore Place is nationally significant as representative of the central role of domestic labor in American labor history. The physical structure of the house reflects changes in household labor, ideals of domesticity, working and living conditions of servants, and women's role in the family during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. In addition, the home is "one of the finest examples of a large-scale Adamesque Federal count[r]y house in the United States."² Gore Place was recognized for architectural significance by being designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

The site was the country home of Christopher Gore, a prominent New England lawyer, veteran of the American Revolution, signer of the Constitution, Governor of Massachusetts (1809-1810), and United States Senator (1813-1816). He and his wife Rebecca (Payne) purchased the first forty acres of farm land in rural Waltham in 1786, and soon acquired 400 acres of land that Gore would refer to as his "farm at Waltham." One of the distinguishing features of the mansion was the devotion of the entire West Gable to quarters for domestic servants. The first floor contained a large servants hall, consisting of the kitchen and the butlers' entry, while the second floor contained sleeping quarters for servants. The allowance of so much space for servants attests to the increased presence of live-in domestics in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Wealthy and even middle-class women relied more heavily on the help of domestics partly as a result of the redefinition of women's role in the household economy. Rather than hiring non-live-in "help" for particular tasks like childbirth, sewing, spinning, laundry, or spring cleaning, as women had done during the colonial period, women now relied on live-in "domestics" to do more of the daily work of the household, thereby freeing the mistress to concentrate on the duties of childcare, charity work, and visiting, elements of womanhood promoted by advocates of the "cult of true womanhood." The physical design of the household reflected these changes in the roles of family members, and the new reliance on a large staff of live-in domestic servants.

Gore Place has preserved the living and working quarters of domestic servants, and currently interprets living and working conditions among the Gores' servant staff. Any well-preserved historic house museum could interpret the changes in family roles and domestic economy, as the significance of these changes lies in their pervasiveness across a broad spectrum of middle- and upper-class American households. By illustrating the lives of the domestic servants and slaves who worked there, Gore Place provides a deeper understanding of the living conditions in the households of the nation's leaders. Ideal sites for interpreting domestic service also include such preeminent American homes as Monticello and Mt. Vernon. Other appropriate sites include the Christian Heurich Mansion (Washington, D.C.), the James J. Hill House (St. Paul, Minn.), Pomona Hall (Camden, NJ), Glessner House (Chicago, IL), and the McFaddin-Ward House (Beaumont, TX). All of these sites have preserved some aspect of servants' lives and interpret them on house tours.³

Gore Place also stands as a nationally significant property for interpreting domestic service because of the role of African-American butler Robert Roberts in codifying rules and guidelines for domestic service. While under the employ of the Gores, Roberts published The House Servant's Directory, one

² "Gore Place," National Register Nomination Form (1970).

³ See National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), "List of Historic Sites Interpreting the Lives of Domestic Workers," compiled from "The View from the Kitchen Workshop" at the NTHP Conference, Oct. 25, 1994. See also Jane Brown Gillette, "Breaking the Silence," Historic Preservation 47 (March/April 1995), 38-43.

of the few guidebooks written by a domestic for other domestics. This publication was the first book written by an African American to be published by a commercial publisher, Monroe and Francis of Boston, in 1827, in the United States. In it, he catalogues how domestics should behave toward their employers and other servants, how they should perform their duties, and how best to accomplish a variety of household tasks. A sampling of guidebooks dealing with domestic servants in the Newberry Library collections reveals that most of them were written by middle-class women for the purpose of explaining proper household roles and social etiquette. There are two books written specifically for servants, one by a college student who worked as a domestic (1903) and one whose author is unknown (1855). Paul Gehl, Newberry Library expert on nineteenth-century etiquette books, believes that there were very few (maybe a handful) of guidebooks written by servants for other servants. There is no catalogue or bibliography of these books available, according to nineteenth-century printing scholar Meredith McGill, so exact figures cannot be supplied. Circulation figures are not available, but the guidebook was popular enough to have merited a second edition in 1828.⁴

Narrative History

Housework has been the most pervasive form of labor in American history. Whether it was wives and mothers engaging in household duties, or domestic servants and part-time help performing particular tasks, housework has occupied long hours of often arduous labor. Yet this aspect of American labor history has until recently gone unexplored, largely as a result of the often unpaid nature of the work. Changes in the way housework is understood and performed, though, reflect larger transformations in American culture and the American economy. Gore Mansion is an ideal site for understanding these changes.

In colonial households, the family economy included the work of women as well as men. Male craftsmen and artisans made their products in their home, and produced items both for self-sufficiency and for trade or sale in a local market. Women did the same. Work of colonial women in the household depended largely upon location (rural or urban), age, class position, and season. Yet most women at some point were responsible for milking cows, churning butter, feeding pigs and chickens, collecting eggs, making preserves, spinning, weaving, mending, laundry, and ironing. Women often contributed to the family economy not only through their household labor but also by producing goods to be bartered, traded, and sold at market. According to historian Jeanne Boydston, colonial women's work was "positioned in the patterns of daily community interaction." Women's household labor, then, was a visible aspect of women's role in the family economy and in broader aspects of village life.⁵

Contrary to myth, however, the colonial household was not self-sufficient. Rather, many families, whether rural or urban, paid hired (most often non-live-in) help to work with the mistress on a temporary basis with specific chores. Farm women often hired help to work with them on outdoor

⁴ Information based on interviews conducted with Paul Gehl, Curator of Manuscripts and Rare Books, The Newberry Library, and Professor Meredith McGill, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University. See also "Notes on Robert Roberts," Gore Place Society.

⁵ Jeanne Boydston, Home and Work: Housework, Wages, and the Ideology of Labor in the Early Republic (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1990), p. 3. For further discussion of colonial women's roles in the household economy, see especially Ruth Schwartz Cowan, "Household Labor: Huswifs, Housewives and Domestic Workers," Essay submitted for the National Park Service Theme Study in American Labor History (1994); Cowan, More Work for Mother: The Ironies of Household Technology from the Open Hearth to the Microwave (New York: Basic Books, 1983); and Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Good Wives: Image and Reality in the Lives of Women in Northern New England, 1650-1750 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1982).

tasks, including dairying chores, keeping chickens, and gathering eggs.⁶ Women in towns and villages, usually in the upper-class, but often in professional and artisan families as well, hired servants for other kinds of chores. The mistress of the household was actively involved in domestic labor, and used the assistance of the "help" to produce more goods and accomplish more tasks.⁷

In the South, African slaves largely replaced indentured servants as household workers by the eighteenth century. Most of the slaves, particularly in the Chesapeake, worked in the fields of large plantations. Yet some spent at least part of their time as "houseslaves," with the largest plantations able to assign some workers to domestic chores on a full-time basis. The women worked as cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, and general helps. Men who worked in the house provided personal services to the male head of household, as well as helping with tasks such as butchering and chopping wood.⁸

The nature of women's role in the household was transformed following the American Revolution. Ideals about domesticity stressed women's roles as republican wives and mothers, whose main duties were to raise good citizens and provide harmonious homes for their families. This transformation was, in part, a result of the rise of industry and the capitalist market, which helped shape changing ideologies of domesticity. Production moved from the farm to the factory, creating a sharper delineation between homespace and workspace than existed previously. As a result, women's role in the economy was devalued, as they were not producing goods outside the home that would enter the economy of the marketplace.⁹

Women's new role in the household was integrally linked to the emerging ideology of civic republicanism. The ideology of republican motherhood focused on the role of women as caretakers of children and emotional supporters of husbands. New notions of domesticity stressed women's separate sphere as a counter to the crass world of the marketplace. As historian Ruth Cowan explains, "Women's work was the work that was done for love (of God and of family); men's work was done for cash."¹⁰ By the end of the War of 1812, this republican gender system that tied men's work with rising industrialization and wage labor, and women's work with unpaid labor in the household, was firmly entrenched.¹¹

In order for women to fulfill these wifely and motherly duties, they had to be spared some of the household drudgery for which they previously were responsible. Increased use of domestic servants

⁶ Faye E. Dudden, Serving Women: Household Service in Nineteenth-Century America (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1983), pp. 12-13.

⁷ Boydston, Home and Work, pp. 77-79, and Nancy Cott, The Bonds of Womanhood: "Woman's Sphere" in New England, 1780-1835 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977), pp. 28-29.

⁸ See Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 10-11; Eugene Genovese, Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made (New York: Random House, 1974); and Jacqueline Jones, Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work, and the Family from Slavery to the Present (New York: Basic Books, 1985).

⁹ Boydston, Home and Work, p. 24.

¹⁰ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 18.

¹¹ For further discussion of republican ideals of domesticity, see Boydston, Home and Work, pp. 47-49; Linda K. Kerber, Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980); and Mary Beth Norton, Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1750-1800 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1980).

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

allowed the woman of the household to spend more time with child rearing, which was the focus of the ideology of republican motherhood. During this period, wealthy and middle-class households started hiring live-in domestic servants (commonly referred to as domestics) instead of part-time help. "Help" implied helping the mistress with chores, whereas "servants" were responsible for chores on their own, thereby creating a clearer class distinction between the family and the hired help.

The creation of the role of formal, live-in domestics reflected new notions of circumscribed spheres of female domain within the household, rather than more fluid interchange between public market and household economy that existed previously. Catherine Beecher (author and arbiter of middle-class taste in the nineteenth century), for example, stressed the importance of the household as a sanctuary, and pointed to the undisturbed family table, where all could come together to relax and enjoy each other, as a model for Christian domesticity. This space of family togetherness necessitated the availability of a servant staff to prepare and serve the family meals in a separate space, which would not disturb family harmony.¹²

Gore Place illustrates how this notion of circumscribed roles within the household was translated into physical space. When Christopher and Rebecca Gore made plans for their new home on their country estate in Waltham in 1801 (the former house on the land burned down), they incorporated new ideas about how home space should be laid out. Homes in the early nineteenth century added public spaces like parlors, where members of the household could entertain guests, and display bric-a-brac and other art items which were becoming more widely available. Builders also constructed homes with separate spaces for live-in servants, based on the dominant opinion of the day that proper, respectable households needed domestics whose living and work space would be separate from those of the family. Changing architecture allowed domestics to inhabit only areas of the house where work was performed, while the family would occupy areas of comfort and display. New homes in the mid-nineteenth century included basement kitchens and separate flights of back stairs for servants.¹³

The Gore Mansion consisted of a central structure flanked by two outstretched wings. The first floor of the central structure included a large reception area, bordered on the west side by the butler's entrance and on the east by the main hall. Separate rooms included a sewing room, a billiards room, a library, a reception room, and separate bedrooms. The kitchen for food preparation was at the far end of the west gable, next to the servants' hall, where servants prepared food for the family and had their own meals. Servants quarters were located directly above the servants' hall, connected by a back stairwell. The back stairwell was completely out of the way of the formal, public areas of the house, thereby physically separating the servants from family and social functions as they carried out their chores.¹⁴

¹² Catherine Beecher, Letter to Persons Who Are Engaged in Domestic Service, New York: Leavitt & Trow, 1842), pp. 87-89; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 5, 35, 44. For further discussions of class and domesticity, see Cott, The Bonds of Womanhood; Mary Ryan, Cradle of the Middle Class: The Family in Oneida County, New York, 1790-1865 (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981), chapter 4; and Paul E. Johnson, A Shopkeeper's Millennium: Society and Revivals in Rochester, New York, 1815-1837 (Hill & Wang, 1978).

¹³ Dudden, Serving Women, p. 119; and Gwendolyn Wright, Moralism and the Modern Home: Domestic Architecture and Cultural Conflict in Chicago, 1873-1913 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980), p. 19.

¹⁴ See Philip Dana Orcutt, "Gore Place," and "Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts: The Beginnings of a Restoration," articles on file with The Gore Place Society. See also Helen R. Pinkney, Christopher Gore: Federalist of Massachusetts, 1758-1827 (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1969), pp. 85-89.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Prominent Americans in the early nineteenth century hired large servant staffs, each with specific titles and duties, including a butler, valet, coachman, footman, housekeeper, lady's maid, cook, waitress, nurse, parlor maid, chambermaid, and laundress. Jobs of the servant staff at Gore Mansion reflected the new types of duties servants performed, as well as the new relationship between employer and employee. The Gores maintained a servant staff of fourteen at the mansion (though not all lived in), each with a different job title and set of responsibilities. Gore's domestic staff, like others of the day, copied the patterns of European servant arrangements. The butler, Robert Roberts, was in charge of all of the other servants, as well as his own tasks. These often included seeing that everything in the household was in order, greeting visitors, tending to the wine and sherry cellars, laying the breakfast table, cleaning the breakfast and dinner tables, and tending to the fires. The butler could also hire the other male staff, including footmen and coachmen. The housekeeper hired and maintained the female staff, often including the cooks and the nursemaid. She was in charge of ordering goods from the market, preparing the house linens, making tea and coffee, and attending to the needs of the mistress. Cooks helped select menus, helped the mistress with preserving and canning, and prepared all meals. Waitresses served the meals to the family and also prepared the table for dinner parties. There were explicit instructions for how table should be layed for a variety of occasions, so that proper etiquette was always observed.¹⁵

The staff helped the master and mistress with chores that their eighteenth century counterparts had performed themselves, but also with new tasks created by the advent of new technology. While technology could make household chores easier in some cases, in others it created new demands and tasks for the servants to perform. For example, the refrigerator, which was patented in 1803 but did not come into common use until the 1820s, cut down on much of the work of mistresses and helpers in the area of food preparation, including canning, drying, churning butter and cheese, butchering, and cooking meals. But while the introduction of coal in the 1820s made home heating a bit easier, it also meant that servants had to diligently tend the furnace, an arduous and messy job. Similarly, the advent of lamps in late 1820s improved lighting, and lamps required less physical labor than candlemaking, but oil or gas lamps still required close attention to avoid mishaps.¹⁶ Roberts highlighted the potential danger of lamps in his instructions for "shutting up the house:"

Your lamps must be turned down, not blown out. Then push up the keys of your lamps, that the oil may not flow over, to spoil the carpets, for this would be a sad disaster; and it oftentimes happens through the neglect of servants not attending properly to the lamps. When all your lights are extinguished, see that your fireguards are put to your fires, and that everything is safe in the rooms before you go out; then fasten your front door; then go round to all the doors and windows on the back part of the house, to ascertain whether they are all safe fastened. This is the most important part of your duty, to see that the house, and all the fires are safe.¹⁷

In addition to serving the practical needs of wealthy families, servants also attested to the family's social position. The importance of the class status that came with keeping a large staff of servants was exhibited in the Gores' encounter with an acquaintance in a nearby town. Ellen Derby Peabody recounted her thoughts on seeing Gore's chariot during her travels in October, 1815. "Here we found

¹⁵ Robert Roberts, The House Servant's Directory, facsimile of the 1827 edition (Waltham, Mass.: The Gore Place Society, 1977), p. 44.

¹⁶ Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 128-145.

¹⁷ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 67.

Governor Gore. He traveled in a chariot, a most foolish thing, not half as comfortable or genteel as our wagon; fourteen servants, including housekeeper, handmaid, butler, and two pages."¹⁸ This portrait illustrates the important role servants played in making visible the elite status of their employers. It also highlights the degree to which the division of labor within the household was firmly established in the homes of the wealthy by the early nineteenth century.

Guidebooks during the nineteenth century laid out the specifics of how a variety of domestic chores should be performed. Most often these guidebooks were written by middle-class reformers and arbiters of moralism in American culture. Many were written for the woman of the household, so that she could properly train her servants. Yet some were directed at the domestics themselves and gave advice not only about how best to accomplish tasks but also about proper relationships with employers and other employees.¹⁹ Robert Roberts was one of the few servants to write his own guidebook to be used by other servants. Roberts claimed experience "as a house servant in some of the first families in England, France, and America."²⁰ He became butler for the Gores in October of 1825, after having worked for some of the most prominent families in Massachusetts, including Nathan Appeltion and Kirk Boot, both large investors in Lowell Mills, one of the first textile manufacturing companies in the nation.

In his guidebook, Roberts gave detailed descriptions of domestics' duties, including how to set out tables and sideboards; how to wait large and small parties; how to polish boots; how to clean plate, brass, steel, glass, and mahogany; and "100 useful and various receipts [recipes and instructions]," including items such as "to render old pictures as fine as new," "a great secret to mix mustard," "to recover a person from intoxication," and "to preserve milk for sea that will keep for six months."²¹ He also advised servants how to avoid waste in the household:

Many well-meaning servants are ignorant of the best means of managing, and thereby waste as much as would maintain a small family, besides causing the mistress of the house much chagrin by their irregularity. . . .²²

He went on to explain how to store vegetables, meats, candles, and breads. Roberts argued that by training servants in the proper protocol of domestic duties, conflicts with employers could be avoided.

Throughout the guide book, Roberts framed all his advice in terms of preserving propriety and decorum in the household. His discussion of setting out sideboards reflects this concern with proper protocol. "In setting out your sideboard, you must study neatness, convenience, and taste; as you must

¹⁸ Some Chronicles of the Day Family Compiled by E.D.P. [Ellen Derby Peabody] (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1893).

¹⁹ Titles that are representative of the nineteenth-century literature on domestic service include The Complete Servant. Being a Practical Guide to the Peculiar Duties and Business of All Descriptions of Servants (London: Knight and Lacey, 1825); Rose Mary Crawshay, Domestic Service for Gentlewomen: A Record of Experience and Success (London: Rose Mary Crawshay, 1876); The Duties of Servants: A Practical Guide to the Routine of Domestic Service (London: Frederick Warne & Co., n.d.); Every Servant's Book. Being a Complete Guide to All Duties (London: T.Y. Griffiths, 1833); and Plain Talk and Friendly Advice to Domestics (Boston: Philips, Sampson, & Co., 1855).

²⁰ Roberts, Directory, p. iii.

²¹ Ibid., pp. v-viii.

²² Ibid., p. 173.

think that ladies and gentlemen that have splendid and costly articles, wish to have them seen and set out to best advantage."²³ At the same time, though, he pointed out that the only way for the servant to best serve the family is by the family providing proper working spaces:

A good dinner is one of the greatest enjoyments of human life; and as the practice of cookery is attended with so many discouraging difficulties, so many disgusting and disagreeable circumstances, and even dangers, we ought to have some regard for those who encounter them, to procure us pleasure, and to reward their attention, by rendering their situation every way as comfortable and agreeable as we can. Mere money is a very inadequate compensation to a complete cook; he who had preached integrity to those in the kitchen may be permitted to recommend liberality to those in the parlour; they are indeed the sources of each other.²⁴

Here Roberts lays out his belief in the mutual dependence of the employer and employee, and argues for a recognition of this relationship in order to assure the servant dignity in his or her station.²⁵

Employers and guidebook-writers focused on the proper relationship between family members and domestics now that servants were living in. Middle-class reformers encouraged household mistresses to look upon their relationship with their domestics as a missionary one. Employers needed their servants to exhibit propriety so that they would be a proper reflection on the moral, Christian nature of the home. According to Catherine Beecher and her sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of Uncle Tom's Cabin), respect had to be the guide for relationships with servants.²⁶ Roberts reiterated this point. "'The laborer is worthy of his hire,'" Roberts argued, "and should be treated in health or in sickness with pity and feeling; if it is necessary to place servants under strict surveillance, let them at least be treated as fellow beings and candidates for a future world."²⁷

At the same time, though, Roberts illustrated that he, as butler, was a strict supervisor of the rest of the staff. He admonished the servants under his employ to be diligent workers in order to establish their professionalism:

In order to get through your work in proper time, you should make it your chief study to rise early in the morning; for an hour before the family rises is worth more to you than two after they are up; for in this time you can get through the dirtiest part of the work, which you cannot do when the family rises. . . .

²³ Ibid, p. 49.

²⁴ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, p. 155.

²⁵ For further discussion of relationships between servants and masters in New England, see Charles A. Hammond, "The Dilemmas of Domestic Service in New England, 1750-1850," Folklife (1988), 58-67; and Daniel E. Sutherland, Americans and Their Servants: Domestic Service in the United States from 1800-1920 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981).

²⁶ Catherine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, The American Woman's Home, or, Principles of Domestic Science: Being A Guide to the Formation and Maintenance of Economical, Healthful, Beautiful, and Christian Homes (New York: J.B. Ford and Company, 1869), p. 324.

²⁷ Roberts, House Servant's Directory, pp. 154-55.

In the next place, you must have a proper dress for doing your dirty work in; for you should never attempt to wait on the family in the clothes that you clean your boots, shoes, knives, and lamps in; for the dress that you wear is to the do this part of your work is not fit to wait in, on ladies and gentleman. . . .

There is no class of people that should dress more neat and clean than a house servant, because he is generally exposed to the eyes often public; but his dress, though neat and tidy, should never be foppish or extravagant.²⁸

Mistresses were even more clear about controlling the behavior and appearance of their servants, so that they would be a dignified reflection of their employers. Servants must not be too showy, but also could not be slovenly. According to employer Helen Munson Williams, her domestic "must keep herself always neat and tidy in her person and never go to the door, or wait on the table with disarranged hair or in any but a clean and smooth white apron."²⁹

The large acreage of the landscaped grounds and farming areas at Gore necessitated the hiring of a separate farm staff. Jacob Farwell was the overseer of the farm laborers and lived on site along with his immediate family, his brother Isaac, Maynard Moore, and the gardener, all of whom worked year round. He worked for Gore from 1810 until Gore's death in 1827. Most of the farm laborers were hired on a monthly basis, usually with the agreement that they would work seven or eight months, though few stayed that long. These monthly workers earned an average of ten dollars per month. Typically there were five workers employed on the farm in addition to Farwell from late March through June, approximately three workers from July to October, and one from November through March. Often Farwell would hire day workers to help with particular tasks. In 1825, Farwell hired two female workers, Polly Warren and Lydia Butlers, at a piece rate for the months of April and May; they made as little as two dollars per week. While some workers were hired yearly, including Maynard Moore and Polly Warren, most workers were hired for less than one season. Since Christopher Gore took great pride in his "farm," he was actively involved in its oversight.³⁰

The jobs performed by the farm hands included taking produce to market, making mats from corn husks, preparing fertilizer, digging "hot beds" in the yard for planting lettuce, and "helping." Many of the seasonal workers hired by Gore helped the main gardener, David Haggerton, with his planting and reaping chores. Other chores for helpers included fixing the pump and well, building a fence, slaughtering sheep, and helping masons and carpenters. During the off-season, helpers might help Farwell cut down trees or cart leaves, sled ice, and bale hay, both for Gore and for some of his neighbors.³¹

The popularity of domestic guidebooks by the mid-nineteenth century was partly a result of the rise of more permanent live-in servants who needed more formal training than did the hired help of earlier decades. In American cities during the nineteenth century, at any given time 15 to 30 percent of households included live-in domestic servants. Indeed, by the mid-nineteenth century, domestic service

²⁸ Ibid, pp. 15, 76.

²⁹ Quoted in Dudden, *Serving Women*, p. 120.

³⁰ See Jacob Farwell, "Farm Workers at Gore, June 1820-June 1826," in Farm Journal, manuscript in possession of The Gore Place Society.

³¹ "Notes from Farwell's Diary," compiled by Sara Cormeny, Gore Place Society, 1991.

was the most common occupation for women. The formal arrangements involved in hiring and training staffs also changed how employers located perspective servants. Christopher Gore's search for female domestics and a footman reveals the changes taking place in securing staff. For hiring domestics, the Gores most likely went through one of the new employment agencies arising during this time. He writes to friend Rufus King (former ambassador to England and a college friend of Gore's from Harvard), "Hitherto we have done much better on the score of Domestics than we feared." For a footman, though, Gore relies on the advice of King and tries to secure his former employee. "I have written you two or three letters praying you to permit McIntire [King's servant in New York] to hire and send me a Footman from New York. We are waiting for a reply as we are without necessary servant."³²

Women entered service in great numbers in the mid-nineteenth century. Ironically, this was the same time when elite families often complained about the lack of availability of good, responsible domestics. The familiar adage "you can't get good help anymore" was partially a response to the increasingly impersonal and intensely hierarchical relationship between employer and employee, and also among servants themselves. Domestics were encouraged to address employers respectfully and obediently at all times. Roberts advised servants, "In the first place all domestics should be submissive and polite to their employers, and to all visitants that may come to the house. [Domestics] should never be pert, or strive to enter into conversation with their employers or any visitant that may come to the house, unless they speak to you or ask you a question, and then you should answer them in a polite manner, in as few words as possible."³³ Also, the entire servant staff had to answer to the butler. Roberts' guidebook, unlike the etiquette books written by middle-class social arbiters, spoke about the interpersonal relationships between servants. He advised, "Take care and never do an injury to any servant's character, for how easy they may be thrown out of bread through it, and perhaps led to greater evils. Always guard against being influenced to do any kind of injustice to your comrade servants, either by lying, or any other revengeful spirit."³⁴

Many employers believed that domestic service offered a number of opportunities for young workers, especially women, and they should be grateful for finding such employment. The Beechers claimed, "One would think, on the face of it, that a calling which gives a settled home, a comfortable room, rent-free, with fire and lights, good board and lodging, and steady, well-paid wages, would certainly offer more attractions than the making of shirts for tenpence, with all the risks of providing one's own sustenance and shelter."³⁵ Living conditions for domestic servants depended largely upon the wealth and sympathies of the employer. In some households, female domestics slept on a cot in the kitchen, or slept on a straw bed in the nursery. Servants at Gore Mansion were fortunate to have separate sleeping quarters, which contained a single bed, a desk, a side table, and a chair. Clearly this living arrangement gave servants more private space and time than those with more austere conditions (though the Gore servants' quarters still were rather austere).³⁶

³² Christopher Gore to Rufus King, November 25, 1804; Gore to King, June 9, 1808, Rufus King Papers, New York Historical Society, copies at The Gore Place Society, Waltham, Mass.

³³ Roberts, Directory, p. 69.

³⁴ Ibid, p, 73.

³⁵ Beecher and Stowe, The American Woman's Home, p. 322.

³⁶ Curators at Gore Place have refurbished one of the servants' rooms in the West Gable according to their understanding of how furnishings were arranged in the nineteenth century.

The Beechers pointed out that if employers treated their servants with more respect, then women from more upstanding backgrounds would enter into service. Indeed, the complaints of many servants highlight how the lack of respect exhibited by their employers led them to leave service. In Lucy Maynard Salmon's 1901 survey of domestics, she asked them to name the main reason why more women do not enter service. The overwhelming response was "pride, social condition, and unwillingness to be called servants."³⁷ Domestics also often had to work evenings and Sundays, with very little time they could call their own. Nearly all domestics worked at least ten hours per day in the nineteenth century, and many worked twelve to fifteen hours per day. Servants complained about being constantly at the beck and call of the mistress. For example, one woman describing the life of a live-in explained, "When you live in, you must do everything but chew [your employer's] food. Do this, do that, run here, run there, and when you get through--do this!"³⁸

Women especially experienced great isolation, both from their families and from their peers. Many of the women entering domestic service before 1840 were native-born Americans whose families had fallen on hard times. Their daughters would be sent out to service to earn added income for the family, and also to relieve the family of the expense of their care. The majority of women in service were unmarried, as most employers assumed domestics would leave service upon marriage. Many domestics complained about the isolation they experienced, as many employers frowned on too much social interaction among servants.³⁹ As a result, women often left service when other job opportunities arose.

Wages for female domestics were much lower than in other trades. By the 1850s, in North Eastern cities, women received room and board, plus about three dollars per week. Male domestics, especially butlers, made more money than women, and often were able to save enough to leave service and purchase their own home. During this period, a butler made approximately \$6.50 per week, and had much more freedom during their free time than did females.⁴⁰ Robert Roberts owned a house in the Old West Side of Boston on Second Street from 1816 to 1860, the year of his death. He married Ellen Rosina, had five children (four sons and one daughter), and bought another home at 8 Napier Street in Boston, where his children grew up. He left the employ of the Gores shortly after Christopher Gore's death in 1827, and became an active member of the African American Meeting House of Beacon Hill, where he supported the Garrisonian Anti-slavery movement. He evidently purchased the houses next to his home, at 9 Napier Street, as an investment property. Upon his death in 1860, his estate was valued at \$7,868.81, including approximately \$4,500 for the two houses, \$3,042 in personal wealth.⁴¹

Turnover rates were high for female domestics as a result of the low wages and feelings of isolation and disrespect. Women often sought factory work over service once it became available because of the increased flexibility and control over time and wages. In Cohoes, New York in 1881, the local

³⁷ Salmon, Domestic Service, p. 140.

³⁸ Elizabeth Clark-Lewis, Living In, Living Out: African American Domestics in Washington, D.C., 1910-1940 (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994), p. 106. See also David M. Katzman, Seven Days a Week: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), p. 7, and Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 140-165.

³⁹ Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 32; and Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 194-199.

⁴⁰ Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 90-100; and Boydston, Home and Work, p. 132.

⁴¹ See Suffolk County Docket 43224, Probate Records, 1860, Suffolk County Courthouse; U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1830, Reel 65, page 188; 1840, Reel 197, page 328; 1860, Reel 521, page 553.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

newspaper declared it was "next to impossible" to obtain good servants because of the opening of the cotton mills. Women also left service for marriage, so the length of time a family could employ one servant was relatively limited. The post-1840 influx of Irish immigrants enhanced the availability of domestics at a time when many native-born women were choosing other occupations. Many Irish families sent their daughters to America rather than their sons, knowing that there was demand for domestic labor. German immigrants also took jobs as domestics during this time.⁴² The servant staff at Gore Place during the antebellum period reflects these changes. After the death of Mrs. Gore in 1833, the house was purchased by Boston Mayor Theodore Lyman, who then sold the estate to John S. Copley Greene in 1838. The servant staff in the Greene household, according to the 1850 census, included six live-in servants: a coachman born in Maine, a male servant born in Ireland, two female servants born in Germany, one in Ireland, and another in Nova Scotia. Employers began complaining about the habits of the immigrant domestics, and the stereotype of the "Irish" biddy became pervasive in popular literature.⁴³

Efforts to challenge the difficult living and working conditions often associated with domestic service took a variety of forms. As early as 1827, a group of Boston women formed the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and Their Employers. The purpose of the society was to establish guidelines for the proper relationship between mistresses and servants. "It is an undoubted fact," the preamble states, "that the situation of female domestics in this city, especially when they are strangers, is attended with great difficulties and dangers--their employers also are often subjected to perplexity and disappointment." In order to overcome this situation, the Society would become "the protectors of the innocent and friendless, and the encourager of virtue and industry." Members contributed a dollar per year, and in return had the opportunity to obtain a domestic registered with the Society who had produced "satisfactory evidence of good character, and of their respective qualifications." Domestics, in turn, received funds of between five and ten dollars per year of satisfactory service (after two years) deposited into a savings account. Domestics received this money, which could rise to as much as fifty dollars, upon leaving their employ (though not before ten years of service, except in cases of marriage or misfortune).⁴⁴ While this service functioned primarily as a hiring agency, it did provide some guidelines for the responsibilities employers had toward their servants.

Traditional craft unions paid little attention to domestic servants as workers worthy of organizing. This primarily was a result of the fact that most domestics were women, and their work was considered "unskilled" labor by the organizers of the craft-based American Federation of Labor. The nature of the work also made it difficult to organize servants, since there was no common workplace where all workers came together. As a result, domestics protested their working conditions either by leaving one employer for another, or by leaving service altogether and seeking work elsewhere. There were some working women's protective unions formed in the late nineteenth century to help women find work and to provide free legal service for working women. These organizations, though, run mostly by middle-class reformers, focused on women working in factories and had little success aiding domestic servants.⁴⁵

⁴² Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 33; Dudden, Serving Women, pp. 65-69; Salmon, Domestic Service, pp. 62-72.

⁴³ U.S. Census, Manuscript Census, 1850, House #503.

⁴⁴ "Constitution of the Society for the Mutual Benefit of Female Domestics and their Employers" (Boston: Munroe and Francis, 1827), pp. 2; 5; 6-7.

⁴⁵ See Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977), p. 155.

GORE PLACE**Page 23**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

By the postbellum period, the number of domestic servants rose dramatically, primarily as a result of Emancipation. From 1870 to 1910, the number of female domestic servants rose from 960,000 to 1,830,000. Between 1910 and 1920, this number declined to 1,400,000. After 1900, the number of native-born white women entering service declined sharply, while the number of foreign-born and African-American women in service rose. The Irish still made up the largest segment of foreign-born servants in 1900, with forty-one percent being Irish. In the South after 1900, the number of servants in households declined, as it did in the North. Yet the ratio of servants to households was more than forty percent higher in the South, a result of the large percentage of African-American women entering service jobs there. In 1890, thirty percent of all domestic workers nationwide were black women, and forty percent of all black women who were employed were either domestics or laundresses. The number of African-American servants would continue to rise throughout the twentieth century.⁴⁶

By the turn of the century, many institutions of higher education had launched efforts to professionalize domestic labor. Large research institutions like the University of Chicago instituted departments of Domestic Science which trained women about proper standards of cleanliness, nutrition, household economy, and public health. These departments injected scientific language and problem-solving models to many of the issues formerly addressed by etiquette books. While most of these university programs were geared towards middle-class female students, there also were programs aimed at domestic servants. The most famous was the Nannie Helen Burroughs National Training School for Women and Girls (NHL 1991). Burroughs was an African-American educator and religious leader. She founded the training school in 1909 in Washington, D.C. to provide practical skills for Black women. The school offered academic instruction in liberal arts, religion, and training in domestic arts and vocations, and was the first school to offer all of these opportunities within a single institution. The school was supported by reformers and political leaders such as Mary McLeod Bethune, Oscar De Priest, and Herbert Hoover. By the 1920s, the school was training women not only in domestic science but also in occupations such as shoe repair and dry cleaning.⁴⁷

Changes in the characteristics of domestic workers also brought changes in the nature of the work. By 1920, domestic service moved from being primarily a live-in occupation to mostly live-out work. This was due in part to African American women replacing immigrant and native-born white women in service jobs. African-American women were more likely to be married and have families of their own while they were employed as domestics. As a result, they were employed as "dayworkers," often going to employers' homes every day of the week, and returning home in the evening. Others took work home with them, such as laundry or mending, and their employers paid them by the piece. This pattern continued through World War II, after which service figures declined. Most families who employed domestics during the post-war era had workers come in one or two days a week, or hired them for particular tasks, such as laundering or helping with child care. Often these women were

⁴⁶ Katzman, Seven Days A Week, pp. 46-87; W.E.B. DuBois, The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1899); Cowan, "Household Labor," p. 34.

⁴⁷ See Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Righteous Discontent: The Woman's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880-1920 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1993); and "National Training School for Women and Girls," National Historic Landmark Nomination Form, National Park Service, 1990.

GORE PLACE**Page 24**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

African-American, but in recent decades new immigrants, especially Mexicans, Central Americans, and Asians, have taken over service jobs and even taken live-in positions for the growing number of dual-career middle-class households with children. Domestic service, then, has been a pervasive feature of American labor history, and continues to reflect changes in American culture, demographics, and the economy.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Clark-Lewis, Living In, Living Out, Chapters 1 and 2; Cowan, "Household Labor," pp. 36-38; Katzman, Seven Days a Week, p. 87.

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 Previously Listed in the National Register.
 Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
 Designated a National Historic Landmark.
 Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #MA-210, 210A, 834
 Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local Government
 University
 Other (Specify Repository): Gore Place Society

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Approximately 76 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A	19 317890	4693550
	B	19 318400	4693330
	C	19 318200	4692940
	D	19 318050	4692740
	E	19 317560	4693000

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of Gore Place is the property in Waltham, Massachusetts bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Gore Street, proceeding south 1247.9 feet to the east side of Gore Street to the northeast intersection of Gore Street and Grove Street, then east along the north edge of Grove Street 271.93 feet, crossing to the south side of Grove Street, proceed due southwest to a point 812.24 feet from the South side of Grove Street, then due southwest 356.26 feet to a point, then east-southeast 1,186.93 feet to a point on the west side of Stanley Avenue, then northeast 769.36 feet on the west side of Stanley Avenue to the southwest corner of the intersection of Stanley Avenue and Waltham Street, crossing Waltham Street to the northeast corner of the intersection, then due north 1,521.56 feet to a point on the south edge of Main Street, then along the south edge of Main Street 1,522.03 feet to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes approximately 76 acres of property purchased by the Gore Place Society in 1935. All land within the boundary was historically associated with the estate.

GORE PLACE

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 29

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Robin F. Bachin
Assistant Director
The Dr. William M. Scholl Center
for Family & Community History
The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, IL 606109

Telephone: (312) 255-3642

Date: 06/03/96

National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks Survey

~~September 16, 1996~~

Jan 7, 1997

H34(2280)

JUL 5 1996

Dr. James R. Grossman
Ms. Robin Bachin
The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610-3380

Dear Jim and Robin:

As we discussed, we are sending you the marked up nominations for Haymarket Martyrs' Monument and Gore Place. We have indicated the few comments which have not yet been addressed. The nominations should be ready with these minor revisions. To facilitate getting these nominations ready for the upcoming National Landmarks Committee meeting, we have decided to revise the nominations here in the office. Kira Badamo of our staff has discussed the some of changes with Robin over the telephone, and they will continue to work together so Kira can make the necessary revisions.

One issue that needs particular attention is the boundary and acreage of the Gore Place nomination. As currently written, the nomination reduces the current acreage to 45 acres from the 76 acres in the existing NHL boundary. The proposed boundary, acreage, and justification are not clear from the nomination. Under the law, we cannot remove acreage from the boundary of the Landmark, unless it no longer has the qualities for which it was designated.

I am also including a copy of the Boulder City nomination. This should be helpful in determining which buildings remain from the period of national significance to determine if Boulder City still has enough physical integrity to be added to the NHL designation for Hoover Dam. This information needs to be checked, because it was compiled prior to the listing of the district in 1983. We have no way of judging the labor significance, because the National Register nomination does not focus in that area.

We look forward to talking to you about any of the issues that we need to discuss together.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper of the National Register
National Register, History and Education Division

Enclosures

bcc: 0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Shull
2280 HAYMARKET MARTYRS' MONUMENT (NHL PENDING)
2280 GORE PLACE (NHL)

FNP:CShull:mg:7/5/96
f:\NR-NHL\GOREHAYM

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Peter A. Wick

Kira Badamo
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National Historic Landmark Survey
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P.O. Box 37127
Washington DC 20013-7127

August 5, 1996

Dear Kira,

I decided to enclose the information I had, rather than risk loosing your name and address which is surely what would have happened had I left it on my desk much longer. I am still waiting for information from Raytheon and will send it along to you when (if) I receive it.

I am sending a copy of the 1944 Director's Report even though the records show the radar tower as early as 1943, because this report also mentions the parking lot.

The 1935 map of the property shows the farm house on the opposite side of the street from its present location so ignore it.

I hope this is helpful. If not just call.

Sincerely,

Edythe Harvey Cederlund
Curator

Gore Place
Waltham MA

REPORT OF DIRECTOR - December 13, 1944

The House has been visited by groups of school children from Watertown - admitted free - but has had very few paying visitors this summer. The grounds have been used by Raytheon employees, and the Raytheon Company provided bins for lunch papers, and had "No Parking" signs made for the entrances. The hurricane blew down the sign on Gore Street - and long ago, the one in Watertown was demolished by vandals, who delight in wrecking the walls. In the last hurricane, the Magnolias were badly broken, and one or two trees uprooted; and the long summer drought effected the lawns and small trees.

The tenants in the cottage have painted and papered 2 or 3 rooms. The old stable grows more dilapidated and is a sad sight at the main entrance; paint is needed - even if it is poor and if we can't do fundamental restoration first. Trees need trimming and spraying in the spring; the 2 English Elms either side of the terrace look sturdy and well.

Mr. Whitcomb of the Field Station said he was not to continue on the Victory Garden Committee, and asked if we could seed down our own area loaned for planting. I replied, that we had no facilities and that I thought it best to abide by the original agreement.

The farm has flourished, and adds to the interest and activity on the Place. Cows were pastured again this year by the pond and made a pretty picture.

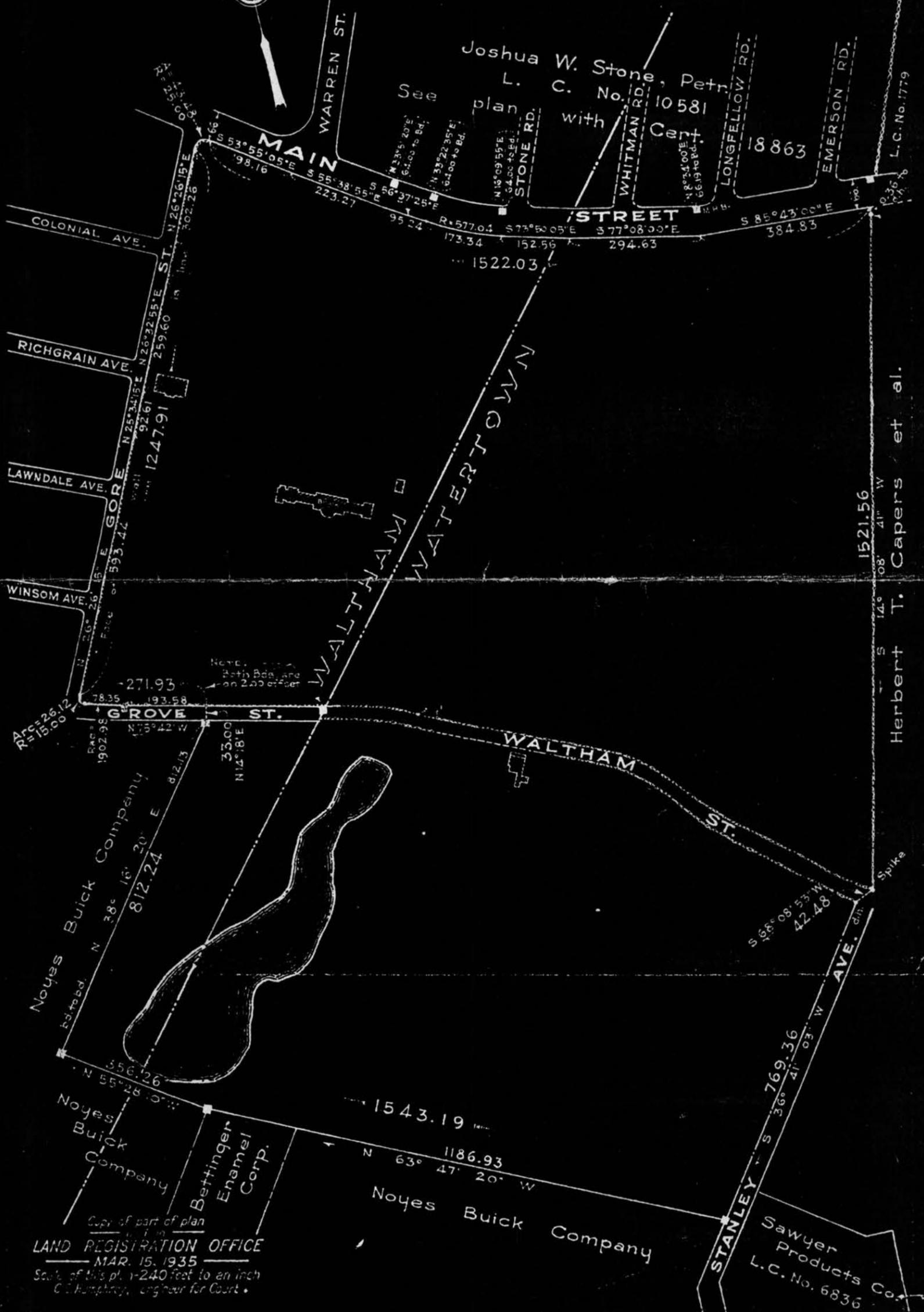
* The Raytheon tower has never bothered us, and is unnoticeable from the house. The Raytheon Company fenced along Grove Street and on our property between their parking lot and the Victory gardens.

15807A

PLAN OF LAND IN WALTHAM AND WATERTOWN

Rowland H. Barnes & Henry F. Beal,
Civil Engineers

MARCH 5, 1935



Copy of part of plan
LAND REGISTRATION OFFICE
MAR. 15, 1935
Scale of this plan - 240 feet to an inch
C. J. Humphrey, Engineer for Court.

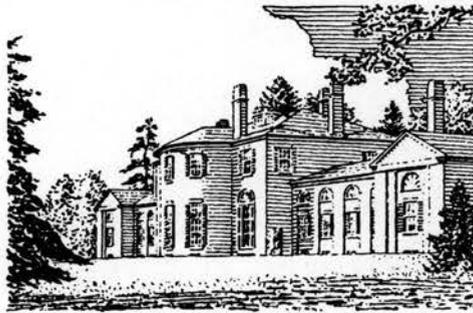
Herbert T. Capers et al.

Sawyer Products Co.
L. C. No. 6836

Thaxter P. Spencer
President
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GORE PLACE



52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Telephone: (617) 894-2798
Fax: (617) 894-5745

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Peter A. Wick

Kiri Badamo
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street NW
Suite 310
Washington, D.C. 20002

September 16, 1996

Dear Kiri,

Enclosed are the photographs we discussed - many times. I hope this will answer everyone's questions, but if not, give me a call and we will try again.

Sincerely,

Edythe Harvey Cederlund
Curator

E&K
The Primary Business Marketplace
CORPORATE RELOCATIONS



521

GORE PLACE

52 Gore Street
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

1958



5210

GORE PLACE

52 Gore Street
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

parking lot



GORE PLACE

52 Gore Street
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

Radax towers



GORE PLACE

52 Gore Street
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

Radar towers



521

GORE PLACE

52 Gore Street
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

*Part of Building
to right 1959*

H34(2280)

SEP 20 1996

Ms. Edythe Cederlund
Curator, Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Ms. Cederlund:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts, for the purpose of adding documentation to the National Historic Landmark (NHL). We enclose a copy of the revised nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
and Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

Enclosures

PROPERTY STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

GORE PLACE WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

The Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board will evaluate this property at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, November 20, 1996 beginning at 9:00 a.m. in Room 7000B, Main Interior Building, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC. The Landmarks Committee evaluates the studies of historic properties being nominated for National Historic Landmark designation in order to advise the full National Park System Advisory Board at their meeting on Thursday, November 21, 1996, in Room 5160, Main Interior Building, and will recommend to the full Board those properties that the Committee finds meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Owners of private properties nominated for NHL designation have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 65. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to designation may submit to Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey, at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education (2280), P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20013-7127 a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the designation. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of the portion of the property that the party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be designated.

Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education (2280), P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20013-7127; or by telephone at (202) 343-8163.

If you have questions concerning the nomination, you may contact the preparer, Ms. Robin F. Bachin, at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60619; or by telephone at (312) 255-3642.

SIMILAR LETTER SENT TO:

**OWN: Ms. Edythe Cederlund
Curator, Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154**

**HEO: Mr. Richard E. Mastragelo
Town Council President
149 Main Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02172**

**Honorable William S. Stanley
Mayor of the City of Waltham
610 Main Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154**

**SHPO: Ms. Judith B. McDonough, SHPO
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**cc: Ms. Robin F. Bachin
The Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60619**

**bcc: 4500 B. Bolger
0001 Kennedy
2200 Stevenson
2280 Badamo
2280 GORE PLACE (NHL PENDING)**

**FNP:PHenry:mg:9/18/96
F:\NR-NHL\NOTICE.LTR**

9-19-96

H34(2280)

SEP 20 1996

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of the Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts, for the purpose of adding documentation to the National Historic Landmark (NHL). We enclose a copy of the revised nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

Rowland T. Bowers

for

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosures

**PROPERTY STUDIED FOR
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION**

**GORE PLACE
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS**

The Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board will evaluate this property at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, November 20, 1996 beginning at 9:00 a.m. in Room 7000A, Main Interior Building, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC. The Landmarks Committee evaluates the studies of historic properties being nominated for National Historic Landmark designation in order to advise the full National Park System Advisory Board at their meeting on Thursday, November 21, 1996, in Room 5160, Main Interior Building, and will recommend to the full Board those properties that the Committee finds meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

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Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education (2280), P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20013-7127; or by telephone at (202) 343-8163.

If you have questions concerning the nomination, you may contact the preparer, Ms. Robin F. Bachin, at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60619; or by telephone at (312) 255-3692.

IDENTICAL LETTERS SENT TO:

**Honorable Edward Markey
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515**

**Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510**

**Honorable John Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510**

**bcc: 4500 B. Bolger
0001 Kennedy
2200 Stevenson
2612 OST
2280 Badamo
2280 GORE PLACE (NHL PENDING)**

**FNP:Henry:mg:9/118/96
F:|NR-NHL\NOTICE.LTR**



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3415(418)

MEMORANDUM

To: Secretary

Through: George T. Frampton, Jr. *GT Frampton* JAN 17 1997
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Roger G. Kennedy *R. G. Kennedy* DEC 11 1996
Director

Subject: Designation of Fourteen Properties as National Historic Landmarks:
Request for Secretarial Action

At a meeting on November 21, 1996, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following 14 properties as National Historic Landmarks:

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

1. GRAND CANYON VILLAGE, GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA
2. GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA
3. MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, MT. RAINIER, WASHINGTON

ARCHITECTURE

4. GREENBELT, MARYLAND, HISTORIC DISTRICT, GREENBELT, MARYLAND
5. PHILIP JOHNSON'S GLASS HOUSE, NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

PREPARED BY: Patty Henry TELEPHONE: (202) 343-8163

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

6. **OWEN LOVEJOY HOUSE, PRINCETON, ILLINOIS**
7. **ELEUTHERIAN COLLEGE CLASSROOM AND CHAPEL BUILDING, LANCASTER, INDIANA**
8. **JOHN RANKIN HOUSE, RIPLEY, OHIO**
9. **JOHN P. PARKER HOUSE, RIPLEY, OHIO**

LABOR HISTORY

10. **HAYMARKET MARTYRS' MONUMENT, FOREST PARK, ILLINOIS**
11. **MATEWAN HISTORIC DISTRICT, MATEWAN, WEST VIRGINIA**

ARCHEOLOGY

12. **VANDERBILT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA**
13. **HUFF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, MORTON COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA**

DEVELOPMENT OF RANCHING

14. **SPRING HILL RANCH, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS**

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board, therefore, voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks.

At the same November 21, 1996, meeting, the National Park System Advisory Board also recommended the approval of new documentation supporting an additional area of national significance (Labor History) for the following National Historic Landmark:

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION FOR NEW AREA OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. **GORE PLACE, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS**

I recommend that you approve the Board's recommendations and designate as National Historic Landmarks the 14 properties listed above and approve the additional documentation for the National Historic Landmark listed above.

APPROVE:  DISAPPROVE: _____

DATE: FEB 18 1997 DATE: _____

ATTACHMENT

H3417(2280)

APR 18 1997

Ms. Edythe Cederlund
Curator, Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Ms. Cederlund:

I am pleased to inform you that the Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts has been found to possess additional areas of national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior approved this National Historic Landmark for national significance in Labor History on February 18, 1997.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to add the area of Labor History to the national significance of Gore Place National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey and
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

**OWN: Ms. Edythe Cederlund
Curator, Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154**

**HEO: Mr. Richard E. Mastragelo
Town Council President
149 Main Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02172**

**Honorable William S. Stanley
Mayor of the City of Waltham
610 Main Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154**

**SHPO: Ms. Judith B. McDonough, SHPO
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical
Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**cc: Ms. Lana Lewis
Gore Place Society
52 Gore Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154**

**bcc: 4500 B. Bolger
0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Badamo
2280 GORE PLACE (NHL PENDING)**

**FNP:PHenry:mg:9/18/96
F:\NR-NHL\NOTICE.LTR**

APR 25 1997

H3417(2280)

Honorable Edward Markey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Markey:

I am pleased to inform you that the Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts has been found to possess additional areas of national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior approved this National Historic Landmark for national significance in Labor History on February 18, 1997.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to add the area of Labor History to the national significance of Gore Place National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Denis P. Galvin

Acting Deputy Director

Enclosures

Shull
4-16-97
P. Greenberg
4/17/97
C. [unclear]
4/18/97
Cochran/ARC
4/21/97
D. [unclear]
FOR [unclear]
04/26/97

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

**Honorable Edward Markey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515**

**Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510**

**Honorable John Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510**

**bcc: 4500 B. Bolger
0001 Kennedy
2200 Stevenson
2605 CCU
2280 Badamo
2280 GORE PLACE (NHL)**

**FNP:PHenry:mg:9/18/96
F:\NR-NHL\notice3D.LTR**

Unscanned Materials

The following documents from this file were not scanned:

Published Materials:

- Orcutt, Philip Dana, A.I.A. "Gore Place." *American Women's Club Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2(1938): 58-62.