

Payson Park Church Congregational

Sketch Suggestion for Parish House

W. H. W. Jean Architect 88 Tremont Street Boston



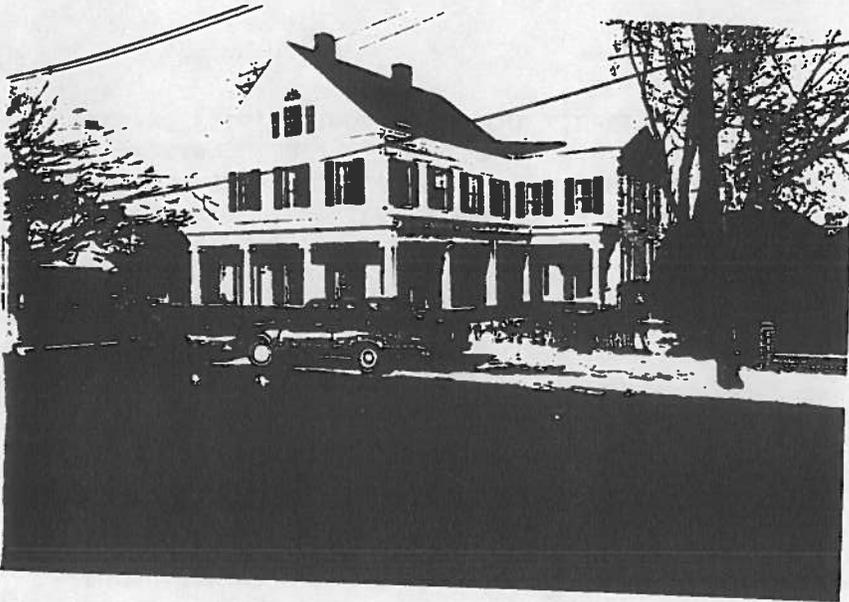
Belmont 1980 Historic Inventory Forms



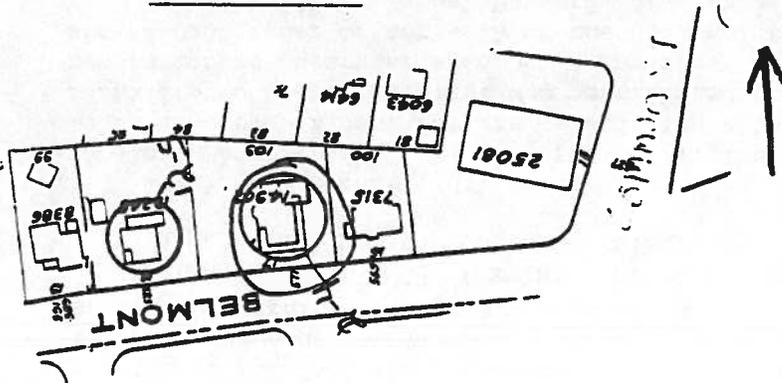
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>9</u>	FORM NO. <u>12-4</u>
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Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

Belmont
577 Belmont Street
Historic Name Samuel Barnard Jr., House

Present residence/school
Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
1836

Source Camilla Franch Article, Belmont Citizen, Feb. 7, 1974
Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric Aluminum siding

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) palladian window in gable, 1895
side ell and porch 1971

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage just over 1 acre

Setting residential neighborhood,
back slightly from street, unobstructed
by trees.

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Samuel Barnard, Jr. House, (BEL-82-18-1-1A) and (BEL- 82-19-0) is significant as a rare example of a temple-fronted Greek Revival house in Belmont.

The side entry house with ionic columned porch on two sides has triple hung windows opening onto the porch. After a fire in 1895, a palladian window was added to the pedimented gable on the facade. Finally, a gabled rear ell was added to the house in 196 , with careful attention to the entablature, porch columns and windows of the original house. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Samuel Barnard, Jr. House is historically significant as the only remaining homestead of the Barnard family, important Belmont market gardeners. It is also significant for its association with Anne Whitney and Edward Barnard, two Belmont artists who contributed to Belmont's 19th-century reputation as an artist's colony. For these reasons, the house is significant under Criterion A of the National Register.

It was built by Samuel Barnard, Jr., whose father intruded strawberries to the Boston market. Samuel Jr., continued the family tradition, supplying Belmont's famous strawberries to large Boston Hotels, even during the Civil War.

Samual Barnard Jr., lived in his house only a few years, moving into the main house upon his father's death in 1847. 577 Belmont Street was rented to Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney, whose daughter Anne Whitney became a sculptress. Her work includes the statue at Harvard Square, on the way in on the road from Concord. As a child, Anne was given clay and encouragement by Samuel Barnard, Jr., when he spotted her make a sand likeness of a visitor.

When Mary Barnard Horne returned to the estate in 1877, she lived with her brother, Edward Barnard, a noted landscape artist. Barnard painted next door at his studio, now 569 Belmont Street (Form 12-5), and his work is in the collections of several national Museums, including the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, pp, 170-174
French, Mrs. Frank, "The Samuel Barnard Jr., House," Belmont Citizen, Feb., 7, 1974.
Robbins, Samuel Dowse, Ed., Who's Who in Belmont, Belmont Ma.: Belmont Historical Society, 1972
Barnard File, Belmont Memorial Library, Belmont Room

SAMUEL L. BARNARD JR. HOUSE INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

The 20th-century ell addition is in keeping with the house's original architectural character and is detectable only through interior investigation and written documentation. Architectural details remain clear and intact in an application of aluminum siding sensitive to the Greek Revival character of the house.

Historical Significance Continued

The house has been maintained as a nursery school/kindergarden and residence, and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. John O'Donnel.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA G	FORM NO. 12-5
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont
Address 583 Belmont Street
Historic Name "The Studio"

Present residence
Original residence and studio

DESCRIPTION:

Period late 19th-century
Source family records and owner

Style English-derived
Architect NA
Exterior wall fabric wood shingle
Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) greenhouse added to rear

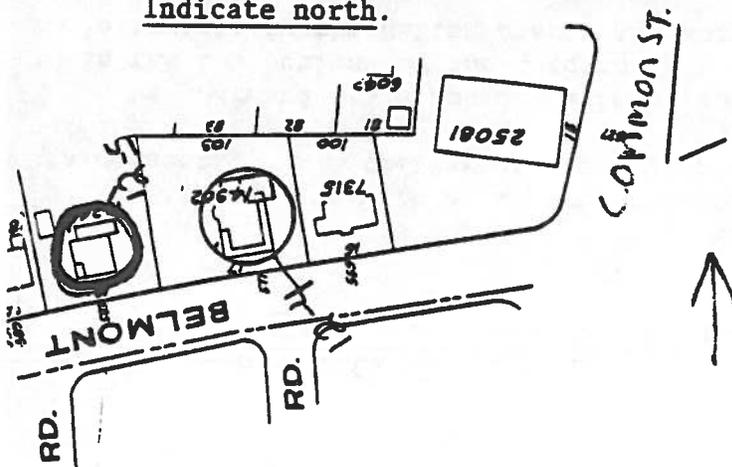
Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting residential neighborhood, back slightly from street, unobstructed by trees.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The house, built as an artist's studio, is significant as an intact example of many such studio's built in late 19th century Belmont. It is an English inspired cottage with sloping gable roof, small paned windows and dark shingles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built as a studio for Edward "Ned" Barnard, the house is significant for its association with an important American artist as well as for its connection with the Barnard family, prominent Belmont market gardeners.

Ned Barnard was a noted American landscape artist, whose work is in the collections of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere in the United States and abroad.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, pp. 170-174

French, Mrs. Frank, "The Samuel Barnard Jr., House," Belmont Citizen, Feb. 7, 1974.

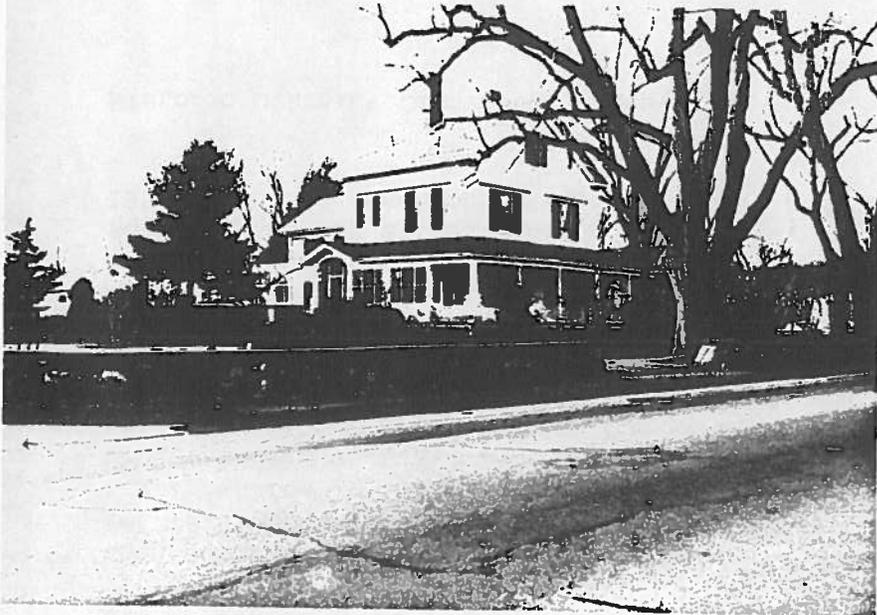
Robbins, Samuel Dowse, Ed. Who's Who in Belmont, Belmont Ma.: Belmont Historical Society, 1972

Barnard File, Belmont Memorial Library, Belmont Room.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>NONE</u>	FORM NO. <u>37-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont

Address 170 Brighton Street

Historic Name Jonathan Frost House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1851

Source Belmont Historic District
Commission Files

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Flushboards

Outbuildings Attached shed and carriage
building

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Porch enlarged and enclosed in c. 1920

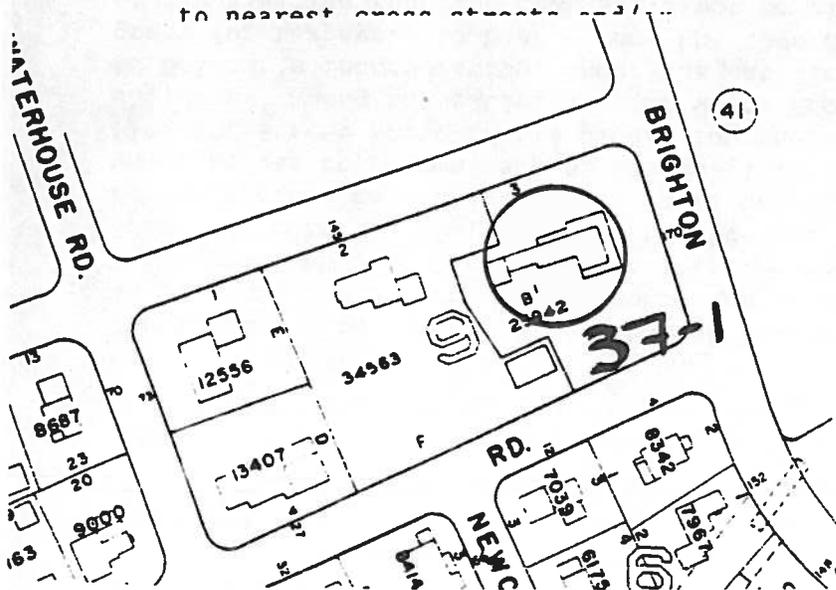
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 25,942 sq. ft.

Setting Single-family houses

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Set in a neighborhood of early 20th century suburban housing, the Jonathan Frost house stands out as a reminder of the wealthy market gardening past of Belmont. The Greek Revival house, with heavy corner pilasters, is set gable-end to the street on a large lot. In the early 20th century, a three-bay porch on the facade was extended around the house and partially enclosed. Other significant period features include parlor floor windows, and, on the interior, a Bullfinch-style staircase with scrolled newel post. Black marble fireplaces are extant, as are heavy moldings and cornices in the central rooms. Original kitchen features include a dutch oven of handmade bricks.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Important as the residence of both the Frosts and other important market gardeners in Belmont, the Jonathan Frost House was built by the grandson of Capt. Ephraim Frost and nephew of Capt. Stephen Frost, both famous in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan, born in 1788, lived on the 80-acre Frost Homestead on Pleasant Street and became trained as a brickmaker. Later he entered the market gardening business which he was to become very successful in. In 1851, Jonathan sold his inherited Pleasant Street house to his oldest son and built this house for his wife and eight children. Among the activities for which Frost was well known is his opposition to Belmont's incorporation, under the justification that the expenses would be too great for taxpayers to bear. Once the town had incorporated, he filed suit in equity claiming that the cost should not be withdrawn from the first year's treasury, but rather returned to the town and spread out over ~~time~~ ^{time}. Winning the case before the Supreme Court in March, 1862, Frost loaned Belmont funds to help defray the sum of \$8,779 which the Town Treasurer had been ordered to restore.

When Jonathan died in 1873, his son Artemus bought the house and 6-acre property for \$9,000, continuing to ~~field~~ ^{farm} it as a market gardener. The house remained in the Frost family until 1920, when it was sold to Walter Lenk. Lenk developed a famous wholesale flower business, "Belmont Gardens," allowing him to produce a rare hybrid the "Belmont Gardenia, earning one of the first U.S. government patents for plants. Lenk became the fourth largest specialty flowergrower in New England, shipping as

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

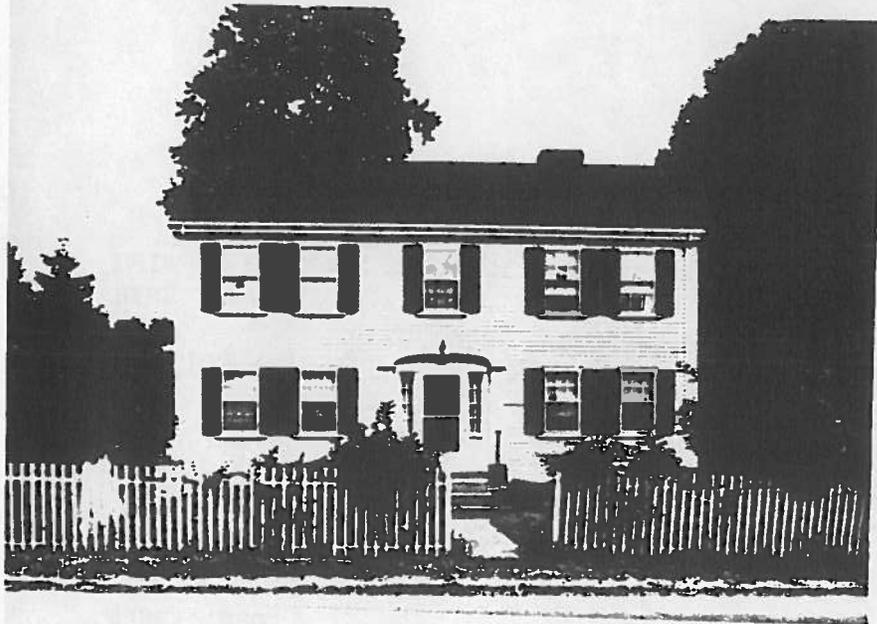
many as 50,000 gardenias a day to markets throughout the country. He owned 100,000 sq. ft. of greenhouses and a packing and processing plant on property between Hoitt Road and Sherman Street. His son, Richard, ran the flower business from 1949 until 1954, when the greenhouses were torn down and the area subdivided.

Historic District Commission Files.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA R ³	FORM NO. 45-3
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont

Address 291 Brighton Street

Historic Name Thaddeus Frost House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Construction c. 1805

Source HABS Survey

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

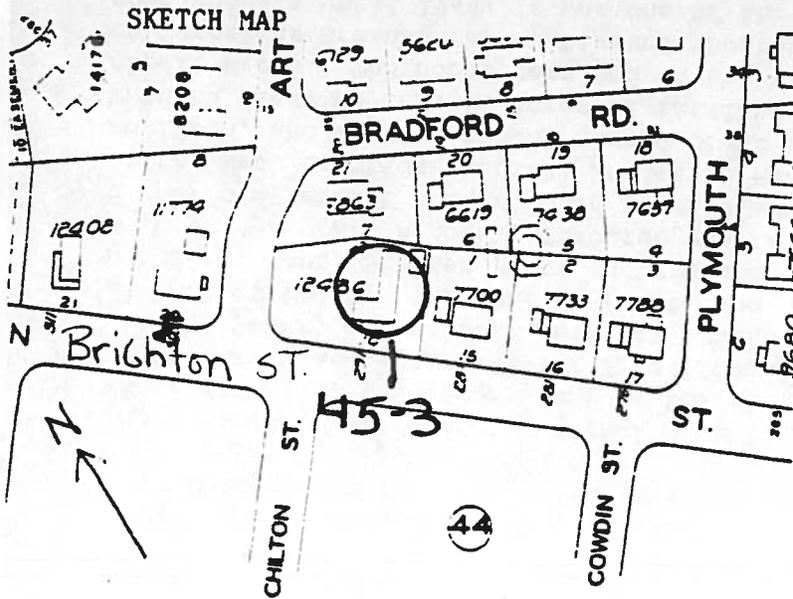
Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 12,486 sq. ft.

Setting Single-family houses.



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Surrounded by post- WW II ranches and split-levels, the Thaddeus Frost House represents Belmont's prosperous farming past. Set on a large corner lot surrounded by a period fence and stone walls, the 2 1/2-story, 5-bay house features a modest, sidelit Federal entry, simple cornerboards and lintels, and a 1 1/2-story rear ell. Only the east chimney remains on the main block; one on the rear ell includes a fireplace wall with original crane and dutch oven. A large hardwood ice chest, dating from the mid-19th century, and originally used to store produce to be sent to market, is still extant in the kitchen.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Thaddeus Frost House is significant as the homestead of the important Belmont farming family, the Frosts, and as the site of a famous celery farm which was still in operation as late as 1944. Frost family members have owned property in Belmont for 270 years, these early settlers being the progenitors of most of the "Frosts" in America today. Thaddeus C. Frost, who built this house in c. 1805, was the nephew of Capt. Stephen Frost and grandson of Capt. Ephraim Frost, both famous Revolutionary War heroes. Thaddeus was raised in the family homestead on the corner of Pleasant and Brighton Streets, and at the age of 11 became a member of the West Cambridge Musical Society. He built the house for his wife and eight children, who went to school next door at the 1842 Brighton Street Schoolhouse. When he died, he left 16 acres of farmland along with the house to his son, George Albert Frost. The house remained in the Frost Family until 1905, when it was sold to Cornelius Bresnan who cultivated "Boston Market Celery" on the site. Farmed continuously until 1944, it was one of the last of Belmont's large farms to be subdivided.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

HABS Survey
Belmont Historic District Commission files

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

No. 37 Burnham Street is a well-preserved late 19th century Victorian homestead house which is noted for its good original details and pristine setting. The entry is located in the re-entrant angle of the L-shaped plan and features a small portico with turned posts and delicate balustrade. The house is clapboarded with the exception of the gable ends which display patterned shingling. The structure is defined by the wooden corner boards which are painted in a darker, contrasting color. Brackets appear at each corner under the gable eaves. Windows are distinguished by shed-roofed

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (cont.)

This house is illustrative of the middle-class single-family residences which were built in Waverley in the late 1800s prior to its full scale subdivision as a streetcar suburb. By the time of the construction of this house, Waverley was already turning from a rural area to a distinct community center as more commercial enterprises located there to take advantage of the rail transportation.

Burnham Street was the home of Thomas Burnham, a wealthy bookstore proprietor from Boston, who built his summer cottage here in 1873 (no longer standing). Burnham owned seven lots on the north side of the street, eventually selling the lot for this house to Henry A. Scranton, a craftsman who worked in Cambridgeport, who built on it in 1886. The remainder of Burnham's lots were apparently not sold until much later.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Belmont Town Directory, 1890
- Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont. 1974
- Beers Map of Waverley, 1875
- Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>28-4</i>
Property Name: <i>Scranton House</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

window hoods, which are curved and sloping on the side facades, including the bay window on the west. Side windows on the second story also have a scroll or console motif at their sills. The first story main front window appears to have been altered. The property also contains an original clapboarded carriage house which probably dates from the same time as the main house.

FORM B - BUILDING

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

A6
Pl. W. no. 167
#270

In Area no. <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>239</u>
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2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

1. Town Belmont
Address 4 Cambridge
Name _____
Present use Residence
Present owner Pheresa L. Larden

3. Description:

Date c. 1880
Source _____
Style Mansard

Architect _____
Exterior wall fabric weatherboard siding
Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features projecting pavilion with tower & roof creating mansard roof, 2nd story windows with gabled windowheads, transom & sidelights, front portico with large square posts and arched decorative support beams, brackets under portico cornice and scroll
Altered brackets on post Date cornice

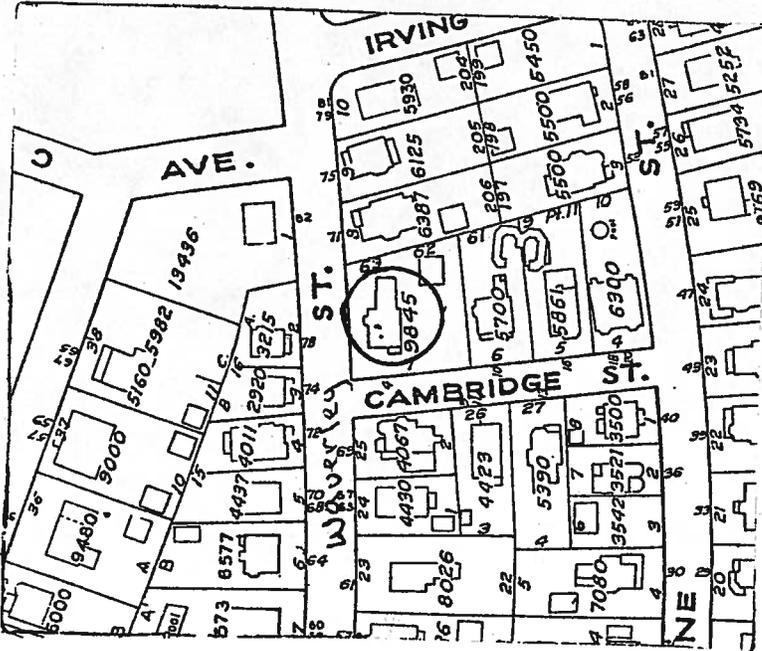
Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less Over one acre _____
Approximate frontage _____
Approximate distance of building from street _____

6. Recorded by C. Brodine
Organization B.U.
Date 12-9-78

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



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

RECEIVED

(over)

FEB 1 1979

MASS. HIST. COMM.

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use Residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Aboriginal | _____ | Conservation | _____ | Recreation | _____ |
| Agricultural | _____ | Education | _____ | Religion | _____ |
| Architectural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Exploration/
settlement | _____ | Science/
invention | _____ |
| The Arts | _____ | Industry | _____ | Social/
humanitarian | _____ |
| Commerce | _____ | Military | _____ | Transportation | _____ |
| Communication | _____ | Political | _____ | | |
| Community development | _____ | | | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lot for #4 Cambridge was part of a parcel of land sold to D. Gilbert Dexter by the Waverley Land Co in ~~1873~~¹⁸⁷³. Dexter used this land for a private housing development. Cambridge street was petitioned for, laid out, and accepted in 1876. The 1898 Belmont Town Atlas identifies #4 Cambridge as the house of D. Lynch. The 1907 Belmont directory indicates that the house was later owned by Joseph E. Melanson. The house was probably built between 1877-1896

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

Streets of Belmont pp. 63-4

Belmont Town Atlas 1898

Belmont Town Directory 1907 p. 82

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
0	18-10

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET



City Belmont
 Address 24 Cedar Road
 Historic Name NA
 Present single family residence
 Original same
 Description: _____

Date 1913

Source Building Permit

Style Prairie Style

Architect Victor Wigglesworth

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) _____

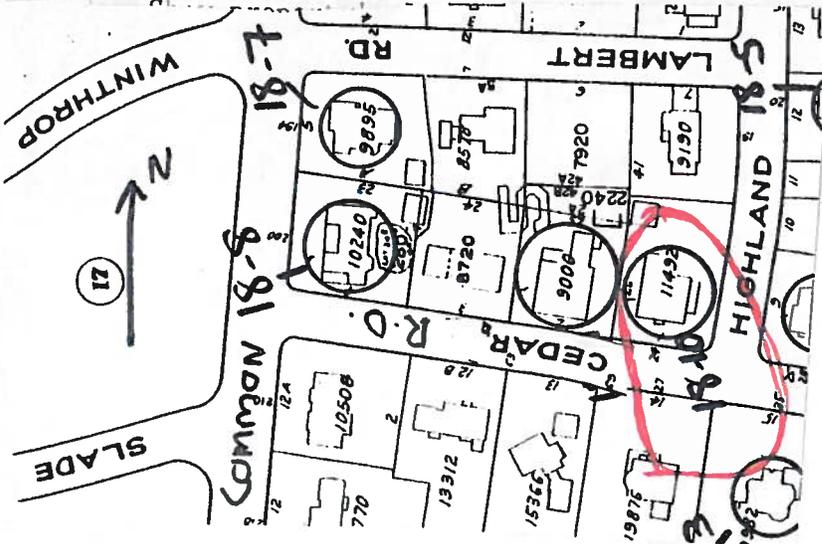
NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

Setting In a neighborhood of well-spaced and landscaped early 20th-century historical revival style houses

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

24 Cedar Road (BEL-82-6-6A) is significant under Criterion C of the National Register as an example of the Prairie Style in Belmont - a style rare for all of New England. The familiar hipped-roof, two story plan was executed with emphasis on the horizontal, with narrow wide roof and deep eaves, wide windows, and dark coursing against a light stucco surface. Although the style was not copied in Belmont, the house illustrates the quality of design of many early 20th century homes in the town.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

24 Cedar Road, built in the first phase of Walnut Hill's development, is significant as an early example of the kind of single family housing influenced by publication of architect-designed plans for small suburban homes, which constitutes most of Belmont's residential stock. As such, it is eligible under Criterion A of the National Register.

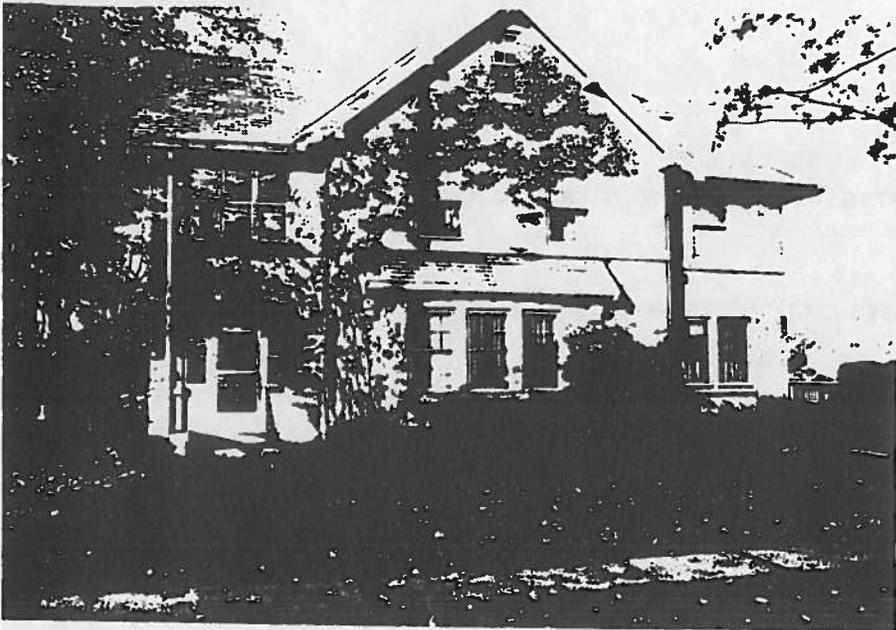
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Records

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA 0	FORM NO. 18-4
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 26-8 Cedar Road

Historic Name _____

Present two-family residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1911

Source Building Permit

Style Craftsman-derived

Architect H. Thaxter Underwood

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) _____

NA

Moved NA Date _____

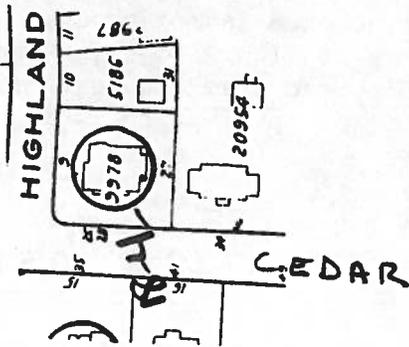
Approx. acreage less than 1/4 acre

Setting In a neighborhood of English and

American-Revival single family residence;

set on well-spaced and landscaped lots.

to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

26-8 Cedar Road (BEL-82-15-10) and (BEL-82-17-21), dating from 1911, is significant as an architect-designed single-family residence, protoypical of many homes built throughout Belmont. H. Thaxter Underwood designed this stucco-clad house with a cross gable plan, utilizing three-bay windows, irregular geometric massing, glass enclosed porches, and exposed purlins at eaves, reminiscent of Gustav Stickly's "Craftsman" homes.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

26-8 Cedar Road, built in the first phase of Walnut Hill's development, is significant as a prototype for the kind of family housing influenced by publication of architect-designed plans for small suburban homes.

"Small Homes" were defined and advertised in periodicals of the time. They were built on speculation or by choice by a land developer in great numbers throughout America. 26-8 Cedar Road, designed by Boston architect H. Thaxter Underwood, illustrates the earliest and more original of these "Small Homes." Later examples were less inspired in their adaptation of historical revival styles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Records

"Walnut Hill" Real Estate Brochure, Real Estate File, Belmont Room of the Belmont Memorial Library.

FORM B - BUILDING

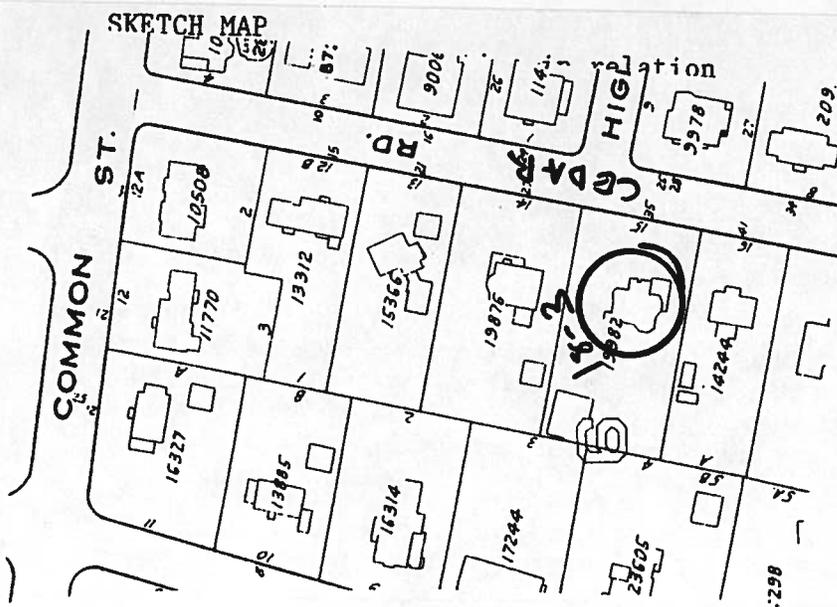
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
0	18-3



Belmont
 Address 35 Cedar Road
 Historic Name NA
 Present residence
 Original same
 DESCRIPTION:
1888

Source Belmont Building Department



Style Queen Anne/Shingle Style
 Architect NA
 Exterior wall fabric wood shingle
 Outbuildings NA
 Major alterations (with dates) NA
 Moved NA Date _____
 Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

Setting On a large lot in a residential street in a neighborhood of substantial suburban homes.

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

35 Cedar Road (BEL-82-15-#9) is significant as an excellent illustration of the overlap between the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles in Belmont, meeting Criterion C of the National Register. Irregularly massed with typical Queen Anne features of a complicated roof plan with turret protruding above the main roof line, the house is sheathed in a unifying shingled surface. The house is restrained in its execution, characteristic of Belmont's late 19th-century suburban development.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house is significant primarily for its illustration of late 19th-century suburban growth. It is a building type prototypical of most of Belmont's 20th-century development - the modest single family house. As such, 35 Cedar Road merits inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A.

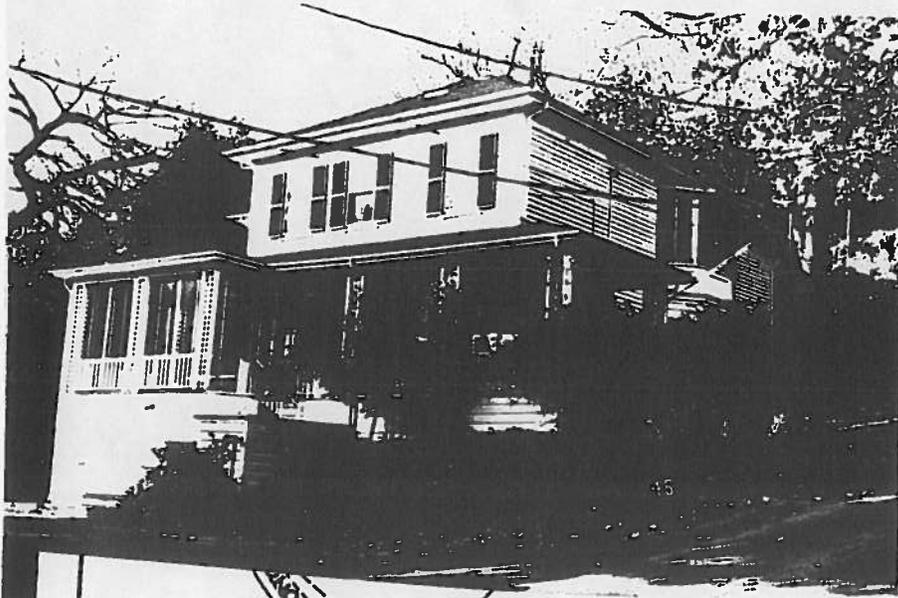
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Building Department Records
1898 Atlas
Belmont Town Directories 1898, 1900

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA W ²	FORM NO. 57-23
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Belmont
 Address 46 Centre Avenue
 Historic Name Robbins House

Present residence
 Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
c.1876-1884

Source Atlas and Historical Soc. Records

Style Italianate

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

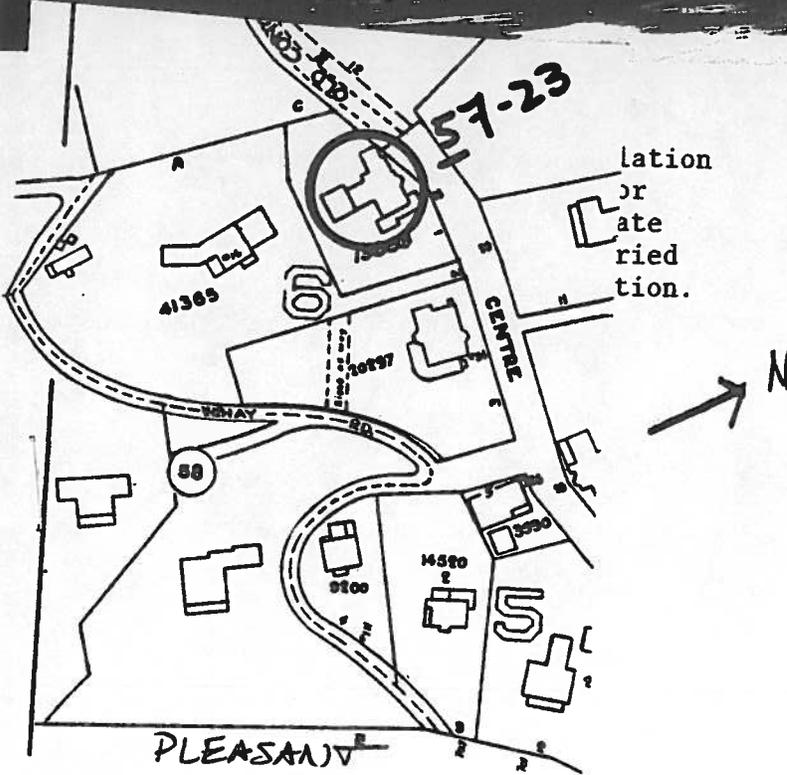
Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Historic Centre Avenue area with
homes dating from 1823-1900. Steep
hillside location.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 46 Centre Avenue is a vernacular Italianate house which appears to have received some early 20th century alterations but which remains in good condition. A clapboarded, hipped roof structure, the house has wide eaves over a boxed cornice and a three bay, sidehall entry facade. A two-tiered window bay appears on the east facade. Decorative features are spare but include consoles under the window sills and pilasters and sidelights that enframe the entry. A veranda porch appears to be a later addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is part of the late 19th century residential development along the old Concord Turnpike route of Centre Avenue. (See Area Form #W² for a complete description of the development of this area.) It was probably built between 1875 and 1884, the latter year being the date of property acquisition by Chandler Robbins. Robbins had purchased the Orchard Hill Boarding School property, which has closed its doors in 1878. After his marriage in 1883, he exchanged the Orchard Hill Dormitory for his brother-in-law Charles Hunt's land on Centre Avenue, including the lot for his house. No. 46 may have been built by Chandler Robbins at this time although he was also in the process of remodeling the Orchard Hill Schoolhouse for his own use. The house is shown as the property of Mrs. C. B. Robbins in 1898, so we may assume that Robbins either acquired it from Hunt in 1884 or built it himself shortly after.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

Beers Map of Belmont, 1875.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA F2	FORM NO. 28-10
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 44 - 48 Church Street

Historic Name _____

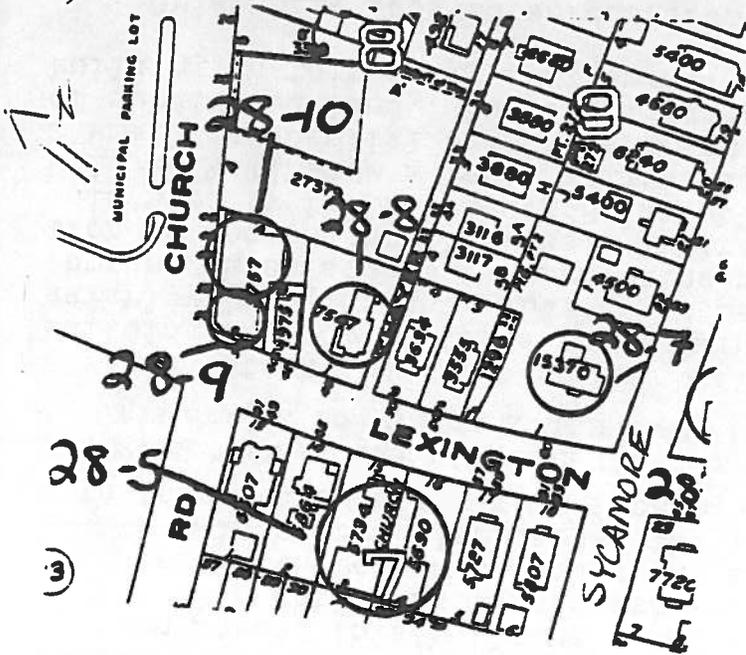
Present commercial, residential

Original hall, commercial

DESCRIPTION:

c. 1851 - 1853

SKETCH MAP



Source Style and Belmont Historical Society records

Style Greek Revival

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) _____

storefront, 20th century

Moved yes Date ?

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Commercial center of

Waverley

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A Greek Revival building of c. 1851-53, this structure is an important remnant of Waverley's development as a railroad center and residential "suburb" of the mid-19th century. Although it has apparently been moved, this building retains much of its original character. Placed with gable end to the street, the structure features corner pilasters with recessed panels and a wide boxed cornice with returns. Sheathed in narrow clapboards, the building is two and one-half stories with three bays on its main facade, including two projecting bay windows.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

One of the earliest extant buildings in Waverley, this commercial building is thought to be the original Waverley Hall, built by the Waverley Land Company (WLC) c. 1851-53. The WLC was a land development company which sought to market the newly accessible land at this location to Boston suburbanites. Railroad transportation was extended to this area by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, connecting Wellington Hill to Waltham. A depot at this location spurred the development of a small residential community which the WLC hoped to enlarge by sales of subdivided land. The first Waverley Hall was an important community building in this early settlement.

Originally located across from its current site, the structure was built to provide a meeting place and general store for the emerging population. The first floor was probably used commercially and the second floor served as a hall. The building may have also been used as the railroad depot for the Waverley stop. The hall was used as a location for public meetings and as the home of the First Congregational Church of Waverley, organized in 1861.

The building may have been relocated prior to 1875, when another depot appears on Atlas maps and a building appears at this location. It apparently ceased being used as the Waverley Hall by the early 1880s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- C.J. Frost Map of 1853
- Plan of Land of Waverley Comp y in Watertown, 1854
- Beers' Atlas of 1875
- Belmont Public Library, Waverley file
- Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974
- Belmont Historical Society Newsletters, March, 1973; June, 1975

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Boston, Massachusetts

Community: Belmont
Form No: 28-10
Property Name: 44-48 Church
Street

Architectural Significance:

Windows are six over six with raised hood molds. The two bay windows have simple projecting cornices. The ground level of the building is obscured by storefront alterations of the 20th century. Entry to the stores is by two doors on either side of a central entrance, which leads to the upper apartments.

Side facades contain four bays with four gabled dormers above. Windows are six over six and have drip hood molds on the second story and are eight over eight and have shed-roof hoods on the first story.

Historical Significance:

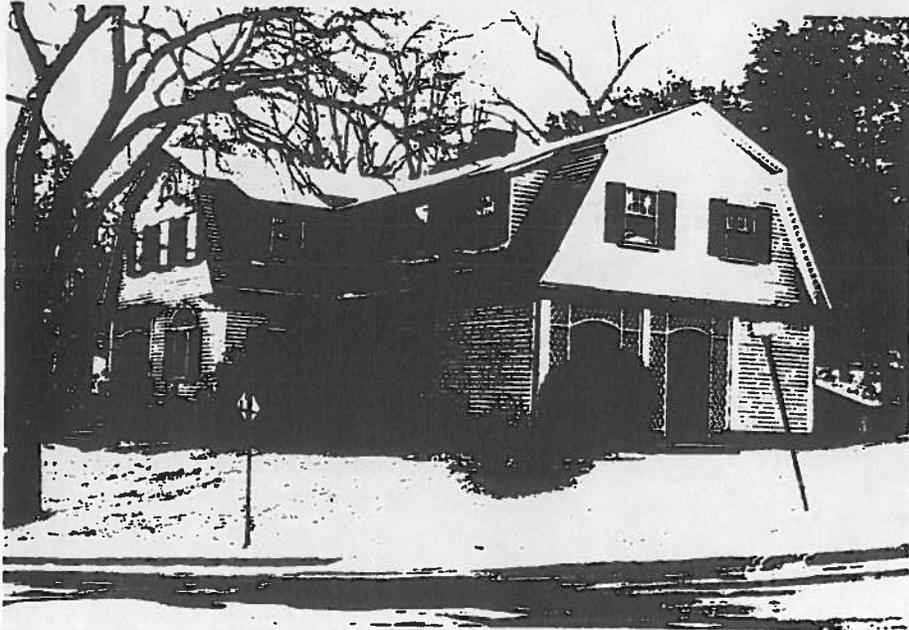
when a second Waverley Hall was constructed at the junction of Church Street and Trapelo Road further to the northeast. This second building served as the community's focal point until its demolition in 1922.

The Church Street building today houses stores on the ground floor and apartments in the old hall above. It may have also been used as housing by immigrant workers who came to Belmont in the late 19th century to build the buildings at nearby McLean Hospital.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>R²</u>	FORM NO. <u>25-4</u>
------------------------------	-------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 30 Clark Street

Historic Name Prindell House

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:
1910

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Kelley T. Graves

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Two garages

Major alterations (with dates) -

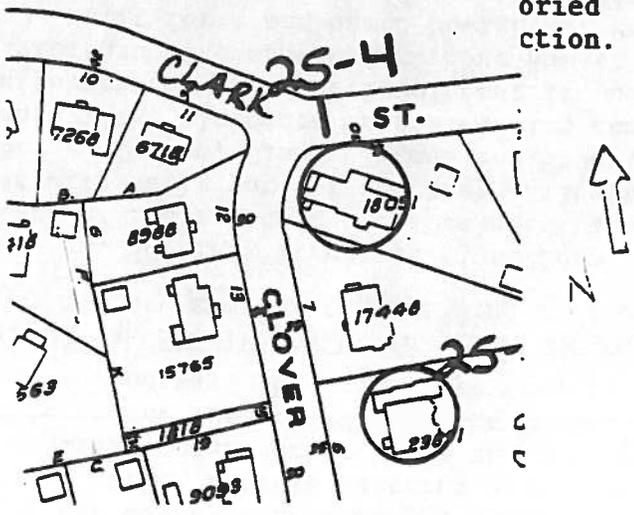
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Quiet early 20th century garden-like setting on Clark Hill.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate oriented direction.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 30 Clark Street, designed by Kelley T. Graves in 1910, is a distinctive example of the Colonial Revival movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The design utilizes the gambrel roof of the 17th and 18th century colonial houses in a new way by introducing a gambrel cross gable into the rectangular plan of the house. Other notable features of the house are its additive composition, including a conical-roofed dormer above the entry porch, which itself extends from the projecting gable to the eastern edge of the house; and its varied details, including the side-lighted doorway, the porch latticework, the Palladian window motif on the facade

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 30 Clark Street is significant as one of the first houses to be built on Clark Hill after this area was subdivided by Belmont Associates in 1909. The site was originally part of the Blake-Kilburn Estate which occupied most of the land between Common, Clark, Thomas and Waverley Streets in the 19th century. Significantly, the elaborate estate mansion remained standing while the surrounding neighborhood was being developed; it undoubtedly influenced the quality of architectural styles that were chosen for these homes.

Built for a man named Dewight J. Prindell, this house appears to have been occupied as a summer residence for several years. The Belmont Town Directory identifies its occupant as James D. Prindle, retired, with a winter residence in the Palmer House in Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory, 1910-1922.

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974

Building Permit, 1910

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>25-4</i>
Property Name: <i>Pindell House</i>	

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

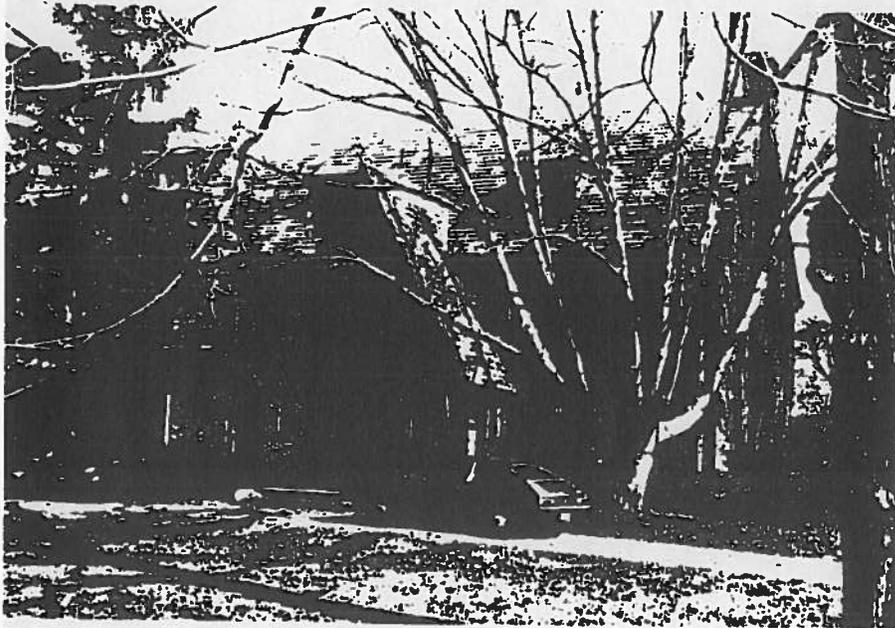
Architectural Significance:

projection, and the set of three shed-roofed dormers over the west wing of the facade.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 31-8
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
 65 Clark Street
 Name John J. Frenning House

Present residence
 Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
 1922

Source Building Department Records

Style English Cottage
 Architect H. Thaxter Underwood

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings trellis in center of
 driveway turn-around

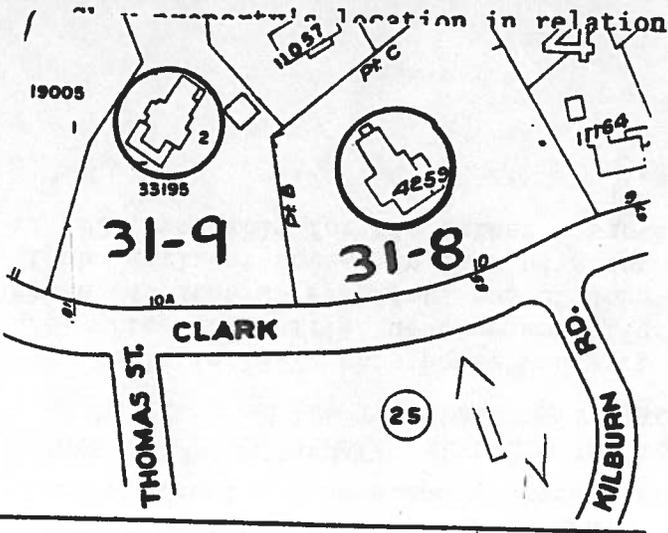
Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Quiet upper-class residential
 neighborhood of Clark Hill; approximate
 site of original 18th century Clark
 homestead.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Designed by local architect H. Thaxter Underwood in 1922, this house is an example of the English derived styles which appeared in Belmont's upper middle class neighborhoods. The house features a gable-roofed main block which is bisected by a gabled entry pavilion with classical doorway enframingent. A secondary gabled wing appears on the left. Flat roofed dormers project from the slate roof; where the roof is extended to the first story to the left of the entrance is a wall dormer with curved roof.

The building is set at an angle to the street and is reached by a front drive which circles around a free-standing garden trellis. The many trees on this property and the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in 1922, this house was part of the second phase of development on Clark Hill after the initial development effort in 1910-12. The first resident of this house was John J. Frenning, son of John E. Frenning who lived at 35 Clover Street, one of the earliest houses in this neighborhood. The younger Frenning worked as a salesman in 1922, possibly for his father's stove business in Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory, 1922

Interview with Frances Frenning Tubby, 39 Clover Street.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>31-8</i>
Property Name: <i>John J. Fenning House</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

stone fence at its border provide a picturesque setting for this house.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 25-2
------------------------	------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

80 Clark Street

George McCabe House

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

1898

Source Building Department Records

Style Arts and Crafts

Architect

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

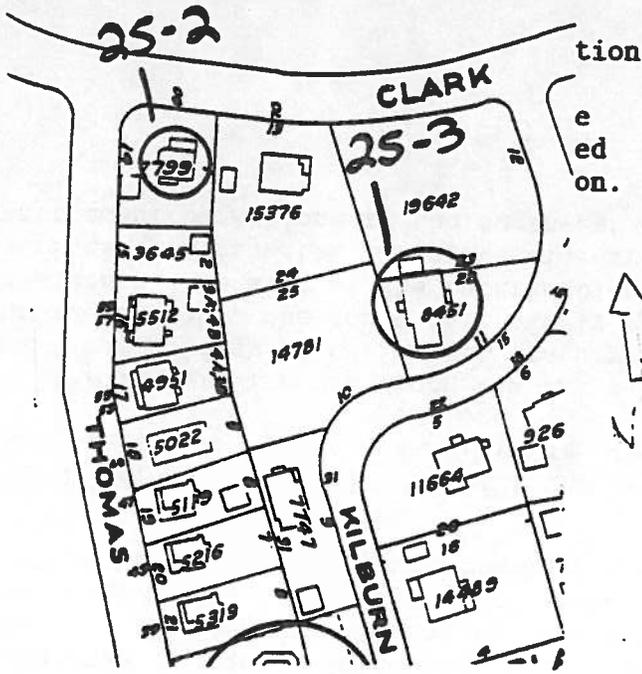
Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Quiet residential neighborhood of

Clark Hill; corner location at Clark and

Thomas Streets; several significant

buildings in immediate vicinity.



Recorded by Judy Williams
Organization Boston University
Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 80 Clark Street displays an Arts and Crafts influence in its double-gabled facade and broad front porch. The structure is four-bays with a steeply pitched hip roof and projecting dormers. The front porch is three bays with broadly arched openings supported by square Doric posts. A two-tiered bay window exists on the Thomas Street facade. The entire building is sheathed in shingles. The building relates well to the neighboring structures which range in date from 1956 through 1922. Its Arts and Crafts influence is somewhat unusual for Belmont in the 19th century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building was among the first few houses to be built on Clark Hill before it was developed as an early 20th century neighborhood. Built for bookkeeper George McCabe in 1898, the house is a nicely preserved 19th century upper middle class residence. Located at the intersection of Clark and Thomas Streets, the house provided a transition from the elaborate Kilburn estate property to the southeast and the Irish settlement of Athlone to the southwest on Thomas and Waverly Streets.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory, 1890, 1907

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 31-9
------------------------	------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 81 Clark Street

Historic Name Widow Brown Cottage

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Year c.1856

Source Belmont Historical Society Records

Style Gothic Revival

Architect C.O. Holyoke

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage, 1931

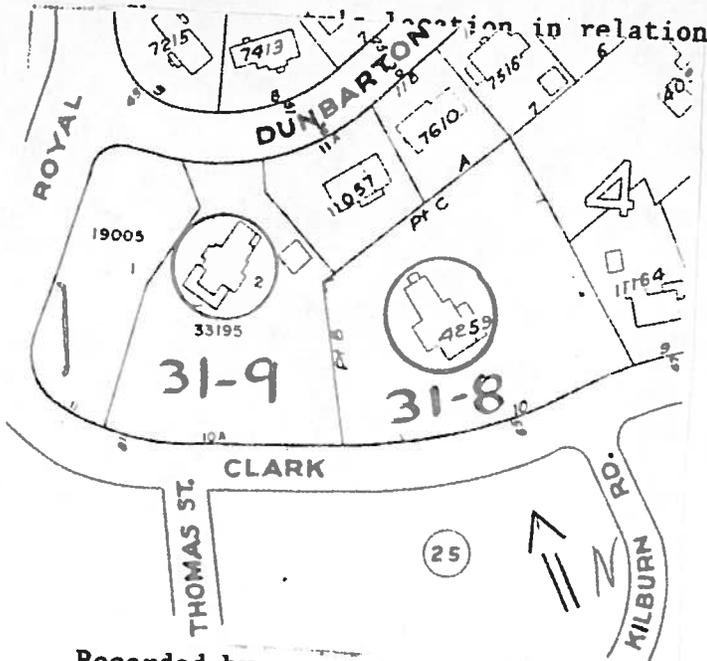
Major alterations (with dates) Colonial Revival alterations by architect Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow in 1886.

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Tree-lined residential neighborhood of Clark Hill. Country setting.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Widow Brown Cottage is one of only a handful of Gothic cottages in Belmont. Built on a cross gable plan, the main facade is accented by a three-sided piazza with parlor-length windows below, and a bellcast hood over the second story window above. A mid 1880s alteration (thought to be by the important Colonial Revival architect A. W. Longfellow) removed some of the original Gothic trim, but the gables still feature decorative horizontal banding and a drop pendant at their peaks. The Colonial Revival renovation included changes in interior plan, entrance relocation, and the addition of a rear kitchen ell and dining room bay. Original clapboarding, a colorful

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Designed by architect C.O. Holyoke and built by Lemuel Hatch, a builder who relocated to Belmont in order to have this contract, this cottage is representative of the romantic country house imagery of the mid-1800s. The house was built by Mary Ann Perry Brown as a summer residence following the death of her husband, James Brown, the wealthy co-founder of Little, Brown Publishing Company of Boston. Mrs. Brown moved to Cambridge for the winter months, giving the original Brown Mansion in Belmont to her son John Murray Brown.

The changes to the house were made in 1886 by the building's second owner, Judge Frederic Dodge, who lived there from 1877 to his death in 1927. An important local and national figure, Dodge was an 1869 Harvard Law School graduate who practised law in Boston for 35 years before being appointed by President Roosevelt to the U.S. District Court in 1908 and by President Taft to the U.S. Circuit Court in 1915. Dodge was also active in local affairs, serving nine years on the local school committee, 20 years on the Board of Trustees of the Public Library (the last 10 as chairman) and as vice-president of the Belmont Savings Bank from 1885-1927. He was also a founder of the Maritime Law Association of the United States in 1899 and served on its executive committee until 1911. The house remained in the Dodge family until 1947.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- "The Widow Brown Cottage", Belmont Citizen, Mrs. Frank E. French, research.
- Interview with residents Richard and Janet Moore, September, 1982.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>31-9</i>
Property Name: <i>Widow Brown Cottage</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

patterned slate steeply-pitched roof, and two original double stack chimneys help to convey the building's mid-19th century character. The house has had a limited number of owners and is in good condition. Architectural plans are available.

Relationship to the National Register Criteria: The Widow Brown Cottage is a significant building both for its architectural value as a Gothic Revival country house and for its association with prominent local families (Brown) and individuals (Dodge) who were contributed to the areas of business and politics, both locally and nationally. An exemplary structure, this building easily meets criteria A, B, C and D for individual listing in the National Register.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

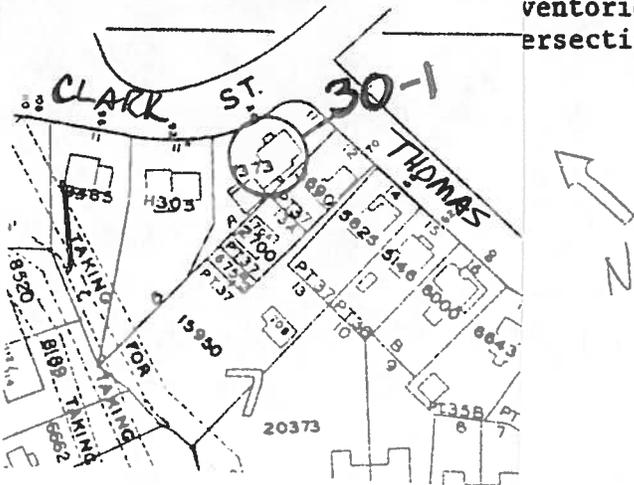
AREA R ²	FORM NO. 30-1
------------------------	------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or features. Indicate inventoried intersection.



Recorded by Judy Williams
 Organization Boston University
 Date November, 1982

town Belmont
 address 86 Clark Street
 historic Name Lemuel Hatch House

use: Present Single-family residence
 Original Single-family residence

DESCRIPTION:

date 1863

Source Belmont Historical Society Record

Style Italianate

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) porch and doorway altered c.1921

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Residential neighborhood of Clark Hill.

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 86 Clark Street is an example of a three-bay, central entrance Italianate house which was constructed by an accomplished local builder for himself and his family. Two rooms deep and with a center hall plan, the building remains in its original form with the exception of a 1920s porch alteration which replaced the original three-bay bracketed porch and the original double front door with a Colonial Revival addition. Windows are six over six with hoodmolds; the central window above the door is two-part. The house retains its original narrow clapboards, corner pilasters and boxed cornice with returns at the gable ends. A wing on the western side was

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Lemuel Hatch was an accomplished carpenter and builder who constructed this house for his family across the road from the Widow Brown Cottage, a house which he had come to Belmont to build in 1856. Prior to this, he had established a reputation in Concord where his buildings are said to have included Grapevine Cottage, the Old Manse, Wayside Inn and the homes of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Louisa May Alcott. His contributions to Belmont were many as he built local residences and assisted with tasks in the new Town, as care taker of the Town Hall, fence viewer, and sexton of the First Congregational Church. Hatch built this house in 1863 using fine craftsmanship and design. His property also included a barn and carpenter shop, both since removed. The house remained in the Hatch family until 1921.

Relationship to National Register Criteria: The Lemuel Hatch House meets criteria B and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its associations with a prominent carpenter/builder who contributed greatly to 19th century country house construction in this part Massachusetts. The house exhibits a high level of craftsmanship because of this association with Lemuel Hatch.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"The Lemuel Hatch House", Belmont Citizen, May 23, 1974.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Belmont

Form No:

30-1

Property Name: Lemuel Hatch Hse.

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

Architectural Significance:

added for the kitchen. Lemuel Hatch's craftsmanship is seen in the interior in a pot-bellied newel post for the main stair.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA C3	FORM NO. 48-3
-------------------	------------------



Belmont
22 Clifton Street
 Name Isaac Locke, Jr.'s House
 Present Private residence
 Original Private residence
 DATE: 1879

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

see Attached

Source Richard Betts, Streets of Belmont; Camilla French Files
 Style Queen Anne
 Architect Isaac Locke, Jr.
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings _____
 Major alterations (with dates) 1976 - Aluminum Siding
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.3 acres
 Setting well situated on hill in treed, rural setting.

Recorded by Kay Flynn
 Organization Boston University
 Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A vernacular Queen Anne Style with turrets, gables and asymmetrical fenestration. The irregular massing remains today; however, the detail has been removed on the exterior.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Lockes were one of the early influential families of the Belmont area involved in the market-garden business in Boston in the early 19th century. The first Isaac Locke House was at 593 Pleasant Street. The retirement home, built in 1879, for Isaac Locke, Jr., was #22 Clifton Street.

(See Locke Road Area Form)

#C3

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Baker, Mrs. Herschel, Fanueil Hall Book, Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.

Probate Court, Registry of Deeds.

Camilla French Research Files of the Belmont Historical Society.

ST.

47

CLIFTON ST.

41900

2000A

48-7

HICKORY LANE

ROAD

13117

34676

15000

23283

21804

17294

48-3

LOCKE

RD.

ST.

16430

17504

21852

26376

20881

18362

16042

10033

16800

24880

48-4

14798

48-5

48-6

19671

31000

21100

108A

SOMERSET

57

LINGTON LANE

57

PLEASANT

ST.

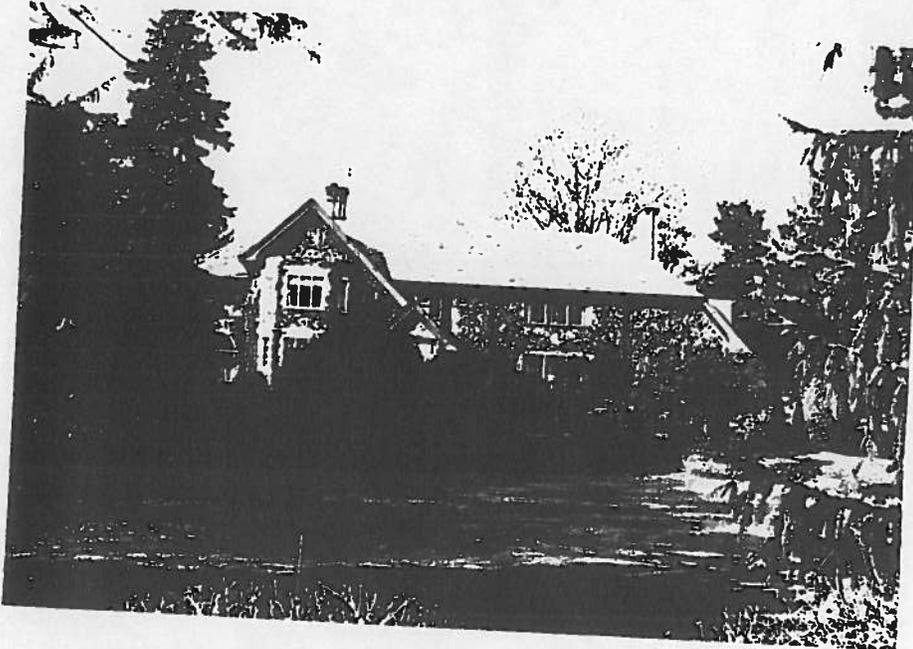
34

48

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A-1	FORM NO. 52-4
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Belmont

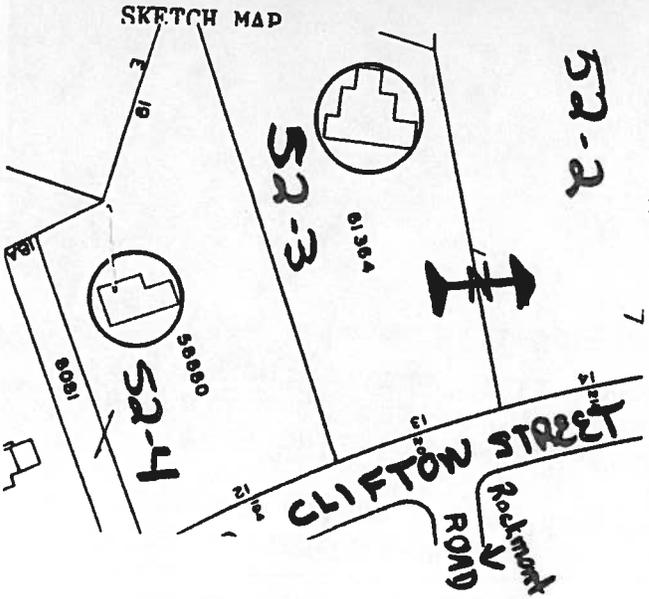
s 184 Clifton Street

ic Name

Present Private residence

iginal

RIPTION:
1928



ation
r
te
ied
ion.

...ce Building Department Records

Style Tudor Revival

Architect Builder - Harry Demone

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1 1/2 acres

Setting situated on top of hill on
well-landscaped lot

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A 1928 brick variation of the Tudor Revival in the spirit of historic English country houses. The central focus under an all-encompassing roofline is a crenellated 2-story bay in a protruding gable. The slate roof and tall chimneys are other characteristics of the Tudor Revival along with large windows of small panes.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building represents part of one of nine developments that were all holdings of The Belmont Hill Company and reflects typical development on the "Hill" between 1920-1940.

(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area Form Inventory # **A³-a**)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A ³ -a	FORM NO. 52-3
---------------------------	------------------



Belmont

is 200 Clifton Street

ic Name _____

Present Private residence

iginal _____

RIPTION:

1921

Source Building Department Records

Style Tudor Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings _____

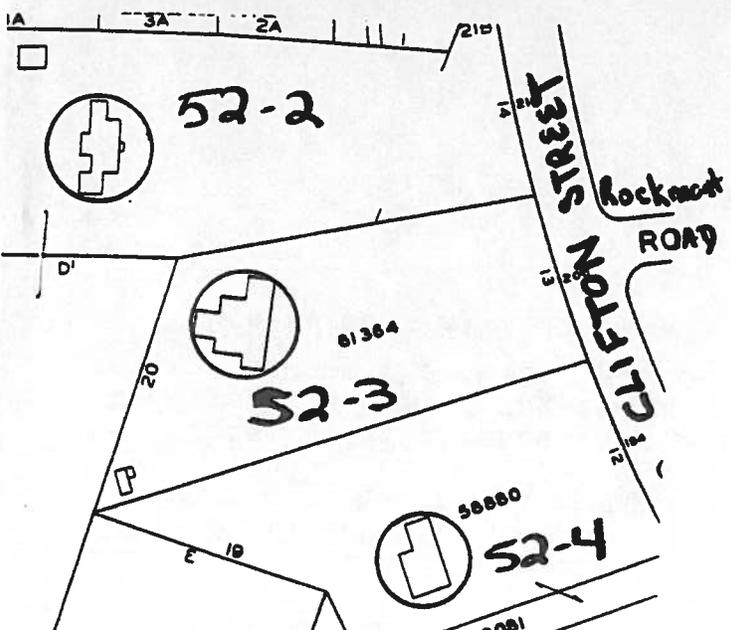
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1 1/2 acres

Setting at the top of a double
driveway (branches off to #210)

that winds to the top of a
landscaped lot.



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A large 1921 brick Tudor Revival with a variety of rooflines and gables. The protruding entrance gable has an exterior chimney. The windows are large and expansive in an otherwise restrained facade.

This house represents the Tudor Revival - a very popular building mode that was used in half of the houses in the area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building represents part of one of nine developments that all were holdings of the Belmont Hill Company and reflects typical development on the "Hill" between 1920-1940.

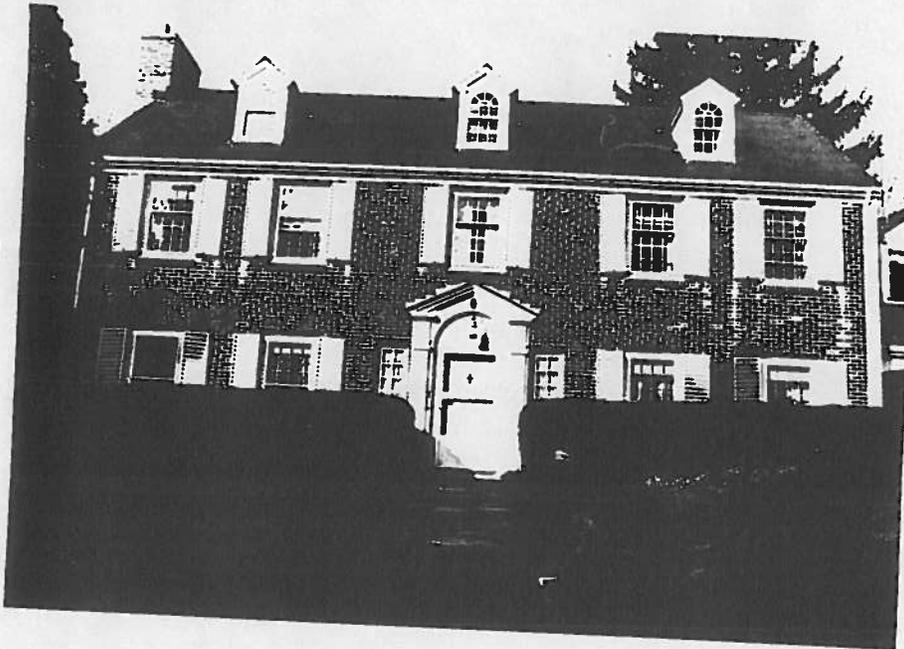
(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area/District Form Inventory #A³-a

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A ³ -a	FORM NO. 52-2
---------------------------	------------------



Belmont

210 Clifton Street

Present Name

Present Private residence

Original

DESCRIPTION:
1929

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Brick

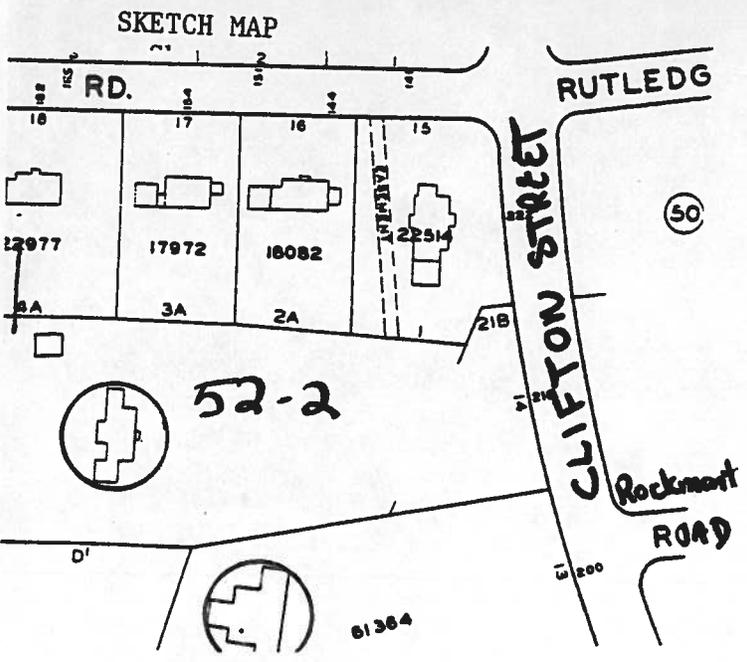
Outbuildings detached 2-car garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3 acres

Setting situated on top of hill on well-landscaped lot - long winding driveway.



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A typical 5-bay, 2½ story Colonial Revival house. Built in 1929 it is a free interpretation of Colonial motifs. It has a pedimented central door with Doric pilasters, but then has sidelights which do not reflect an historical motif. Three arched dormers and 1-story wings do reflect symmetry and proportion of its 17th century prototypes.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building represents part of one of nine developments that were holdings of the Belmont Hill Company and reflects typical development on the "Hill" between 1920-1940.

(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area/District Form Inventory #A³-a

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 25-5
------------------------	------------------



Belmont

Address 35 Clover Street

Historic Name Weeks-Fremming House

Present single-family residence

Original single-family residence

DESCRIPTION:

1895

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Shingle

Architect possibly Wm. Richardson

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates)

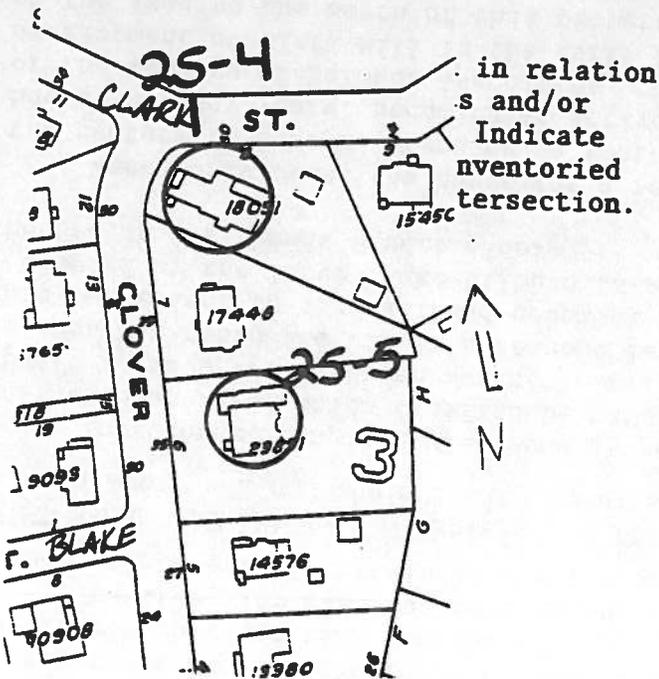
porch altered--date unknown

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Quiet residential neighborhood

of Clark Hill



in relation
to streets and/or
lot lines. Indicate
inventoried
intersection.

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 35 Clover Street is an excellent example of the Shingle Style of the late 19th century, exemplified by its broad roof lines and wall surfacing of shingles. Other features of the building are more Colonial Revival in derivation, such as the porch, indicating a flexibility in design. The architect for this house is not known, but further research should focus on uncovering the origins of this design. The architect William Richardson is a possibility.

The irregular main facade features an elongated gable, clipped gable roof, and random placement of the windows, which include both an oriel bay and an oculus window.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This large Shingle Style house is an excellent representation of the country house or suburban ideal which typified Belmont Hill in the late 19th century. The house was built in 1895 for H. Hazen Weeks, a wealthy Boston egg and butter merchant who sought a suburban residence within a reasonable distance from Boston. The Clark Hill location was convenient to the railroad depot at Belmont Center but remained an exclusive area, occupied by the large Blake-Kilburn Estate, the Belmont Tennis Club, and a few houses on its Thomas Street side.

Weeks only owned the house for a few years, selling shortly after the turn of the century to John E. Frenning, a Boston stove merchant. Frenning occupied the house for many years, becoming an active participant in local affairs. He was one of the members of Belmont Associates, the trust formed to coordinate the orderly development of Clark Hill in the early 20th century. Frenning retained ownership of the land to the north of this property, eventually deeding it to his daughter and her husband who built the house at 39 Clover Street in 1930. Frenning's son John J. Frenning also stayed in the neighborhood, building the house at 65 Clark Street in 1922.

(Destroyed by fire 2012)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Interview with Francis E. Tubby, 39 Clover Street, early resident of this house.

Interview with Barbara Lewis, current owner.

Belmont Town Directory, 1896-97

Belmont Town Directory, 1907

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>25-5</i>
Property Name: <i>Weeks - Frenning Hse</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

A molded string course appears above the first story. The building has two entries, a front entry portico with vertical lattice-work and a side entry which was probably created when the porch was partially enclosed. The porch is Colonial Revival with four Doric column supports and a sweeping conical roof, the main feature of the building. It originally extended the length of the northern facade, according to the current owner, but was enclosed to provide more living space. The gable on this facade is decorated with half timbering and scroll-like features.

Relationship to Criteria for National Register listing: The Weeks-Frenning House qualifies for individual listing on the National Register in that it meets criteria A, B, C, and D, as described above. It is particularly outstanding in the quality of its architectural design, which has been well preserved through the years.

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Inventory No:	BLM.122
Historic Name:	Belmont Railroad Station
Common Name:	Belmont Lions Club Building
Address:	1 Common St
City/Town:	Belmont
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	31-5
Year Constructed:	1908
Architect(s):	Ludowici-Celadon Company
Architectural Style(s):	Craftsman
Use(s):	Clubhouse; Rail Station
Significance:	Architecture; Transportation
Area(s):	BLM.AT: Belmont Center BLM.CW: Belmont Railroad Station
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register Individual Property (12/4/1998); Preservation Restriction (6/29/1999)

Digital Photo
Not Yet
Available

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FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-13

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Location Belmont
Address 50 Common Street
Historic Name Lyman Underwood House

Present residence
Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
pre 1853
Source 1853 Belmont Map by Frost

Style Italianate
Architect NA
Exterior wall fabric stucco
Outbuildings cottage and Barn (Form 24-12)

Major alterations (with dates) 1978 Kitchen added

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage 3.78 acres
Setting in grassy sloping estate,
back from road accessed by long,
curving drive

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

50 Common Street (BEL-82-14-12A, 14A, and 16A) is significant as a rare, high style example of the Italianate Style in Belmont, and meets Criterion C of the National Register.

It is a "T"-shaped cross gable plan, with a smaller gable wing parallel to main house at the west side. It is finished in stucco, and delicate drop pendants hang from brackets at eaves throughout. A flat-roofed, bracketed octagonal cuopola with square windows tops the house. A wooden veranda running on three sides (around the stem of the "T") (CONTINUED)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house is significant for its illustration of an important phase of Belmont's history, the 19th-century estate development of the town, as well as for its association with the Underwood family, Belmont civic leaders who also made important contributions to the fields of food canning and bacteriology, photography, and lanscape architecture. It therefore meets Criterion A of the National Register.

The house is most closely associated with Lyman Underwood, a talented scientist and naturalist who is remembered for his contributions to the food canning industry, public health, and photography. Lyman Underwood lived in 50 Common Street from his marriage in 1887 to Ida Cushing, until his death in 1929.

Lyman was the brother of H.O. Underwood, under whose guidance the family food canning industry flourished, and of noted landscape architect Loring Underwood. Lyman Underwood preferred science and photography to the business operations of the family venture. His talent in science, however, was of more help to the business than any potential financial acumen.

With MIT Professor Samuel Prescott, he researched and discovered a method of food sterilization sorely needed by the canning industry to prevent foods from spoiling after canning. The two men are recognized for introducing the science of bacteriology to food canning.

Lyman lectured at MIT from 1900 to 1929 on bacteriology and other sciences including wildlife. He discovered a method of destroying mosquito larvae, (CONTINUED)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Dickey, Thomas, Wm. 'Lyman Underwood's Forgotten Photographs'; Americana Magazine, September/October 1975, pp. 24-9.

Robbins, Samuel Dowse, Who's Who in Belmont, Belmont Historical Society, 1972.
Building department records and permits.

Underwood Folder, Belmont Memorial Library, Belmont Room.

1853 Frost Map
1875 Beers Atlas
1898 Stadley Atlas
1922 Sanborn Atlas

Architectural Significance Continued

is trimmed with iron work.

On the grounds of 50 Common Street is "The Laundry" (BEL-82-14-13A), an early 20th century cottage probably built by Lyman Underwood. It is a small, square, gable-roofed house, surfaced with stained wood shingles, with a central enclosed gable portico.

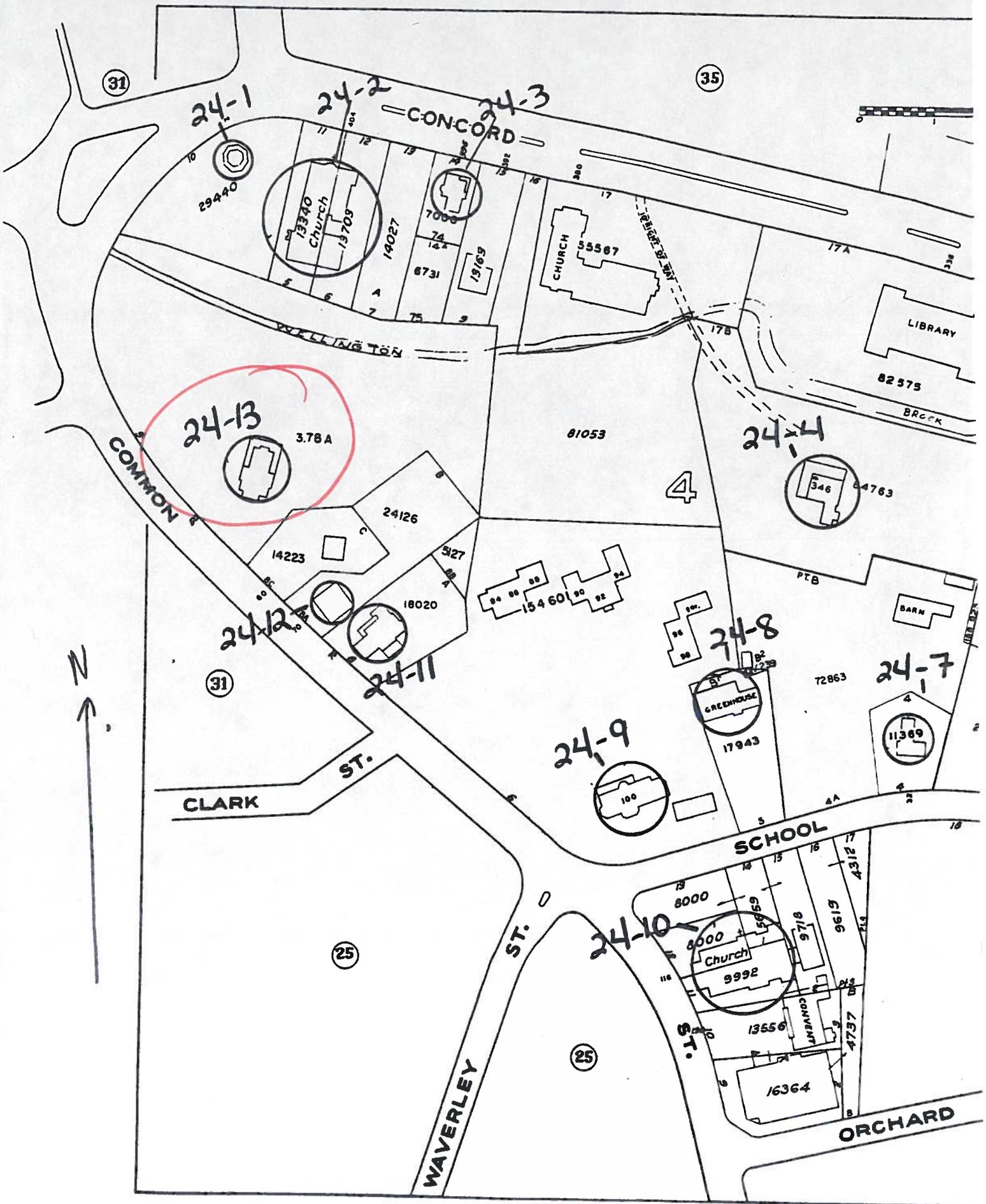
Historical Significance Continued

thus rescuing Belmont and Cambridge from a severe malaria mosquito invasion in 1902. He was consequently made chairman of the Belmont Board of Health.

Lyman Underwood successfully experimented with the technique of hand coloring and painting slides, which he used in illustrating his lectures. A recent exhibition of his black and white photography at the Belmont Memorial Library (1975) was traveled nationally.

The house has remained in the family, lived in by subsequent generations. His granddaughter, Helen Underwood Baker lives there today with her husband, William H. Baker.

The house may have been built by Samuel O. Mead, who owned most of the property now referred to as the Underwood Estate, and is known to have built the gatehouse for 50 Common Street, 76 Common Street (Form 24-11). The 1875 map of Belmont, however, notes a Foster house at about this location, although little is known about the Foster family, it is conjectured that they may have rented the house from Mead.



FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>R2</u>	FORM NO. <u>31-7</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 69 Common Street

Historic Name _____

Saints Episcopal Church

Present church

Original church

DESCRIPTION:

1896

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Shingle

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingles/stone

Outbuildings rectory at 65 Common

rectory at 14 Common

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Parish house, 1941

Northerly addition, 1954

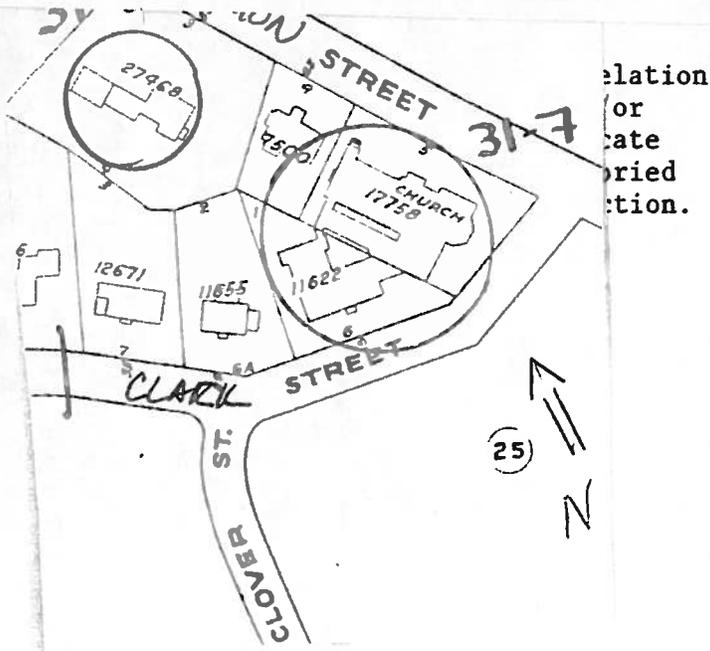
Moved - Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Large corner lot on busy

Common Street; opposite the

Underwood Estate



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston.

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>31-7</i>
Property Name: <i>All Saints Church</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

was designed by local architect Francis Johnson to complement the existing structure. Gabled dormers and pointed-arch windows were copied, the original tower entry was changed to a window, and an entry vestibule was created in the addition.

The Assistant Minister's Rectory at 65 Common Street was designed as a single-family residence in 1922 by local architect H. Thaxter Underwood, who designed many private dwellings in this area. The Colonial Revival building features a "Cape Cod" gable roof, three hipped-roof dormers and a side entry with pedimented portico.

These two structures contribute significantly to the visual cohesiveness of the Common Street extension to the town's Pleasant Street Historic District. Their architectural and historical integrity qualifies them for inclusion in this extension, as they meet the criteria for the National Register.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

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

All Saints Episcopal Church is an example of Shingle Style Ecclesiastical architecture of the late 19th century. The building uses both shingles and stone in its massing of gables, bays and tower. The original structure (which extended from the six-sided bay to the south to the crenelated stone tower to the north) was greatly expanded in the mid-20th century with two compatible additions. The first was completed in 1941 as a Parish House on Clark Street which was later connected to the main building. A major addition in 1954 that doubled the size of the building

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

All Saints Episcopal Church was the first church of this denomination to be established in Belmont. Organized in the late 1880s, the church members met in private homes until they were able to purchase land for a church building. In 1895, 22 members were successful in purchasing approximately 17,000 square feet of land from Sarah G. Clark, the heir to the Mount Pleasant estate which once covered most of this area. The first minister of the new church was Edward A. Rand who had organized an Episcopal Church in Watertown before coming to Belmont.

All Saints expanded in the early 20th century by building a rectory across Common Street. Again, in the middle of the century, the church undertook two additional building campaigns and acquired a second rectory. A parish house addition was constructed to the west in 1941 and the main building was extended in a northerly direction in 1954. In 1961, the house at 65 Common Street was purchased for use as a rectory for the church's assistant minister. This structure had been built in 1922 as a single-family house for Francis Kendall.

Both the church building and the rectory are included in the proposed National Register District Extension at Belmont Center. The buildings have contributed significantly to the patterns of Belmont's history, meeting Criteria A and D for the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Interview with Richard Betts, Belmont Town Engineer, November, 1982.

Building Permits, 1922

Belmont Citizen articles, 1925, 1954, 1959.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA c ²	FORM NO. 24-12
------------------------	-------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 70 Common Street

Historic Name ---

Present residence

Original barn

DESCRIPTION:
pre 1853

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Source Frost Map

Style Italianate

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric brick & stucco

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) c/1980 Interior conversion to house

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage under 2 acres

Setting In a spacious estate behind the main house.

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

70 Common Street (BEL-82-14-15A) is architecturally significant as a rare surviving high style Italianate barn, meeting Criterion C. of the National Register.

It was originally the barn for the Lyman Underwood House at 50 Common Street (Borm _____). 70 Common Street is also of the Italianate Style and its design echos that of the larger house. The square brick building has a hipped-roof with deep bracketed eaves, and a mtaching, square, flat cupola

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

70 Common Street, built as a barn for 50 Common Street is significant for its association with the Underwood family and as a surviving example of one of many 19ty-century estates built as Belmont developed as a quite rural retreat from the city, meeting Criterion A of the National Register.

The house and barn are most closely associated with Lyman Underwood, a talented scientist and naturalist who is remembered for his contributions to the food canning industry, public health, and photography. Lyman Underwood lived in 50 Common Street from his marriage in 1871 to Ida Cushing, until his death in 1929. His descendants still live in the main house and the barn was recently converted to a residence by his great granddaughter, Carolyn Baker.

The house and barn may have been built by Samuel O. Mead, who owned most of the property now referred to as the Underwood Estate, and is known to have built the gatehouse for the property c 1850 (Form 24-11)

The estate was one of the earliest country estates in Belmont which was rapidly developing in the late 19th-century as an important rural retreat. The Italianate barn, now 70 Common Street, illustrates the quality of design tupal of many Belmont estates.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

1853 Frost Map of Belmont

Underwood Folder, Belmont Room, Belmont Memorial Library

70 COMMON STREET, INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

of smaller scale. Two conventional rectangular doors on the main facade flank one much larger door topped with an ogee arch. Above the large door is a smaller, more delicatd ogee arched window.

The brick building was originally surfaced in stucco (as is the main house) and evidence of the stucco surface remains at the building's base.



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-11



Belmont

Address 76 Common Street

Historic Name none

Present single family residence

Original gatehouse

DESCRIPTION:

pre 1853

Source Frost map

Style Gothic Revival

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved NA Date

Approx. acreage 1 1/2 acres

Setting near entry (now closed) to larger estate, borders new cluster housing development

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

76 Common Street (BEL-82-14-17A), a Gothic Revival house probably predates the main house at 50 Common Street (Form 24-13), and is said to be the gatehouse for the estate. It is a rare surviving example of the Gothic Revival Style in Belmont, meeting Criterion C of the National Register.

The house is surfaced with stucco, and has a slate-sheathed gable roof, with several gable dormers. Its access road has been changed and the original gate closed, so that decorative drip moldings and trim are not visible from the public right-of-way. The facade has been altered by the addition of sky lights and a porch.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house has been in the Underwood family since its construction in the mid-1800s. A mid 19th-century letter found by a member of the family, and written by Samuel O. Mead (Form 24-4), states that Mead built the house for his daughter Esther who married William Underwood in 1852 in the event her marriage did not work out.

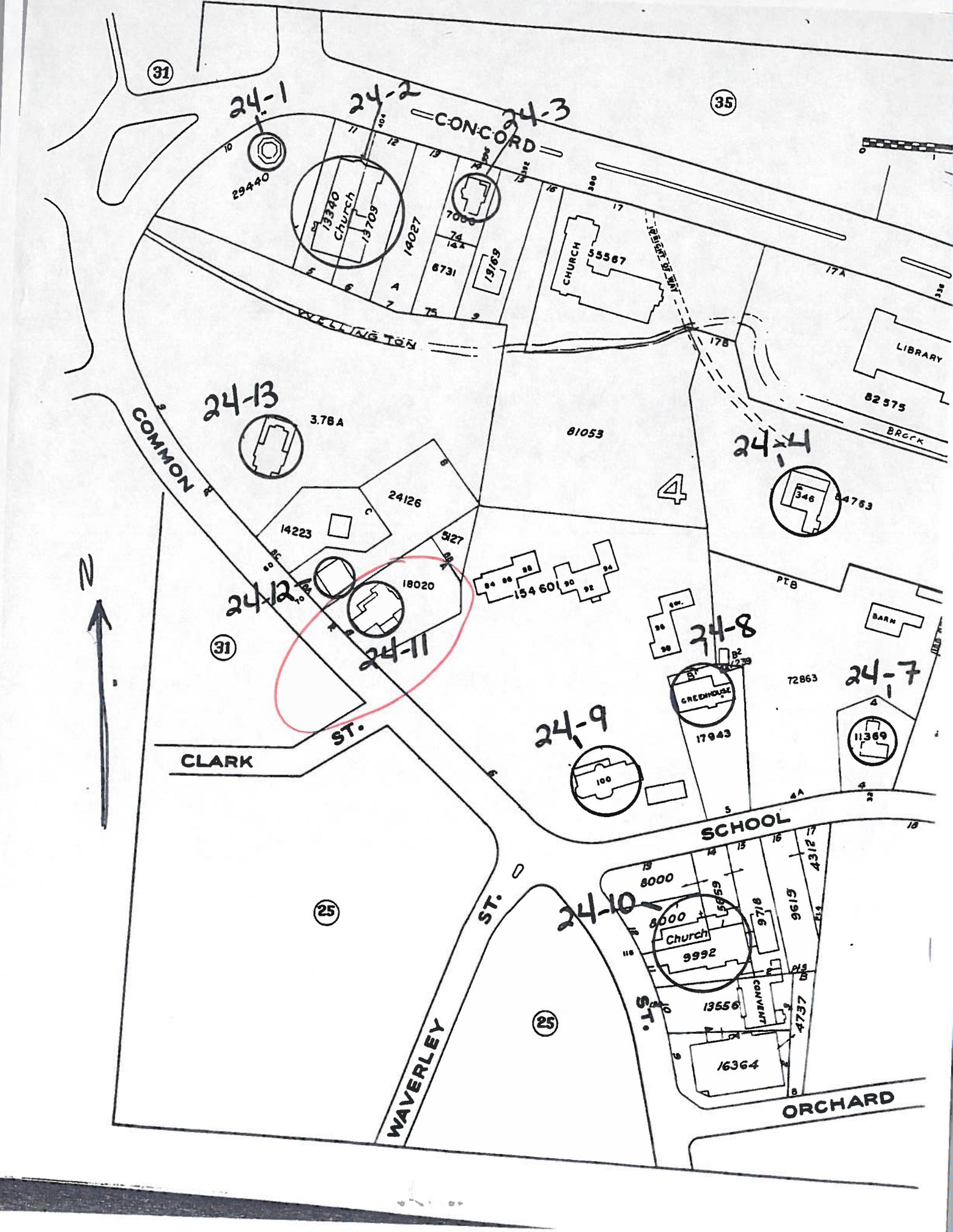
Lyman Underwood's son, Julian, lived there until 1929, when Julian and his family moved into the main house upon Lyman's death.

Lyman's great grandson and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Loring Baker live there now.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Underwood File, Belmont Memorial Library, Belmont Room

1853 Frost Map of Belmont



31

24-1

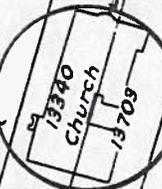
24-2

24-3

35

CONCORD

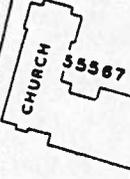
29440



13340
Church



7000



55567
CHURCH



LIBRARY

82575

24-13



378A

24126

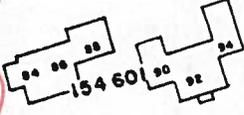
14223

24-12



18020

24-11



15460

24-14



84763

4

24-8



17943
GREENHOUSE

24-7



11369

24-9



100

CLARK

ST.

SCHOOL

31

25

25

24-10



9992
Church

13556

16364

ORCHARD



FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-9

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
204 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON MA 02108



Belmont
 Address 100 Common Street
 Historic Name Henry O. Underwood House

Present condominium units
 Original single family residence

DESCRIPTION:
1885

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Source family records/Belmont room

Style Shingle Style

Architect Hartwell and Richardson

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings New condominium units

Major alterations (with dates) _____

new windows and flesh colored paint

in condominium conversion,

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage over 10 acres

Setting Set back from the road behind a

stone wall, with new Colonial Revival

units in front yard.

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

100 Common Street (BEL-82-14-18A) is a rare example of an intact architect-designed (Hartwell and Richardson) Shingle Style house in Belmont, and is significant under Criterion C of the National Register.

Although the house is now a multi-family, rather than single-family dwelling as it was designed, its rehabilitation has been sensitive, and the asymmetrical composition and facade have been respected. Significant architectural features include a center turret, rounded hipped-roof dormer, front porch, and a

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Shingle Style house was designed by Hartwell and Richardson in 1885 for Henry O. Underwood, owner of a successful meat canning business, member of a prominent Belmont family, and town benefactor. Underwood probably knew of the architect's work because his father William James Underwood had served as chairman of the building committee for the 1881 Town Hall, also by Hartwell and Richardson.

H.O. Underwood's commitment to Belmont's improvement was evidenced by his service as: School Committee Member, Selectman, and Library Trustee. He was also active in the suburban real estate development of areas such as Belmont Hill (Form _____). Underwood further illustrated his interest in the town by such lavish gifts as The Underwood Memorial Library (Form _____), and The Underwood Pool and Playground (Form _____ D² _____).

His obituary stated: "Whether acting officially or not, he kept constantly in touch with town matters, and the extent to which the fine development of Belmont as a residence town has been due to his influence and advice can hardly be too highly estimated."

The building is now divided into multi-unit condominium housing, and the old front yard is now occupied by three Georgian Revival cluster units. Ironically, in choosing to rehabilitate the Shingle Style house, the most romantic of the Colonial Revival styles, a very traditional, symmetrical and literal representation was chosen.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"Henry O. Underwood," Boston Transcript, Aug. 24, 1921

100 COMMON STREET, H.O. UNDERWOOD HOUSE, INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

recessed porch in the gable, and patterned shingles.

The once dark-stained shingles have been painted a pale pink to blend with newer Colonial Revival units (BEL-82-14-19&20A), set at a respectable distance from the main house.

Historical Significance Continued

100 Common Street represents the first house built by an Underwood on what was already a large family estate, and is significant under Criterion A of the National Register for its association with a family important in the development of the canning industry.

31

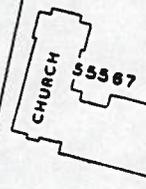
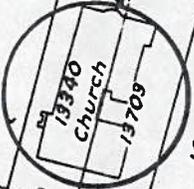
35

24-1

24-2

24-3

CONCORD



COMMON

24-13



81053

24-4



24-12

24-11

31



24-8



PTB

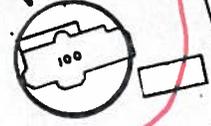
24-7



CLARK

ST.

24-9



SCHOOL

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25

24-10



WAVERLEY

ST.

ST.

ORCHARD

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Church

9992

13556

16364

9718

9619

4312

4737

BARN

72863

11369

82575

LIBRARY

BRICK

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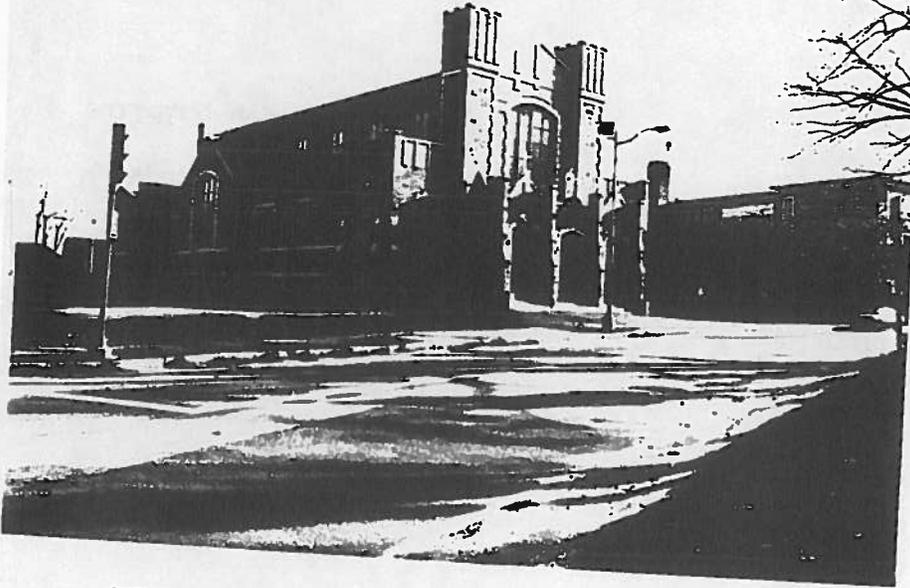
7

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

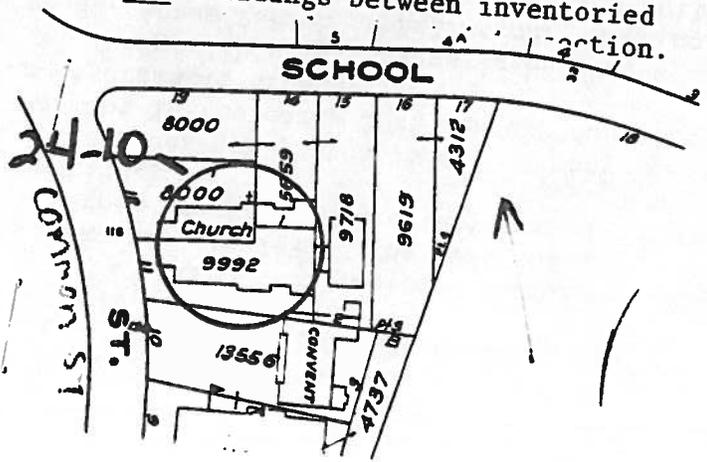
AREA none	FORM NO. 24-10
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116 Common St.



Belmont
 corner of Common Street and
 School Street
 Original Name St. Joseph's Church
 Present Church
 Original same
 DESCRIPTION:
1912

SKETCH MAP
 Show property's location in relation
 to nearest cross streets and/or
 geographical features. Indicate
all buildings between inventoried
 action.



Source building department records
 Style Gothic Revival
 Architect T. Edward Sheehan
 Exterior wall fabric stone, broken ashlar
 Outbuildings school building (1950)
 Major alterations (with dates) NA
 Moved NA Date _____
 Approx. acreage under 4 1/2 acres
 Setting located near street at intersection
of two main suburban thoroughfares in
residential neighborhood

Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

St. Joseph's Church represents a Gothic Revival building typical of houses of worship built throughout America's growing suburbs early in the 20th century.

Surfaced in stone, trimmed with ashlar, the church is an oblong rectangle in plan. Two castellated towers rise behind the three-bay, one story, center entry portico. (BEL. 82-24 #9)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The 1912 church replaced a smaller structure, built only 22 years previously, in 1890. The 1912 building represents Belmont's tremendous suburban growth and resultant demand for new or larger religious and civic institutions.

St. Joseph's Church is one of many institutional buildings built in Belmont in the early 20th century during the period of the town's most dramatic growth.

The parish's beginnings in Belmont were in 1888 as a mission church of St. Agnes Parish in Arlington. Meetings were held in the Belmont Town Hall until the stick style church was built in 1890. In 1900, as Belmont and its Catholic population grew, the independent parish of St. Joseph's was established, and in 1912 the present building built.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"Original Saint Joseph's Church." Belmont Historical Society Newsletter, March 1975.

Newspaper Clippings from Saint Joseph's Folder in Belmont Room.

Building Department Records.

FORM B - BUILDING

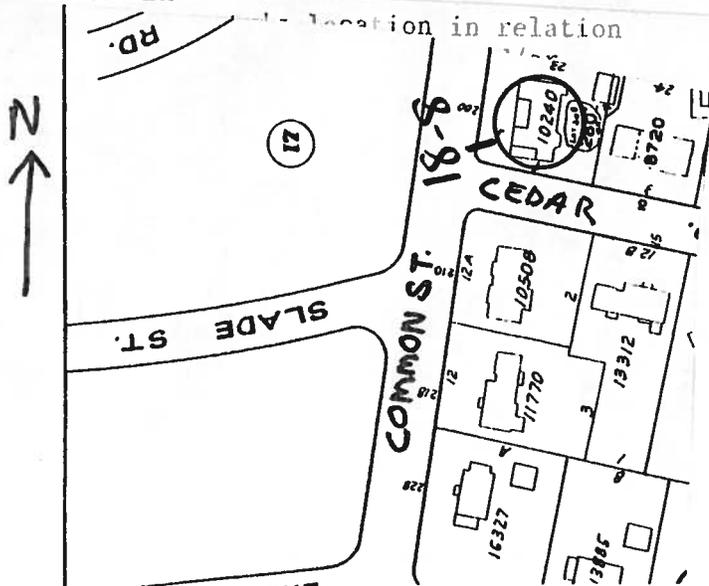
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
0	18-8



Belmont
 200 Common Street
 Present single family residence
 Original two family residence
 DESCRIPTION:
 1912
 Building Permit

SKETCH MAP



Style English Revival
 Architect Allyn Jackson
 Exterior wall fabric stucco
 Outbuildings NA
 Major alterations (with dates)
 NA
 Moved NA Date
 Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre
 Setting Set on a busy through street
 amidst other imposing early 20th-century residences.

Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

200 Common Street, built in 1912, (BEL-82-15-12) is significant under Criterion C of the National Register as a rare and exuberant example of the English Revival style in Belmont. Built at the beginning of the small house boom in Belmont, and placed in a prominent location on Common Street, it served as a prototype for the style in the town.

It is an English Revival Cottage, with gabled wings with overhangs, the wings forming a U-shaped plan, with a small courtyard with a central gabled entry portico.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

200 Common Street, built in the first phase of Walnut Hill's development, is significant as a prototype for the kind of family housing influenced by publication of architect-designed plans for small suburban homes. As such, it is eligible under Criterion A of the National Register.

"Small Homes" were defined and advertised in periodicals of the time. They were built on speculation or by choice by a land developer in great numbers throughout Belmont. These once-removed, architect-designed houses, born of architect's interest in capturing some of the building boom, were drawn from a range of historical revival styles, primarily English or American-derived. Planned for convenience and comfort they featured modern kitchens, breakfast nooks, sleeping porches, recreation rooms and garages, and were built by the hundreds in Belmont between World Wars I and II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Department Records

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA Q ²	FORM NO. 17-2
------------------------	------------------



Belmont

Address 209 Common Street

Historic Name Giles House

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

1922

Source Building Department Records

Style Federal Revival

Architect Little and Russell, Architects

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings garage, grape arbor

Major alterations (with dates) -

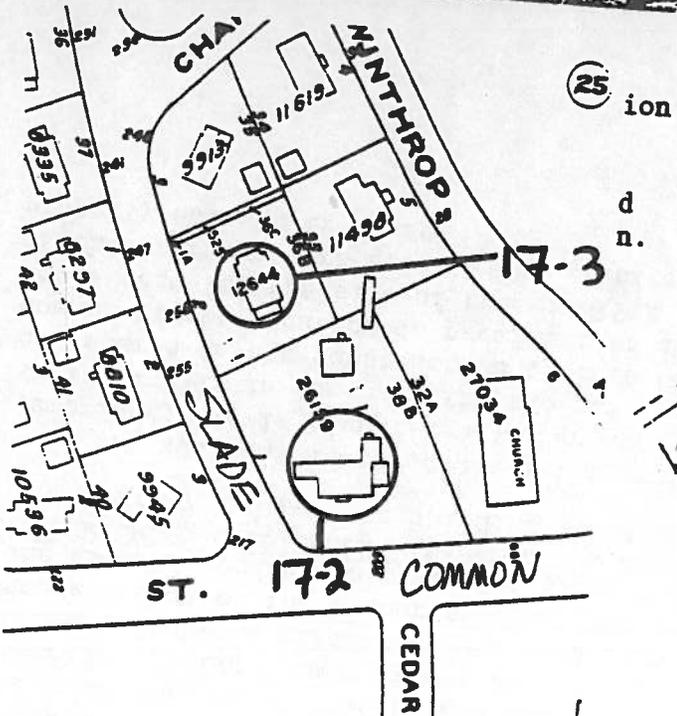
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting large fenced and landscaped

lot on Common Street corner of Slade

Street.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Giles house is a representation of early 20th century domestic Colonial Revival architecture as seen throughout Boston's suburbs. Designed by the architectural firm of Little and Russell in 1922, the house is a three-bay Federal Revival with central fan-lit entry and brick end wall chimneys. The house occupies a corner location facing Common Street at the approximate location of the mid-19th century Chenery-Lockwood residence (see Area Form # O). Granite gateposts and stone walls are evidence of the former estate. The property includes two wings (one gable and one gambrel-roofed), a three-bay garage and a grape arbor.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 209 Common Street was built in 1922 for George A. Giles, ~~was moved from~~ Cambridge. It is significant as an upper middle class Belmont residence which is stylistically in concert with the suburban Colonial Revival movement. Expense was not spared in the construction of this house, which cost \$22,000 to build. The Common Street location is prominent as a major Belmont artery and also because this house occupies the site of the mid-19th century estate of Winthrop Chenery. Remnants of this heritage are seen in the granite gateposts and stone walls which bound the property and set it apart.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory, 1922.

Building Permit, 1922

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>M</u>	FORM NO. <u>17-1</u>
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Belmont

Address 325 Common Street

Historic Name Christopher Grant House

Present single family residence

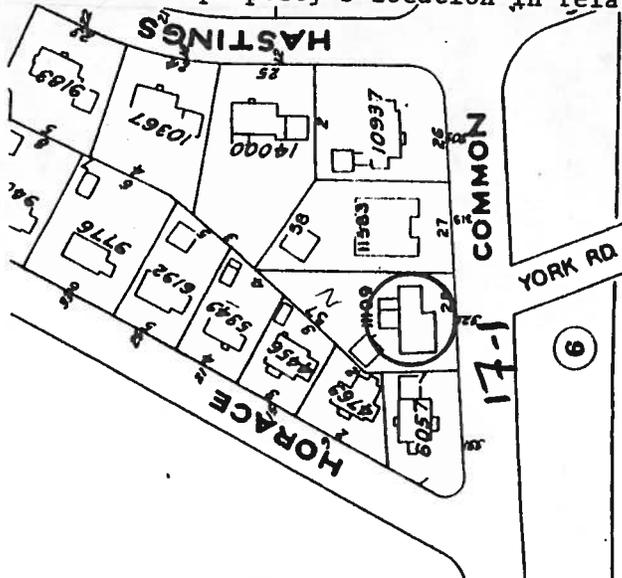
Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1760

Source building dept. records

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation



Style Georgian, central chimney house

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) portico, late 19th century

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

Setting On busy thoroughfare, amidst early 20th-century single family development.

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Christopher Grant House, 1760, is significant as one of the oldest houses in Belmont and rare vestige of the town's early period of development.

The House (BEL-82-17-9) and (BEL-82-24-6) is an intact example of a five bay central chimney house, with a gable saltbox roof and clapboard siding.

A side-hall, shed-roof wing is thought to predate the main house.

David Chenery, who purchased the farm and house in the late 19th century, added a simple flat-roofed portico.

The house is significant under Criterion C of the National Register as a rare (continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Christopher Grant house is a standing reminder of two families important in Belmont's agricultural and civic history, and is therefore significant under Criterion A of the National Register.

Built in 1760 by Christopher Grant, a Revolutionary War soldier and one of Belmont's first settlers, the house came into the hands of the Chenery family in 1882, when David Chenery II, son of David and Caroline Homer Chenery, purchased the Grant farm. It is the only Chenery farmhouse left standing on the west side of Common Street.

Christopher Grant became a Sargent in Captain Samuel Barnard's (Form G1) Watertown Co., in 1775, reaching the rank of Colonel by the end of the Revolution. He married Sarah Wilson in 1763, and was an apple farmer and Watertown Selectman from 1781-94. His descendants kept the farm until around 1880 when David Chenery II, purchased the house and some of the land.

Branches of the Chenery family, who settled in Belmont in 1630, owned and farmed much of the land near this parcel East and West of Common Street, from Washington Street to the present Fairmont Street. The Chenery's played a significant role in Belmont's history as a market garden as well as in the town's civic development (Forms _____)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, pp. 157-8, 235-6, 269-74.

French, "Col. Christopher Grant Homestead," Belmont Citizen, June 28, 1973
"1760 House at Common Street, Landmark." Belmont Citizen, Sept. 6, 1963

CHRISTOPHER GRANT HOUSE INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

intact example of the Georgian Style in Belmont.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community) has been

The Whitney Mansion's architectural significance is greatly compromised by the application of inappropriate exterior cladding material. However, it still retains most of its important Gothic Revival trim elements (kingposts at gable peaks, heavy window hoods, labels, entry porch, etc.), its picturesque massing, and its slate roof. Because this house is a very fully articulated expression of a style uncommon in Belmont, it might well merit a higher level of recognition (possibly National Register status) were the recent siding to be removed and found not to have caused important damage to the building.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

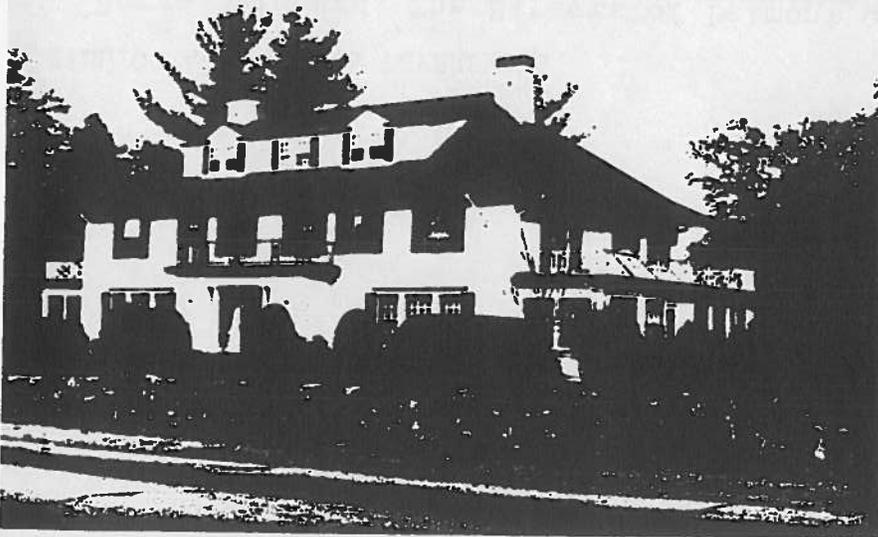
The historical significance of the Whitney Mansion, which predates the town's incorporation, as the home of a prosperous local family has been lessened to an important degree by its removal from its original location. The move, which was occasioned by the subdivision of the 21 acre surrounding property then known as the Poole Estate in 1916, was typical of the fate of most nearby pre-1900 houses. Thus the mansion's current location is a reflection of an early 20th century land use pattern.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Fetts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

D

6-4



Belmont

s 368/370 Common Street

ic Name The Poole House

iginal Two family dwelling

resent Same

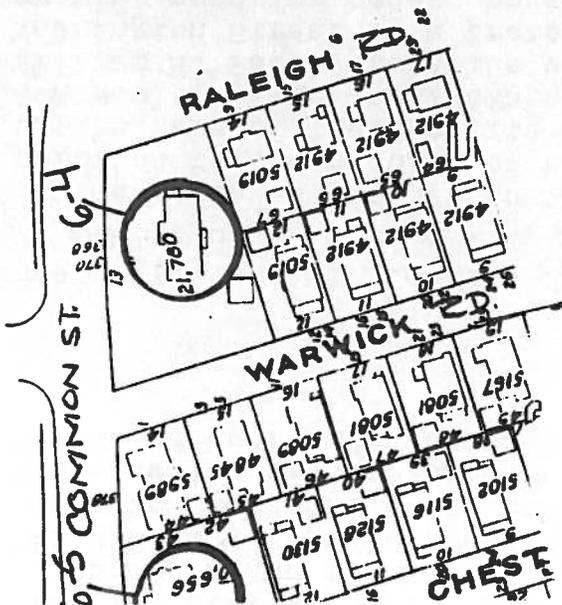
hip: Private individual^S
 Private organization

Public

original owner Fanny Poole

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1917

Source Building permit

Style Craftsman-inspired

Architect J.W. Beale

Exterior wall fabric Stucco

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved No Date

Approx. acreage 21,780 sq. ft.

Setting Accented by formal foundation plantings and deeply set back behind stone retaining wall and lawn on a very generous Common Street lot

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This elegant double house is unique in Belmont. Its generous, pleasing proportions, ample and well maintained lot, and continuing integrity argue for its recognition. Its dignity is enhanced by its symmetry (smaller second floor window is probably an alteration), dramatic black and white color scheme, broad roofline, and recessed double entry with columns in antis. Details such as inset chimney tiles and sunroom balustrades add refinement.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house at 368/370 Common Street represents one man's unusual solution to the problem of housing his own family on the occasion of the sale of their estate to a real estate developer. In 1916, Ava Poole, piano manufacturer and son of former State Representative William H. Poole, sold the orchard acreage between Payson Park and Washington Street to a promoter interested in satisfying Belmont's growing need for modest housing. He did, however, reserve the entire block between Warwick and Raleigh Roads on Common Street upon which he built this double house to share with his mother.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area <u>E</u>	Form no. <u>6-6</u>
------------------	------------------------



Belmont
s 418 Common Street
 ic Name NA
 iginal Single family dwelling
 resent Same
 hip: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 iginal owner R.C. Stevens

cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
Indicate north.

PTION:

Date 1924

Source Building permit

Style Dutch Colonial

Architect R.C. Stevens

Exterior wall fabric Brick with wood shingles, trim

Outbuildings _____

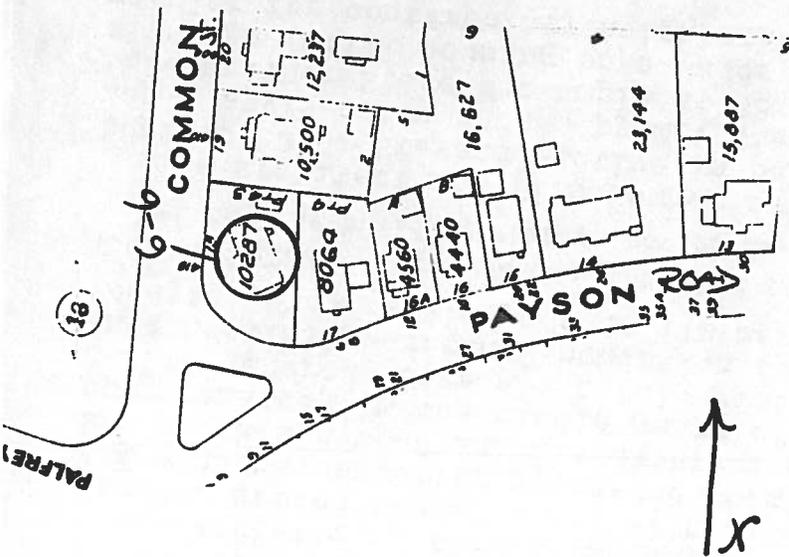
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 10,287 sq. ft.

Setting Nicely set back on large

Common Street lot at major inter-
section with Payson Road



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini
 Organization Boston University
 Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

418 Common Street is one of the handsomest Dutch Colonial examples in the Cushing Square-Payson Park area. It exhibits features characteristic of the style (gambrel roof with large shed dormer, 3 bay facade, hooded center entry with sidelights and columns flanked by bay windows, exterior gable-end chimney, symmetrical one-story wings and brick and wood shingle exterior wall cladding) and can be placed approximately in the middle years of its popularity.

Its generous size and highly visible location as well as its survival in essentially original condition (balustrades on wings, original leaders, etc. remain) add to its merit.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The architect and first owner of 418 Common Street was a local builder, R.C. Stevens, active in Belmont in the 1920s. Dutch Colonial was a style often chosen by Mr. Stevens as well as local home buyers. (See another Stevens example at 38 Hillside Terrace.) 418 Common Street, although infill housing on a major thoroughfare, reflects a style popular for contemporary neighborhood building as well.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA C	FORM NO. 16-1
-----------	------------------

421 Common St.



Belmont
 Address Corner of Common and Palfrey
 Historic Name Belmont Methodist Church

Present church
 Original church

DESCRIPTION:
1922-40
 Source building permit

Style Late Gothic Revival

Architect Arland A. Dirlan

Exterior wall fabric fieldstone

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates)
NA

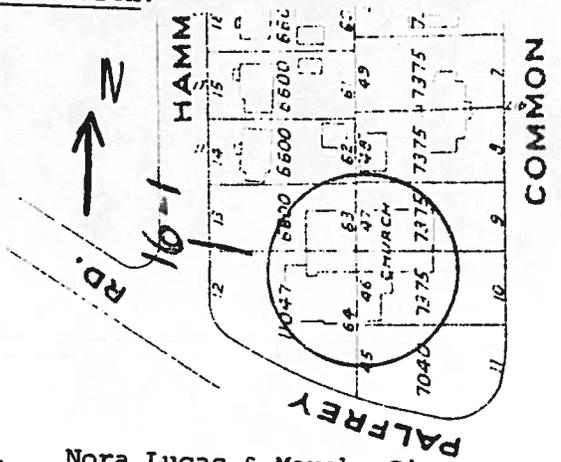
Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage just over 2 1/4 acres

Setting Sited just north of Cushing Square, its corner setting on a well-landscaped lot, and its imposing massing provide the final visual boundary of

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas & Marsha Cini
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets ^{the commercial section.} here)

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

The Belmont Methodist Church (BEL-82-17-20) is in the late Gothic Revival style, typical of many early 20th-century churches in suburban New England.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The parish organized in 1921, meeting in temporary quarters in the Benton Chapel, (Form 8/4-2). The Belmont Methodist Church's establishment in Belmont, as a young congregation surviving the Depression, represents both the commitment of its members, and the tremendous growth of Belmont as a residential suburb able to support churches and other institutions.

The congregation first met in their present location in 1923, meeting through 1940 in what is now the basement of the imposing Gothic Revival Church. Dr. Joseph Imler was the first pastor, remaining until 1959. He and his wife, Ruth, are responsible for the existence of the building as well as the faith of the congregation, guiding the members through a long and difficult building campaign which was to last seventeen years.

In 1937, the first service was held in the new Church.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Citizen, Feb. 11, 1966, p.11
Belmont Citizen, June 6, 1925,
Belmont Citizen _____ 1931,

Belmont Room, Belmont Methodist Church Folder

FORM B - BUILDING

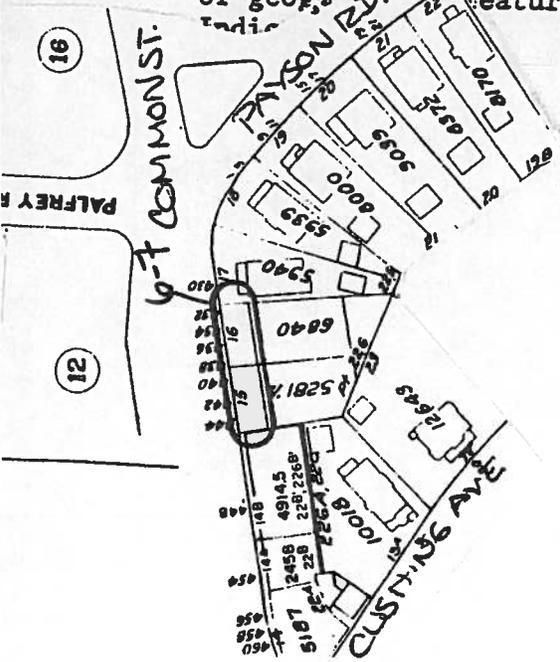
Area <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>6-7</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Selmont _____
 ss 432-444 Common Street
 ric Name NA
 Original Commercial block
 Present Same
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Arthur T. Nelson

location in relation to nearest
cross street and other buildings
or geographic features.



OPTION:

Date 1931
 Source Building permit
 Style Georgian Revival
 Architect Arthur T. Nelson
 Exterior wall fabric Brick, wood trim
 Outbuildings _____
 Major alterations (with dates) _____

 Moved No Date _____
 Approx. acreage 12,122 sq. ft.
 Setting setback approx. twice as great
as that of other Cushing Square store
allows this block to face a "plaza"
(with planters, freestanding sign, et

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini
 Organization Boston University
 Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The architectural significance of this and several other nearby commercial blocks (See Forms 12-15-1) lies in the clear correspondence between their style or imagery, in this case Georgian Revival, and that chosen for nearby contemporary residential building. It is executed in materials of high quality and expense such as brick, copper and slate. Outstanding stylistic features include a symmetrical presentation emphasized by a prominent center cupola, dormer-like roof vents and parapet "firebreaks" between each of the three sections (a curiously urban feature for a suburban location). Unlike some other less well respected building types (i.e. taxpayers), this block continues to survive in excellent condition and appears to be contributing significantly to the viability of Cushing Square.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of this block of stores lies in its continued survival as a clear and handsome expression of the type of high quality commercial establishment for which Cushing Square became known in the period between World Wars I and II. It is an indication of local prosperity and optimism during that period. Its current appearance (high maintenance level, expensive signage, etc.) suggests that its imagery continues to be the one with which most Cushing Square shoppers' and shop owners would like to be associated.

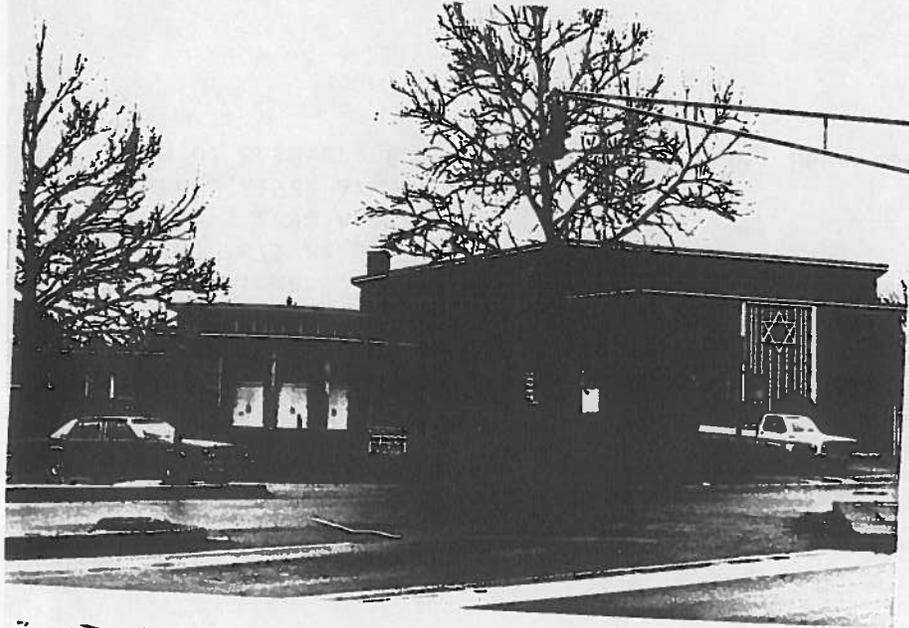
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Cushing Square File, Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.
Winters, Paul, Building Department. Interview, August, 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
C ⁴	21-3



Belmont

Address 2 Concord Avenue

Historic Name Richardson Farm

Present Synagogue

Original Synagogue

Description:

1954

Source Engineering Department

Style Modern

Architect Lilly Construction Co.

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings none

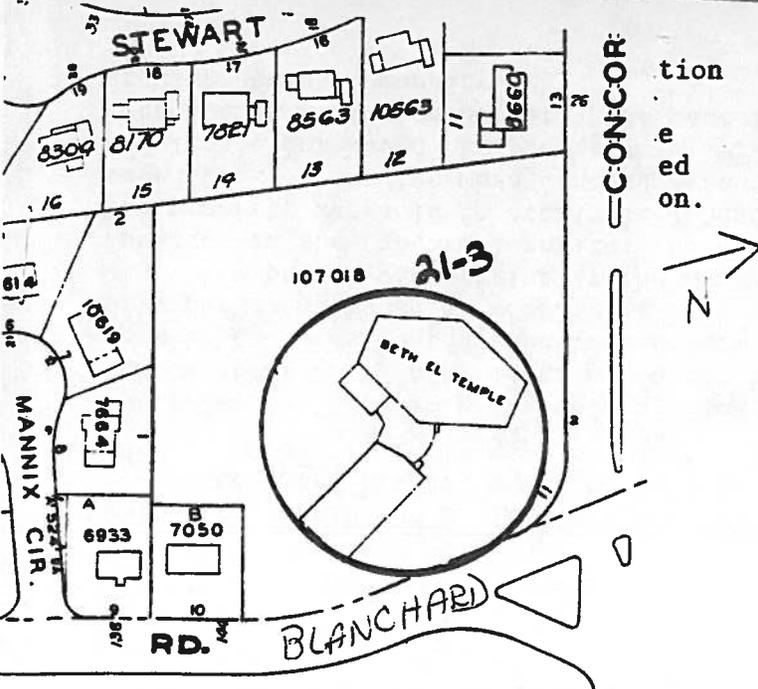
Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved n/a Date _____

Approx. acreage 107,015 sq. ft.

Setting large corner lot off major commercial thoroughfare at Cambridge

border, heavily landscaped



Recorded by Frankie Lieberman

Organization Boston University Preservation Studies

Date 28 September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Temple Beth El is less distinguished for its architecture than for its association with the town's development. As is true of other houses of worship in the town it is set off in a large lot and nicely landscaped. The building and grounds are very well maintained.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Temple Beth El is the only synagogue in the Town of Belmont and for this reason deserves special mention. After the Second World War many Jews moved from urban areas to the suburbs and Belmont was no exception. The appearance of a permanent house of worship is very much in keeping with 1950's demographics.

The parcel was originally the homestead of Richard Richardson who was a major investor in the Concord Turnpike. He built an inn here in the late 18th C. The property was sold to Archibald Johnson between 1875 and 1898. The house was moved back on the lot when Concord Avenue was widened in 1934 and demolished when the Temple purchased the property in 1954. Temple Beth El moved from a previous location on Lexington Street. The need for a larger building is indicative of a growing Jewish community.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . , p.302
Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Town of Belmont, Building and Engineering Departments

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
21-3	C ⁴



Belmont

area (if any) Stewart Terrace

date or period 1947-1954

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

See precinct map attached (Street Atlas p.21)

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman

Organization Boston University
Preservation Studies

Date 11 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

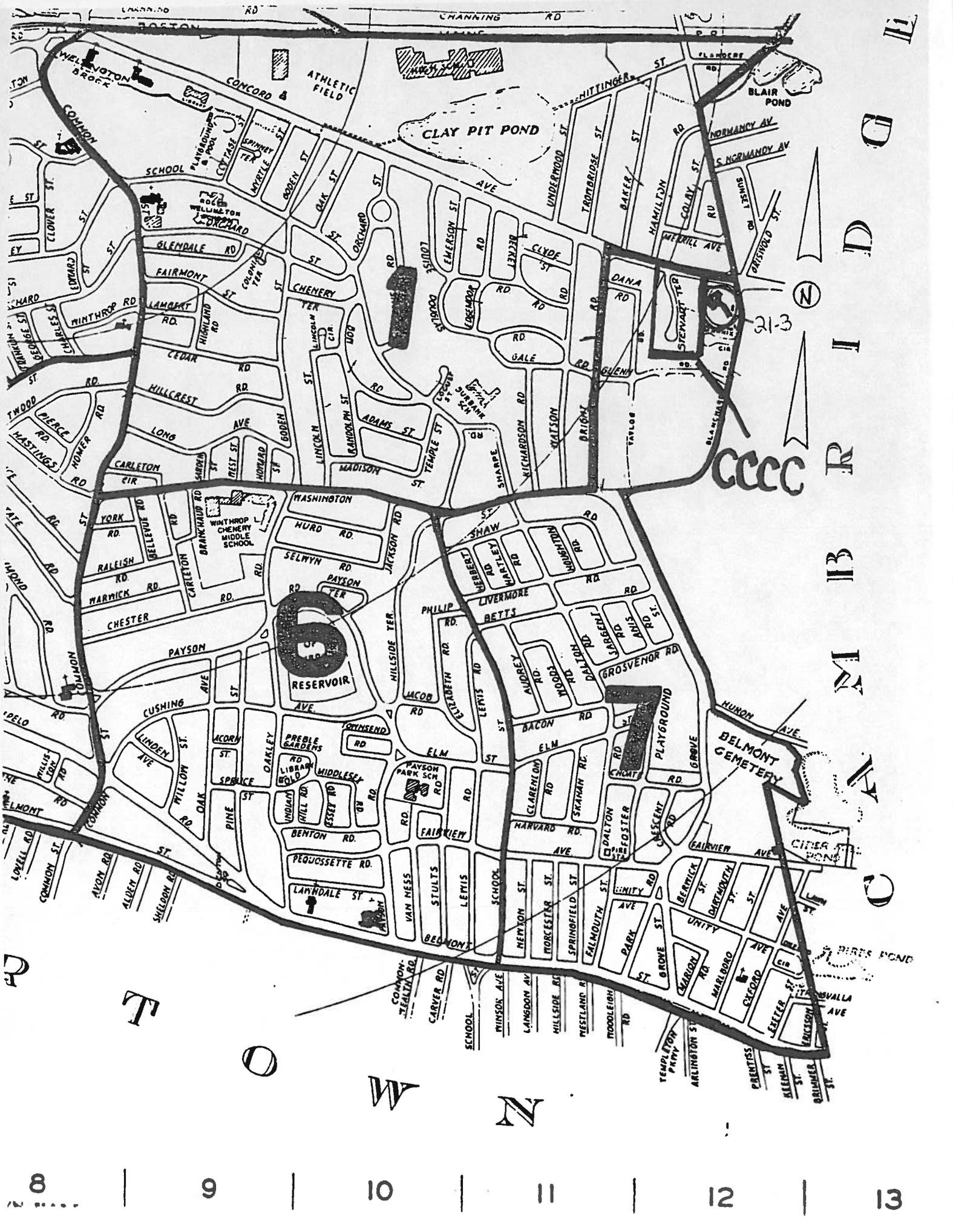
This cul-de-sac is typical of mid-20th C. development in Belmont. These fifteen houses are representative of the small house ethic prevalent just after World War II and express the ideal of American architecture in their style: Colonial Revival, split level and ranch (4 Stewart Ter. (28-7)). The houses have uniform setbacks on lots ranging from 7,500 to 9,000 sq. ft. (the two back lots are larger), and are all well landscaped and have many trees. The recentness of this kind of tract development and its attendant architectural vocabulary are too new to evaluate in traditional terms. Therefore no significant structures are recorded (except for the synagogue in Form 21-3) but a streetscape photograph (28-6) is appended which reveals the character of the area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

As is true in the adjacent areas (A⁴, E⁴ and Y) Stewart Terrace was initially part of the Richardson Farm. The pressures brought by expanding population made subdivision inevitable. However, in 1873 the history of this six acre parcel diverged from that of the rest of the Richardson property. The town bought the land and built the police station and jail on it. Vagrants were housed here overnight: in return for working a few hours in the gravel pits they were given a warm place to sleep and a meal. It was a favorite stop for "tramps" coming and going from Boston on the Concord Turnpike. The buildings were used as a police station until 1881, as a yard for the highway department until 1920, and as a yard for the sewer department until 1934 when they were demolished. At that time the parcel was offered for sale and finally Andrew Westlund bought and subdivided the area in 1946. World War II apparently caused the hiatus.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . , pp. 299-302
Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
E2	24-5



Belmont
 296 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name Old Washington Street School

Present residence
 Original _____

DESCRIPTION:
pre 1859

Source Belmont Historical Society Newsletter, September 1979.

Style transitional Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

early 20th century, bay window and front porch.

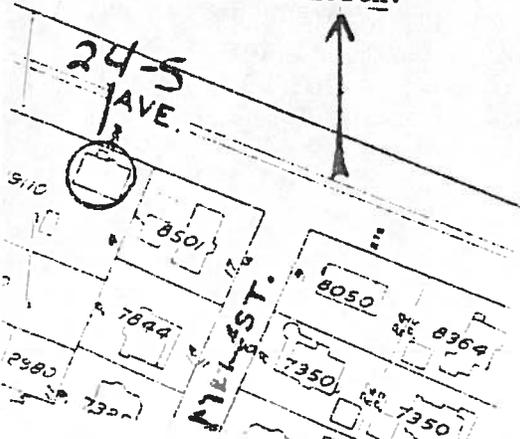
Moved Washington St. to School St. in 1867
School St. to Concord Date 1892.

Approx. acreage less than 1/4 acre

Setting Nestled in a well landscaped yard on busy main thoroughfare

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Old Washington Street School (BEL-82-17-23), which predates Belmont's incorporation is a rare surviving example of an early 19th-century Greek Revival House. It is also significant for its important role as the first grammar school in Belmont, known as 'South Grammar and Primary.' It was subsequently moved and renovated for further use as a school, and then moved again, and used as a residence and a store.

Now a single family dwelling, the building may look much as it did when built, with the addition of a front porch and bay window early this century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house was Belmont's first school, and is an early example of the continuing adaptive re-use of an historic building.

At the time of the town's incorporation in 1859, it was located at the corner of Common and Washington Streets, and known as the 'South Grammar and Primary,' but was abandoned in 1865. In 1867 it was moved to the present School Street (about where 30 School Street (Form 24-7) stands today, and was renovated and named the Center Primary.

Shortly thereafter, in 1891, it was sold as surplus town property for \$150.00 to David S. McCabe, who in turn sold it to Mr. T.S. Brown who moved it to its present location at Concord Avenue and Cottage Street. Mr. Brown renovated it for the second time, to a two-family residence, and again in 1897 as a dry goods store.

Early this century it was converted to a single-family dwelling, and sold to the Mead family whose descendants remain there today.

The Old Washington Street School is significant under Criterion A of the National Register as the first school building in Belmont's educational system, therefore illustrating the tremendous changes in American Education that have occurred within the past 150 years. In addition, it represents an early preservation example, as an historic building respected and adapted for new use rather than demolished.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B., "High School-Centre Primary," Belmont Historical Society Newsletter, September 1979, pp. 1-4.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-4



Director _____
 Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

1 Belmont
 Address 346 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name none
 : Present residence
 Original residence
 DESCRIPTION:
 Date 1836
 Source building department records
 Style Greek Revival
 Architect NA
 Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard
 Outbuildings barn - Italianate Style
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
NA
 Moved NA Date _____
 Approx. acreage just under 6 acres
 Setting Accessed by right-of-way at
end of long drive, it is set on wooded
lot which does not front street

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This 1836 Greek Revival house is the best example of a temple-front Greek Revival house in Belmont. It was built by Samuel O. Mead, son-in-law of Jeduthan Wellington, and has housed descendants of the Wellington, Mead, and Underwood families since its construction. Mead was one of the three member committee charged with organizing the incorporation of the town of Belmont.

The house is built on a grand scale. A two story front porch, with four fluted ionic columns supports a pedimented gable. A center front door on the porch is protected by a five sided glass and wood enclosure. (BEL-82-15-27A)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house represents the earliest surviving building located on what is known as the Underwood Estate. Builder Samuel O. Mead married Maria Wellington and in 1826 built a Federal Style house on Wellington Hill, now 504 Concord Avenue (Form 57-17). By 1829 Mead owned the 14 acres now known as the Underwood Estate, and, as he prospered, he built this imposing Greek Revival house in 1836.

While living here Mead was one of four men who worked diligently to insure the town of Belmont's incorporation. His daughter Esther married William Underwood, son of the founder of the Underwood Canning Co. Their son H.O. Underwood's granddaughter, Margaret Hasse Wellington and her husband still own the house.

See Wellington Station (Form 24-1), for information on another building on the property, built by Mead in 1840.

As a symbol of Belmont's 19th-century history as a community filled with large estates, and as an exhuberant and the best example of the Greek Revival Style in Belmont, 346 Concord Avenue is significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank, "The Samuel O. Mead House:504 Concord Avenue," Belmont Citizen, August 30, 1973
Underwood File, Belmont Memorial Library, Belmont Room.

346 CONCORD AVENUE INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

An Italianate barn of later date (BEL-82-19-6) is extant to the rear of the house. The gable-roofed wood-framed structure has brackets at eaves and a flat-roofed cupola.



31

35

24-1

24-2

24-3

CONCORD

29440

13320 Church
13709

14027

6731

13169

CHURCH
55567

17A

LIBRARY

82575

BARR

24-13

378A

81053

24-14

346 84763

COMMON

24126

14223

527

18020

15460

24-8

GREENHOUSE
17943

72863

24-7

11369

31

24-9

100

CLARK

ST.

SCHOOL

25

25

24-10

8000 Church
9992

8000

5959

9718

9615

4312

13556

16364

ORCHARD

WAVERLEY

ST.

ST.

Distinct Extension

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-3



City Belmont

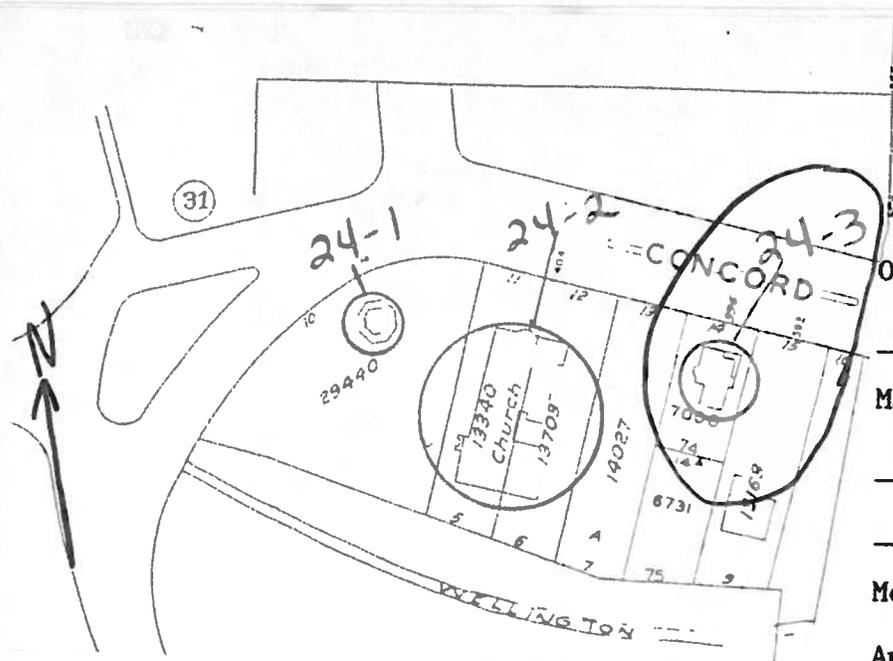
Address 396 Concord Avenue

Historic Name NA

Present offices

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
pre 1898



Source 1898 Atlas

Style Stick Style

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

Setting On a busy thoroughfare adjacent to the grounds of a church

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

396 Concord Avenue (BEL-82-15-23A) is an example of a Stick Style house, only a few of which exist in Belmont. It is well maintained, despite its unsuitably bright green paint color.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

It is significant in that it is likely to have had some connection with the Underwoods, although its exact value requires more research to determine.

Set on land once a part of the Underwood Estate, it was owned by Lyman Underwood according to the 1898 map. It is now owned by the First Church in Belmont. Neither the owner nor descendants of previous owners have any information.

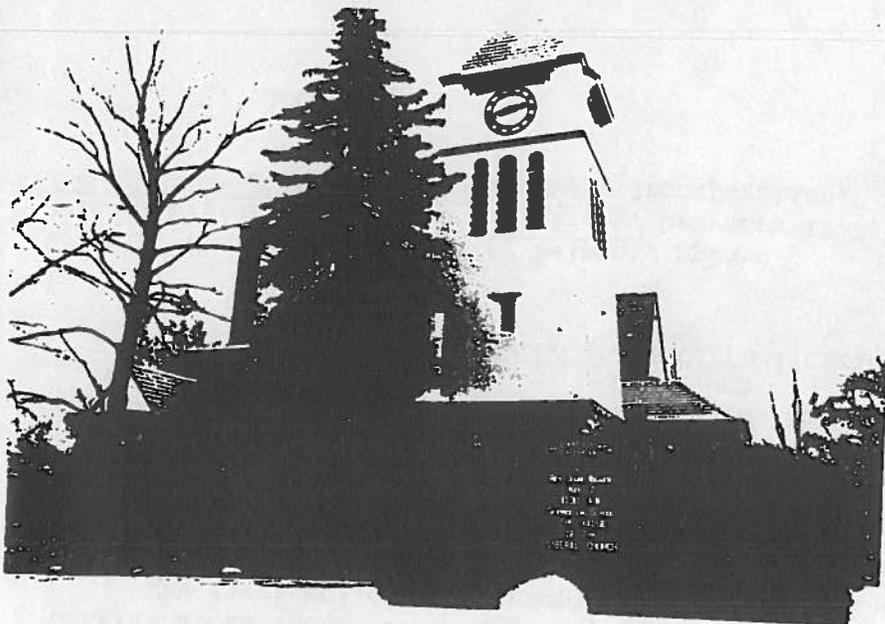
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

1898 Atlas

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA —	FORM NO. 24-2
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SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

Address 404 Concord Avenue

Historic Name First Church Belmont

(Unitarian)

Present church

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1890

• Source building records/church records

Style Romanesque Revival

Architect Hartwell & Richardson

Exterior wall fabric field stone & cement

Outbuildings parish house

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date

Approx. acreage 38043 sf, under 2 1/2 acres

Setting located on edge of Underwood estate, close to road, at busy intersection

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The First Church in Belmont, Unitarian, is significant as an example of the Romanesque building style, rare for Belmont, and as the work of two well known architects, Hartwell and Richardson. (BEL-82-15-25A, 26A)

It is a rambling fieldstone building, with wood framed spire and gables finished in cement plaster.

The First Church in Belmont is architecturally significant as the work of the firm of Hartwell and Richardson, and prominent example of the Romanesque Style in Belmont, meeting Criterion C of the National Register.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The First Church Belmont, formed in 1856, is significant as the first religious congregation in Belmont and for its important role in Belmont's battle for incorporation as a town, meeting Criterion A of the National Register.

Although an 1833 amendment to the State Constitution legally brought about the separation of church and state in Massachusetts, in actuality, a town desirous of incorporation needed an established church to validate its claim as a community. Mrs. Baldwin in her Story of Belmont writes: "One of the gentlemen for the opposition rebuked the proponents of secession for seeking separation before they even had "a church, a public hall, or even a blacksmith shop."

Thus, several town leaders elected to form a church, and in 1856 Samuel O. Mead, David Mack, and Samuel P. Hammat organized the parish committee of the Belmont Congregational Society, which met for a year above Adams General Store where services were led by visiting ministers.

The first building was completed in 1857, and was located on the site of the present Post Office. It was a typical wood framed meeting house, with a tall white spire. They secured the services of Rev. Amos Smith, and within two years of Belmont's hosting a proper congregation, the town succeeded in its fight for incorporation.

The first town meeting was held in the vestry, as were the others until the Town Hall-High School was built in 1867. The Belmont Town Seal is still graced with the old church spire.

CONTINUED

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Baldwin, Frances, The Story of Belmont, pp25-6.

Belmont Historical Society Newsletter, December 1977, pp 1-4

Guthrie, Peter, "Church aided Town's Incorporation," Belmont Citizen, September 4, 1980.

FIRST CHURCH BELMONT

Historical Significance Continued

The meeting house proved structurally unsound, however, and was in frequent need of repairs, and its location next to the increasingly busy Rail Road disturbed the congregation. It was decided in 1888 to build a new church, just across the road.

Land was purchased from J. Varnum Fletcher, and the architectural firm of Hartwell and Richardson was hired. It was fortunate that the congregation made this decision, for in 1890 the old church was destroyed by fire, giving the Town a chance to return an earlier favor, and provide a meeting place for the congregation until the new church was finished later that year.

A Sunday School program begun in the church's early stages, grew so that by 1909 they had to rent space in Belmont Center, and in 1924 a parish house was built.

In 1889, the Selectmen voted to place a clock in the new church, and an E. Howard Watch and Clock Company clock was placed in the spire in 1890. It still sounds the hours twenty four times a day.

It should be noted that in 1857 this Unitarian Church was known as "Belmont Congregational Society," but after the establishment of several other congregational churches in Belmont, the name was legally changed in 1928 to "The First Church in Belmont."

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA X 2	FORM NO. 57-7
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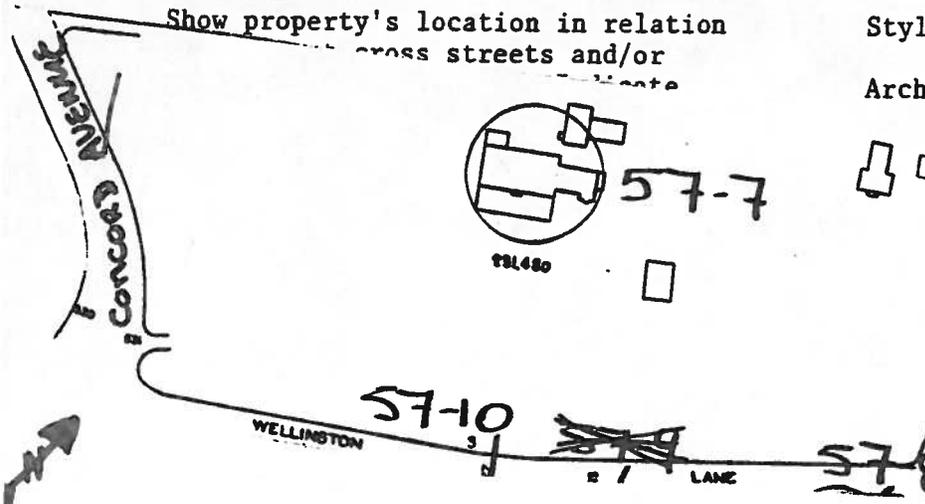
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
 Address 531 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name Atkins/Claflin House
 Present Private residence
 Original Private residence
 DESCRIPTION:
1926
 Source Belmont engineering records

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to cross streets and/or
highways



Style Colonial Revival
 Architect Clipston Sturgis
 fabric Brick
Attached Indian Museum
Attached garage.
 Alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1 1/2 acres

Setting On the brow of Belmont Hill
with vista of all Boston in an
estate landscaped setting.

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Clipston Sturgis designed this 2½-story hipped gable brick house in 1926 for the Claflins - a prominent Belmont Hill family. A Colonial Revival House in the Georgian Colonial tradition that adheres to the symmetry, proportion and restraint of its 17th century prototypes.

Large in massing, with seven bays and 2-story setback wings, this solid house compliments its outstanding setting on the brow of Belmont Hill.
(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance lies in the fact that this is the most recent house (1926) in the "Holiday Farm" area and is an intact example of a large architect-designed Colonial Revival of the 1920's in an estate setting. It is also the extant family house of the Atkins/Claflin families significant to the history of Belmont.

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Camilla, Talk given at the Annual Meeting of the Belmont Garden Club, May 18, 1978.

Interview upon the retirement of William Claflin by Mike Ziskind and Jack Baughman, September 16, 19 .

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: BELMONT	Form No: 57-7
Property Name: 531 Concord Avenue	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

The central door has Doric pilasters and fanlight and is surmounted by a tripartite window on the second floor and a triple dormer with arch. The cornice - with slight overhand - has classical dentil detailing. The fenestrations are 12 over 12 on the first floor, 8 over 12 on the second floor, while the dormers decrease to 6 over 6.

This house is a good example of a large, architect-designed Colonial Revival of the 1920's in an estate setting.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA X ²	FORM NO. 57-18
------------------------	-------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
 Address 560 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name Griswold Stowe House
 (Nephew of William F. Homer)

Present Private residence
 Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:

1879
 Source 1875 Atlas & Building Department Records

Style Stick Style

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Brick, stucco and wood

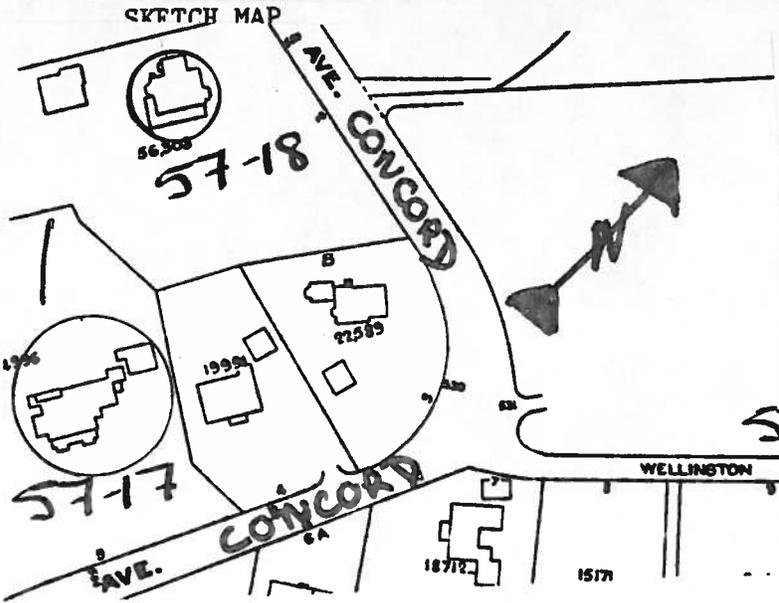
Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2 acres

Setting on part natural and part landscaped hillside site which takes full advantage of its view of Boston.



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The only Stick Style estate that remains extant on Belmont Hill - an 1879 fusion of Colonial Revival and Stick Style. The Colonial Revival is reflected in its traditional 3-bay symmetrical massing, excluding the porch wing. The Stick Style is characterized by the dramatic expression of contrasting materials emphasizing the vertical-horizontal relationship of its interior framing. This is expressed in contrasting materials of brick on the first floor, a stuccoed 2nd and 3rd floors with stick skeleton overlay. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

An intact estate from the development of Belmont Hill as a retreat and country-life setting for large houses which is historically important to Belmont.

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Merrill, Ginette de B., "Redtop" and the Belmont Years of William Dean Howells and His Family, Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, #1, January, 1980.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 57-18
Property Name: 560 Concord Avenue	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

The exterior framing - such as eaves and hood supports - is constructed with overstated brackets in order to give tangible presence to the structure.

The central focus of the house is the large pedimented dormer with a decorative bargeboard which protrudes over the second floor and the first floor's hooded front door.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA X ²	FORM NO. 57-4
------------------------	------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont
 Address 567 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name Site of original Holiday
farm House - now Mugar House

Present Private residence
 Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1918
 Source Building Department Records
Historic District Com. Files of C. French
Georgian Revival

Architect Henry Richardson Shepley
 Building fabric Brick

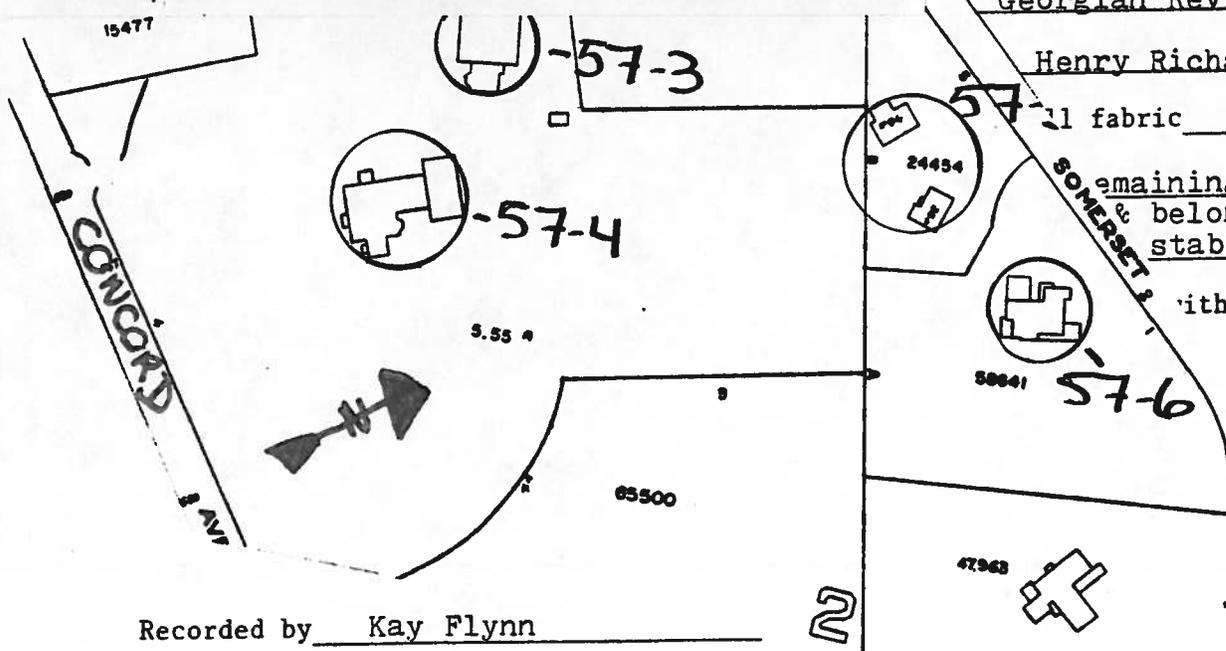
Remaining from original
 & belonging to this pro-
 perty (Inventory #
 with dates) 10/30/73 -
shed sunporch and

Date _____

Notes _____

of Belmont Hill

in a natural meadow and field site.



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The 1918, 2½-story, 5-bay brick Georgian Revival house by Henry Richardson Shepley is significant as one of the few high-style estate houses in Belmont. The high hipped roof with balustrade at the deck, the double-end chimneys, brick quoins and string course define the blocky Georgian massing of this house.

The entry is a major design element with a balustraded terrace leading to the central door whose classical surround is established with Ionic pilasters and pediment. Other characteristics are three

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (Continued)

This fine Georgian Revival estate house in a suburban New England setting is significant historically to the Belmont community. The Atkins' Family real estate holdings have been influential from the "Holiday Farm" era to present day development of the "Hill".

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory #X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: BELMONT	Form No: 57-4
Property Name: 567 Concord Avenue	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

pedimented dormers, modillion blocks at the eaves, segmental brick arches over the windows and six over six lights in all windows (unusual for such an otherwise detailed Georgian Revival).

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA Y ²	FORM NO. 62-2
------------------------	------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 660 Concord Avenue

Historic Name W. F. Homer House

Other house built and owned by F. Homer - uncle of Winslow

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

c 1810

Source 1875 County Atlas of Middlesex, MA, Building Department Records
Style Country Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings _____

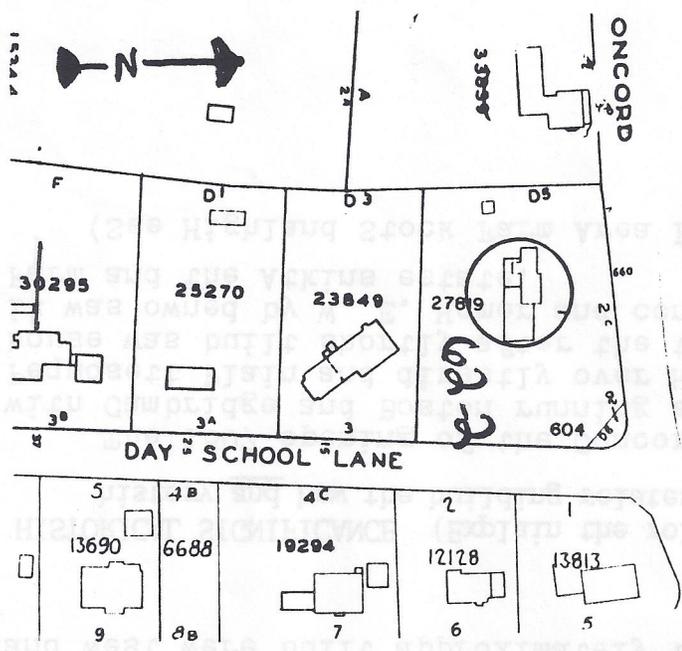
Major alterations (with dates) 1973

Remodelling

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2 acres

Setting on top of landscaped knoll



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

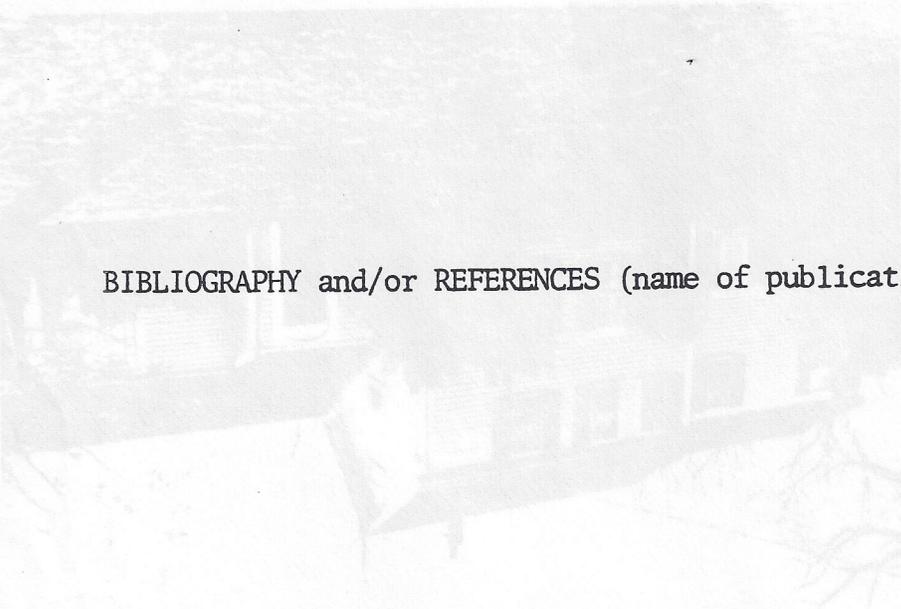
One of the few early 19th century houses extant in Belmont - a $\frac{1}{2}$ house from the early 19th century, a 3-bay, 2-story rural dwelling that is simple in character and displays a fanlight (now filled) over the side door. The window openings are spacious and there is an attenuation to the entire mass. The attached structures on the east and west were built approximately the same time - west later.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The 1807 opening of the Concord Turnpike created a direct link with Cambridge and Boston running east/west from Cambridge across Pequotsett Plain and directly over Highlands to Beaver Brook. This house was built shortly after the turnpike opened, and around 1875 it was owned by W. E. Homer and connected with the Highland Stock Farm and the Atkins estate.

(See Highland Stock Farm Area Form Inventory # *ya*)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)



334 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

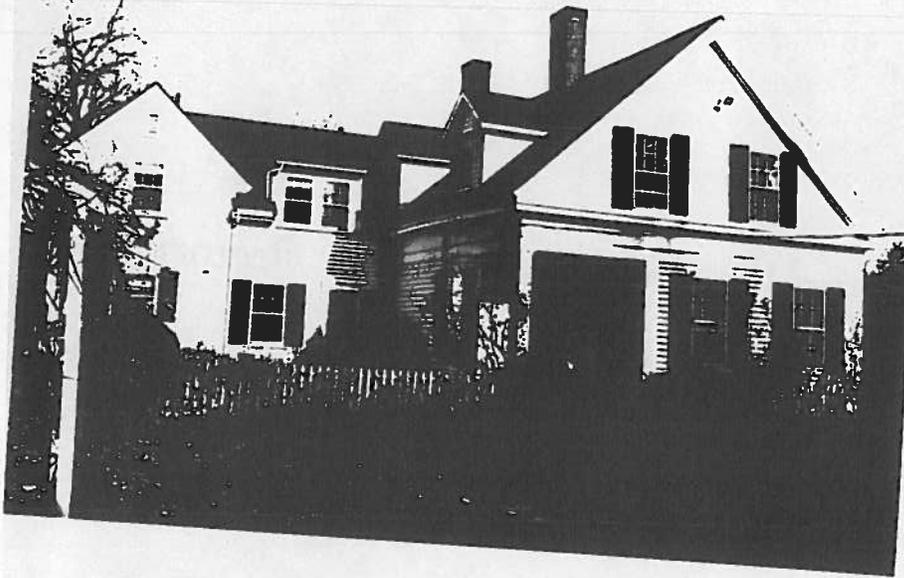
FORM B - BUILDING

Handwritten notations in a box: 'y' and '95-5' in the first column, 'VREV' and 'FORM NO.' in the second column.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA Y ²	FORM NO. 63-1
------------------------	------------------



Belmont

ss 741 Concord Avenue

ric Name Chenery Farm House

Present Private residence

iginal Farm house

SCRIPTION:

c 1870

orce County Atlas of Middlesex, M.

Style Greek Revival. 1875

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Later garage

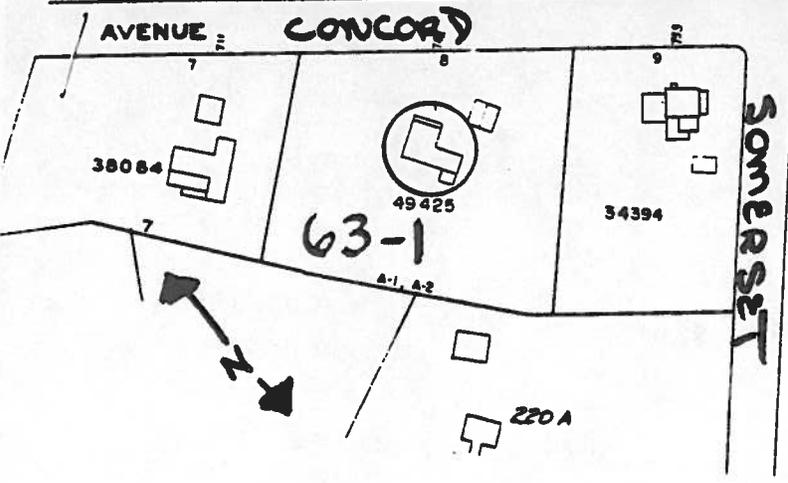
Major alterations (with dates) 1946 and
1950 alterations

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2 acres

Setting well-landscaped yard larger
than its neighbors and set back
from Concord Avenue.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The 1½ story side entrance Greek Revival Farmhouse is one of the few remaining in Belmont. The basic temple-form block is intact with a side entrance Doric columned porch. The entablature and roofline are wide and heavy, which produced a pediment at the gable end. Transom and sidelights of simple square panes of glass surround the entrance on the porch. The wing was probably one floor with a single-cell hipped roof el. The second floor with its double window and the facing gable-end wing was added at a later date.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Historically significant is the fact that this house was the farm house used by W. W. Chenery.

(See Highland Stock Farm Area Form Inventory #)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

AREA	FORM NO.
	70-1



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont
 Address 981 Concord Avenue
 Historic Name Josiah Shattuck House

Present Private residence
 Original Private residence

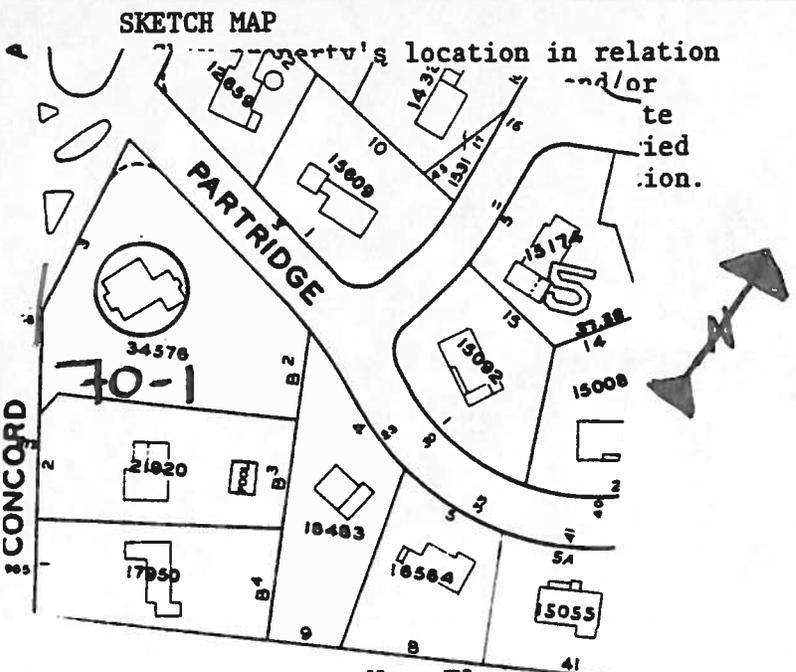
DESCRIPTION:
 Date c. 1744
 Source French and Betts

Style Georgian
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) 1805 -
"Updating" of the interior of the
front bedrooms and parlors to the
Federal Style.

Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1 1/2 acres

Setting maintains rural setting in the
front overlooking Rock Meadow and
Concord Avenue with real estate
development on other three sides.



Recorded by Kay Flynn
 Organization Boston University
 Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

One of the few extant houses of the mid-18th century in Belmont reflecting intact vernacular Georgian architecture.

A five-bay, two-story symmetrical house consisting of four square rooms per floor - two on each side of the center hall. The distinguishing features of an early Georgian are the two chimneys in the partitions between the front and rear rooms and windows of 12 over 12 lights. A service room to the side-rear (L-plan) is served by its own chimney. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Josiah Shattuck House is historically significant to Belmont and reflects transitions in local economy and industry through its varied use as a farm, market-dairy, tavern, again market-dairy, and finally suburban house.

Josiah Shattuck was a grandson of Doctor Philip Shattuck, prominent colonial physician and leader in early Watertown affairs. When Josiah was married in 1744, he was given a section of the doctor's land - inherited by his father, Benjamin. The date of the house is attributed to 1744 on the basis of its architectural characteristics and the fact that it would have been built, out of custom, just prior to his marriage.

Josiah was a prosperous farmer and butcher. He was the husband of two wives and father of four children. The youngest, Susannah Shattuck, was thirteen when she met Joshua Kendall, an itinerant shoemaker who worked on the farm one winter, and married him on April 26, 1770. Between 1771 and 1796, she had ten children.

In 1780, the house was on the Waltham, Menotomy line (Menotomy was the northwest precinct of Cambridge), and was considered a part of Waltham until the town of Belmont was incorporated.

Susannah Shattuck Kendall inherited the homestead and Joshua became a dairy farmer and businessman supplying milk for the Boston market. He
(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Baldwin, Frances B., From Pequossette Plantation to the Town of Belmont, MA - 1630-1953.

French, Frank E., "The Josiah Shattuck House - 981 Concord Avenue", Belmont Citizen, July 19 and 26, 1973.

Sampler on the wall of the Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.

Shattuck Family File, Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 70-1
Property Name: 981 Concord Avenue	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

In 1805 the two front bedrooms and parlors were "updated" to the early Federal Period. (See Historical Significance for reason.) The summer beams were removed, making higher ceilings with decorative Federal cornices and moldings. The fireplace mantels and moldings were also altered to the Federal style.

The two rear rooms on each floor are intact and reflect the original Georgian architecture: wide brick hearths, summer beams, 15" and 16" floor boards, hand-forged hinges, bee-hive oven and shoulder corner posts.

The exterior has been sensitively maintained with the clapboarding stained a dark brown. The enclosed front porch was added at a later date.

The Josiah Shattuck House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials workmanship and association with two periods - the Georgian exterior and rear and the Federal front interior "updating". Because the house embodies these distinctive characteristics, it meets Criteria C of the National Register of Historic Places standards.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

also invested in the Concord Turnpike which was to pass in front of his house. Family memoirs reveal that the front section of the house was remodeled in 1805. Joshua may have opened a tavern, but Wellington Hill (now Belmont Hill) was so steep for wagons and stage coaches that the enterprise was never a financial success.

Eventually, the property passed to Joshua's grandson, Adolphus Brown, who had nine children and carried on a successful dairy business. The 1853 map of Belmont shows the house was Adolphus Brown's and had 30 acres surrounding the homestead. Adolphus was a prominent resident of the new town of Belmont and served on the committee for the 2nd Strawberry Festival and was a member of the Belmont Farmer's Club. His son Edward Adolphus Brown ran a boarding stable on the farm which was near the Highland Stock Farm and Race Track.

In 1894 the house passed to Edward Adolphus Brown and has been in the Fillebrown and Brown families up to the 1940's - Miss Mary L. Fillebrown, daughter of Emma Brown and Oliver H. Fillebrown and sister of Warren and Emily was the last family member to occupy the Josiah Shattuck house.

The long association with the lives of the Shattuck - Brown - Fillebrowns of Belmont and Waltham, this house is significant to and a reflection of the development patterns of the town and thus meets Criteria B of the standards for evaluation of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house at 34 Cushing Avenue is a handsome and early example of Craftsman-inspired design. It may well have set the tone for the many later Payson Park houses of similar style and material. Original exterior features which enhance its current successful appearance include: its stucco finish (called "cement" on the building permit), dark green moldings and brackets, and wide front porch (comparable to those at 15 Oakley Road, Form 3-3). The survival of the property's carriage house adds measurably to its integrity.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was one of the earliest Craftsman-derived houses to be built in the streetcar-generated suburb of Payson Park. On a generous lot, it stands out from its neighbors for its continuing visual integrity as well as for its lack of Colonial references.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>6-9</u>
------------------	------------------------



Belmont

ss 72 Cushing Avenue

oric Name NA

Original Single family dwelling

Present Same

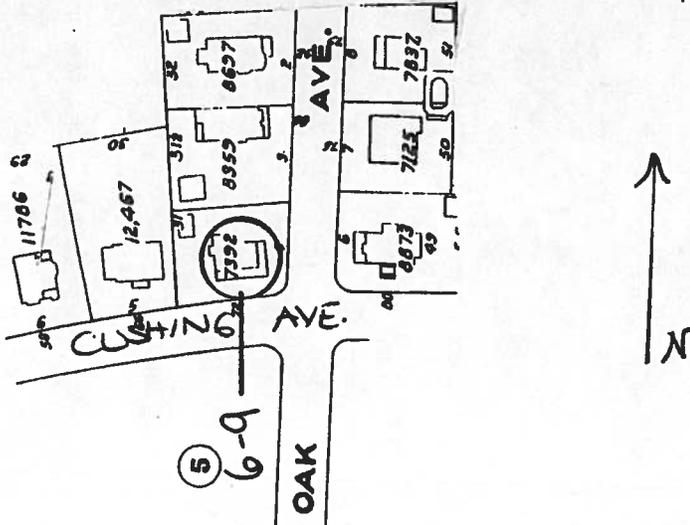
ship: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner Cecilia Adams

PTION:

cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Date 1912

Source Building permit

Style Bungalow

Architect Charles F. Willard

Exterior wall fabric Stucco, wood shingl

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 7392 sq. ft.

Setting Behind a hedge on one of the
smaller, early Payson Park lots

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The 1912 construction date for 72 Cushing Avenue gives it significance as an extremely early Boston area example of the bungalow form. Characteristics of the style, which would later become more regularized (cf. Bellevue Road bungalow streetscape, Form D/a), seen in this 1½ story house include an incorporated, columned, full width entry porch, large central dormer, brackets, and wood (clapboard) exterior wall cladding. Half-timbering and the columns slender proportions and wide spacing are unusual. Note also the small columns used to support the dormer roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This bungalow represents one unusual choice from a wide range of style options available to builders during the height of Payson Park's streetcar-generated development. (See also 143 Pine Street, Form b-10)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	24-9

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 204 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON MA 02108



Belmont
 Address 100 Common Street
 Historic Name Henry O. Underwood House

Present condominium units
 Original single family residence

DESCRIPTION:

1885

Source family records/Belmont room

Style Shingle Style

Architect Hartwell and Richardson

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings New condominium units

Major alterations (with dates) _____

new windows and flesh colored paint

in condominium conversion,

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage over 10 acres

Setting Set back from the road behind a

stone wall, with new Colonial Revival

units in front yard.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

100 Common Street (BEL-82-14-18A) is a rare example of an intact architect-designed (Hartwell and Richardson) Shingle Style house in Belmont, and is significant under Criterion C of the National Register.

Although the house is now a multi-family, rather than single-family dwelling as it was designed, its rehabilitation has been sensitive, and the asymmetrical composition and facade have been respected. Significant architectural features include a center turret, rounded hipped-roof dormer, front porch, and a

(Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Shingle Style house was designed by Hartwell and Richardson in 1885 for Henry O. Underwood, owner of a successful meat canning business, member of a prominent Belmont family, and town benefactor. Underwood probably knew of the architect's work because his father William James Underwood had served as chairman of the building committee for the 1881 Town Hall, also by Hartwell and Richardson.

H.O. Underwood's commitment to Belmont's improvement was evidenced by his service as: School Committee Member, Selectman, and Library Trustee. He was also active in the suburban real estate development of areas such as Belmont Hill (Form _____). Underwood further illustrated his interest in the town by such lavish gifts as The Underwood Memorial Library (Form _____), and The Underwood Pool and Playground (Form _____ D² _____).

His obituary stated: "Whether acting officially or not, he kept constantly in touch with town matters, and the extent to which the fine development of Belmont as a residence town has been due to his influence and advice can hardly be too highly estimated."

The building is now divided into multi-unit condominium housing, and the old front yard is now occupied by three Georgian Revival cluster units. Ironically, in choosing to rehabilitate the Shingle Style house, the most romantic of the Colonial Revival styles, a very traditional, symmetrical and literal representation was chosen.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"Henry O. Underwood," Boston Transcript, Aug. 24, 1921

100 COMMON STREET, H.O. UNDERWOOD HOUSE, INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

recessed porch in the gable, and patterned shingles.

The once dark-stained shingles have been painted a pale pink to blend with newer Colonial Revival units (BEL-82-14-19&20A), set at a respectable distance from the main house.

Historical Significance Continued

100 Common Street represents the first house built by an Underwood on what was already a large family estate, and is significant under Criterion A of the National Register for its association with a family important in the development of the canning industry.

31

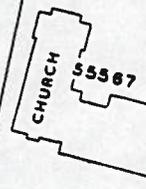
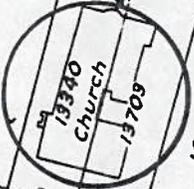
35

24-1

24-2

24-3

CONCORD



29440

13340 Church

7000

300

17

17A

LIBRARY

82575

BRICK

24-13

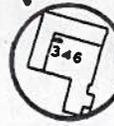
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81053

24-4



4



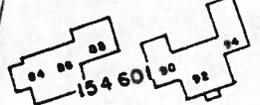
64763

COMMON

24126

14223

327



24-12

24-11

18020

24-8

PTB

BARN

72863

24-7

31

24-9



17043



11369

CLARK

ST.

24-10



GREENHOUSE

SCHOOL

25

25

ST.



Church

9992

13556

9718

9619

4737

16364

WAVERLEY

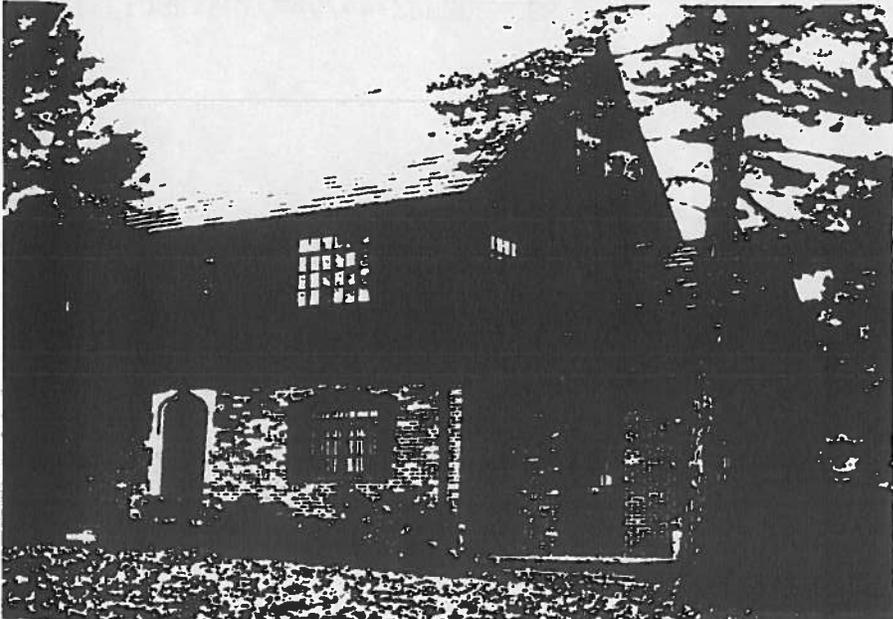
ORCHARD



FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>4-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont _____

is 4 and 10 Essex Road
~~15 Indian Hill Road~~

ic Name NA

Original Single family dwellings

Present Same

Ship: Private individual^s
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Alexander Marvin
(15 Indian Hill Road built for
William I. Norton)

OPTION: _____

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1929

Source Building permits

Style Eclectic English-derived

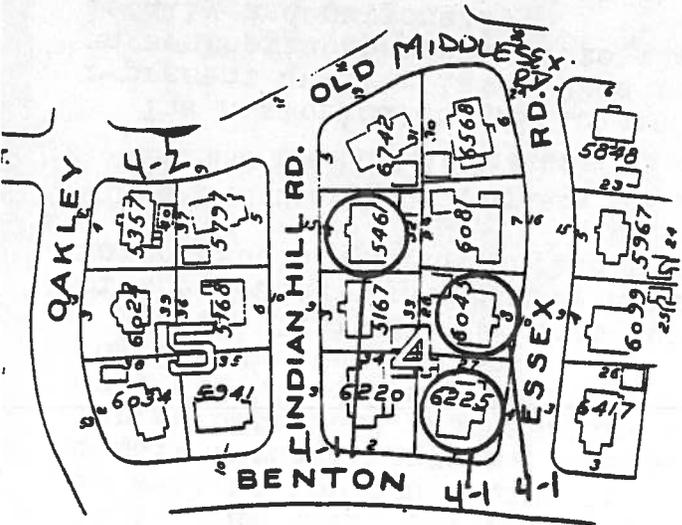
Architect Hawley Morton

Exterior wall fabric Brick with stone and
wood trim, some shingling and half-
timbering
Outbuildings Detached garage (each)

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____
4 Essex Rd.: 6225 sq. ft.
Approx. acreage 10 Essex Rd.: 6045 sq. f.
15 Indian Hill Rd.: 5461 :
Setting On carefully manicured small

lots on quiet, well shaded side street
at the center of Payson Park



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

These houses are the work of English architect Hawley Morton. They, as well as their settings, are notable for quality of design and materials as well as for continuing integrity. Fine craftsmanship and attention to detail (arched windows, carefully laid up chimnies and slate roofs, varied materials and massing, etc.) make them outstanding examples of moderate sized homes built to satisfy Belmont's late 1920s taste for English-derived styles.

Note: It is likely that further research will verify the addresses of the 8 additional Hawley Morton houses (see Historical Significance) which should then be included in this listing.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of these houses is two-fold. First, they represent quality late 1920s residential development carried out to suit an aesthetia appropriate to the site and increasingly popular both locally and nationally.

Further, the tract of which they are a part is the former location of the "Bellmont" mansion itself. The Cushing-Payson-Benton mansion, which had burned, and its grounds were purchased in 1929 by active Belmont developer Alexander Marvin. He engaged Hawley Morton to design 11 houses to be built thereon once the site was regraded. According to Richard Betts, many foundation blocks as well as "brick veneered from brick taken from the old two foot thick walls that formed part of the boundary line of the estate" were used in their construction.

Note: The only other building materials known to survive from the original "Bellmont" estate are a 165 foot garden wall section behind 26 and 30 Preble Gardens Road; 10 Carrara marble columns re-erected to form a pergola on the grounds of Glen Magna, Danvers, MA; a stained glass window given by the mansion's last owner to the Town of Belmont (now stored at Town Hall; and library panelling (probably from the Payson period) now being stored at the Society For The Preservation of New England Antiquities fragment barn, Watertown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

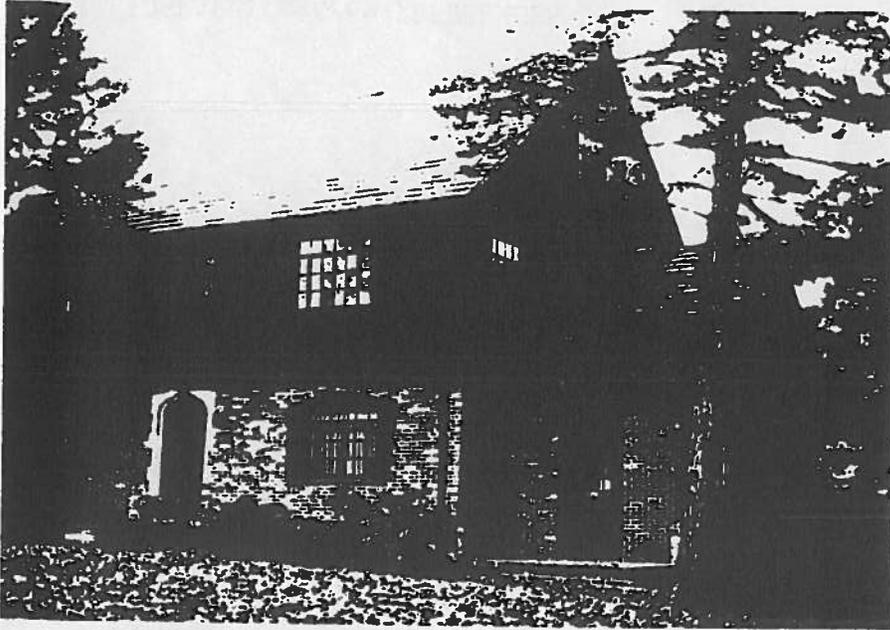
Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
" Historical Souvenir, Belmont Centennial 1859-1959". The Belmont Citizen, 1959, p.4-5.

Reichlin, E. (SPNEA Librarian). Telephone interview, September 1982.
Visits to Glen Magna, Danvers, and SPNEA fragment barn, Watertown, in September and October 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>4-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont _____
 is 4 and 10 Essex Road
~~15 Indian Hill Road~~
 ic Name NA
 riginal Single family dwellings
 resent Same
 ship: Private individual ^S
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 riginal owner Alexander Marvin
 (15 Indian Hill Road built for
William I. Norton)
 PTION: _____

LOCATION IN RELATION TO NEAREST
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1929

Source Building permits

Style Eclectic English-derived

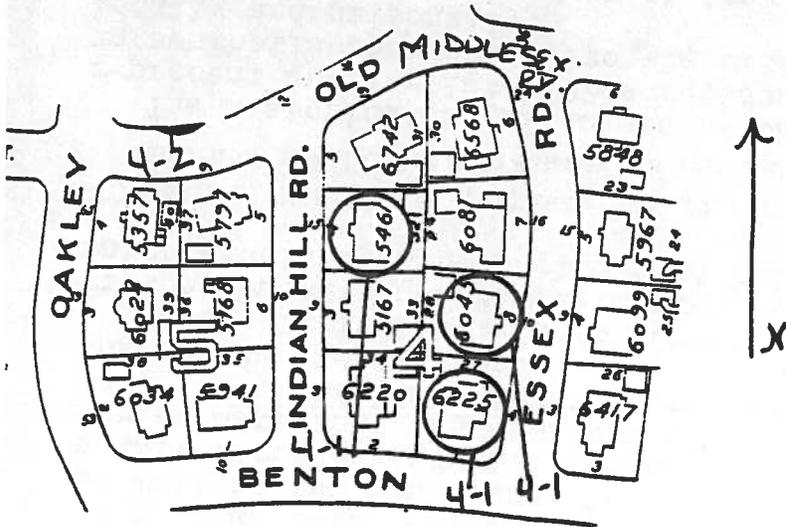
Architect Hawley Morton

Exterior wall fabric Brick with stone and
wood trim, some shingling and half-
timbering
 Outbuildings Detached garage (each)

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____
 Approx. acreage 4 Essex Rd.: 6225 sq. ft.
10 Essex Rd.: 6045 sq. ft.
15 Indian Hill Rd.: 5461 sq. ft.
 Setting On carefully manicured small

lots on quiet, well shaded side street
at the center of Payson Park



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

These houses are the work of English architect Hawley Morton. They, as well as their settings, are notable for quality of design and materials as well as for continuing integrity. Fine craftsmanship and attention to detail (arched windows, carefully laid up chimnies and slate roofs, varied materials and massing, etc.) make them outstanding examples of moderate sized homes built to satisfy Belmont's late 1920s taste for English-derived styles.

Note: It is likely that further research will verify the addresses of the 8 additional Hawley Morton houses (see Historical Significance) which should then be included in this listing.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of these houses is two-fold. First, they represent quality late 1920s residential development carried out to suit an aesthetia appropriate to the site and increasingly popular both locally and nationally.

Further, the tract of which they are a part is the former location of the "Bellmont" mansion itself. The Cushing-Payson-Benton mansion, which had burned, and its grounds were purchased in 1929 by active Belmont developer Alexander Marvin. He engaged Hawley Morton to design 11 houses to be built thereon once the site was regraded. According to Richard Betts, many foundation blocks as well as "brick veneered from brick taken from the old two foot thick walls that formed part of the boundary line of the estate" were used in their construction.

Note: The only other building materials known to survive from the original "Bellmont" estate are a 165 foot garden wall section behind 26 and 30 Preble Gardens Road; 10 Carrara marble columns re-erected to form a pergola on the grounds of Glen Magna, Danvers, MA; a stained glass window given by the mansion's last owner to the Town of Belmont (now stored at Town Hall; and library panelling (probably from the Payson period) now being stored at the Society For The Preservation of New England Antiquities fragment barn, Watertown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

" Historical Souvenir, Belmont Centennial 1859-1959". The Belmont Citizen, 1959, p.4-5.

Reichlin, E. (SPNEA Librarian). Telephone interview, September 1982. Visits to Glen Magna, Danvers, and SPNEA fragment barn, Watertown, in September and October 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA 0	FORM NO. #18-6
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
Address 19 Fairmont Street
Historic Name Winthrop L. Chenery House

Present residence
Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1886
Source Winthrop L. Chenery (family file)
(Belmont Room, Belmont Library)
Queen Anne

Style Queen Anne

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) NA

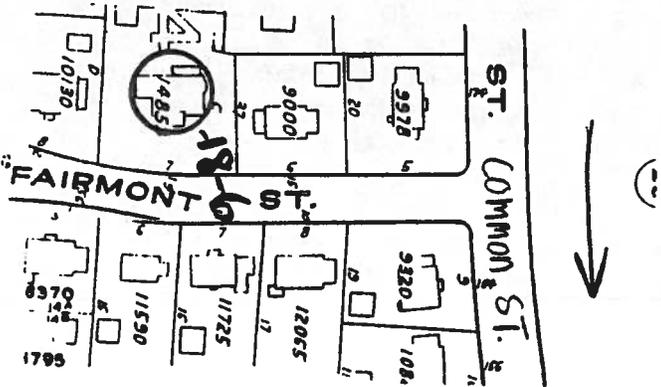
Moved from Common Street Date 1914

Approx. acreage less than 1/4 acre

Setting In a large lot in a neighborhood
of well-spaced and landscaped early 20th-
century residences

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The house (BEL-82-16-10a) is significant as an example of the Queen Anne Style in Belmont. Built in 1886 by Winthrop L. Chenery, a noted farmer and civic leader, it represents the family's last homestead. It was moved in 1914 to conform with lot arrangements after the area's subdivision.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house is most significant for its association with Winthrop L. Chenery, an important and enthusiastic town leader. He was the son of Winthrop W. Chenery, builder and owner of Highland Stock Farm (Form _____), on Belmont Hill.

Winthrop L. Chenery was a fruit farmer, who was active in Belmont's town government in the roles of Tax Collector, Treasurer, Assessor, School Committee Member and Selectman.

For the last ten years of his life, as a favor to the editor, wrote all of the anonymous contributions from the Old Farmer, in the Old Farmer's Almanac.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Department Records
Chenery File, Belmont Room, Belmont Memorial Library
Winthrop L. Chenery, by _____ Chenery, Chenery Family Folder, Belmont Room,
Belmont Memorial Library.

Form B - Building

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

RECEIVED
Assessor's #

JUN 03 2003

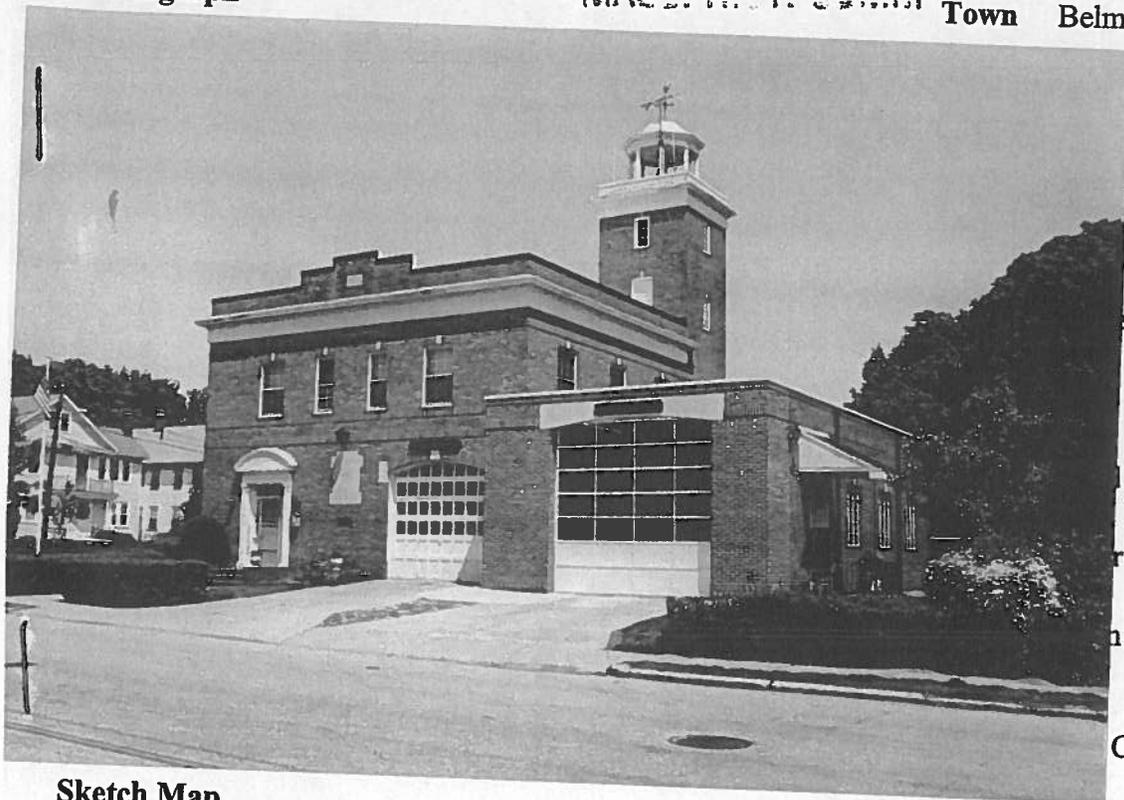
USGS Quad Area(s) Form #

B4 105

Photograph

MA

Town Belmont 85 Fairview Avenue



hood/village) Harvard

irview Avenue at Dalton

Harvard Lawn Fire

fire station

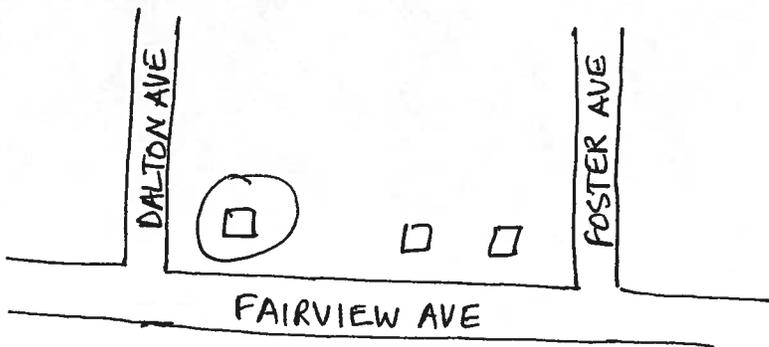
fire station

struction 1928

n Reports 1927-28; date

Colonial Revival

Sketch Map



Architect/Builder unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete

Wall/Trim red brick/limestone

Roof composition??

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures n/a

Major Alterations

new exterior doors and some new windows
east side addition 1957

Condition fair

Moved no

Acreage 12,304 sq. ft.

Setting early 20th century residential
neighborhood at east end of Belmont

Recorded By Candace Jenkins
Organization Belmont Historic District Commission
Date (month/year) May, 2003

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

page 2

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community **Belmont**
Property Name, Address **Harvard Lawn Fire Station, 87 Fairview Avenue**

Area (s) B-4 Form No. 10-1 165

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Colonial Revival style Harvard Lawn Fire Station is the centerpiece of a residential neighborhood at the eastern end of Belmont. The building is similar in style and date to its neighbors while its slightly larger scale and masonry construction identify it as an institutional building. Foundation plantings and a perimeter hedge also help to integrate the building into its surroundings.

Constructed in 1928, it is built on a four by four bay rectangular plan, and rises two stories from a concrete foundation and raised basement to a flat roof hidden behind a parapet. A hose drying tower with an open wooden cupola rises from the southeast (rear) corner of the building. A one story wing was added to the east side of the building in 1957 to house a larger ladder truck. It matches the original building in materials and detail.

Exterior walls are red brick laid up in common bond. They are trimmed with a substantial wooden cornice, two rows of raised soldier courses between the stories and a single row above the second story. The primary facade is centered on a large stone plaque that reads "BELMONT FIRE STATION". To the left is a pedestrian entrance with a wooden surround consisting of pilasters rising to a well-proportioned segmental arch pediment. A replacement door is framed by sidelights and a transom. To the left is a vehicular entrance beneath a segmental brick arch with limestone keystone and endblocks. It retains a wood paneled and glazed overhead door. A sign above says Engine 3. Four windows are spaced across the second story. The two outer windows contain 6/6 sash. The two inner windows are narrower and contain 4/4 sash. All have narrow brick header sills and splayed soldier course lintels with limestone keystones. A 1928 datestone is centered in the stepped parapet that rises above the facade. First story window openings on the west side elevation are round arched and contain metal multi-pane sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The Belmont Fire Department was organized in 1873 under a Board of Engineers. At that time, the department consisted of a chief, three assistant engineers and seventy call men. The primary piece of equipment, a Babcock Chemical Fire Extinguisher with 200' of hose was kept in a leased building on Pleasant Street. Upon completion of the Belmont Town Hall in 1882, this engine was moved to a room in the basement. A 40,000 gallon reservoir was constructed at Concord Ave. and Pleasant Street in 1882. All of these locations are in Belmont Center. Thirty-seven hydrants were erected throughout the town in 1887 when town water became available. The earliest fire stations were small wood-frame structures located at Cushing Square, Belmont Center, and Brighton Street.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

page 3

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Community **Belmont**
Property Name, Address **Harvard Lawn Fire Station, 87 Fairview Avenue**

Area (s) **B7** Form No. **10-1 165**

The fire company at Harvard Lawn was organized in 1899, the same year that the first masonry station house was erected in Belmont Center (see form). It consisted of a hose wagon with 500' of hose. Land for a station on Fairview Avenue was purchased from Edward F. Skahan for \$475 in 1903. It appears that an existing wood frame building was moved to the site in 1908 and converted to station use. It was staffed by six men and equipped with two hand reels and 700' of hose. In 1910, the town's first motorized fire truck was housed there. This structure was replaced by the current fire station in 1928. The new building cost \$27,850. A one bay addition of 1957 cost \$20,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Belmont Historical Society Newsletter. December 1974.

Belmont Historical Society. *Images of America*.

Betts, Richard B. *History of Belmont Fire Department Buildings 1826-1954*; prepared for Committee on Fire Department Study and Review. 1972.

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

**Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

Community
Property Name, Address

**Belmont
Harvard Lawn Fire Station, 87 Fairview Avenue**

Area (s) *1.31*

Form No. *10-1 1165*



Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Community

Property Address

Belmont

87 Fairview Avenue

By

165

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

Individually Eligible

Contributing to a potential historic district

Eligible only in a historic district

Potential historic district

Criteria:

A

B

C

D

Criteria Considerations:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

Statement of Significance By: Candace Jenkins

The Harvard Lawn Fire Station possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. It meets National Register criteria A and C on an individual basis. None of the criteria considerations apply.

This building has played an important role in the history of Belmont, especially its eastern section which developed from farmlands to a dense residential neighborhood in the early and mid-20th century. Dating to 1928, it meets criterion A for its role in extending fire protection to Belmont's residential east side. This was a major period of growth for the town, and the fire station is one of several Colonial Revival style municipal buildings constructed to serve the growing population. Others include the Municipal Light Department (1925/1934), the Police Station (1930), the Burbank School (1931), and the Winbrook School (1934).

The Harvard Lawn Fire Station also meets criterion C as a well-designed work of architecture in the Colonial Revival style. Distinctive elements include the segmental arched pedestrian entry, bold wooden cornice, limestone keystones, round-arched windows, and prominent cupola above the hose-drying tower. The building remains as an important and well-integrated component of its residential neighborhood.

Original yellow form: Eligibility file
Copies: Inventory form
Town file(w/corresp.)
Macris
NR director _____

Community: Belmont

MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Received: 6/3/03 Date Due: 6/17/03 Date Reviewed: 6/4/03

Type: Individual District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Harvard Lawn Fire Station Inventory Form: #165

Address: 87 Fairview Avenue at Dalton Road

Requested by: LHC

Action: Honor ITC Grant R & C Other: Planning

Agency:

Staff in charge of Review: BF

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DISTRICTS

Eligible
 Eligible, also in district
 Eligible only in district
 Ineligible
 More information needed

Eligible
 Ineligible
 More information needed

CRITERIA:

A

B

C

D

LEVEL:

Local

State

National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by Betsy Friedberg

Built in 1928, the Harvard Lawn Fire Station is historically significant for its role in extending fire protection to Belmont's residential east side during a major period of growth for the town. It is one of several municipal buildings of the period constructed to serve the growing population. It is architecturally significant as a well-designed and detailed Colonial Revival-style building with a prominent, cupola-topped rear hose tower and a lateral ell of 1957 designed to house an additional engine. The building has new vehicular doors and some windows have been replaced.

#165

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>x3</u>	FORM NO. <u>10-1</u>
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BY PL-fryer



Belmont

Fairview Avenue at Dalton Road

Name n/a

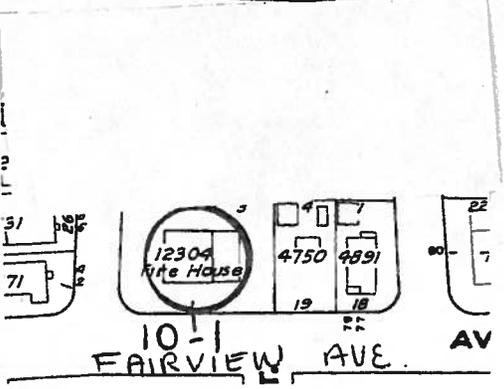
Present Fire House

Original Fire House

DESCRIPTION:
1928

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Source masonry insert on building

Style Colonial Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved n/a Date _____

Approx. acreage 12,304 sq.ft.

Setting corner lot, hedge at property perimeter, foundation shrubs

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman

Organization Boston University Preservation Studies

Date 12 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of this building lies in the use of the Colonial Revival vocabulary so much in vogue in Belmont in the 1920s. Civic pride working hand-in-hand with the town's colonial identification saw many public buildings built at this time in similar styles -- such as the police station and electric light building on Leonard Street. Built in brick -- as are all of Belmont's public buildings -- Colonial details are picked out in the wooden, arched door frames and the use of masonry keystones on the windows and garage doors. The roof cupola is derivative of Georgian style "widow's walks" as well as of Italianate period towers, devices found on many of Belmont's older houses.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Historically, the development of this parcel mirrors the changes in Belmont in general. Originally the land was part of the Livermore farm, but as outside pressures made residential development more attractive than market gardening the area was subdivided for two-family housing in 1927. The town's need to provide essential services led to the building of a fire house here by 1922, the current building dates to 1928. The location chosen in the geographical center of densely built wooden structures, is an obvious choice for housing fire fighting equipment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Beers, 1875 Atlas
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Building Department Records

#162

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>13</u>	FORM NO. <u>23</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

BV *P. Purson*



Belmont

Address 25 Falmouth Street

Historic Name n/a

Present Apartments

Original same

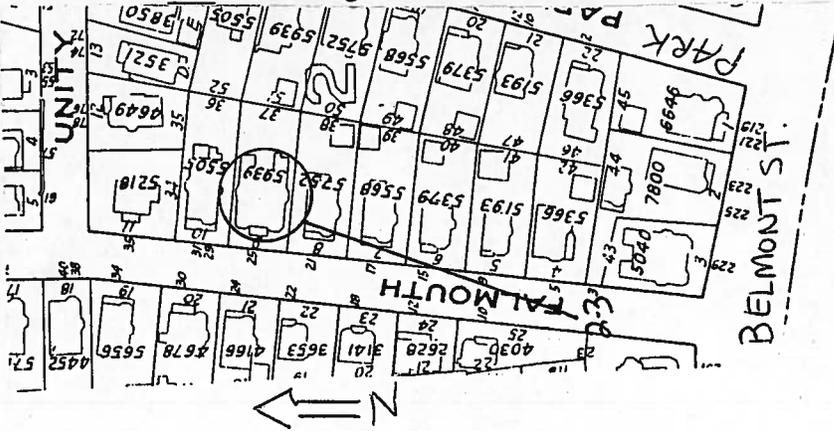
DESCRIPTION:

1911

Source Building Department Atlas

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried



Style Four-Square

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Stucco

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved n/a Date _____

Approx. acreage 5,939 sq. ft.

Setting average lot size with uniform set-back, foundation plantings

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
Organization Boston University Preservation Studies
Date 10 November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of this house lies in its style and material. The Craftsman influence is evident in the protruding brackets under the cornice even though the roof is flat. The use of corner bays and three-story open central porch are common in Harvard Lawn. What makes this house stand out is the proportional enlargement of these features: a style originally meant for a small single-family dwelling is beautifully translated into a three-story six-family apartment house. The use of stucco as a siding material is also unusual and relatively rare in this section of Belmont (see Form 1-1). Although the houses which flank No. 25 are also faced in stucco this somewhat fragile material is not usually the siding of choice: the majority of Harvard Lawn's houses are clapboard or wood shingle.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is historically significant as an example of multi-family housing. The extension of the streetcar line up Belmont Street and Trapelo Road in 1898 created a rash of speculative building. When this house was built in 1911 it was clear that Harvard Lawn was a successful development and the builder felt safe in assuming that an owner and five tenant families would be easy to find. Three earlier houses of this configuration already existed in the vicinity: 137-143 Belmont St. (1896), 3 Oxford Ave. (82-BEL-27(b)35) and 229 Belmont St. (both 1909). A saturation point must have been reached by 1911, however, as no further apartment buildings were built after this one. Since the zoning laws were not enacted until 1925 it must be supposed that this kind of density was opposed by neighborhood residents. Two- and three-family houses continued to be built, however, until about 1926 when all the lots had been filled.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Department files
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Stickley, Gustav, The Craftsman Style

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

A 1928 Tudor Revival that is an excellent representative of the 1920's Revivals. Its features are two gables on either side of the 1-story entrance gable, with half-timbering on the second story. A polychromatic slate roof and clinker brick give texture and color to its picturesqueness. A heavy planked entrance door with a stepped cement surround is a variant of an Elizabethan motif.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building represents part of one of nine developments that all were holdings of the Belmont Hill Company and reflects typical development on the "Hill" between 1920=1940.

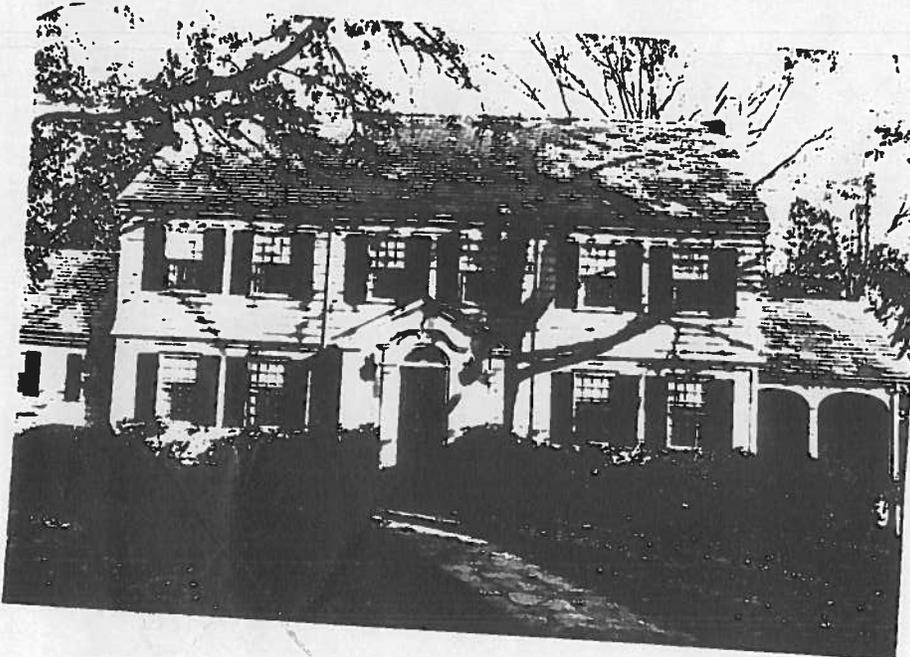
(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area/District Form Inventory #A³-a

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A³-a	FORM NO. 49-1
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Belmont

31 Fieldmont Road

Record Name _____

Present Private residence

Original _____

DESCRIPTION:

1932

See Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

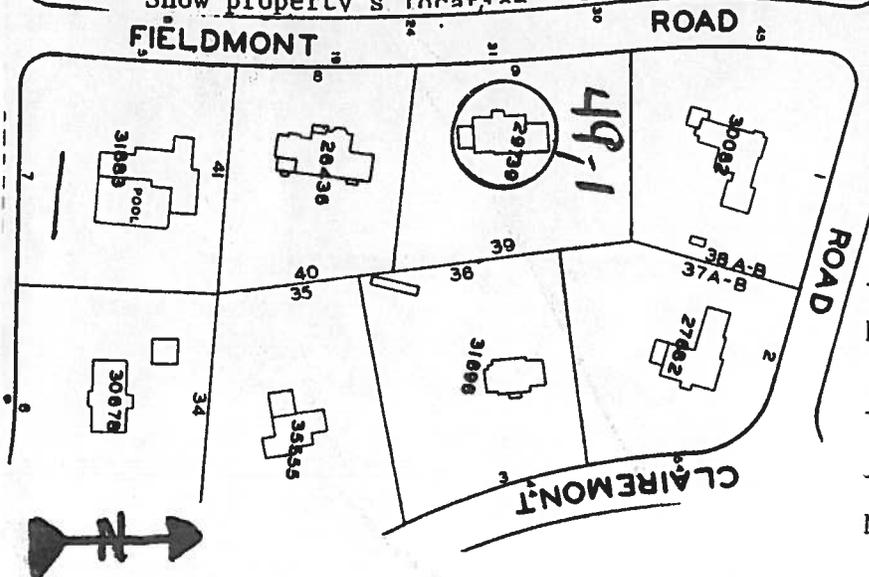
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 3/4 acre

Setting a flat landscaped lot with
a sunken garden off porch.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This 1932, 6-bay, 2-story Colonial Revival house with one-story wings including an arched screened porch on one side and a garage with rooms above on the other side is a typical representative of the early 20th century Colonial Revival's free interpretation.

The enclosed entrance porch designed for practicality in New England does not adhere to the 17th century prototypes. The free use of the Classical motifs is creative with the same broken pediment over the gable end of the porch that is on the central door.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building represents part of one of nine developments that all were holdings of the Belmont Hill Company and reflects typical development on the "Hill" between 1920-1940.

(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area/District Form Inventory #A³-a

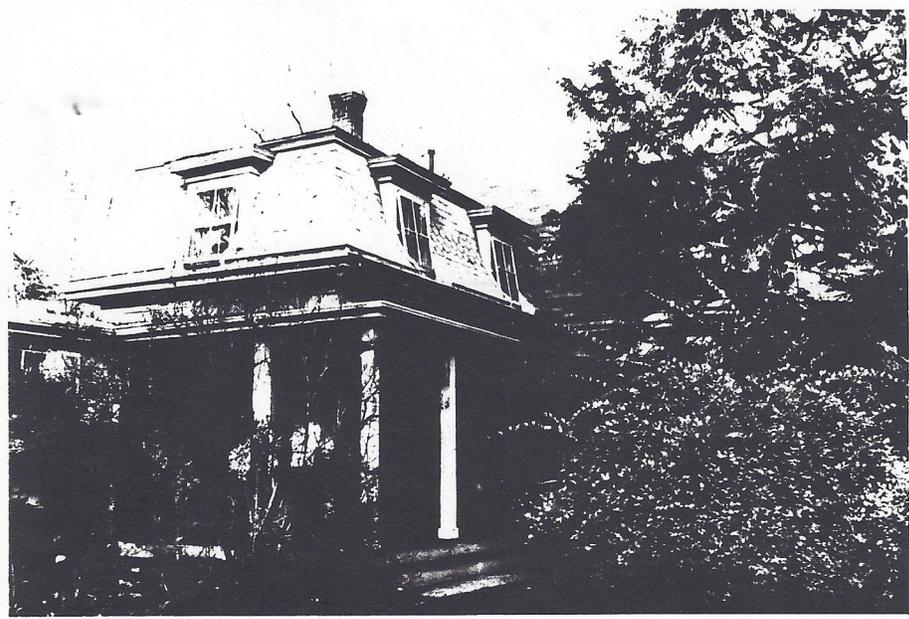
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA A³-b	FORM NO. 48-7
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

Now 1 Fletcher Rd.



Belmont

86 Clifton Street

Historic Name J. V. Fletcher and the

S. K. Sargent Farm House

Present Private residence

Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:

c. 1870

Source 1875 Beers County Atlas of Middlesex, MA
Style Second Empire

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Shingle

Other buildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

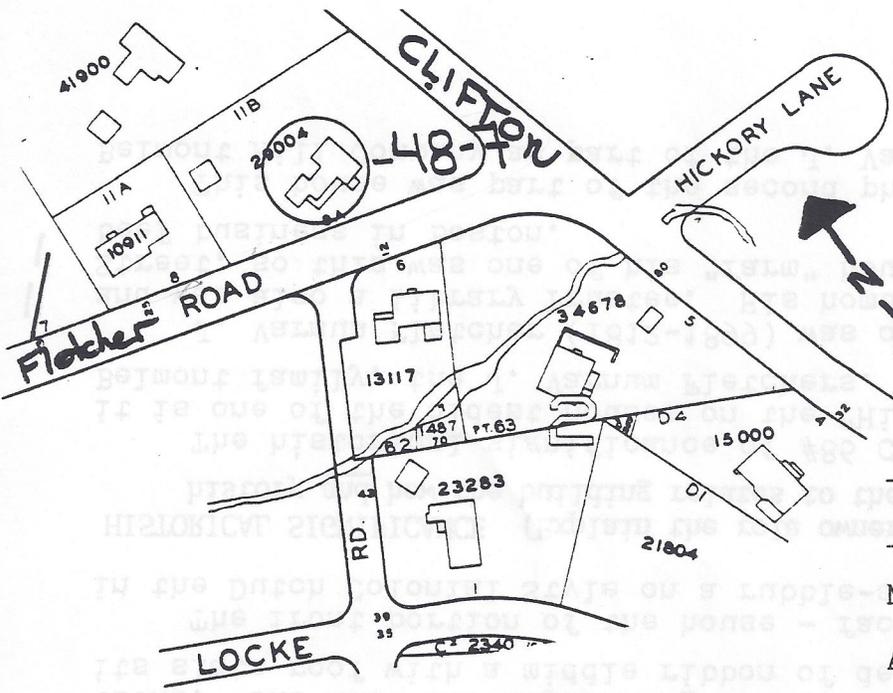
Approx. acreage 2/3 acre

Setting Natural setting of overgrown shrubs and trees.

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982



(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of #86 Clifton Street lies in its intact Second Empire rear section - c. 1870. It is a 1½-story, open porch vernacular farm house that has been added to by succeeding generations. The most distinguishing characteristic of this rear section is its slate roof with a middle ribbon of decorative slates.

The front portion of the house - facing Clifton Street - is built in the Dutch Colonial Style on a rubble-stone foundation.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of #86 Clifton Street is the fact that it is one of the oldest houses on the "Hill" and belonged to a noted Belmont family, the J. Varnum Fletchers.

J. Varnum Fletcher (1812-1899) was one of the original Selectmen and was also a library Trustee. His homestead was at 519 Pleasant Street, so this was one of his "farm" houses. He was in the wholesale beef business in Boston.

This house was part of the second phase of development of the Belmont Hill Company as part of the J. Varnum Fletcher property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont.

FORM B - BUILDING

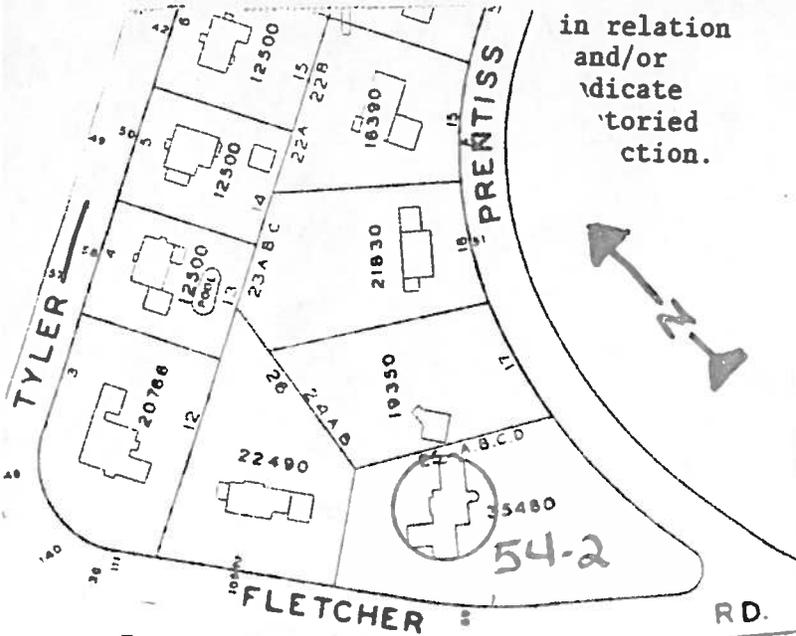
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	54-2



Belmont
89 Fletcher Road
 Historic Name _____
 Present Private residence
 Original _____
 DESCRIPTION:
1935
 Source Belmont Engineering Records

SKETCH MAP



in relation
 and/or
 indicate
 storied
 ction.

Style Norman Country House Revival
 Architect F. C. Alexander
 Exterior wall fabric Brick
 Outbuildings Garage
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1 1/3 acre
 Setting Set up on a hill with the rock
 outcroppings used as natural land-
 scaping - a rugged yet manor-like
 site.

Recorded by Kay Flynn
 Organization Boston University
 Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Architecturally #89 Fletcher Road is one of the most distinguished high-style houses on the "Hill". A large brick 2½-story Norman Country House, which is the French historical predecessor of the Anglicized version of the Cotswald Cottage. The Norman Country houses, like #89 Fletcher, have towers, steeper, more pointed roof lines which are broken by gables; intricate, bevelled, triple-stack chimneys; and arched and leaded windows. This house is distinguished not only by these distinctive characteristics, but by its site, size and landscaping. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Historically in the settlement of Belmont, this was one of the sites that was developed during the second phase of the Belmont Hill Company (1925-1940). (See Belmont Hill Company Area Cover Form, Inventory # A3).

There has been no noted family or citizen important to Belmont that has lived here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"Welcome to Coe Hall At Planting Fields", Pamphlet, Planting Fields Foundation, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 54-2
Property Name: 89 Fletcher Road	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

This house is typical of the 1920's when the traditional Revival styles reached their height of architectural excellence - the Beaux Arts schooling provided traditionally trained architects of great skill and the Stock Market crash had not yet eliminated their clients. These houses, later built in great number on a smaller scale, were coined "Stock Broker Tudors".

A comparison with Coe Hall, designed by Walker and Gillette in 1920 on Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, is possible. John Taylor Boyd, Jr. wrote of Coe Hall in The Architectural Record in March 1921, "as a work of art." "Its long mass lies beautifully amid the slopes of the landscape, enframed by tree tops and, in the foreground, by garden terraces and lawns."

Because #89 Fletcher Road possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with the distinctive characteristics of the Country Norman Revival Style with high artistic values; it meets Criteria C of the National Register for Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA T	FORM NO. 19-2
-----------	------------------



Belmont
 Address 124 Goden Street
 Historic Name William A. Pomeroy Farmhouse
 Present single family dwelling
 Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

1850
 Source building department records

Style Greek Revival
 Architect NA
 Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard
 Outbuildings none

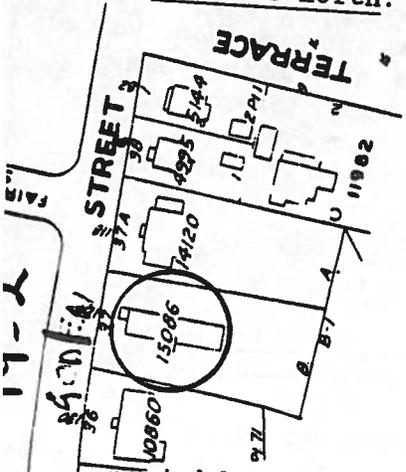
Major alterations (with dates) late 19th-century front porch (removed), and servant's wing and garage in 1920

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage slightly over 1 acre
 Setting The long narrow house is on a lot with average frontage and setback on a 20th century residential street

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



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

The 1850 William A. Pomeroy Farmhouse (BEL-82-19-19), a late Greek Revival sidehall farmhouse, is an unusual, simple Belmont house, and is also an early example of an adaptive re-use of an older building preserved in a modern development.

In 1920, the building was remodeled by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kendall. The alterations both enhanced and detracted from the house's architectural integrity, yet allowed the small house to be used and enjoyed as a functional 20th-century suburban residence. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house represents a farm dwelling typical of 19th-century Belmont, but was built, rather atypically, by a single woman.

Mehitable Robinson built the house in 1850, and shortly thereafter married William Pomeroy. They died childless and the house passed to her neice Elizabeth Wate. It was soon purchased in 1880 by Dr. Cullis, who caused a controversy in Belmont, wanting to turn the house into a "consumptive home." Permission was denied, and it passed through several more owners and residents, including Elizabeth Linsert whose four sons fought in World War I. It was purchased in 1920 by Francis H. and Harriet Kendall whose descendants still live there.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank E., "The William A. Pomeroy Farmhouse," Belmont Citizen, October 3, 1974.

WILLIAM A. POMEROY FARMHOUSE INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance Continued

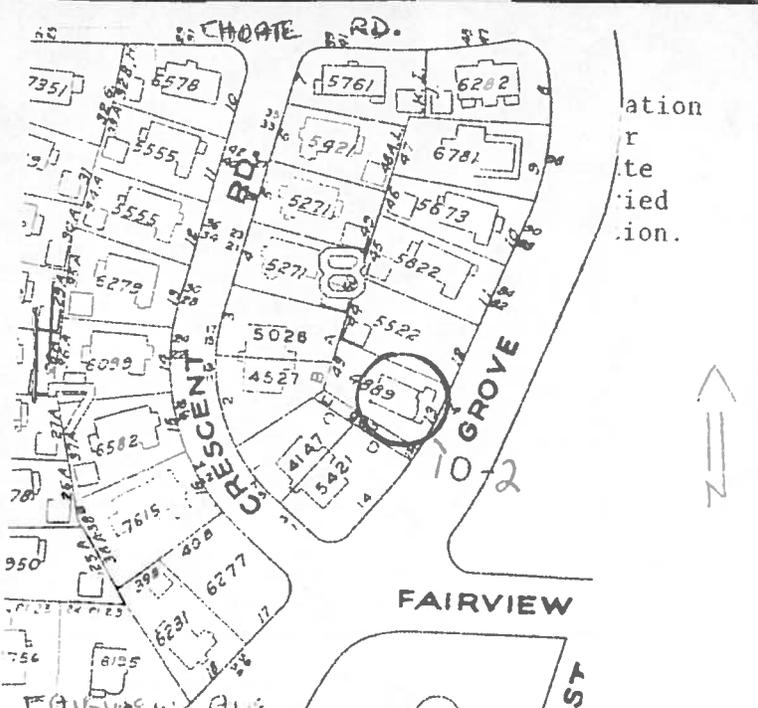
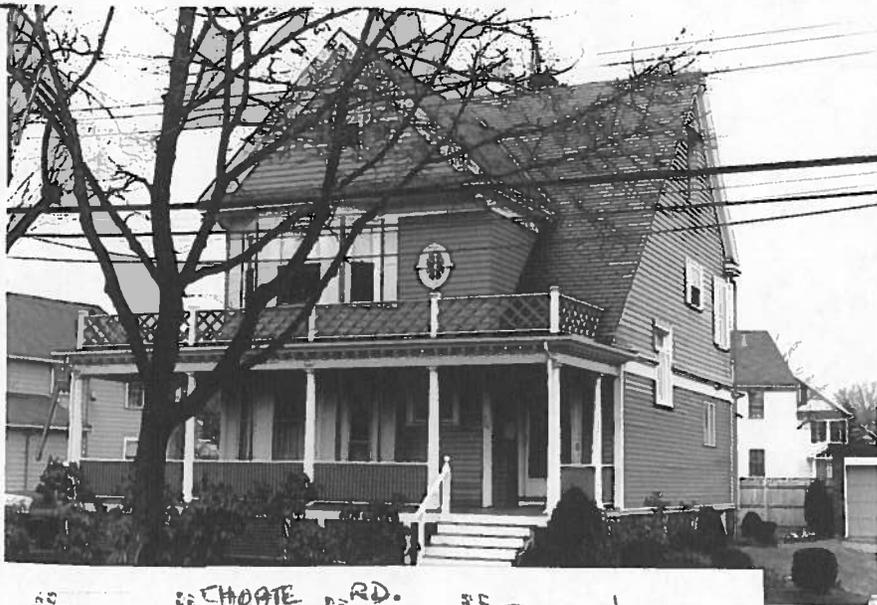
A 1920 photo shows a front porch, which was removed in the 1920 alteration to reveal a simple Greek Revival door with rectangular side lights and plain cornice, probably returning the building to its original 1850 appearance.

The 1920 remodeling enlarged the house with a servant's wing and garage constructed from a 19th-century barn in the rear of the property. Regrettably, a modern shed roofed addition with sliding glass doors was added to the right side of the house and is visible from the street.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
X ³	10-2

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Recorded by Frankie Liebelman
 Organization Boston University Preservation Studies
 Date 12 December 1982

City Belmont

Address 74 Grove Street

Historic Name Skahan House

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

Year c. 1880

Source Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas

Style Shingle

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Shingle

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved n/a Date _____

Approx. acreage 10,411 sq.ft.

Setting double lot, protected from neighbors by many trees and shrubs even though sited directly at sidewalk

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The significance of this house lies in its architectural style; it is the only single family shingle style residence in the southeast section of Belmont. The irregular roof line and massing in addition to the asymmetrical window placement are atypical amongst its Colonial Revival and Craftsman neighbors. While there are numerous shingle style homes in other parts of Belmont few are in such immaculate condition, or still sited on their original open land. The vacant lot to the north and large yard of the house to the south together with the trees and shrubs which surround the property combine to maintain the original image of market garden estate house even though the (ctd.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Skahan family were active in the community both politically and socially from the time Patrick Skahan arrived from Ireland in 1849. Initially working as a market gardener for William Richardson, in 1871 Patrick purchased his own fifteen-acre farm in Harvard Lawn (Area Form T³). He had seven children who lived all their lives in Belmont. One daughter, Ellen, was the first woman to serve on the Belmont Warrant Committee and another daughter, Sarah, married Chief of Police John J. O'Brien. Patrick's two sons, John William and Edward Francis, owned very successful market gardens on either side of Grove Street. Edward's farm (the original land) became part of the town cemetery in 1950 (Form 801) and the homestead had to be moved to Dalton Road (Area Form Z³). Edward was Belmont's cemetery commissioner from 1908 to 1915 and a selectman from 1913-1915. His wife was the founder and first president of the Payson Park PTA. John started another three acre farm across the street sometime prior to 1898 and later added six acres acquired from the Livermore family (Area Form W³).

The house at 74 Grove Street was John's homestead and represents the home of one of Belmont's most successful market gardeners. This occupation was that most prevalent in Belmont from incorporation in 1859 until refrigerated rail transportation made such pursuits obsolete. The house stands as testimony to the importance of markets gardens in Belmont's history even though the greenhouses that once covered the property are now demolished.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . , pp.203-206
Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas
Belmont Public Library, Belmont Room, Skahan Family file

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Belmont	10-2
Property Name: Skahan House	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

building fronts directly on Grove Street. Buildings with³ shingle style decoration within the area (especially on Marion Road (Streetscape T^a) only serve to highlight the distinction of 74 Grove Street.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
X ³	10-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 106 Grove Street

Historic Name Choate Estate

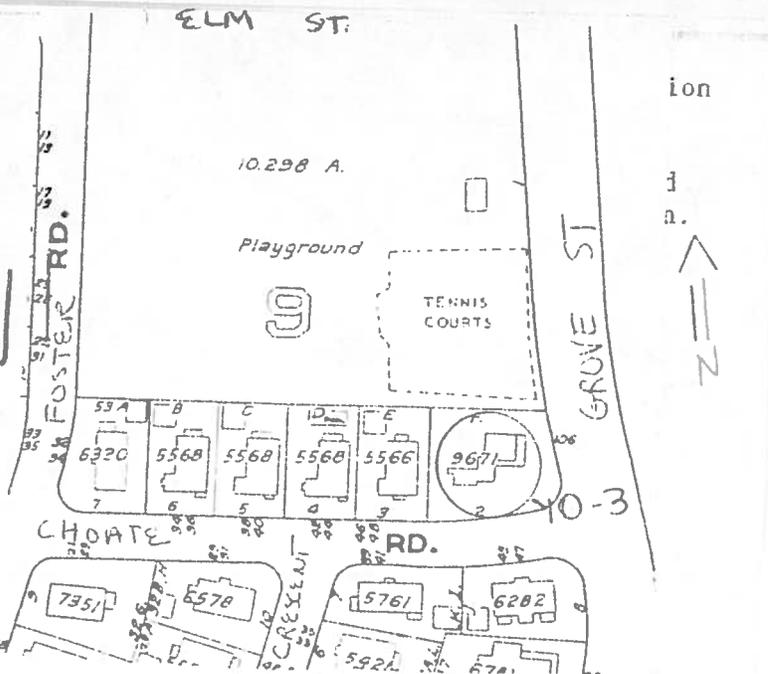
Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

c.1865

Source Building Department 1956 Atlas



Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved n/a Date _____

Approx. acreage 9,671 sq.ft.

Setting corner lot, well protected by shrubs and evergreens from both Grove Street and Choate Road as well as from abutting playground to the north.

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
 Organization Boston University Preservation Studies
 Date 12 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This modest three-bay gable-end to street Greek Revival house is atypical to the southeasterly section of Belmont: there are no other intact examples of this style. By 1865 the Greek Revival was somewhat out of date having been superceded by Second Empire and Italic styles. But this house is evocative of the earlier Greek Revival homes on Pleasant Street -- now in the Historic District -- with its central chimney, steeply pitched roof, corner pilasters and verandah. The ell in the rear does not detract from the building's overall symmetry. The house's relatively late construction date, corner lot location on busy Grove Street and its unaltered appearance denote its landmark status.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of 106 Grove Street lies more in its illustration of estate development in Belmont than in the importance of the Choate family *per se* to the town. The intermediate step of Belmont's development from subsistence farming, to market gardens and estates, to suburban subdivision is shown in this house. After John Perkins Cushing began the trend of country estates with "Bellmont" (Area Form B) others followed suit, although in not so grand a manner. The Choate estate, situated on one and three-quarter acres of former Richardson farm land, is an example of this modified country retreat ethic prevalent after the town's incorporation in 1859. The extension of the railroad from Boston to Fitchburg via West Cambridge and Watertown (now Belmont) in 1843 enabled the affluent upper middle class to have homes in these then rural areas. This particular house is important because only one such other "estate" house, not related to a farm or market garden, was built in this part of Belmont and it was razed in 1924 (Area Form V).

Francis A. and Georgianna Choate were married in 1871 and moved into the house at 106 Grove Street. Georgianna survived her husband by thirty-one years; upon her death in 1921 Francis' nephew, George H. Carleton, took possession of the estate. When Skahan Gardens was subdivided for housing in 1928 a road named for the Choate family was put through the southerly portion of the property, running from Dalton Road to Grove Street. In 1935 Mr. Carleton subdivided the remaining property in eight house lots -- the houses were all built by 1939 in styles similar to those in Skahan Gardens. Mr. Carleton, then 100 years of age, was still living in the Choate house when he died in 1953.

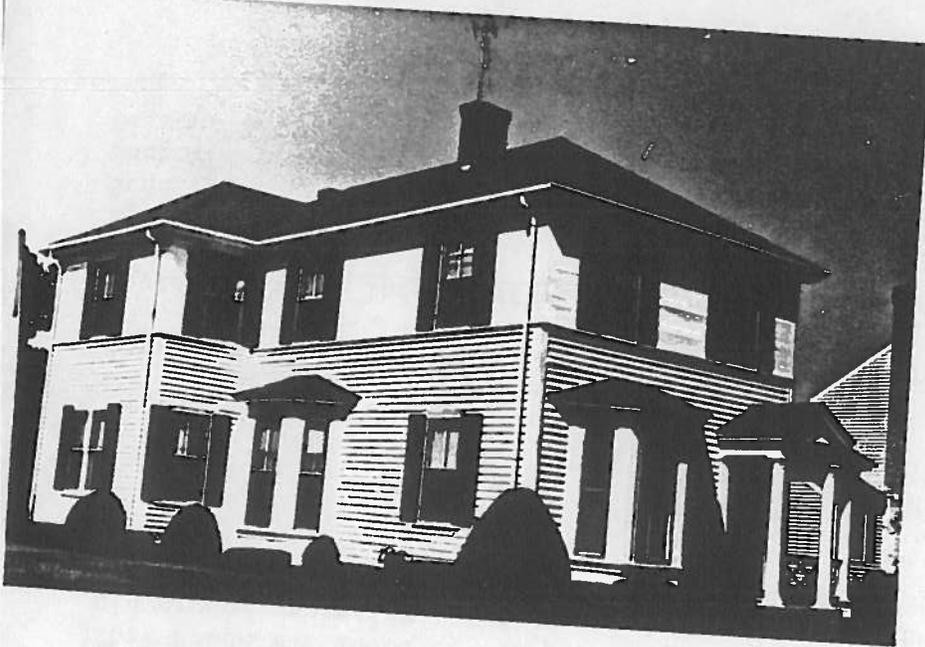
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . , p.217
- Benton, Frances, "The Story of Belmont"
- Beers, 1875 Atlas
- Stadley, 1898 Atlas

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA Z ³	FORM NO. 9-4
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Belmont

Address 196 Grove Street

Historic Name R.L. Richardson House

Present residence

Original residence

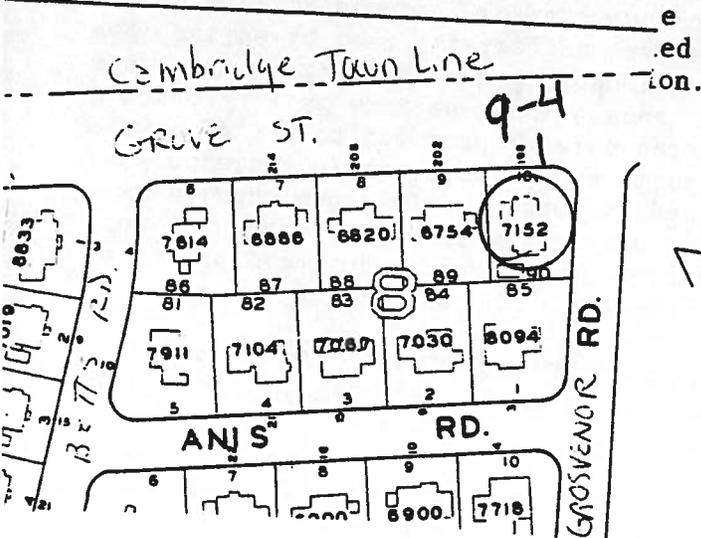
DESCRIPTION:

between 1854 & 1874

Source Frost & Beers maps

SKETCH MAP

Show property location



Style Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

roof raised, second story added - 1940

Moved from 168 Grove St. Date 1940

Approx. acreage 7,152 sq. ft.

Setting large corner lot, facing onto

Grove St., abutting playground

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
Organization Boston University Preservation Studies

Date 28 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Although this house has been moved and significantly altered by the additions of a flush-boarded second story and first story projecting bay window, it is still evocative of the Greek Revival style popular in Belmont farm and estate houses in the mid-19th C. (Cf. Choate Estate (X³-10-3). Some Greek Revival features still exist, such as the projecting portico, north facing verandah, simple window frames and plain corner boards. The simple massing of the plan -- short end to street with side hall entry and shortened ell -- are typical of Belmont's Greek Revival structures.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The significance of this house lies in the role the Richardson family played in the development of the market garden industry in Belmont (see Form E⁴-21-1). From 1630 when the first Richardson settled in Watertown the family was active in town affairs and played a leading role in the Revolution. This house was built on land acquired by the Richardsons after 1853. Henry Richardson built a successful market garden on the land located between School and Grove Streets (Area Form Y³). His son William married Grace Foster in 1898 and her brother, George, married William's sister Eleanor. George and Eleanor Foster owned this home for many years. George was very active in town affairs, he was Cemetery Commissioner from 1936 to 1948 and was a town meeting member: Foster Road was named for him. In 1940 when this farm was being subdivided, the town decided that the playground on Grove Street needed to be enlarged to enhance the quality of life for the growing population. The original three acres of the playground was acquired from Julia D. Richardson in 1923. This house was moved to its present location at 196 Grove Street to allow for this playground expansion. The original granite steps that once led to the front door can still be seen in the playground wall on Grove Street.

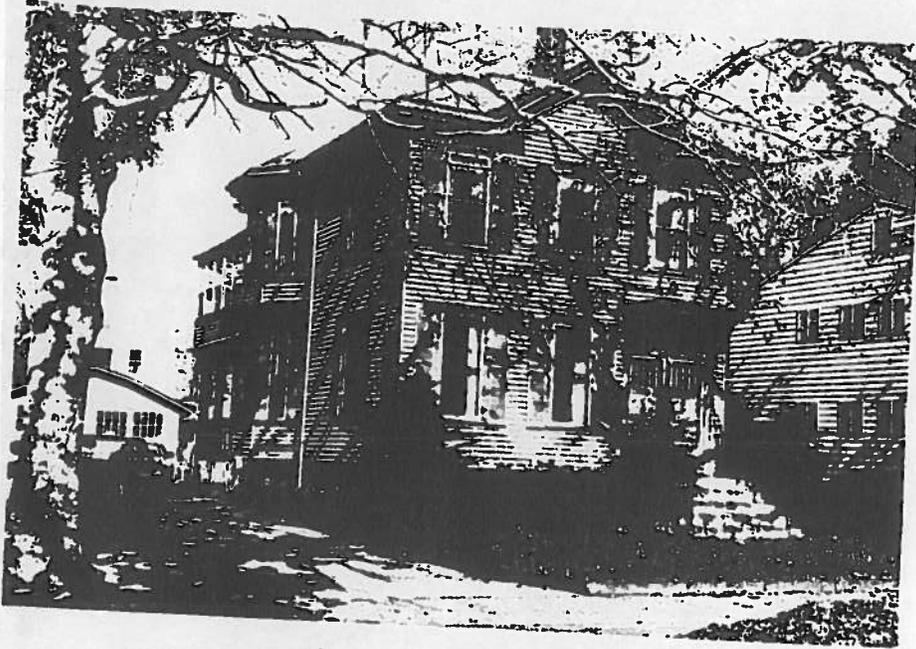
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont. . . , pp.203-206
Frost, 1853 Map
Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Belmont Building Department records

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA G ²	FORM NO. 27-8
------------------------	------------------



Belmont

ss 16-18 Hawthorne Street

ric Name _____

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

1876

Source Belmont Building Department Record

Style Italianate

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric vinyl siding

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

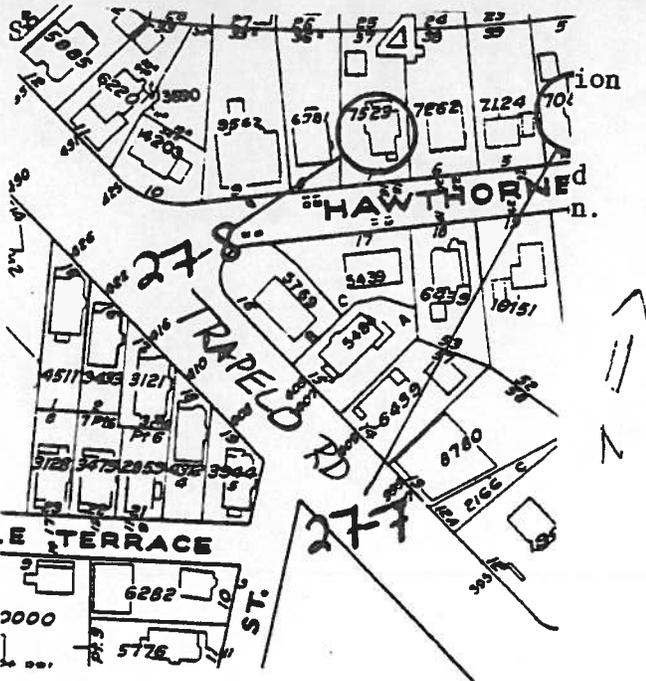
converted to 2-family in 1924

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Tree-lined older residential

street in Waverley Square



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 16-18 Hawthorne Street is an Italianate house of the 1870s which retains much of its detail despite alterations in recent years. The house is a three-bay, sidehall entry cottage with hipped roof and cross gable in the front facade. Scrolled brackets appear at the cornice and as supports under the porch hood. Windows are original two-over-two sash, but enframements appear to have been altered. The house was converted to a two-family in 1924, and has also been given a vinyl sheathing.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in 1876, the house at 16-18 Hawthorne Street is significant as one of the earliest houses to be built in the first successful subdivision of former Waverley Land Company property. The lot for this house was part of the eight-acre parcel acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" development. Hawthorne Street was laid out and accepted in 1876 in a parallel curve to Waverley Street which was laid out in 1873. The convenient location of "Waverley Square" to the commercial center and railroad terminus at both Waverley and Belmont Center was a major factor in the decision to build this house in 1876. At the time of its construction, there were probably less than 50 dwellings in the Waverley area, an indication of the still rural atmosphere of the village during this period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

Beers' Map of Belmont, 1875.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898.

FORM B - BUILDING

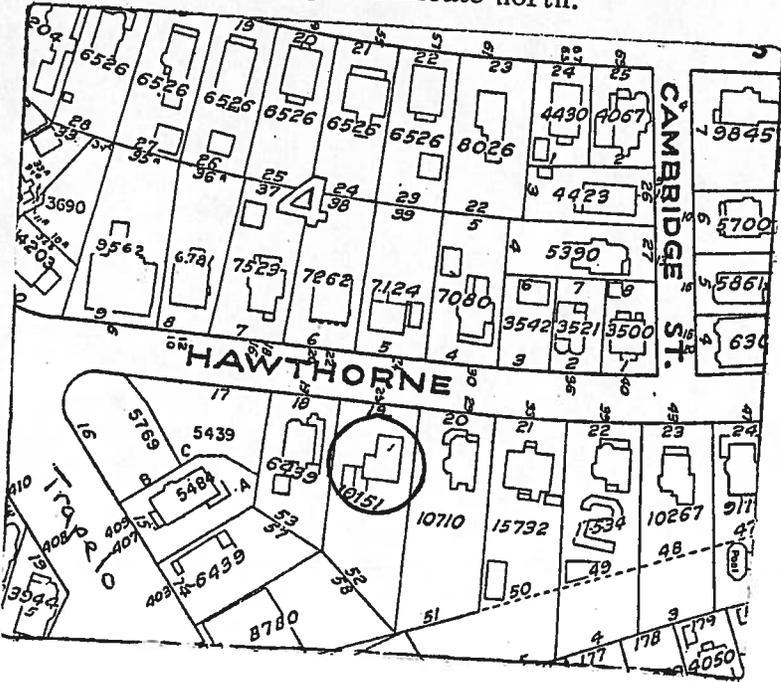
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

AG (G²) # 268
D. Wait

In Area no. <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>235</u>
-------------------------	------------------------

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location
in relation to nearest cross streets and
other buildings. Indicate north.



1. Town Belmont

Address 19 Hawthorne

Name _____

Present use Residence

Present owner George & Ethel Parks

3. Description:

Date c 1900

Source _____

Style Mansard

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features Small entry Porch with bracketed posts, brackets under porch cornice, central chimney, right side front bay, 2nd story gabled windowheads

Altered _____ Date _____

Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less Over one acre _____

Approximate frontage _____

Approximate distance of building from street _____

6. Recorded by Charles Zindine

Organization B.U.

Date 12-9-78

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1979

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use Residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Aboriginal | _____ | Conservation | _____ | Recreation | _____ |
| Agricultural | _____ | Education | _____ | Religion | _____ |
| Architectural | _____ | Exploration/
settlement | _____ | Science/
invention | _____ |
| The Arts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industry | _____ | Social/
humanitarian | _____ |
| Commerce | _____ | Military | _____ | Transportation | _____ |
| Communication | _____ | Political | _____ | | _____ |
| Community development | _____ | | | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lot for # 19 Hawthorne was part of a parcel of land sold to D. Gilbert Dexter by the Waverley Land Co. in ~~1873~~ 1873. Dexter intended to use the land for a housing development. Hawthorne street was petitioned for, laid out, and accepted in 1876. The house at 19 Hawthorne was built between 1898 and 1907. The Belmont Atlas of 1898 indicates that this lot had no improvements on it but the 1907 Belmont directory identifies #19 Hawthorne as the home of Mr & Mrs Charles Barney.

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

Streets of Belmont pp. 63-4
 Belmont Town Atlas 1898
 Belmont Town Directory ~~1907~~ 1907 p. 86

FORM B - BUILDING

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

ALB
W. W. W. (62) #26

In Area no. <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>236</u>
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1. Town Belmont

Address 29 Hawthorne

Name _____

Present use Residence

Present owner John & Ruth
McCarthy

3. Description:

Date c. 1880

Source _____

Style _____

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric weatherboard
siding

Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features gabled roof with cross
turned posts and balustrade, pedimented
section of porch has sunburst
carving on it, wooden front door with
single glass pane, gabled projecting
pavilion with diamond shaped
Altered stained glass Date same as apt.

Moved of pavilion Date gable

5. Lot size: oval shaped stained glass pane to left of
door, left central chimney,
decorative brackets under eaves.

One acre or less Over one acre _____

Approximate frontage _____

Approximate distance of building from street _____

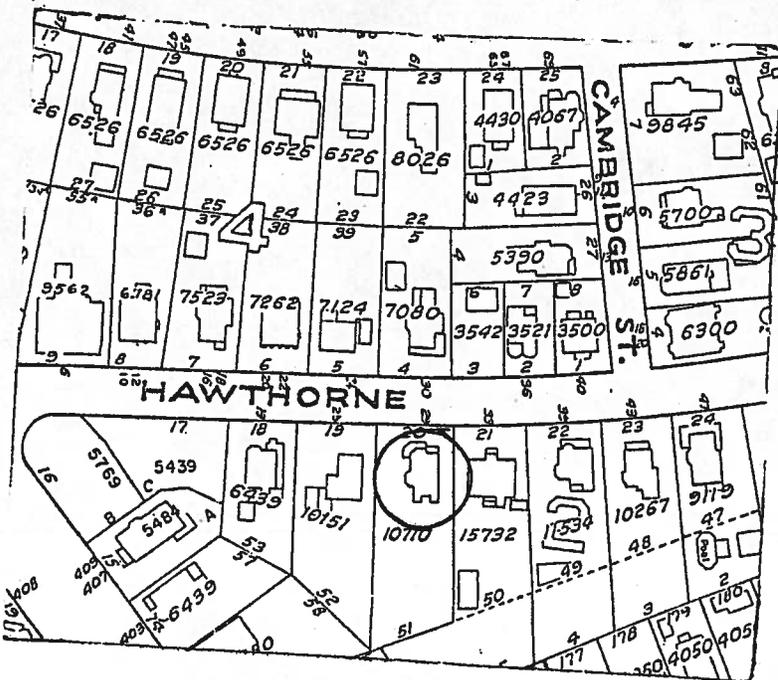
6. Recorded by C Brodine

Organization B.U.

Date 12-9-78

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location
in relation to nearest cross streets and
other buildings. Indicate north.



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

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1979

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use Residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Aboriginal | _____ | Conservation | _____ | Recreation | _____ |
| Agricultural | _____ | Education | _____ | Religion | _____ |
| Architectural | _____ | Exploration/
settlement | _____ | Science/
invention | _____ |
| The Arts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Industry | _____ | Social/
humanitarian | _____ |
| Commerce | _____ | Military | _____ | Transportation | _____ |
| Communication | _____ | Political | _____ | | |
| Community development | _____ | | | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lot for #29 Hawthorne was part of an 8 acre parcel of land sold to D. Gilbert Dexter by the Waverley Land Co. in 1873. The land represented a commercial investment for Dexter who planned to use it for a private housing development. Hawthorne street was petitioned for, laid out and accepted in 1876. The Belmont Town Atlas of 1898 identifies #29 Hawthorne as the house of Andrew & Frank Doyle. Frank ~~was~~ ^{worked as} a machinist. The 1896-7 town directory indicates that the Doyles lived in the house as early as that year. The 1907 town directory indicates the house was later owned by Mr & Mrs Henry E Mageon.

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

Streets of Belmont

Belmont Town Atlas 1898

Belmont Town Directory 1896-7 p.157, 1907 p.86.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA G ²	FORM NO. 27-7
------------------------	------------------



te)
m
10/11

Town Belmont

Address 30 Hawthorne Street

Historic Name _____

Use: Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1878

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Italianate

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

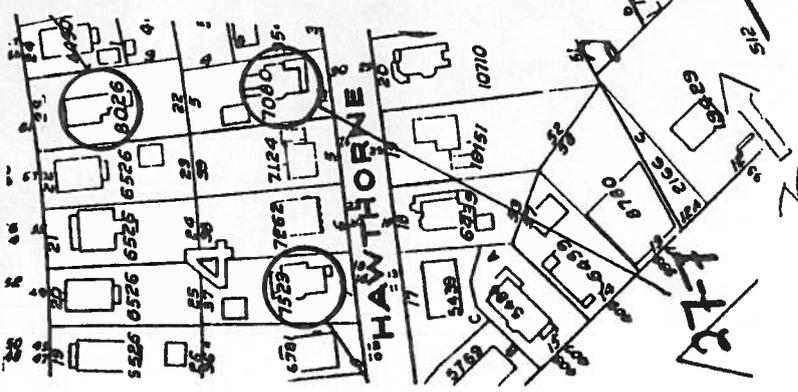
Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Tree-lined residential
neighborhood of Waverley Square



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 30 Hawthorne is a good example of an ornate Victorian Italianate house built in the 1870s in Belmont. The three-bay, two and one-half story structure is set with its gable end to the street in an L-shaped plan. The triple-arched entry porch runs the width of the gabled facade, its arches created by brackets and its cornice supported by elaborate scrolls which are placed on four evenly-spaced columns. A simple balustrade connects the columns and continues down the front entry stairs to ground level.

Other features of the building worth noting are the paired brackets at the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in 1878, the house at 30 Hawthorne is significant as one of the earliest houses to be built in the first successful subdivision of former Waverley Land Company ~~land~~ property. The lot for this house was part of the 8 acre parcel acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" development. Hawthorne Street was laid out and accepted in 1876 in a parallel curve to Waverley Street, which was laid out in 1873. The convenient location of "Waverley Square" to the commercial center and railroad terminus at both Waverley and Belmont Center was a major factor in the decision to build this house. At the time of its construction there were probably less than 60 buildings in the Waverley area, indicating the still rural atmosphere of the village during this period.

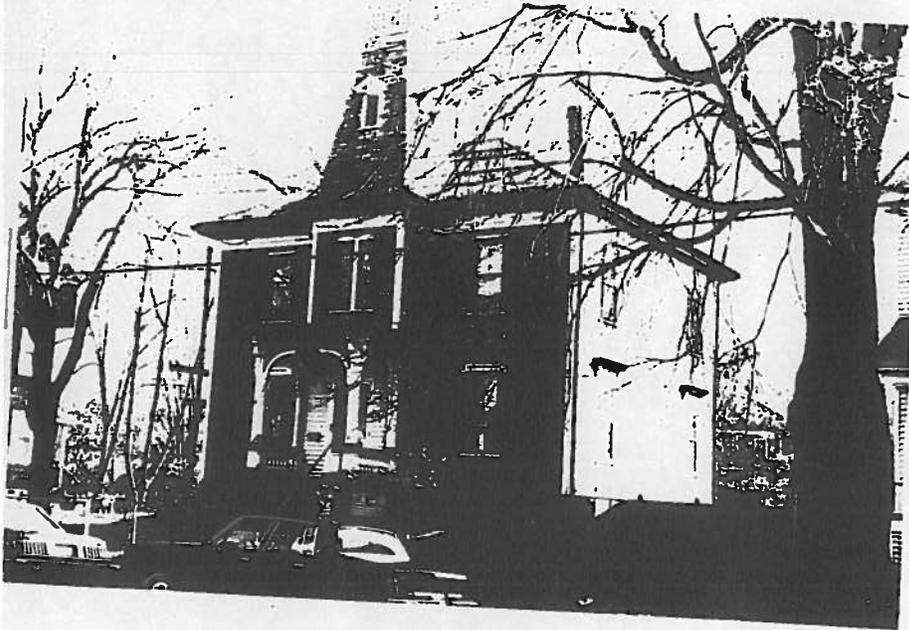
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont, 1974
Beers' Map of Waverley, 1875

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>G²</u>	FORM NO. <u>27-6</u>
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Belmont

ss 33 Hawthorne Street

oric Name _____

Present residence

Original residence

SCRIPTION:

c. 1876

ource Building Dept. Records

Style Italianate

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings carriage house, 1896

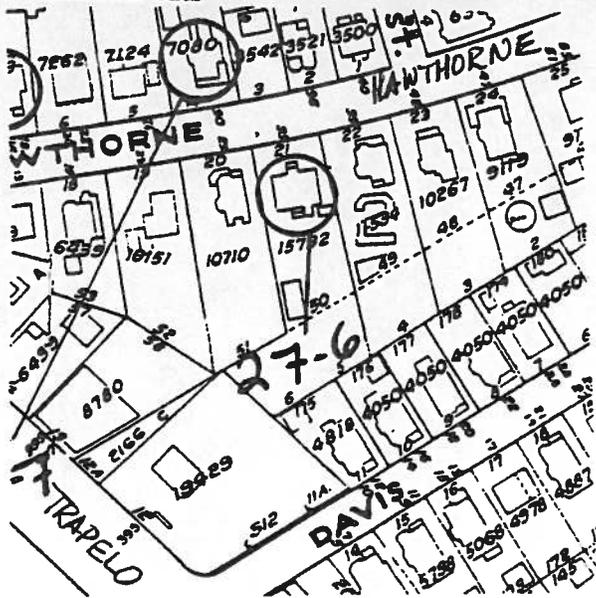
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Older neighborhood of
Waverley Square - many similarities
in style within the neighborhood.

SKETCH MAP



on

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 33 Hawthorne is an outstanding Italianate structure which is unique to Waverley both in its size and its composition. The house is a large, hipped roof building which dominates the streetscape with its central tower and iron cresting. The three-bay facade has a central entry pavilion which rises from the ground floor portico to the tower above the second story. The portico is embellished with bracketed arches and consoles supporting a dentilled roof cornice, a treatment which is similar to the house at 30 Hawthorne. A set of stairs leads to the entry, which appears to have been altered. (cont.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in 1876, the house at 33 Hawthorne Street is significant as one of the earliest houses to be built in the first successful subdivision of former Waverley Land Company property. The lot for this house was part of the eight-acre parcel acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" development. Hawthorne Street was laid out and accepted in 1876 in a parallel curve to Waverley Street which was laid out in 1873. The convenient location of "Waverley Square" to the commercial center and railroad terminus at both Waverley and Belmont Center was a major factor in the decision to build this house in 1876. At the time of its construction, there were probably less than 50 houses in the Waverley area, an indication of the still rural atmosphere of the village during this period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.
Beers' Map of Belmont, 1875.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA W ²	FORM NO. 58-1
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Belmont

Address 41 Hay Road

Original Name Nelson Chase

residence and studio

Present Residences

Original Residence and studio

DESCRIPTION:
1925

Source Owner, Nelson Chase

Style Shingle, bungalow

Architect Nelson Chase

Exterior wall fabric Shingles, clapboards

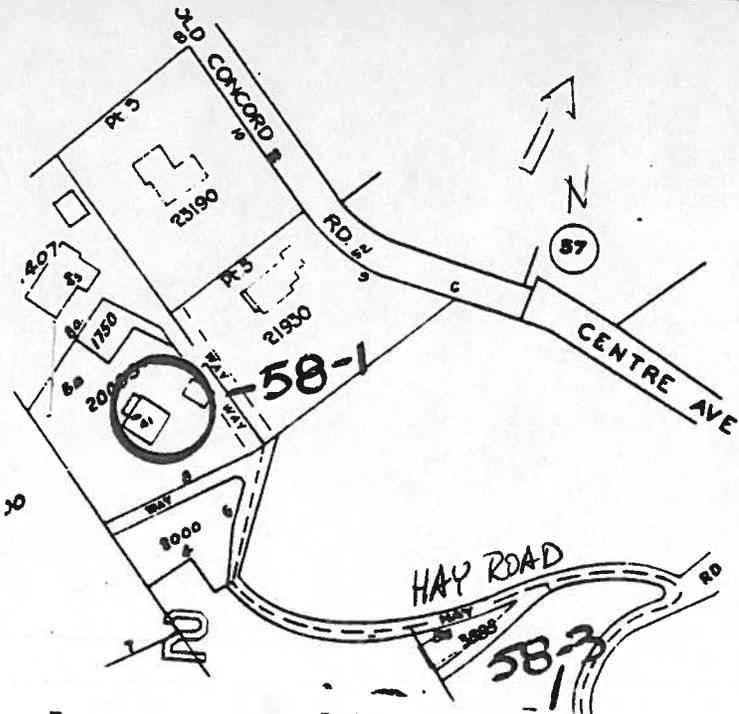
Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Wooded hillside behind Belmont town center



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Nelson Chase designed and built both his residence and studio using natural materials and architectural fragments from houses that were being torn down in the area at the time. Both structures are small and rustic, blending well with the wooded hillside setting of Hay Road. They are very similar to the artists' colony of houses built on Belmont Hill (see Inv. Form #51-5)

The Chase Residence is one and one-half stories with a gable roof and shed dormer. The building is set on the hillside, with its concrete basement exposed on the Hay Road side. Sheathed in weathered shingles, the house is notable for its

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house and studio were built in 1925 by Nelson Chase, local Belmont architect and artist, who still resides there 57 years later in 1982. Chase chose this location on Belmont Hill like so many other artists at the time who were seeking a quiet country setting in which to work. This house was the first to be built on Hay Road, an old "switchback" from the days when parts of this area were hay field and orchard.

Chase is important to Belmont history for his many contributions to the town of murals and paintings depicting early life in the community. He also built several residences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Interview with Nelson Chase, August, 1982

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
0	18-2



Belmont

Address 36 Hillcrest Road

Historic Name NA

Present single-family residence

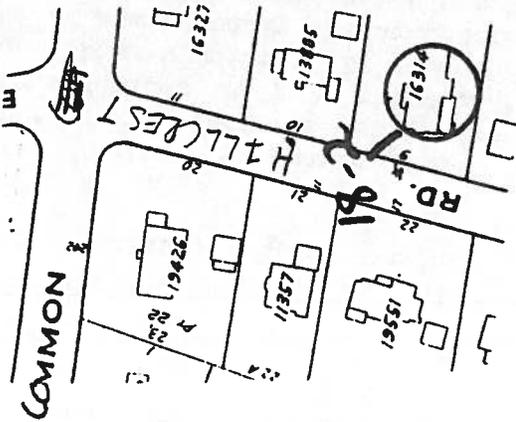
Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1913

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



• Building Permit

Style Colonial Revival

Architect H. Thaxter Underwood

Exterior wall fabric red brick

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/4 acre

Setting Set back and oriented away from street in a neighborhood of substantial single family residences

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

36 Hillcrest Road (BEL-82-16-AO) is significant as an architect-designed single family residence, in the Colonial Revival Style, prototypical of many later Belmont homes.

The brick, 5-bay hipped-roof house has a central entry pavillion and is oriented away from the street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built by H. Thaxter Underwood, a relation to the Underwood family of Belmont and an architect who designed many houses in the area, 36 Hillcrest Road demonstrates the popularity of the Colonial Revival in Belmont.

It was built in 1913 in the first phase of the development of Walnut Hill, and probably influenced the ensuing proliferation of Colonial Revival Styles surrounding the Georgian Revival house. Prototypical of later development, 36 Hillcrest Road's design was also more inspired than that of most later houses.

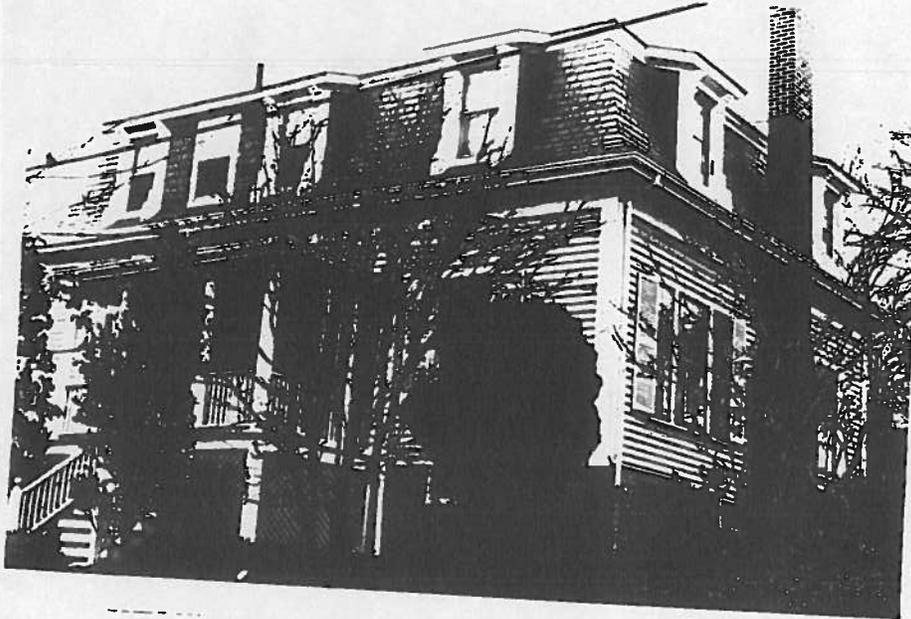
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Records

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA F	FORM NO. 7-4
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Belmont
63 Hurd Road
Chenery Farmhouse

Present Single family dwelling
Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1886

Chenery family file--Belmont Room

Style French Second Empire

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings Garage

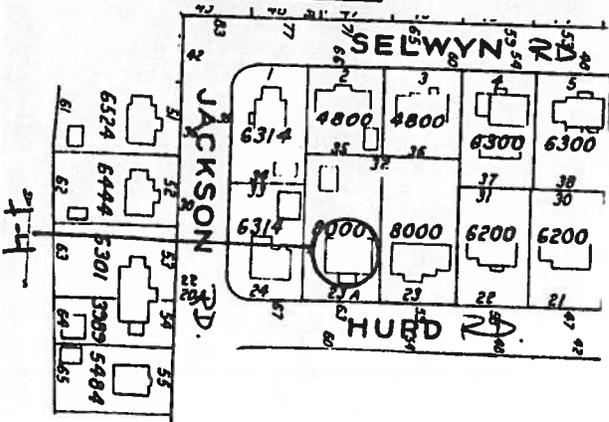
Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Yes Date 1924

Approx. acreage 8000 sq. ft.

Setting Regularly set back on a heavily
planted small lot in the Jackson
Estate subdivision

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This small but stylish farmhouse, similar to several others found across Belmont, currently presents a fairly intact appearance despite its visually jarring rockface cinderblock foundation (an indication that it has been moved--not once but twice). Of note are its bellcast slate roof and interesting tripartite entry façade dormer. Its front door and chimney appear to be later additions.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house derives its historical significance from its association with a prominent and prosperous Belmont farming family. Built in a popular style during the farmland's ownership by Charles H. Chenery, it originally stood south and west of its current location. Its move, which was followed later by a change in orientation as well, was typical of the fate of most nearby pre-1900 houses. It occurred on the occasion of the subdivision of the Jackson Estate (originally Chenery land) in 1924. Thus the farmhouse's current location is a reflection of an early 20th century land use pattern.

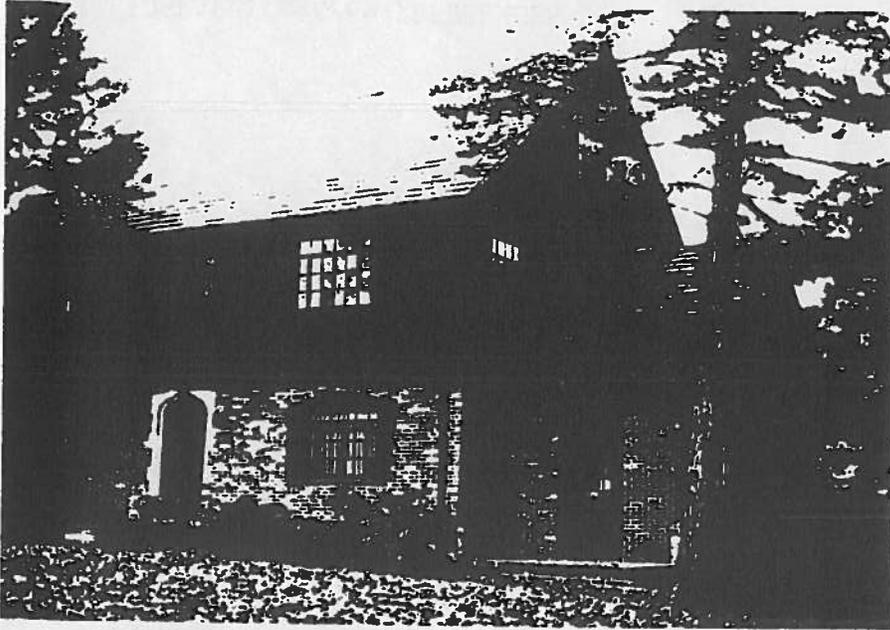
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Chenery Family File. Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>4-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont _____
 is 4 and 10 Essex Road
~~15 Indian Hill Road~~
 ic Name NA
 riginal Single family dwellings
 resent Same
 ship: Private individual ^s
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 riginal owner Alexander Marvin
 (15 Indian Hill Road built for
William I. Norton)
 PTION: _____

LOCATION IN RELATION TO NEAREST
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1929

Source Building permits

Style Eclectic English-derived

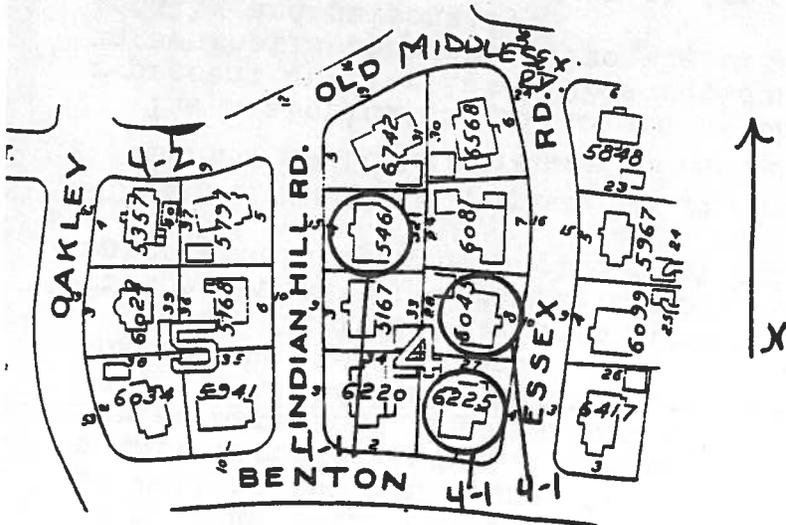
Architect Hawley Morton

Exterior wall fabric Brick with stone and
wood trim, some shingling and half-
timbering
 Outbuildings Detached garage (each)

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____
 Approx. acreage 4 Essex Rd.: 6225 sq. ft.
10 Essex Rd.: 6045 sq. ft.
15 Indian Hill Rd.: 5461 sq. ft.
 Setting On carefully manicured small

lots on quiet, well shaded side street
at the center of Payson Park



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

These houses are the work of English architect Hawley Morton. They, as well as their settings, are notable for quality of design and materials as well as for continuing integrity. Fine craftsmanship and attention to detail (arched windows, carefully laid up chimnies and slate roofs, varied materials and massing, etc.) make them outstanding examples of moderate sized homes built to satisfy Belmont's late 1920s taste for English-derived styles.

Note: It is likely that further research will verify the addresses of the 8 additional Hawley Morton houses (see Historical Significance) which should then be included in this listing.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of these houses is two-fold. First, they represent quality late 1920s residential development carried out to suit an aesthetia appropriate to the site and increasingly popular both locally and nationally.

Further, the tract of which they are a part is the former location of the "Bellmont" mansion itself. The Cushing-Payson-Benton mansion, which had burned, and its grounds were purchased in 1929 by active Belmont developer Alexander Marvin. He engaged Hawley Morton to design 11 houses to be built thereon once the site was regraded. According to Richard Betts, many foundation blocks as well as "brick veneered from brick taken from the old two foot thick walls that formed part of the boundary line of the estate" were used in their construction.

Note: The only other building materials known to survive from the original "Bellmont" estate are a 165 foot garden wall section behind 26 and 30 Preble Gardens Road; 10 Carrara marble columns re-erected to form a pergola on the grounds of Glen Magna, Danvers, MA; a stained glass window given by the mansion's last owner to the Town of Belmont (now stored at Town Hall; and library panelling (probably from the Payson period) now being stored at the Society For The Preservation of New England Antiquities fragment barn, Watertown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

" Historical Souvenir, Belmont Centennial 1859-1959". The Belmont Citizen, 1959, p.4-5.

Reichlin, E. (SPNEA Librarian). Telephone interview, September 1982. Visits to Glen Magna, Danvers, and SPNEA fragment barn, Watertown, in September and October 1982.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

15 Jackson Rd. is an early and nicely presented example of the Cape Cod style. Its significance is increased by the rarity of its type in its area, the survival of important details (such as pierced wood shutters, wrought iron hardware, etc.), and the care taken to preserve its quaint setting.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is the only one built in the Cape Cod style in the Jackson Estate Tract (developed 1923-31). It represents one choice in the range of Colonial Revival options popular in its area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA

FORM NO.

A³-c

56-1



Belmont

Address 10 Juniper Road

Historic Name Ruth Hornblower Atkins

Greenough Churchill House

Present Habitat Institute for the Environment

Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:

1913

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Chapman and Frazer

Exterior wall fabric Brick

Outbuildings Attached library, 1-story wood with Adamesque Ionic-columned-curved bay with 5 full-length windows and separate four-car garage.

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Rear dormers probably added

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 27 acres

Setting 27 acres of wooded farmland

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

see attached

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The 2½ story 5-bay facade house was built in 1913. There are 3 dormers on the front facade, which is all original - expansive in scale with blocky massing. The slate roof projects slightly with subtle eave brackets. A brick string-course and widely-spaced and shuttered fenestrations emphasize the horizontality. The modest Palladian portico with Ionic columns is the pronounced academic motif borrowed to insure the stated classical influence found in Colonial Revival homes of the 2nd phase. This Classical motif is echoed in the library that was added.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is unique in Belmont in that it has an equally important 26-acre preserve of natural and landscaped "habitat" open space surrounding it. The property joins that of the Mass. Audubon Society's Highland Farm Sanctuary, making an expanse of over 70 acres of protected land.

The house was built in 1913 as a wedding present for Ruth Hornblower when she married into Belmont's Atkins family. The Henry Hornblowers were an Arlington family and part of the Hornblower/Weeks firm in Boston. At that time, Henry Hornblower owned all the property between Somerset and Fletcher. This 26-acre estate was part of the land. Ruth Hornblower Atkins remarried in the 1920's, Chester Noyes Greenough, Dean at Harvard College, who died in the 30's. It was then called "The Cedars". In 1947, Ruth married Lawrence Churchill but was widowed once more. She was always involved in guidance of young people and nature, and in 1951, published Guidance of American Youth (Harvard University Press). Her estate was a private home until 1970, and Ruth Churchill (an ardent birder) designed and planted diverse "habitat" areas such as the pond, meadow and pine woods to attract wildlife. A variety of native and exotic trees and shrubs are along the trails. "Habitat" is a non-profit organization which manages the 26-acre preserve and operates environmental education programs which utilize the land as a teaching resource.

(Continued)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Bert A. Roens, Executive Director, "Habitat", Interview August 2, 1982.
"Habitat Institute for the Environment" Course Brochure.

Community: Belmont	Form No: 56-1
Property Name: 10 Juniper Road	

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

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

This house and setting possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history by contributing to the environmental issues through educational facilities and preserved natural resources. Ten Juniper Road, therefore meets Criteria A of the National Register of Historic Places.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

54

54

PT B

3.187

29

POOL

2.75A

TYLER RD.

RD.

FLETCHER RD.

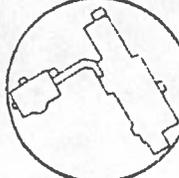
WINN'S BROOK

20000

120



HABITAT SCHOOL



56-1

55

JUNIPER

-56-2

SOMERSET

ST.

63

SCALE

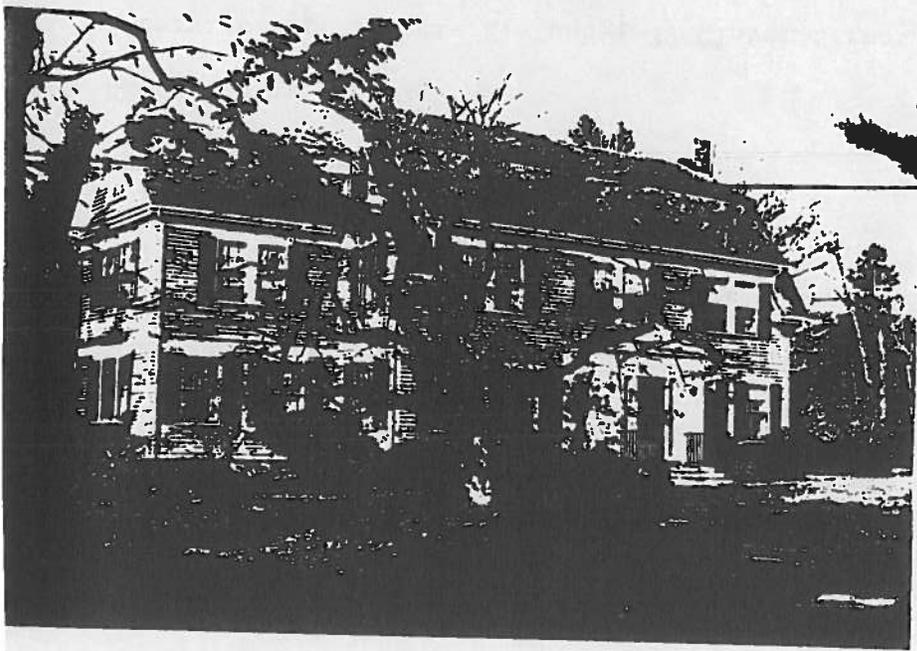


5

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 25-3
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
15 Kilburn Road
 Historic Name _____

Present single-family residence
 Original "

DESCRIPTION:
1909

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

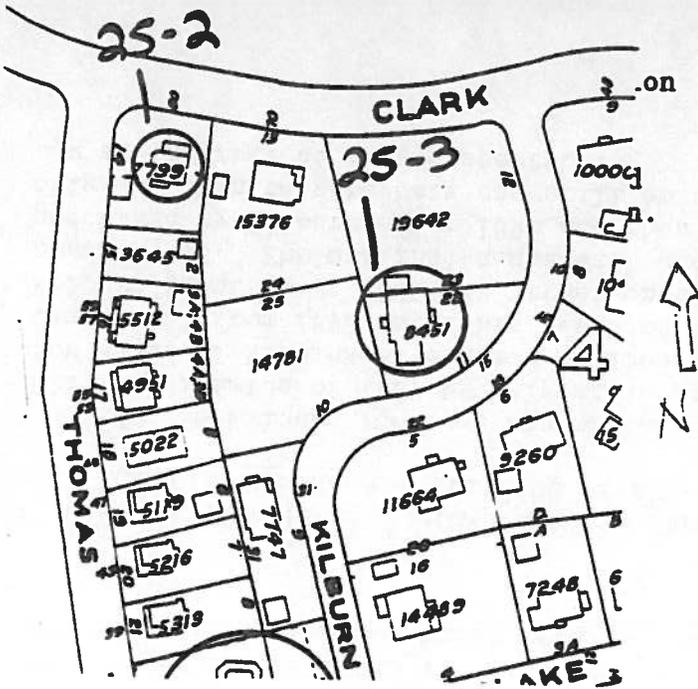
Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Large lot on part of Kilburn
 estate; now upper middle class
 residential neighborhood of Clark Hill.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A Colonial Revival building, this house features a gambrel roofed main block which was built in 1909, with a garage addition most likely added in 1938. The clapboarded building has five bays with a central entry that is enclosed by a pedimented portico with a pair of fluted pilasters to either side. The garage addition mimicks the design of the original structure quite successfully. The house sits on a large and well-landscaped lot which retains a country flavor.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 15 Kilburn Road was one of the first houses to be constructed in the Clark Hill subdivision of 1909 by Belmont Associates. It is thought to have been built for Addie K. Robbinson, a niece of John Kilburn who owned the large Blake estate on Clark Hill from 1892 until his death of 1904. Robbinson lived in a house on the Kilburn property at 60 Clark Street which was demolished when this building was constructed. The original house was owned in 1875 by A. Higgins, but was probably purchased by Kilburn after 1892 and then occupied by his niece until 1909. The original granite gateposts can still be seen at the original entry from Clark Street, now at the rear of this property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Public Library, Historic Houses File, Camilla French research.

Belmont Directory, 1907, 1909-1910, 1912.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898.

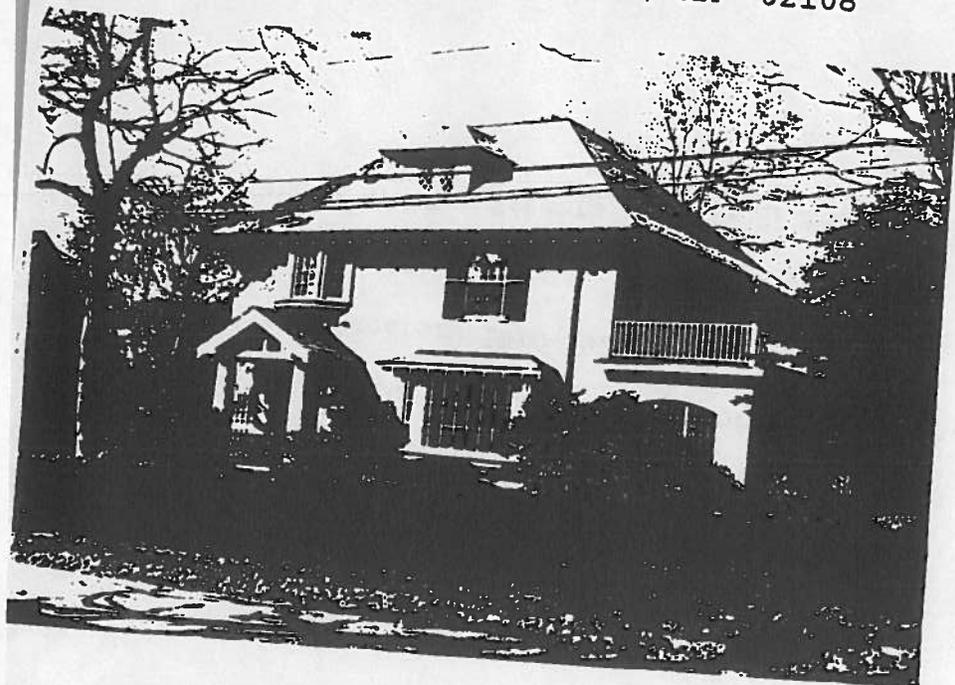
Beers' Atlas, 1875.

Interview with Francis E. Tubby, 39 Clover Street, August, 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>R²</u>	FORM NO. <u>25-62</u>
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Belmont

Address 92 Kilburn Road

Historic Name

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:
1910

Source Building Department Records

Style craftsman-influenced

Architect Harry M. Ramsey

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) -

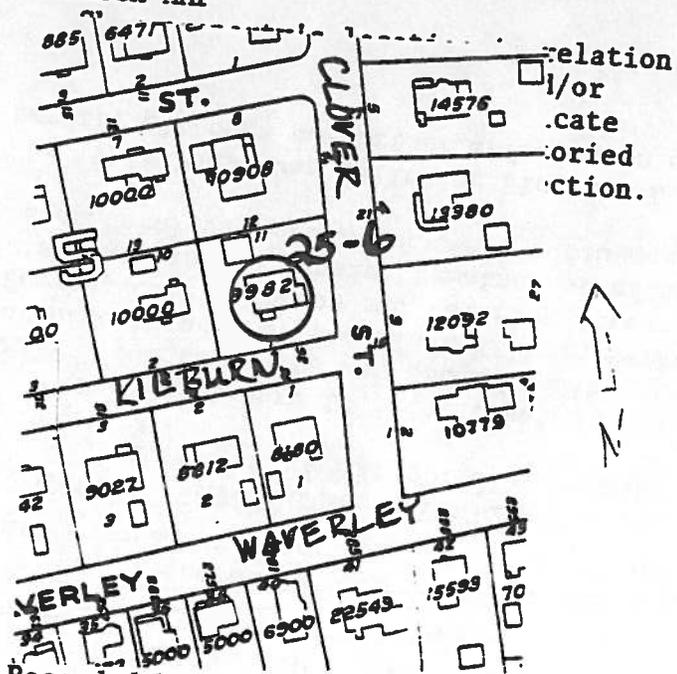
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Quiet residential neighborhood

of Clark Hill; tree-lined corner loca-
 tion; garden setting

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 92 Kilburn is noted architecturally as a prototype of the Craftsman-influenced stucco four-square residence of the early 20th century. Elements of this style are pervasive in suburbs such as Belmont, on two-family as well as single-family dwellings. Its identifying features are well-illustrated on this building, which is in excellent condition.

Among the building's features are a hipped roof with central dormer, wide eaves with exposed purlins, a sidehall entry and Japanese-influenced portico, a square

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 92 Kilburn is significant as one of the first houses to be built on Clark Hill after this area was subdivided by Belmont Associates in 1909. The site was originally part of the Blake-Kilburn Estate which occupied most of the land between Common, Clark, Thomas and Waverley Streets in the 19th century. Significantly, the elaborate estate mansion remained standing *while* the surrounding neighborhood was being developed; it undoubtedly influenced the quality of architectural styles chosen.

This house was built for Florence L. Gerry of Brookline, according to the building permit, although no further information on this occupant can be found.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory 1910-1922.

Building Permit, 1911.

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>25-6</i>
Property Name: <i>12 Kilburn Pl.</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

first story bay window with multiple panes, an oriel window above the entry, and a sleeping porch wing with balustrade and multi-paned windows.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>R³</u>	FORM NO. <u>45-4</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont

Address 308 Lake Street

Historic Name Sylvester C. Frost House

Use: Present Residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1889

Source Historic District Commission File

Style Colonial Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric stucco/clapboards

Outbuildings Garage

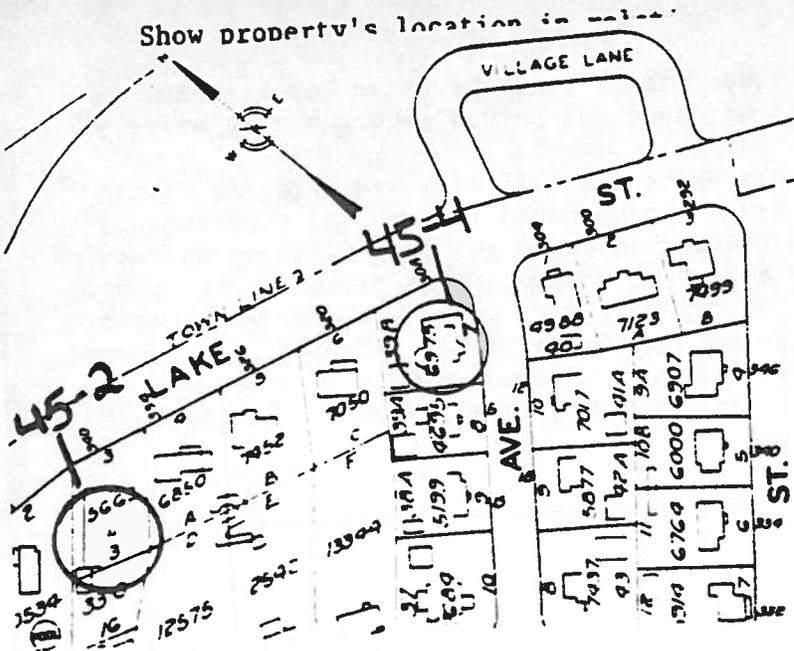
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 6,975 sq. ft.

Setting Single-family houses.

Show property's location in relation to _____



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Significant as the only large-scale 19th century Colonial Revival house in the area, the Sylvester C. Frost House is an important reminder of Belmont's former agricultural prosperity. The 2 1/2-story cross gable-roofed house has been stuccoed over on the first two floors. A five-columned front porch with gunstock posts and balusters highlights the facade which also features a fanlit entry and elongated 2/2 parlor windows. The site features extensive stone walls and fruit trees.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The 1889 Sylvester C. Frost house is significant as one of the principal farmhouses of the profitable 19th century Frost family market gardens that dominated this section of Belmont. Frost began farming and gardening in 1867 when he bought ten acres of land and a house from John Crosby, including four acres on Lake Street. In 1889, the house that stood on this site was moved 600 feet down Lake Street towards Cambridge and the present, much larger, house built. After harvesting strawberries for several years unprofitably, Frost turned to celery as his main crop. By 1919, his farm grew the largest variety of vegetables of any in Belmont.

A large barn and shed behind the house remained until the 1920's, but were torn down to make way for brisk suburban development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Historic District Commission Files.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA R³ FORM NO. 45-2



Belmont
Address 340 Lake Street
Historic Name Miss M.E. Frost House

Present Residence
Original same

DESCRIPTION:
Date 1843

Source Middlesex Co. Registry of Deeds

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

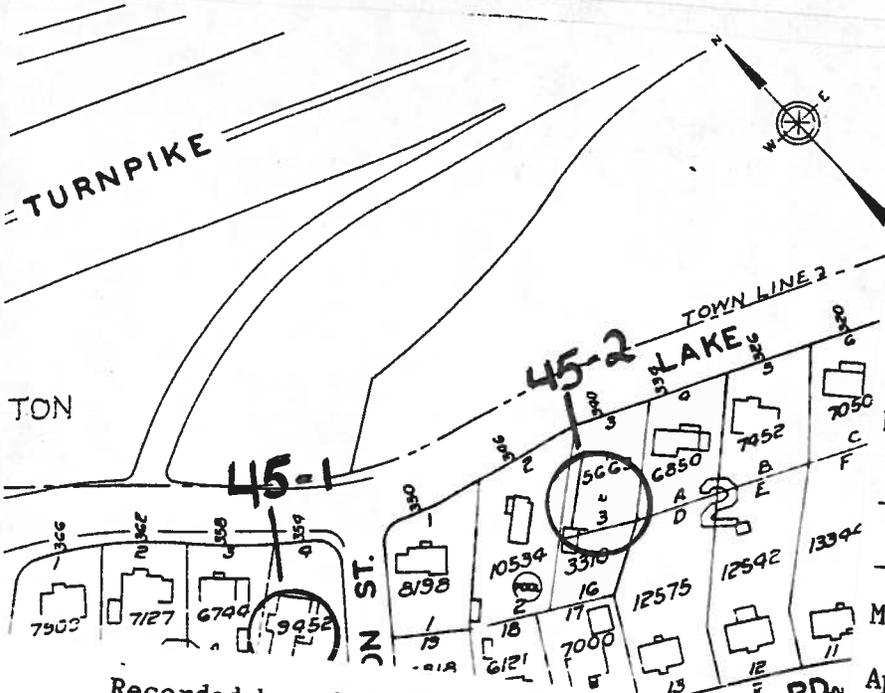
Outbuildings attached shed

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 5,663 sq. ft.

Setting Single-family houses



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This Greek Revival cottage is unique to the Town. A four-columned side porch highlights the 1 1/2-story side hall house which features dormers, 6/6 sash, clapboards and cornerboards. Set diagonally on its well-landscaped lot, the Miss M.E. Frost House is set off from its surrounding fabric of 20th century suburban development by a small picket fence.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Significant as part of the large Frost family farming compound covering the entire area bordered by Pleasant, Brighton, Cross and Lake Streets throughout the 19th century, this house was built as a residence for Miss M.E. Frost on 3/4 of an acre. The house was smaller than neighboring Frost houses at 308 and 354 Lake Street and remained surrounded by open fields until the early 1920's. By 1936, however, the entire environs had been converted to a suburban housing development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Historic District Commission Files.



SSION
MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
R ³	45-1

Town Belmont
 Address 354 Lake Street
 Historic Name Varnum Frost House

ite)
 orm
 #30.31

Use: Present Residence
 Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1840

Source Atlas of Middlesex County

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Flushboards

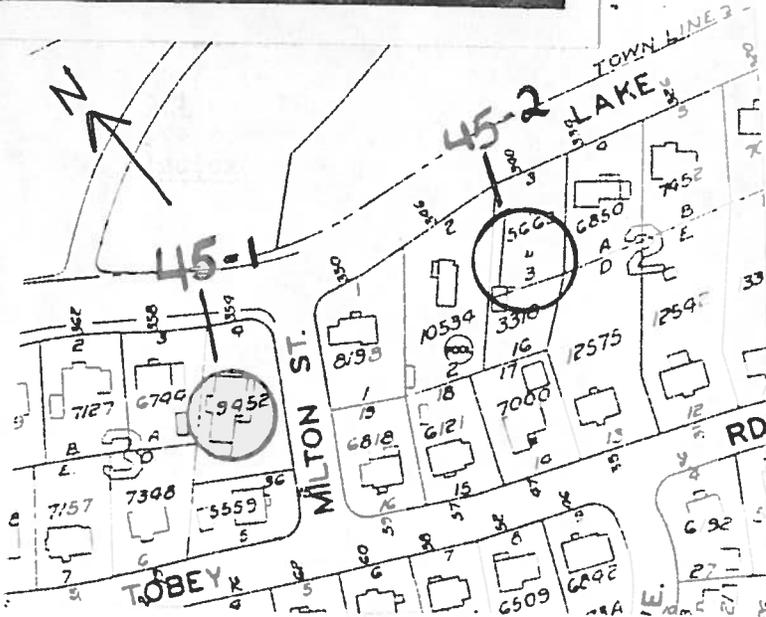
Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 9,452 sq.ft.

Setting Single-family houses



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Surrounded by trees on its corner lot, this Greek Revival house is significant as a larger-scaled and earlier period house in its setting of 20th century suburban development. It also serves as a vestige of the Frost farming compound that once dominated the area. Gable end to the street, the 2 1/2-story flushboarded house features a columned side porch and heavy cornice, and sidelit entry. Broad corner pilasters lend the house a heavy appearance. A cap molding covers the gable end window and elsewhere, 6/6 sash is used. Clapboards surface the north elevation and the second floor of the southern elevation. A fine granite foundation and unusual stoop complement the house. A rear addition was made in 1930.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Varnum Frost House is important as part of the large Frost family farm compound that covered this area in the 19th century, and as one of the finest of the Frost farmhouses. An 1853 map of Belmont shows eight Frost houses, including this one, in the immediate vicinity. Varnum Frost owned this house as part of five acres he farmed, connected to the land of the Thaddeus Frost House at 291 Brighton Street (see Inv. #45-3). In the early 20th century, the land was purchased by George Tobey who continued to farm on the property. By 1936, the entire area had been subdivided for suburban development.

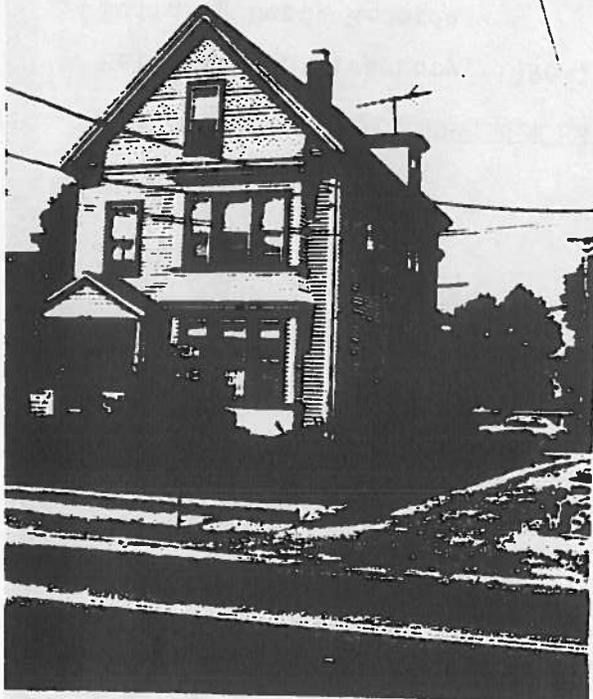
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Historic District Commission Files.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA F ²	FORM NO. 28-8
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



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2

Town Belmont

Address 46 Lexington Street

Historic Name _____

Use: Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1888

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Queen Anne/Shingle

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric Shingles/clapboards

Outbuildings -

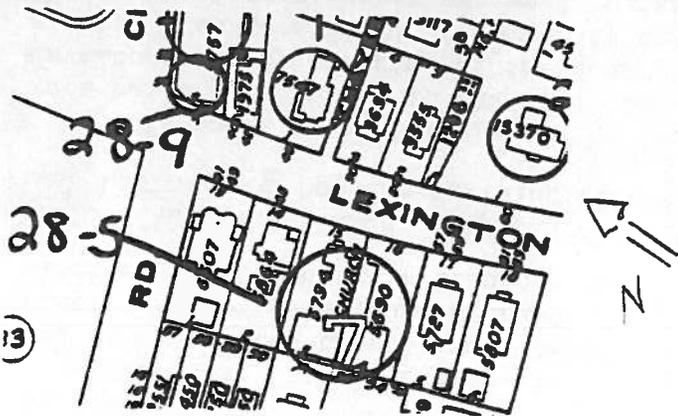
Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Located on busy Waverley thoroughfare near commercial center and originally near railroad depot.

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Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 46 Lexington is an intact example of a shingled Queen Anne single-family house from the late 19th century. Its design shows the variety of sources which builders were using in the Victorian era, including late Italianate, Queen Anne and Shingle styles.

The house is constructed with its gable end to the street, a side-hall entry and a square, two-tiered front bay. Italianate features include the paired brackets under the roof eaves, under the bay's cornice and at the gable returns. The main block of the building is clapboarded, but decorative shingling appears in the gable

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is an example of the central to upper middle class residences which were built in Waverley in the late 1800s as the community continued its suburban development. By the time of the construction of this house, Waverley was turning from a rural area to a distinct community center as more commercial enterprises located there. Lexington Street was an important Waverley thoroughfare which, along with White Street, received much of the area's new settlement. This house was built by William and George Demond in 1888, and occupied by George Demond at least by 1896. The Demonds probably came to Belmont to obtain some of the contracts to build houses in such developments as the 1887 Hunt and Cutter subdivision across Lexington Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Directory, 1896-7

Building Dept. Records

Betts, Richard, B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>28-K</i>
Property Name: <i>46 Livingston St</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

and on the front bay. This shingling treatment and the square shape of the bay are derived from later Shingle Style and Queen Anne influences. The entry porch appears to be a later addition.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

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

The Waverley Unitarian Church was constructed with a gabled sanctuary and crenelated entrance tower in 1898. Shingles cover most of the building and its additions; the ground floor of the building is covered with clapboards. The structure's main features are the pointed arch windows which appear in the gable-end of the sanctuary and in the tower. The building has undergone a number of alterations in recent years which have diminished its original 19th century character.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Built in 1898, this church served for many years as the center of liberal religion in the Waverley area. The church was originally organized as the Waverley Unitarian Society in 1882, meeting in Waverley Hall until a church could be constructed. The church united with the First Church in Belmont, Unitarian, in 1948, and this building was subsequently sold. The property has since been used by other religious groups, including the Assembly of God and the Korean Church, its present occupants.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Citizen, Centennial Observance, June 14-17, 1959.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA F2	FORM NO. 28-6
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Belmont

Address 70 Lexington Street

Original Name

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:
1888

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Shingle Style

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

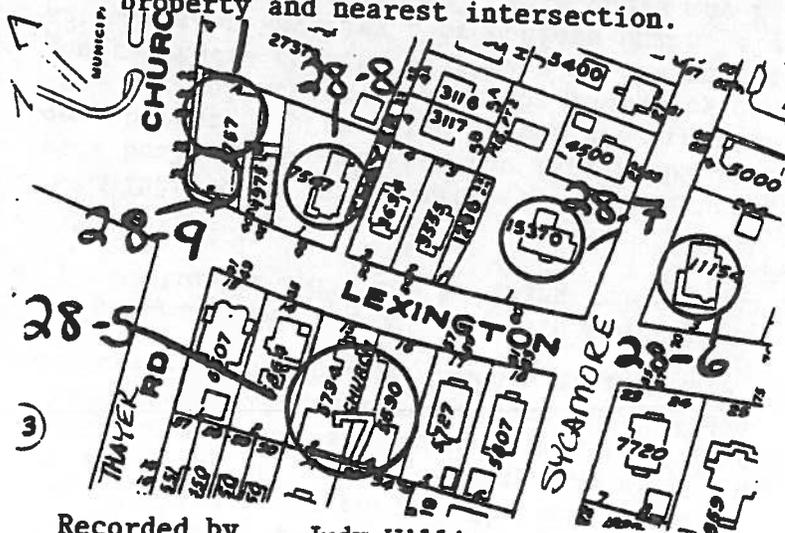
Setting Corner location on major

Waverley thoroughfare of

Lexington Street

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 70 Lexington is a good example of Shingle Style architecture as it appeared in middle class single-family construction in Belmont during the late 1800s. The two-bay gable-to-the-street building is distinguished by its shingled detailing and its veranda-like front porch. The entire house is shingled, with fish scale patterning in the gable and sawtooth shingling on the second story. The gable features a bracketed overhang and recessed central "monitor" window. Hallmarks of the shingle style include the curved wall treatment around this window, the shingle covered supporting brackets and the cornice that is lined with a double row of shingles. The front porch wraps

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is an example of the central to upper middle class residences which were built in Waverley in the late 1800s as the community continued its suburban development. By the time of the construction of this house, Waverley was turning from a rural area to a distinct community center as more commercial enterprises located there to take advantage of the rail transportation. Lexington Street was an important Waverley thoroughfare which, along with White Street, received much of the area's new settlement. This house may have been built for Walter F. Beetle, who resided there at least as early as 1890. Beetle arrived in Waverley in 1885 and was actively involved in the community as one of the original incorporators of the Waverley Cooperative Bank, serving as one of its directors for many years; was treasurer of the Republican Town Committee for 25 years; and served as secretary and treasurer of the Waverley Improvement Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont, 1974

Belmont Town Report, 1889

Belmont Citizen, April 12, 1946

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 28-6
Property Name: 70 Lexington St	

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

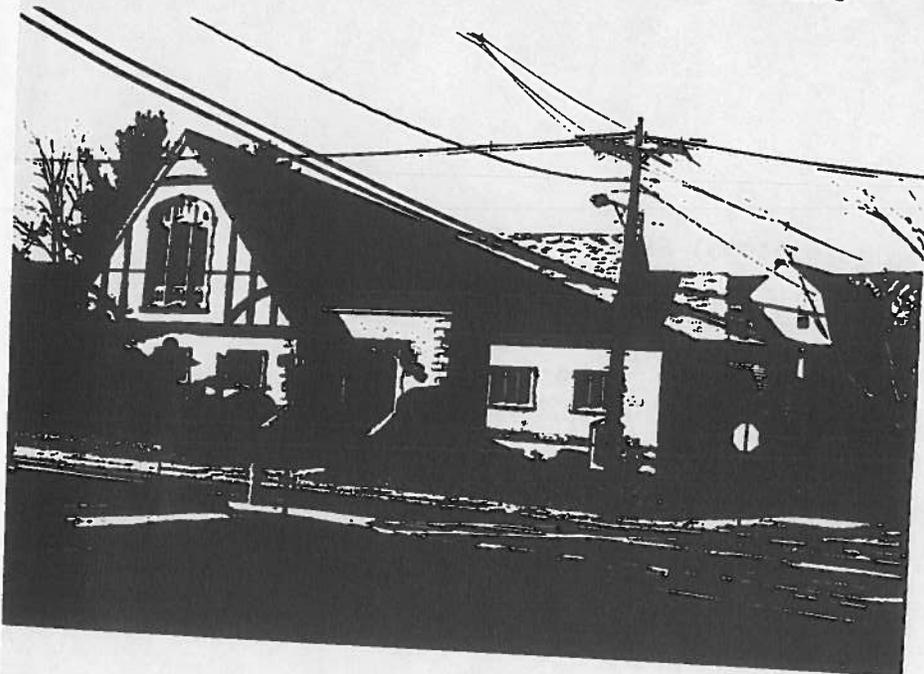
Architectural Significance:

around to the north side of the house and features a hipped roof with bracketed posts and a small gable at the entry stairs. The combination of all of its parts creates a unified architectural statement at 70 Lexington.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA F2	FORM NO. 15-5
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Belmont
Address 129 Lexington Street
Historic Name First Baptist Church

Present Church
Original Church

DESCRIPTION:
1904

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Shingle, English Tudor Revival

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric Stucco, shingles, stone

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

1935 addition of sanctuary

1955 addition

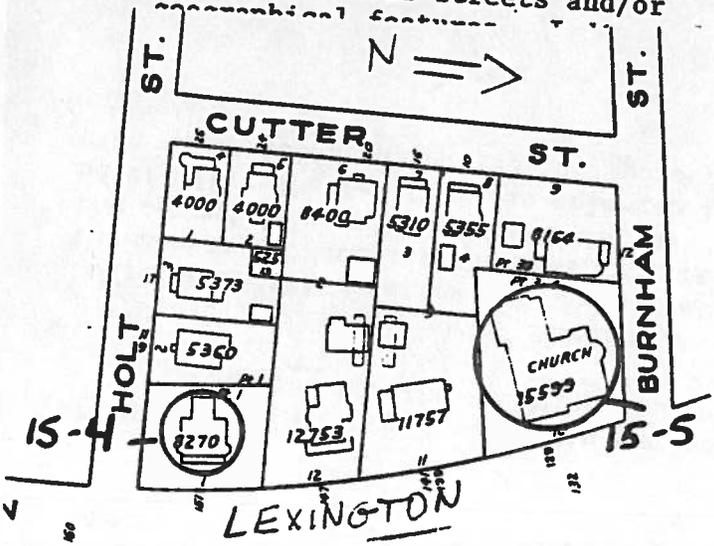
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Corner location on major thoroughfare of Lexington Street in Waverley

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The church appears to have been originally built in a Shingle Style as evidenced by the Burnham Street facade's shingle covered, six-sided bay and gabled wing which are supported on a rubble-stone raised foundation. The 1935 addition of the sanctuary was constructed in stucco in an English-derived Tudor style, complete with half timbering in the gable. The main entrance to the church is located in what appears to be the later addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The First Baptist Church of Belmont was organized in 1897, constructing its first building in the Waverley area. This structure was dedicated in 1904, bringing the number of Waverley churches to three. The church may have had its start in the second floor of Waverley Hall, as the local Methodist and Unitarian Churches before it. The facility was enlarged in the 1930's with a new sanctuary and again with an addition in the 1950's, indicating its growth over the years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Interview with Richard Betts, Belmont Town Engineer, November, 1982

Belmont Citizen, June 14-17, 1959 (Centennial Observance)

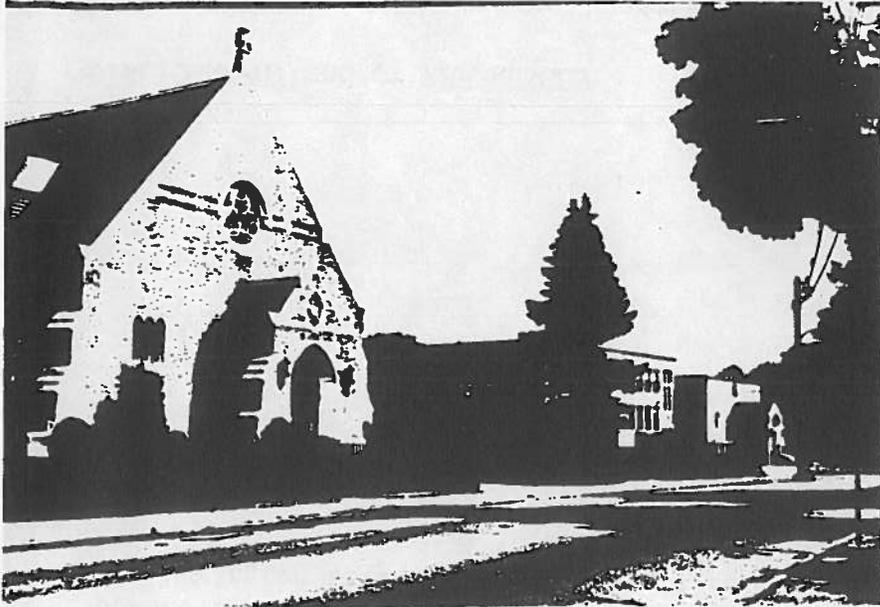
FORM A - AREA

160
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area

Area letter

F²a



132-160 Lexington St.

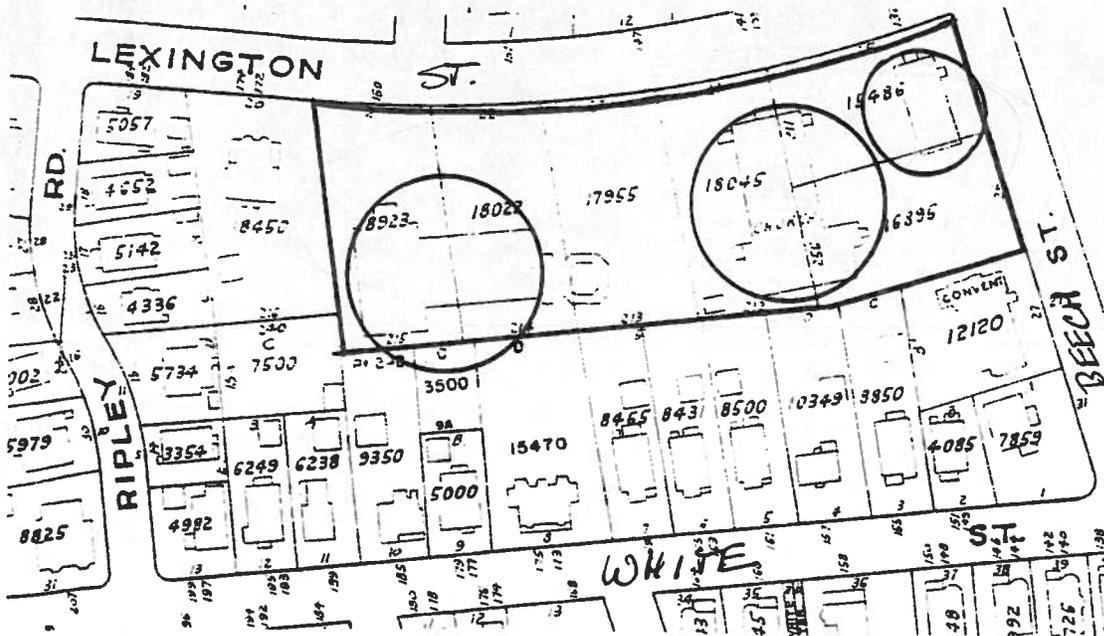
Belmont

area (if any)

St. Luke's Church & School

date or period 1926 - 1951

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



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The Lexington Street St. Luke's complex was built in different stages but is unified by the use of yellow-colored brick and a similarity in scale. The church features a gable-roofed sanctuary with gable-end entry vestibule and a rear tower. Gothic elements include buttressing at corners and between bays, and the use of pointed arches in windows and doors. The rear tower is accented by a thin spire at its top.

The school, convent and parish house are two-story yellow brick buildings which are given a utilitarian treatment. The school entrances reflect the ecclesiastical design of the church, however. The Parish House was originally built as a single-family residence in 1923.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

St. Luke's Church was established to serve the Waverley members of St. Joseph's parish on Common Street. The Church was set apart as an independent parish in 1919, with early services being held in the chapel which had been constructed four years earlier as a mission of St. Joseph's. This Chapel, which had been located on Beech Street, is no longer standing. The existing St. Luke's Church building was begun in 1926, with the upper portion being completed in 1933. As the church membership increased, the complex grew to include a school building, opened in 1940, and a convent on Beech Street, built in 1951. The Church acquired the Lexington Street Parish House in later years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Richard B. Betts, Interview, November, 1982.

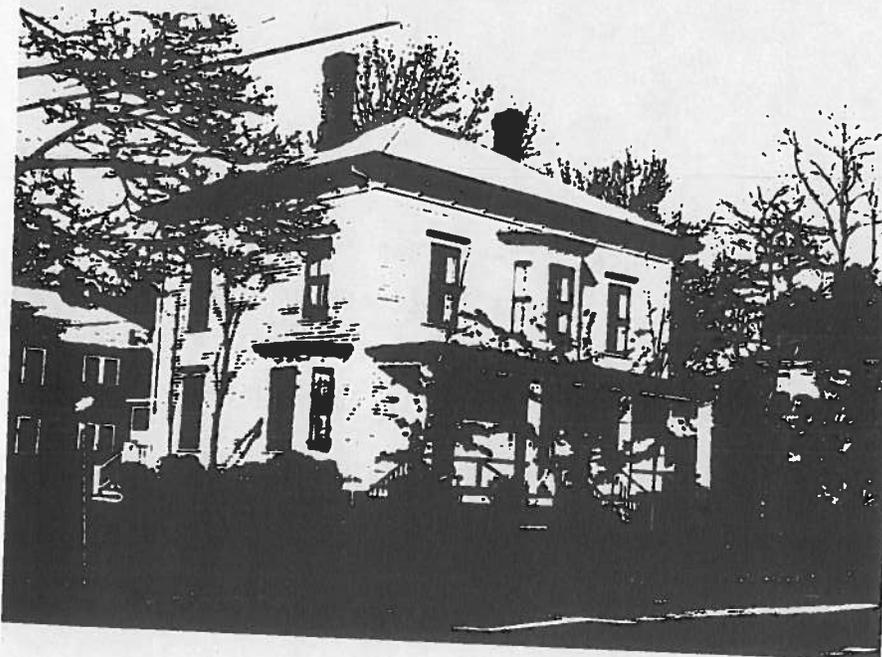
Building Permits, 1926, 1933, 1939.

Belmont Citizen, "St. Luke's Parish to Mark 50th Anniversary with Ball." October 9, 1969.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

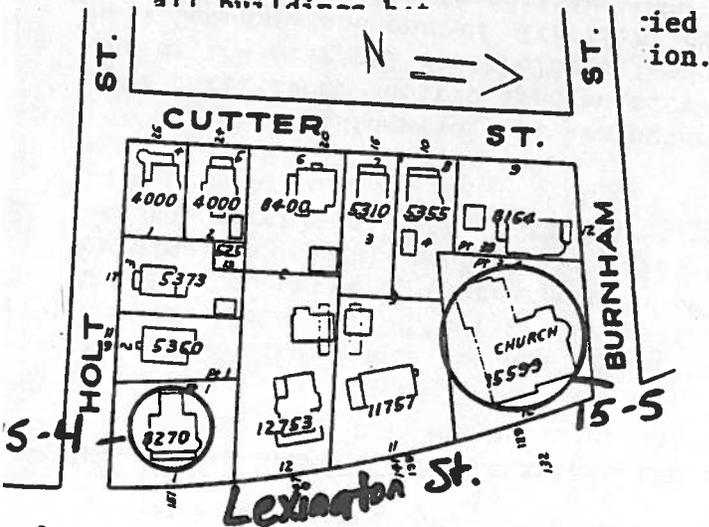
AREA F2	FORM NO. 15-4
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City Belmont
 Address 151 Lexington Street
 Historic Name William A. Munroe House
 Present Single-family residence
 Original Single-family residence
 Description:
 Date c.1872

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings on lot.



Source Atlas maps and deeds
 Style Italianate
 Architect -
 Exterior wall fabric clapboards
 Outbuildings -
 Major alterations (with dates) -
 Moved - Date -
 Approx. acreage less than 1 acre
 Setting Corner location on major
Waverley thoroughfare of Lexington
Street.

Recorded by Judy Williams
 Organization Boston University
 Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Munroe House is a well-preserved example of an early Waverley residence built on a grand scale. The three-bay clapboarded, two-story structure was built in the Bracketed Italianate style; brackets appear at the roof and porch cornices, as well as the bay window cornices. The portico is supported by four square posts and extends the length of the building. The central doorway is flanked by two parlor-length windows of nine panes each. Half sidelights surround the door. Above the porch is a central bay window which is identical to the bays on either side of the first story. All windows are two over two (except parlor) and are capped by a simple hoodmold. The

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Munroe House was one of the first to be built on the land owned by Otis E. Hunt and Edmund C. Cutter to the west of Lexington Street (outside of the Waverley Land Company property) (See Area Form # F²). Its owner, William A. Munroe, was one of the original incorporators of the Waverley Hall Company and its first treasurer. He owned several parcels of land in this area, which he may have acquired from the Waverley Land Company.

A later resident of 151 Lexington was Gustavus C. Holt, who lived there from 1882 until 1906. Holt played an active role in the development of Waverley; he was one of the original stockholders (and later the major stockholder) of the Waverley Hall Company, and one of its first directors. He was also a member and director of the Waverley Citizen Association, The Waverley Cooperative Bank's second president (1898-1906), commissioner of Belmont's sinking fund, Town Selectman (1900), Water Commissioner (1887-1894), and Library Trustee (1899-1905). Holt Street, which borders this property, was named for Gustavus Holt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.
Charles Brodine, 1978 Deed research
Beers' Map of Waverley, 1875.
Belmont Citizen, June 14-17, 1959; April 12, 1946.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>15-4</i>
Property Name: <i>Wm. A. Marzic Hse</i>	

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

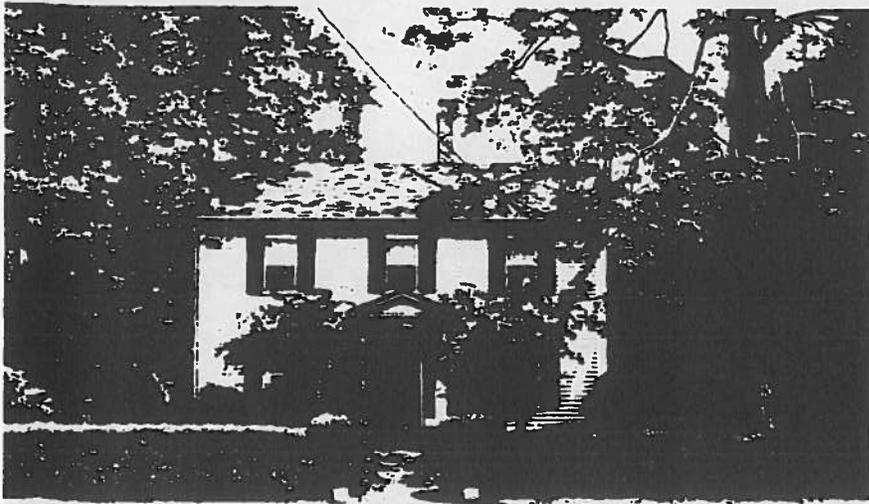
Architectural Significance:

roof is hipped and contains large inner chimneys on either side. Original clap-boarding, corner and cornice boards, and porch supports give an appearance of authenticity and strength to this house.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

F^L 15-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



1 Belmont

Address 190 Lexington Street

Historic Name _____

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Period c.1855-1860

Source Style and Atlas Maps

Style Transitional Greek Revival-Italianate

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) _____

rear ell, date unknown

Moved - Date -

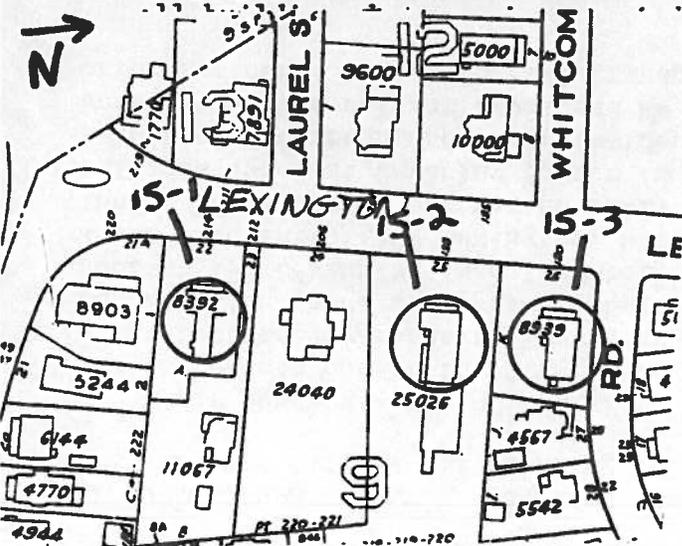
Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Lexington Street near Belmont

Street, evergreen tree setting.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 190 Lexington is very nearly identical to its neighbor at No. 198 Lexington, indicating a possibility that these two houses were built as a pair. This house is a three-bay, central entry, two-story gable-roofed structure with a pair of chimneys in a central location. Its style is transitional Greek Revival-Italianate since it displays features of both. The central portico is pedimented and supported on square and attenuated Doric posts; the doorway contains Greek Revival sidelights and transom, and is flanked by Doric pilasters. The house has its original clapboards and cornerboards. Windows are more Italianate, with two over two sash and a raised lintel.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house was one of the group of houses built at this end of Lexington Street and represents one of the first successful sales of land by the Waverley Land Company, a real estate development firm which attempted to market Waverley as a residential suburb. The house was probably built between 1855 and 1860, as was the house next door at 198 Lexington (See Inventory Form #1-2). Nathaniel T. Bartlett is the first known occupant of 190 Lexington, having lived there in 1874 and possibly as early as 1867. Lexington Street was an early Waverley thoroughfare which connected the railroad depot at Waverley Square to Watertown. When developed, this land was still a part of Watertown and early residents were most likely employed in that community. Waverley Square was not developed as a commercial center at this time, but it did offer residents access to rail transportation at the very least.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

C.J. Frost Map of 1853.

Plan of land of the Waverley Company in Watertown, 1854.

Beers' Atlas of 1875.

Belmont Public Library, Waverley file.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 15-3
Property Name: 190 Lexington St.	

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

Architectural Significance:

Large wooden brackets appear under the eaves, further indicating an Italiante influence.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

#161

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA 3	FORM NO. 11
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

BU P. Pappas

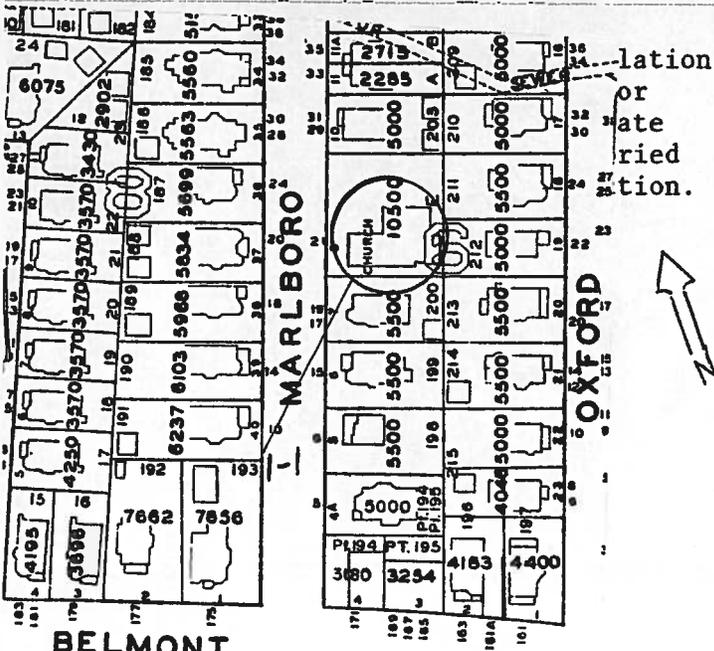


Belmont
Address 21 Marlboro Street
Historic Name St. Andrews Episcopal Church

Present Church
Original same

DESCRIPTION:
1912

Source Building Department Atlas



Style Spanish Mission
Architect
Exterior wall fabric Stucco
Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved n/a Date

Approx. acreage 10,500 sq.ft.

Setting double lot but uniform set-back with houses; integral to streetscape

Recorded by Frankie Liederman
Boston University
Organization Preservation Studies
Date 24 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

St. Andrews is architecturally significant for two reasons: style and material. The use of the Spanish Mission style is unique in this part of Belmont and is a fitting one for the district's sole church. Although the building does not serve a Catholic congregation the mission style is well suited to a religious structure. The use of stucco as a building material is particularly appropriate to the style. Stucco is also rarely used in the Harvard Lawn area and therefore calls attention to the church building as being distinct from the houses that surround it.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The significance of this church lies in its relationship to the development of the community. When Harvard Lawn was subdivided in 1895 no provision was made for religious institutions. The proximity of the streetcar lines to Watertown and Cambridge meant that new residents could attend any church they desired, including those they had moved away from. The streetcar brought rapid growth, and this combined with the very density of the housing promoted a community that needed its own church. Harvard Lawn was well established as a neighborhood by 1912 when St. Andrews was built. The church has clearly served the neighborhood's needs and no other religious edifice has been built in this section of Belmont.

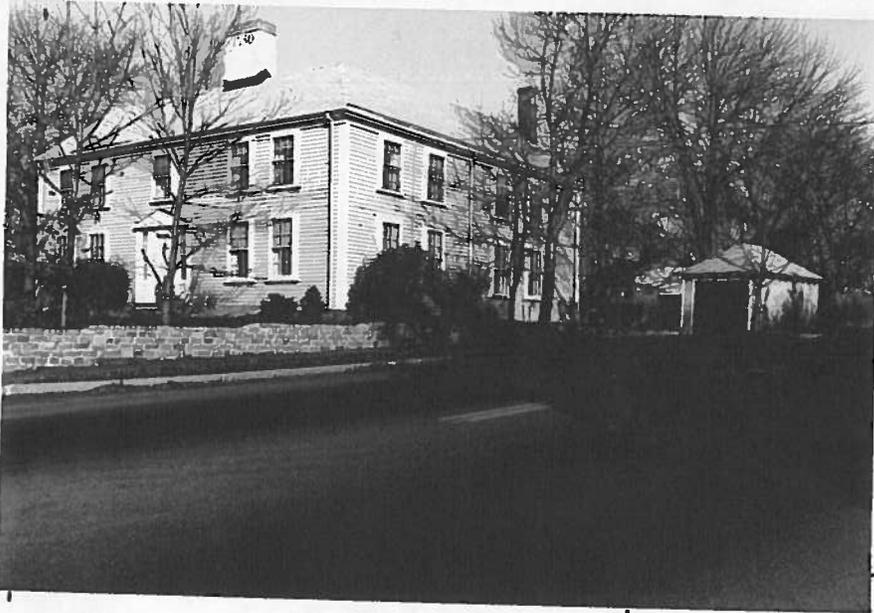
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . , p.96-99
Belmont Building Department files

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A4	FORM NO. 61-1
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Belmont

Address 154 Mill Street

Historic Name Captain Eaton House

Present Residential

Original Farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

1750

Source Belmont Citizen, 1973

Style Central Chimney, 5 bay Georgian

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

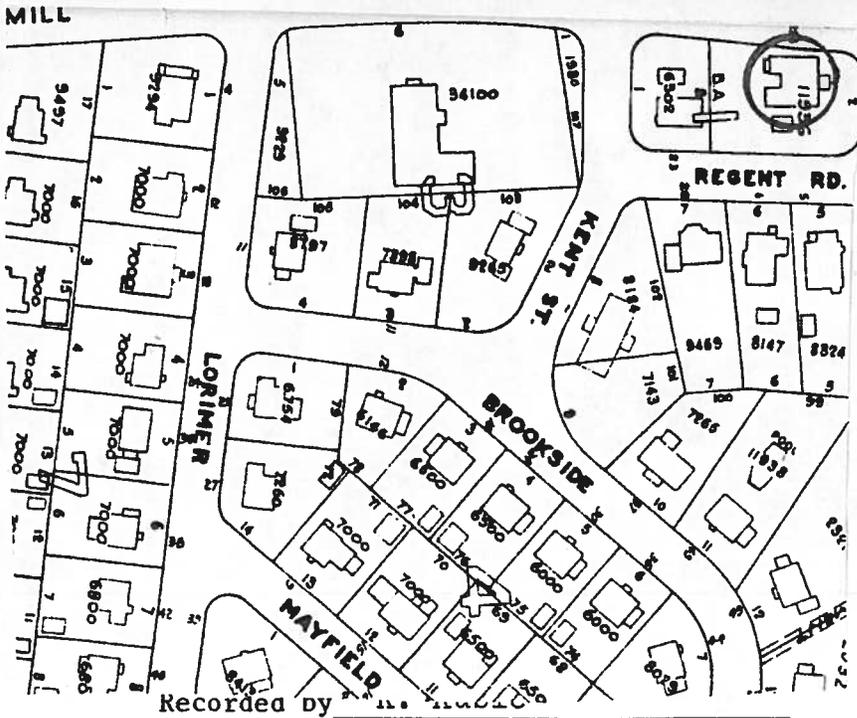
Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) 2 story
cell attached to rear of house on
eastern side.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1

Setting set back from street on
slight rise.



Recorded by _____

Organization Boston University

Date October 1982



(Staple additional sheets here)

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

154 Mill Street represents one of the few extant and unmoved 18th century central chimney farmhouses in Belmont. It is a 5 bay, 2 1/2 story frame Georgian house with few ornamental elements. Except for a pediment added to the main central entry in the 20th century, the facade maintains its 18th century appearance.

The dwelling appears to originally have been rectangular in plan and one bay in depth, however over time 2 ell sections were added to the rear of the house. The earliest one, dating to the 19th century, appears on the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Although originally owned by Capt. Eaton, this 1750 simple Georgian farmhouse has long been associated with the Kendall Family. The structure is significant as one of the few remaining in town which is both intact and unmoved from the 18th century. It is also important as representing the homestead for one of Belmont's oldest farming families who maintained a truck and dairy farm through the 1920's. Two family members in particular are well remembered for their service to the community for many years.

The house and the 120 acres of farmland which included a grist and saw mill on Beaver Brook, now a part of Beaver Brook Reservation (form #G⁴), was purchased by Josiah and David Kendall in 1819 from the heirs of Capt. Eaton. The two brothers farmed the land and operated both the grist and saw mill on Beaver Brook through the mid 19th century. Upon their deaths, their sons continued to farm, but no longer operated the mills.

By the end of the 19th century, although much of the original farmland had been sold to the Metropolitan Park Commission and to McLean Hospital, the remaining 26 acres was farmed by the original owner's grandsons, George and Walter Kendall.

In 1926 farming activity ceased when all of the remaining land, except for the 1819 farmhouse, was purchased by John Butts, a local builder, who subdivided it into 105 houselots, which created "Kendall Gardens."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Richard Betts

Camilla French

Kendall Family File, Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.

Phineas Lawrence, "Trapelo Past and Present," 1858.

Charles Nelson, Waltham Past and Present and its Industries, 1879.

Atlases- 1875, 1889, 1898.

Maps- 1853, 1872, 1936, 1967.

#96

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA H	FORM NO. 33-1
----------------------	-----------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AH



Belmont

Address 20 Moraine Street

Historic Name _____

Present apartments

Original apartments

DESCRIPTION:

1908

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

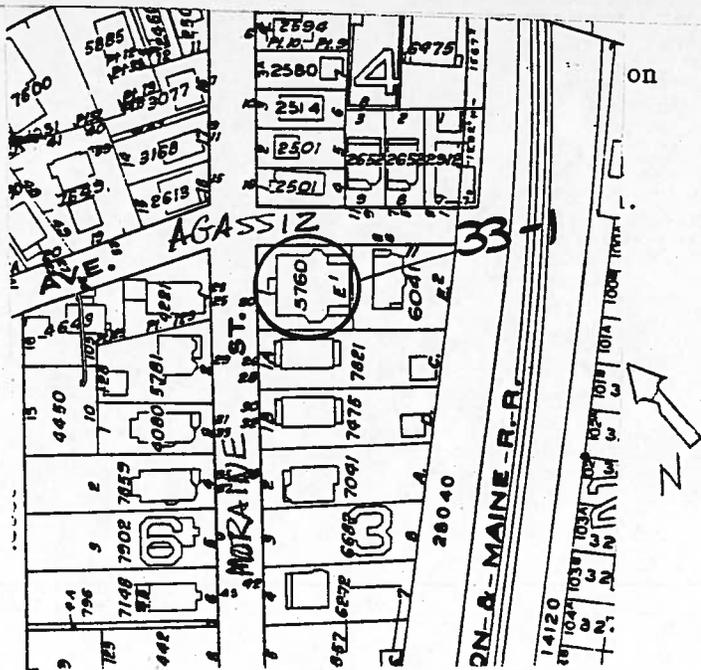
Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Grand scale of building in relation to smaller residential neighborhood. Some additional 3 deckers built behind it.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This building is an unusually elaborate example of a double three decker, a building type which appeared in the late 19th century in the streetcar suburbs of Boston. When constructed in 1908, the building may have incorporated features of a 22-room mansion that stood on this site during the 19th century. Newspaper articles of the day give conflicting reports, but it seems apparent that certain elements, such as the gable roof and entry stairs, may have come from a large Greek Revival dwelling. Given the revivalist architectural tendencies of the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) (cont.)

The six-unit three decker was known as "The Thayer" when it was first occupied in 1908, reflecting its ties to the former Phelps-Thayer estate at this location. The original estate mansion, built in the mid-19th century by Abel Phelps and occupied by his daughter, Maria Phelps Thayer, until 1882, was purchased in 1896 by the Veteran Spiritualists Union of Boston and used as a home for the aged. In 1908, it was acquired by a group of Waverley and Cambridge investors under the name of "Waverley Associates" who planned to transform the structure into modern apartments. According to a 1908 Belmont Tribune article, "The plans for remodeling call for the division of the structure, one part to constitute six apartments of six rooms each, and the remainder three apartments for which the plans are incomplete." The second part was apparently the three decker at 6-8 Agassiz Avenue which was known as "The Agassiz." (It should be noted that other newspaper reports mention the mansion being torn down and replaced with this structure; an analysis of the building itself would provide some answers to these questions.)

Although more elaborate than most, the building is still representative of the type of housing being constructed in streetcar suburbs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Waverley had already been established as a commuter suburb by the introduction of streetcar service on Trapelo Road in 1898. The three decker was a logical and economical response to the demand for housing in this area. After construction or remodeling of the

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher) (cont.)

- Belmont Town Directory, 1910
- Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont. 1974
- Belmont Herald, Thursday, July 7, 1977.
- C.J.Frost Map, 1853.
- Belmont Town Atlas, 1898.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>33-1</i>
Property Name: <i>20 Moraine St.</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

early 20th century, it seems possible that the builders would have incorporated features of the earlier building into their design. This would have allowed considerable savings in cost as well.

The three-story clapboarded building features a gable roof with central dormer, a five-bay facade, corner pilasters reaching to a dentilled cornice, and a large two-story portico with massive Ionic columns, elaborate brackets and a turned-post balustrade on three levels. The central entry, reached by granite steps, has a dentilled cornice hood mold which is reflected in the window treatment to either side. The gable ends feature a wide boxed cornice, returns, an oculus window on the east and a round arched window on the west, possible remnants from the former mansion. Each side of the building also includes a three-tiered bay window and three story rear "deck" with simple balustrades and posts.

Historical Significance:

Thayer and the Agassiz in 1908, two other three deckers were built at this location. Three deckers made an appearance in other parts of Waverley as well, but none was quite as early as 20 Moraine Street. The Thayer housed both professionals and tradesmen during its early years; among those listed as residing there in 1910 were an electrician, a tailor and a dentist.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area B	Form no. 5-2
------------------	------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Town Belmont

is 18 Oak Avenue

ic Name NA

Original Single family dwelling

Present Same

ship: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner

RIPTION:

1915

Source Building permit

Style Craftsman-derived Four Square
 with Prairie Style lines
 Architect W.A. Wadsworth

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

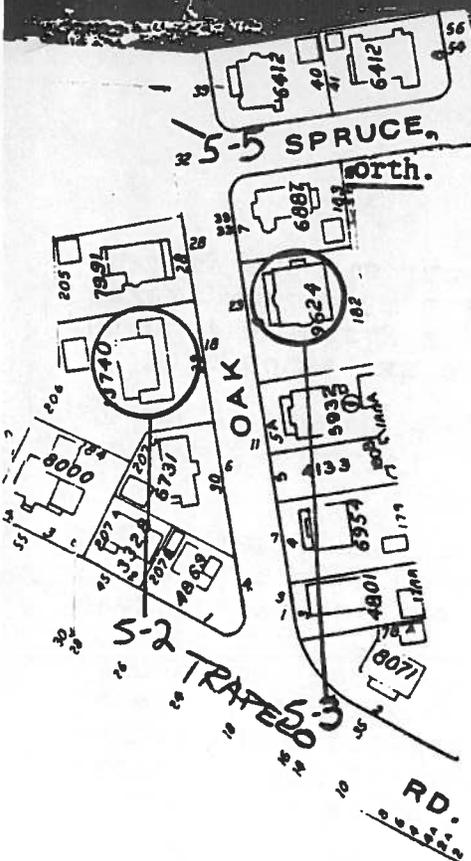
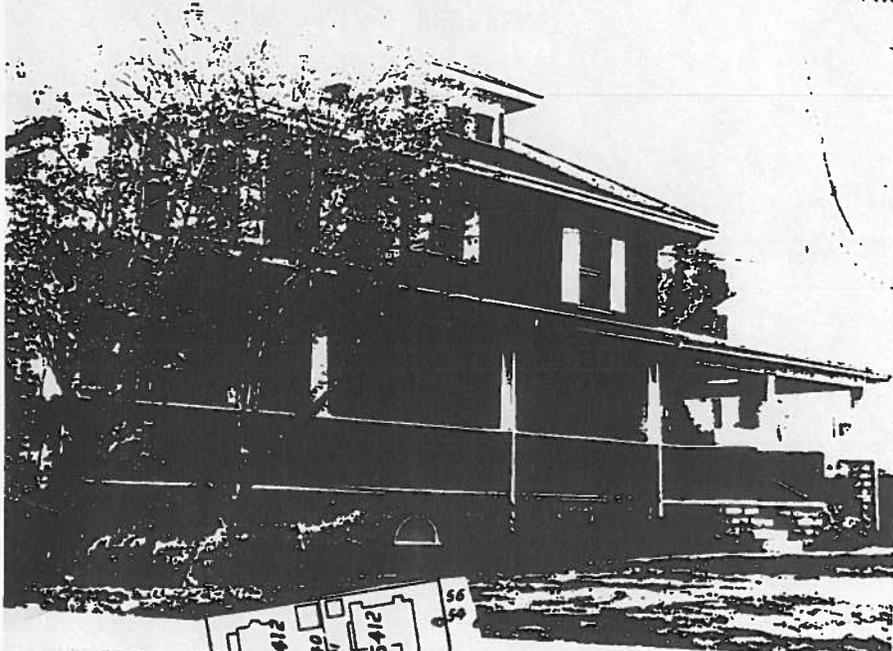
Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved No Date

Approx. acreage 13,740 sq. ft.

Setting On a very large, informally landscaped lot in Payson Park



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house at 18 Oak Avenue is a Craftsman-inspired four square so extended that it assumes Prairie Style lines extremely rare in a Boston suburb. (Note especially the strong horizontality of the porte cochère.) It was built with quality materials (slate roof, Maine granite foundation) and careful attention to detail (see globe stairpost lights, stained glass window to light interior stairwell, and granite arches over the vents under the porch). The interior and exterior appear to be virtually as built and decorated originally (except for the replacement porch roof).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was one of the largest and latest to be built on Oak Avenue, an early street in the streetcar generated Payson Park development. It differs from its neighbors in its superior design quality and its lack of Colonial Revival references.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Douglas, Ellie. Interview, August 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA B	FORM NO. 5-3
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Town Belmont

Address 23 Oak Avenue

Historic Name Cushing Farmhouse

Use: Present Single family dwelli

Original Same

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1837

Source Cushing file--Belmont Room
Cushing diaries--Boston
Athenaeum

Style Greek Revival

Architect See Architectural Signifi

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings _____

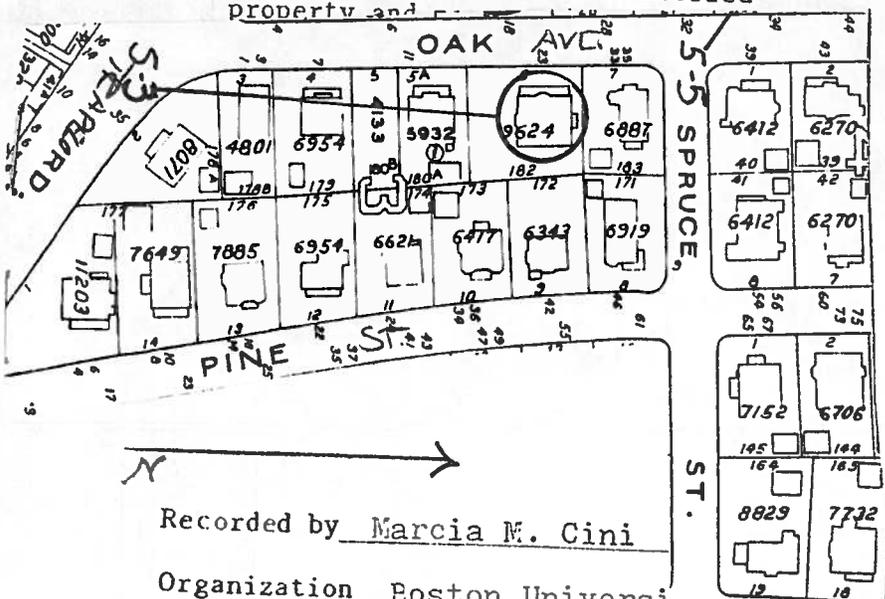
Major alterations (with dates) Front
porch, 2 story projecting bay on

south facade and probably dormers
(likely 1902-04 when moved)
Moved Yes Date 1902-04

Approx. acreage 9624 sq. ft.

Setting Regularly set back on a
casually landscaped generous lot
in an early section of Payson Par

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and _____



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston Universi

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Cushing Farmhouse's current appearance reflects architectural significance from two periods, the 1837 Greek Revival era when it was built and the 1902-04 period when it was moved. Its broadly gabled roof-line with flushboard siding in the gable only, heavy squared-off lines, center entry and orientation (not gable end to the street) make it an unusual interpretation of the Greek Revival in Belmont. Notable interior features include original shutters in the front rooms, second floor columns leading to a small study over the front entry, and two Federal fireplaces likely to be from the "cottage" built on the property by

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of the Cushing Farmhouse as the only building surviving from the "Bellmont" Estate for which the town was named (See Payson Park Form B) is great enough to merit its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As the caretaker's cottage, it was important to the extensively landscaped complex (1840-49), predates the "Bellmont" mansion itself and may well have been designed by Asher Benjamin.

The arrival of the streetcar line along Belmont Street (1898), on which the farmhouse stood, and the opening up of the Payson Park subdivision on most of the estate property provided the impetus for the moving of the house to a double Oak Avenue parcel by the Brooks family c. 1903. Many persons lived in the house during the long tenancy of the Brooks'.

At one point it was the home of Cordelia MacDonald, the first actress to play Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin". For the past 26 years it has been owned by architect David Johnson and his family.

The house clearly derives its major historical significance from its origins. However, its current location is a reflection of a locally common land use pattern, the moving and reuse of early houses in conformance with suburban subdivision practices, which thus obscures previous 19th century uses. The Cushing Farmhouse meets Criteria A and B of the National Register.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Cushing Family File. Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.
Cushing Diaries. Boston Athenaeum.
Johnson, Barbara. Interview, September, 1982.
Payson Park brochure.

Cushing Farmhouse--Architectural Significance

John Perkins Cushing as precursor to the "Bellmont" mansion itself.

The current owners of the house feel these fireplaces lend support to the possibility that the house was designed by Asher Benjamin. It is believed that Benjamin, a friend of John P. Cushing's and architect of "Bellmont", was working on an experimental central heating system during this period. The presence of just two small fireplaces to heat such a large house could be explained if Benjamin had in fact tested his design in this building while he was working on the estate.

Shortly after the establishment of Payson Park, the house was moved back from Belmont Street to a large double lot on Oak Avenue. In order to make it stylistically compatible with its new neighbors, the following changes were made:

- 1). a two story bay on the south gable end added
- 2). a new Colonial Revival entry and porch (which extended the full width of the façade when built)
- 3). new windows and
- 4). multiple interior changes, especially in the kitchen area

A brick room on the rear shows in early photographs but no longer exist. Those photographs, unfortunately, have not allowed a final determination to be made about the originality of the two front dormers or the current yellow and white paint color scheme. It is clear, however, that an early Payson Park family found this Greek Revival house eminently suitable to its new Colonial Revival neighborhood.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>E</u>	Form no. <u>5-5</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Town Belmont

s 34 Oak Avenue

ic Name NA

Original Single family dwelling

Present Same

ship: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Henry McGahey

PTION:

1922

Source Card file-Town Engineer's

Style Unique "urban" form Office

Architect/Builder Henry McGahey

Exterior wall fabric Brick with wood trim and inset tile

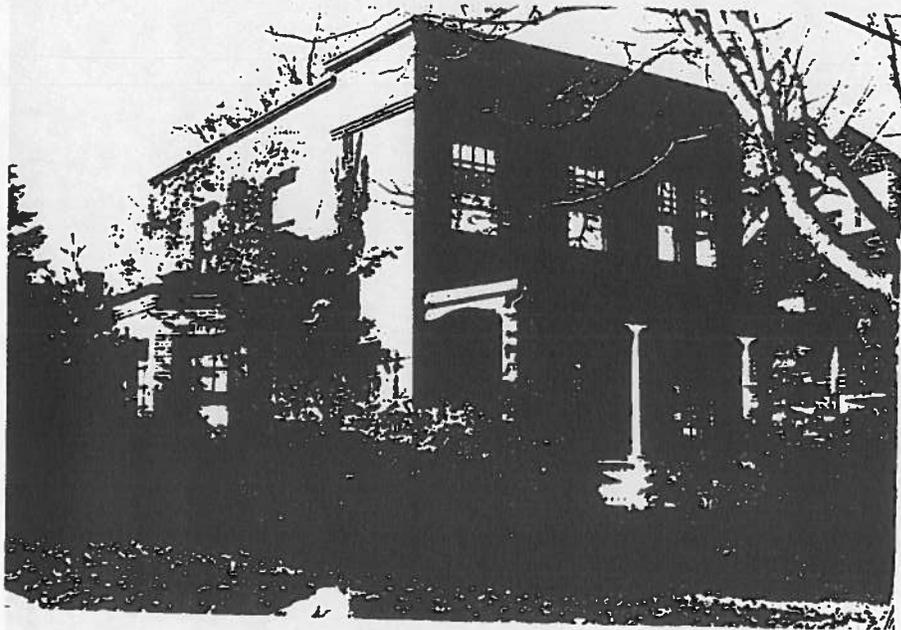
Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

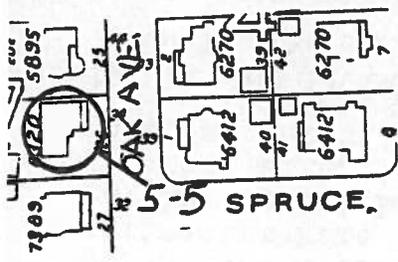
Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 6320 sq. ft.

Setting On a typical, casually landscaped development lot in one of the earlier sections of Payson Park



or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini
Organization Boston University
Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This single family home is unique in Belmont and probably elsewhere. Its flat-roofed urban form clearly sets it apart from its neighbors. However, it does share some characteristics of its contemporaries: 3 bay facade, use of brick with wood trim, southerly bay projection, modest set back with a set of steps leading to a full-width front porch, and a detached garage at the rear property line. Built as a retirement home for a wealthy Irishman who had made his fortune putting up brick tenements in Boston, it was constructed with the greatest attention to detail. Notable are the carefully laid bricks, inset accent tiles, and handsome matching garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

34 Oak Avenue represents one man's private vision, shaped by his own experience, of the ideal suburban home for his retirement. Although its uniqueness undoubtedly caused comment among the owners of the pre-existing, primarily Colonial Revival, Oak Avenue homes, its builder must be commended for insisting on a high quality home exactly to his liking.

Note: For folklore about the McGahey family, see the Gould interview cited below.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Interview with Miss Elizabeth Gould as found in Belmont Room papers

The McGahey House, 34 Oak Avenue, Belmont

The flat-roofed, red brick house at 34 Oak Ave. was built about the time of World War I by an elderly Irishman named McGahey. He had made a small fortune as a builder, putting up brick tenements in Boston. During most of his life he never married, making his home with two old-maid sisters. When he retired, he married a middle-aged spinster, built two brick houses in Belmont, one for himself on Oak Ave., and the other for his two sisters on Linden St. He bought a car and his wife learned to drive. Everyone resented the tenement style of his flat-roofed brick house, but it was built with the best materials to be had. Mrs. McGahey was a good housekeeper, but so fat she wasn't a good driver of the car, but she never had any trouble with it. In a few years Mr. McGahey and the sisters died within a short time of one another, leaving Mrs. McGahey very well provided for. Then along came an insurance salesman who offered to drive her car. He was a Southerner who said he was homesick. She was lenesome and she took him in as a lodger. He offered to invest her money for her and said he'd make her a rich woman. He called her Mother. Gradually he persuaded her to take in his brother, and between them, in two or three years, they fleeced her of everything she had and she sold the house to pay bills. She went to the young men's home down South and worked as a servant for their mother.

As told by Miss Elizabeth Gould

P.S. A Mr. DeMariano owns the house at present - Jan. 1970. Bailey's owned it before he did. It has only had 3 owners.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The architectural significance of this house, similar in size and occasionally in style and plan to others in Payson Park, lies in its excellent state of preservation. Its imaginative and carefully applied cream and green color scheme emphasizes the fortunate survival of important trim elements (window surrounds and porch details such as the kingpost and dolphin head purlins). It also has its original slate main roof. Compare the applied "stick" design over the entry with similar motifs at contemporary 15 Lawndale Street (Our Lady of Mercy Rectory, Form 3-5) and 75 Oakley Road (1892-Benton Branch Library, Form 4-2).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

60 Oak Avenue is a modishly decorated yet simple house shape. It represents one builder's version of a desirable development dwelling style during the early years of the streetcar-generated building boom in Payson Park.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Atlas of the Towns of Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, and Lexington, Middlesex County, Mass. Boston: Geo. W. Stadly and Co., 1898.
Payson Park Land Company brochure, 1909.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>3-3</u>
------------------	------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont
15 Oakley Road
 Vic Name NA
 Original Single family dwelling
 Present Same
 Ship: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner _____

DESCRIPTION:

cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1925

Source Building permit

Style Craftsman-derived

Architect/Builder Alexander McLeod

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

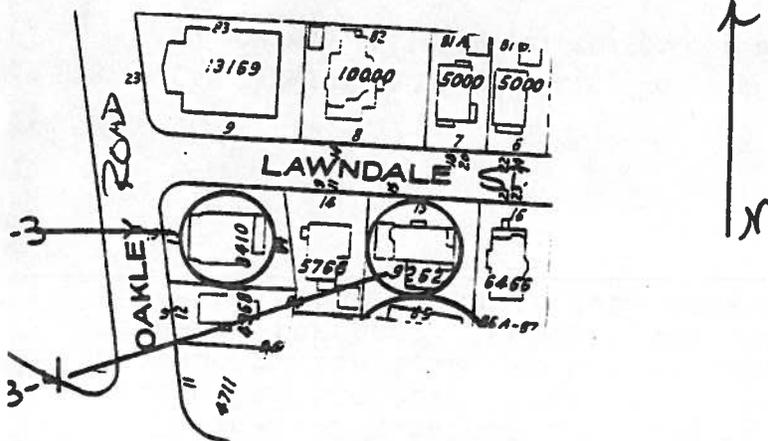
Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 8410 sq. ft.

Setting Behind shrubbery on ample
corner lot (at Oakley Road and Lawn-
dale Street) near Belmont Street



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Typical of numerous Craftsman-inspired four square houses across Belmont in its boxy shape, size, brown color, central dormer and exposed purlin trim, 15 Oakley Road is distinguished for its two handsome porches. (Compare the large one on the Oakley Road façade with the front porch of much earlier 34 Cushing Avenue, Form 6-2).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

15 Oakley Road is one of the most recent infill houses built on its Payson Park street. It joins a number of high quality residences clustered near the intersection of Oakley Road and Belmont Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>5-4</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town Belmont

s 38 and 48 Oakley Rd.

ic Name NA

iginal Single family dwellings

resent Same

hip: Private individuals
 Private organization

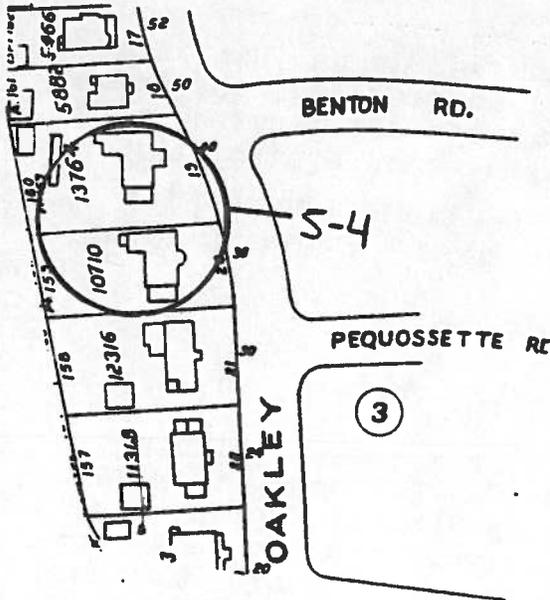
Public

Original owner James W. and Nellie
McArdle

PTION:

38(1912), 48(1908)

cross streets and other
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Source Building permits

Style 38-Federal Revival
48-Georgian Revival

Architect James W. McArdle

Exterior wall fabric Brick with stone and
wood trim

Outbuildings 48-garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No _____ Date _____
38-10,710 sq. ft.

Approx. acreage 48-13,764

Setting On generous, well-treed
adjoining lots in one of the more
pretentious areas of Payson Park

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini
Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
This pair of houses presents one of the most robust examples of the popular Colonial Revival in Belmont. When built, their size, style, and exterior wall treatment formed an important stylistic link between their rapidly growing Payson Park Neighborhood and the still extant "Bellmont" (Cushing-Payson-Benton) mansion nearby. The choice of Federal, or later, features (flat roof with balustrade, fanlight entry, etc.) on a very similar four-pile plan for the later house (#38) reflects a nationwide Colonial Revival trend.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The McArdle houses were grandly conceived and executed by a prominent local builder for his own family. Outstanding Colonial Revival examples, they reflect the prosperous and exuberant atmosphere of early 20th century Belmont.

Note Mrs. McArdle's own description of the difference between her first Oakley Road house (#48) and her second (#38):

"We have no plans or specifications. It is just being built like our former residence with the exception of the top story with which we are doing away in this house. It is to be 2 stories with a flat roof and rail around it. The porch in front will be round instead of square." —from building permit #132 for 1912

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

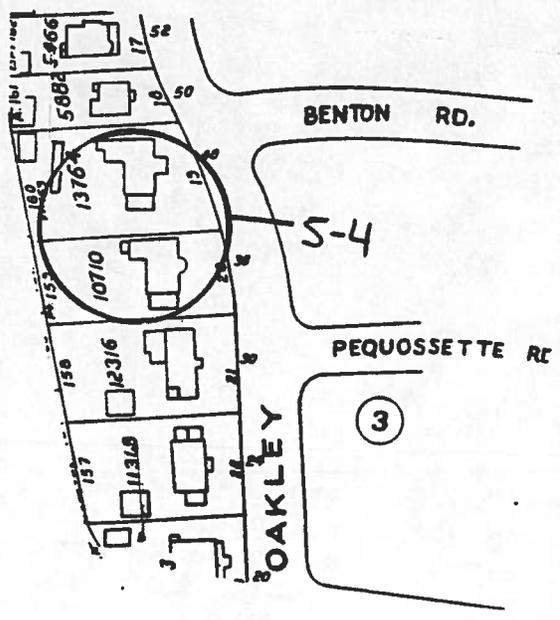
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>5-4</u>
------------------	------------------------



Town Belmont
 s 38 and 48 Oakley Rd.
 ic Name NA
 riginal Single family dwellings
 'resent Same
 hip: Private individuals
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 riginal owner James W. and Nellie
 McArdle

cross streets and other
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



PTION:
38(1912), 48(1908)

Source Building permits
 Style 38-Federal Revival
 48-Georgian Revival
 Architect James W. McArdle
 Exterior wall fabric Brick with stone and
 wood trim
 Outbuildings 48-garage
 Major alterations (with dates) _____



Moved No _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 38-10,710 sq. ft.
 48-13,764

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini
 Organization Boston University
 Date September 1982

Setting On generous, well-treed
adjoining lots in one of the more
pretentious areas of Payson Park

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This pair of houses presents one of the most robust examples of the popular Colonial Revival in Belmont. When built, their size, style, and exterior wall treatment formed an important stylistic link between their rapidly growing Payson Park Neighborhood and the still extant "Bellmont" (Cushing-Payson-Benton) mansion nearby. The choice of Federal, or later, features (flat roof with balustrade, fanlighted entry, etc.) on a very similar four-pile plan for the later house (#38) reflects a nationwide Colonial Revival trend.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The McArdle houses were grandly conceived and executed by a prominent local builder for his own family. Outstanding Colonial Revival examples, they reflect the prosperous and exuberant atmosphere of early 20th century Belmont.

Note Mrs. McArdle's own description of the difference between her first Oakley Road house (#48) and her second (#38):

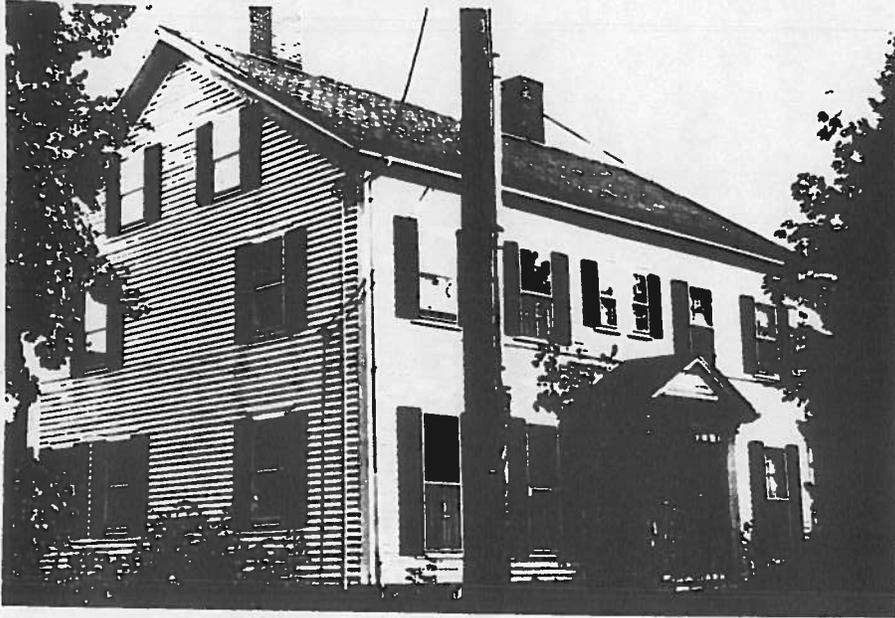
" We have no plans or specifications. It is just being built like our former residence with the exception of the top story with which we are doing away in this house. It is to be 2 stories with a flat roof and rail around it. The porch in front will be round instead of square." —from building permit #132 for 1912

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>5</u>	FORM NO. <u>7-1</u>
------------------	------------------------



City Belmont
Address 163 Oakley Road
Historic Name Old Chenery House

Present Single family dwelling
Original Same

DESCRIPTION:
pre-1853
Source Appears on 1853 town map

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

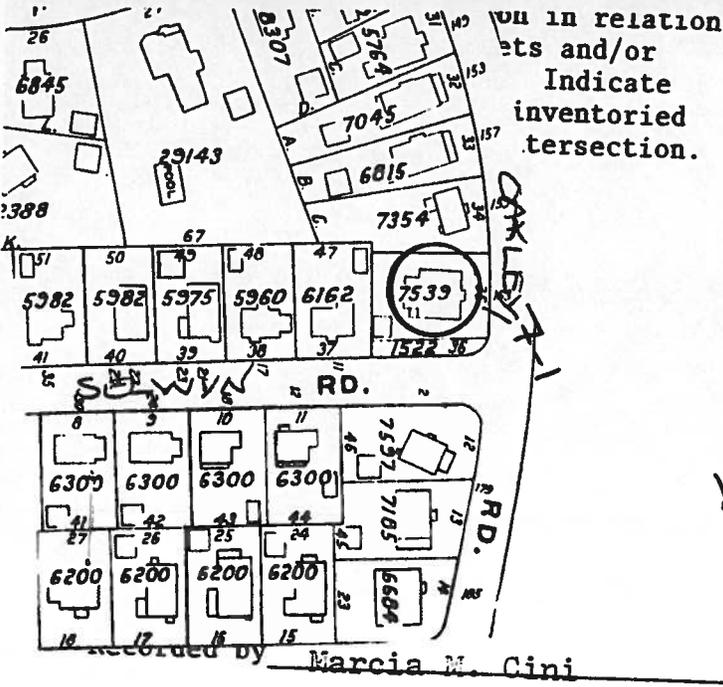
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Large rear ell (date unknown)

Moved Yes Date c. 1923

Approx. acreage 7539 sq. ft.

Setting Regularly set back behind a hedge on a lightly planted corner lot at the western edge of the Jackson Estate subdivision



Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of the Old Chenery House derives from its relatively early date for Belmont. Its main facade, judging from its 5 bay center entry symmetry, elongated first floor windows, twin inset chimnies and lightness of scale, suggests an early Greek Revival period date (1830s?). Additions to the rear (the house has on occasion housed two families) and garage have somewhat compromised the visual integrity of the property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house derives its historical significance from its association with the early years of a prominent and prosperous Belmont farming family. Built in a popular style for its period, it originally stood facing Washington Street on the site of the Winthrop L. Chenery Middle School. Its move, which was occasioned by the construction of the school in 1923-24, was typical of the fate of most nearby pre-1900 houses. Thus its current location, which was chosen by the Town Clerk who subsequently made his home in the Old Chenery House for many years, is a reflection of an early 20th century land use pattern.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Chenery Family File. The Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.
Marshall, Mrs. John. Interview, September, 1982.

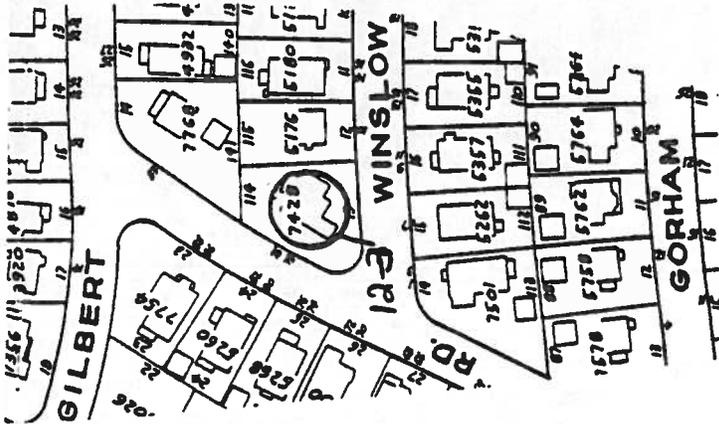
FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
H	12-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Belmont

Address 73-5 Palfrey Road

Historic Name NA

Present two-family residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1922

Source building department records

Style Craftsman-derived foursquare

Architect None

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates)

NA

Moved NA

Date

Approx. acreage slightly over 1/2 acre

Setting High on corner lot in regimente

multi-family neighborhood

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The design of 73-5 Palfrey Road (BEL-82-16-23A), built by Lyman S. Baker, was influenced by its setting, rare for a neighborhood of standardized two-family homes.

Utilizing its corner lot, the large house is a rambling version of a foursquare Craftsman-derived house, with Colonial Revival influences, such as a columned entry porch (with stu-by columns typically found on bungalow styles), and corner and center pilasters. The left side porch has leaded glass panes, and is located over the motor room and extends to the second floor. The house's large size, unusual detail, and diagonal placement on a banked corner lot lend it an imposing status in this neighborhood of densely packed two family houses.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

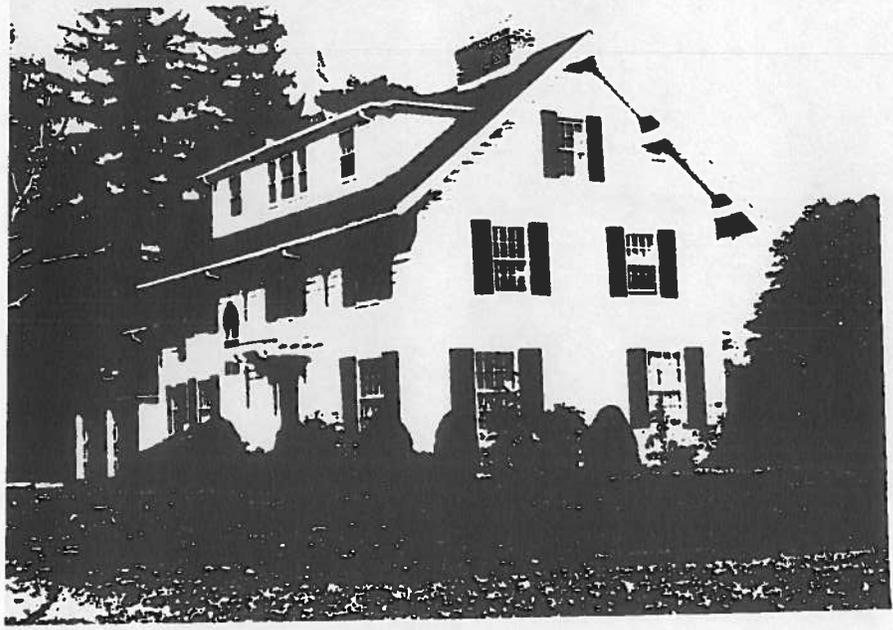
Built simultaneously with the rest of the neighborhood, the house represents a departure from the usual oblong box placed short end to the street, typical of most building in Belmont at the time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>7-3</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



elmont

s186 Payson Road

ic Name NA

iginal Single family dwelling

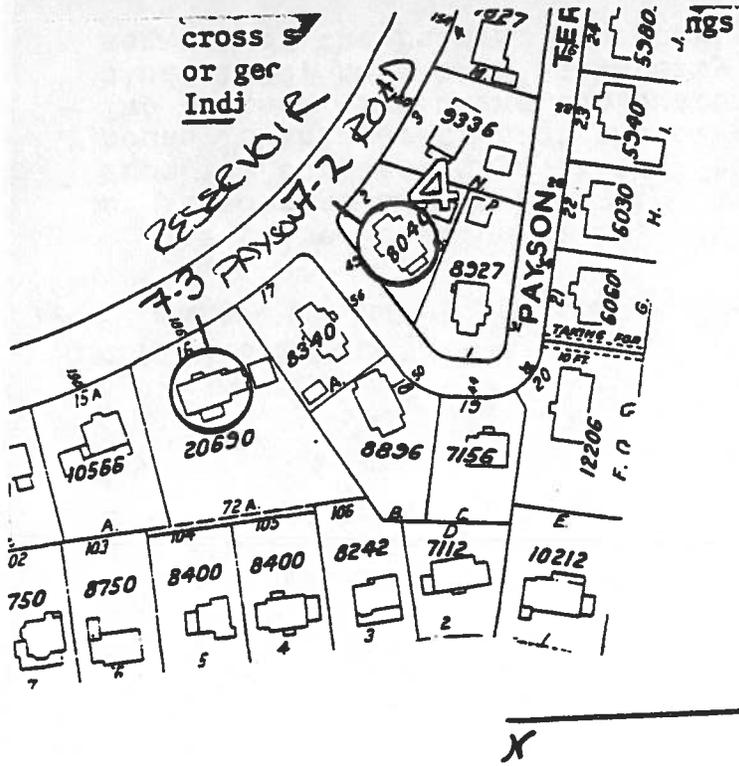
resent Same

hip: Private individual
Private organization

Public

iginal owner Clara S.B. Castle

PTION:



Date 1907

Source Card file-Town Engineer's Office

Style Craftsman-derived

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Wood flushboard

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates)
possible front and rear dormers

Moved No _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 20,690

Setting On a very large early Payson lot with a view of Boston and across from the reservoir. Surrounded by landscaping as well as gardens.

Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house at 186 Payson Road is an especially early and handsome Craftsman-inspired design. Although three bays wide and dressed in traditional New England white with black shutters and red door, its massive brackets, deep overhang and "Mission" entry hood show its clear allegiance to the latest West Coast style. Also notable are its generous multiple chimnies and round arched stairwell window. The awkward angle of the dormer suggests that it is an addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The prize location of 186 Payson Road as well as the superior quality of its design and workmanship have made it a desirable property from the earliest days of the Payson Park subdivision. By far the oldest house in this section of the development, it has had only three owners. Two of them, including the current one who has lived in the house since 1940, have been university professors, a traditionally important segment of the Belmont home-buying population.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Novak, Stanley. Interview, July 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>3-6</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

231 Payson Road

Town Belmont

Street Belmont Street at Payson Road

Historic Name Payson Park Congregational Church

Original Church

Present Same

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization Payson Park Congregational Church
 Public

Original owner Same

DESCRIPTION:

1914-1916

Source Church records in Belmont Room

Style Late Gothic Revival

Architect Newhall and Blenens (arch.)
Alonzo Allen (builder)

Exterior wall fabric Dressed fieldstone

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates)
auditorium, parish hall,
1929/1930: offices and church school

Wm. H. McLean (architect)
rooms--Loomer and Allen (builders)

Moved No

Date _____

Approx. acreage 29, 928 sq. ft.

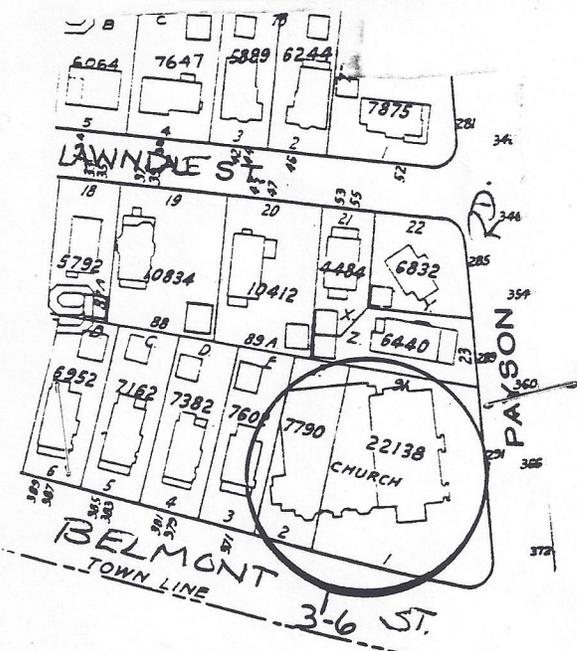
Setting Sited to face the southeast

corner of a well landscaped double

lot at the southern edge of Payson

Park at heavily travelled Belmont St.

cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The Payson Park Congregational Church's sturdy late Gothic Revival styling executed in native stone is typical of that used for houses of worship built by many New England Protestant congregations in early 20th century suburbs.

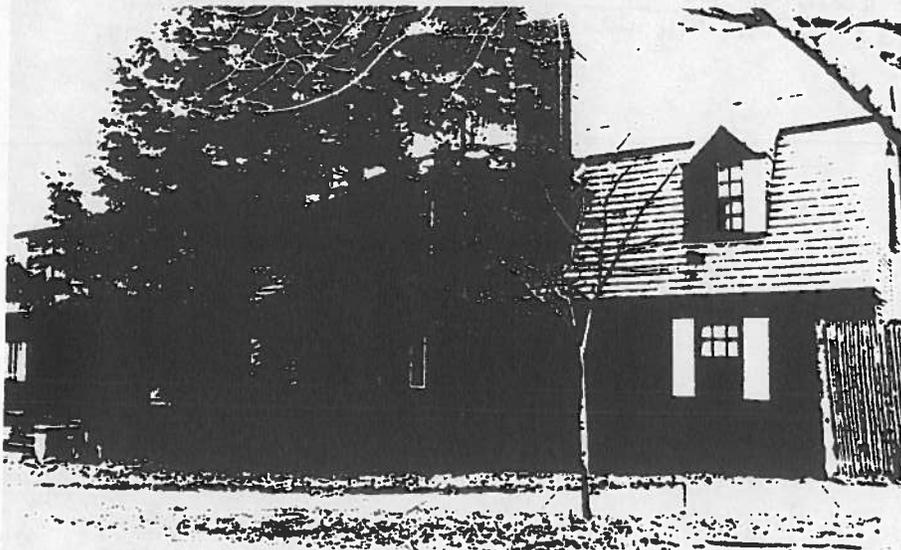
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The development of the Payson Park Congregational Church, as reflected in the location of its worship activities, is representative of that of many rapidly growing early 20th century suburban church groups. The congregation began to assemble in 1905-06, holding its first worship service after formal organization in the Benton family chapel (1913--See Form 4-2). By 1914 funds had been raised to hire local builder Alonzo Allen to complete a permanent home for the Payson Park Church. An additional major building campaign by Allen's firm in 1929-30 reflects a significant increase in the size and needs of the congregation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Payson Park Congregational Church folder--Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont
3 Pequossette Road
 Historic Name Middlesex House
 Original Single family dwelling
 Present Same
 Ship: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 Original owner Jay Rogers Benton

NOTATION:

cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1914

Source Kahane (See bibliography)

Style Bungalow type/ Shingle

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingle

Outbuildings _____

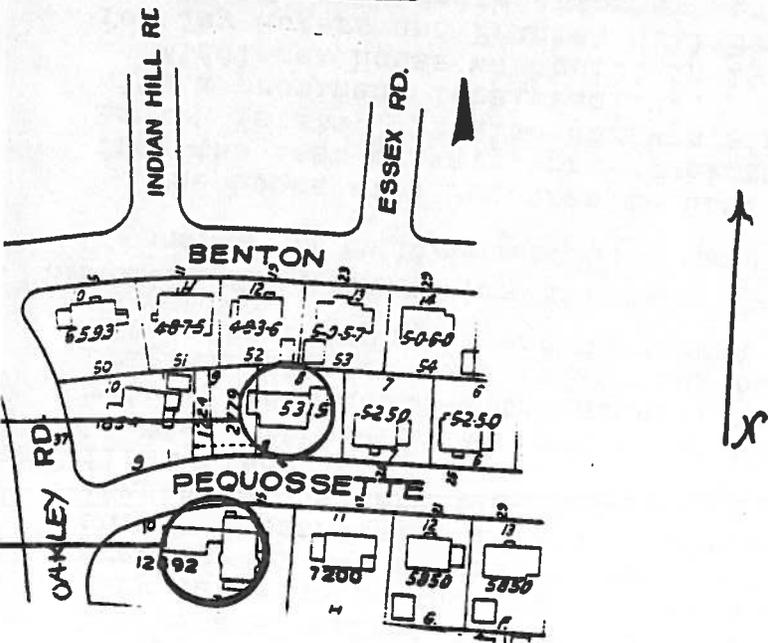
Major alterations (with dates) 1926

large westerly addition

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 12,692 sq. ft.

Setting Heavily obscured by large plantings on a long, shallow lot at the corner of Oakley Road and Pequossette Road (which postdates its construction)



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The original house at 3 Pequossette Road, a transitional Shingle Style/Craftsman-inspired design, is an extreme and unusual example of a very large house incorporated within the bungalow form. (Note the presence of two floors behind the long sloping roofline.) It appears to survive essentially intact. Enhancing details include several custom windows and alternating wide and narrow shingle row placement on the first floor.

The gambrel-roofed 1926 Colonial Revival addition to the west façade, which almost doubles the size of the house to 14 rooms, dilutes the original design while reflecting current taste. (Note change in directional emphasis and different dormer and roof treatment.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house at 3 Pequossette Road represents an important survival from the last private, pre-development stage of the Cushing-Payson-Benton Estate. It also derives significance from its association with a prominent local family.

Middlesex House was built in 1916 at the edge of the Benton Estate for Jay Rogers and Frances Hill Benton upon the occasion of their marriage. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney General during the administration of Governor Channing Cox, was the son of Colonel and Mrs. Everett C. Benton of the nearby Cushing mansion itself. The growth of the Jay Benton family to seven members was the impetus for the addition of a new living room wing to Middlesex House in 1926. By that time, surrounding land had been sold off by Col. Benton and rapidly filled with the smaller Colonial Revival and Craftsman-inspired houses on Benton and Pequossette Roads.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

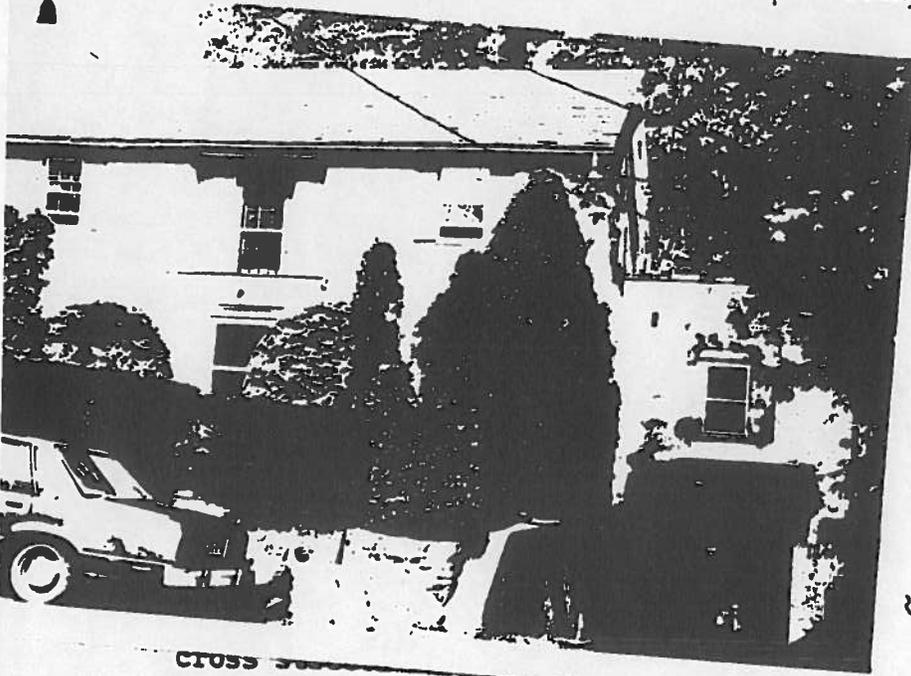
- Benton, Nicholas. A Benton Heritage. Privately printed, 1964.
Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Kahane, Ernest S. The History of the Belmont Public Library, 1868-1975.
Unpublished, 1976.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>B</u>	Form no. <u>3-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Town Belmont



4 Pequotsette Road

ic Name NA

iginal Single family dwelling

resent Same

ship: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner Philip C. Hill

RIPTION:

1924

CROSS
or geographical features.
north.

Source Building permit

Style Spanish Colonial Revival

Architect Elwell and Blackall

Exterior wall fabric Stucco with wood trim

Outbuildings No

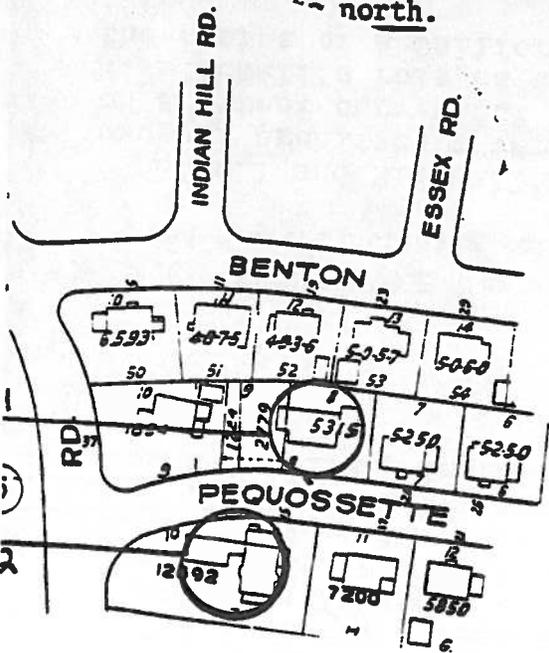
Major alterations (with dates)

Moved No Date

Approx. acreage 8094 sq. ft.

Setting Set on 1 1/2 well-treed lots on
on the north side of sloping Pequosse

Rd. behind a fieldstone wall and
heavy shrubbery



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house at 4 Pequossette Road, unique in Belmont, represents one of the locally least common romantic Colonial Revival choices: Spanish. Spanish allusions include the buff stucco wall finish, vigas, arched chimney cover, and recessed second floor balcony. The house's center hall plan, three bay façade and pierced wood shutters nevertheless ground it firmly in New England and Belmont building traditions.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Elwell and Blackall's house on Pequossette Road represents an unusual architect's version of a single family suburban residence on a street carved out of the Benton Estate in 1922. Whether Clarence H. Blackall's role as a prominent Boston theater architect influenced the choice of a California-inspired design is open to speculation.

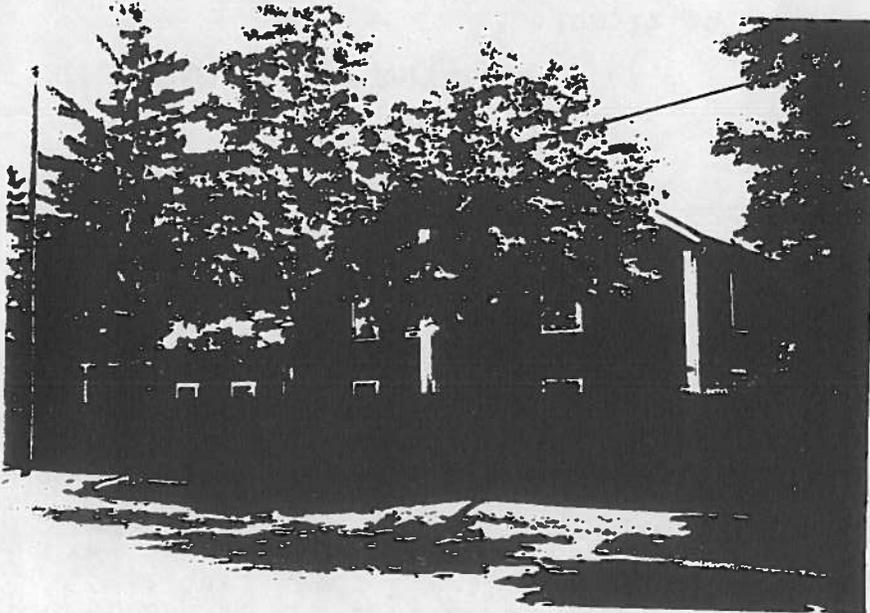
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Tucci, Douglass Shand. Built in Boston, City and Suburb: 1800-1950.
Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1978.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area F ⁴	Form no. 44-1
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont, Mass.

288 Pleasant St.

Local Name Abraham Hill House

Original residence

Present residence

Ship: Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Abraham Hill

LOCATION:

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date c.1693

Source Belmont room files

Style Central Chimney

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings _____

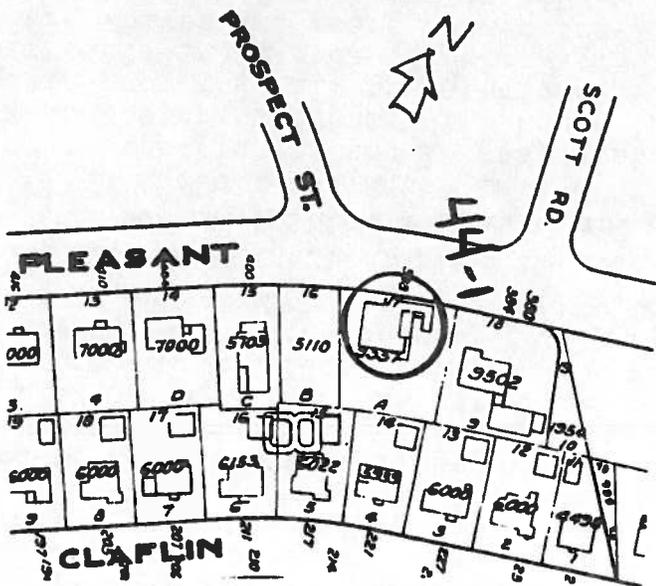
Major alterations (with dates) _____

altered and enlarged 1796

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 9337 sq.ft.

Setting single-family houses



Recorded by Christopher Forbes Nash

Organization Boston University

Date Aug. 31, 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A landmark along Pleasant Street, the 1693 Abraham Hill House is most significant as the earliest standing house in the area. The 2½-story, central-chimney early-period house is somewhat less impressive because of its setting on a modest lot, fenced in and surrounded by trees. With the gable end to the street, a rather vernacular addition of wings and roof extensions break up the basic rectangular massing of the clapboarded house. The house was built six feet from the street as one of the early Cambridge building code's prescribed, and faced South to take advantage of the winter sun. Originally there was one large chimney, traces of which remain in the basement at the rear of the house. The room above still has the handhewn beam where crook-

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

As the oldest house in the area still standing, the 1693 Hill House has one of the richest and longest histories of any house in Belmont. Abraham and Sarah Cooper Hill built the house on what was then called "The Parthe which Goeth From the Mill to Watertowne", on land of Sarah's father. The homestead was built in an area of Northwest Cambridge known as Metonomy, a wild woodlar where wolves and bears roamed freely as late as 1754. Abraham was a constable, the surveyor of highways in 1693-4, a Cambridge Selectmen in 1695-6, a haward for Metonomy Field in 1700 and 1702, and fence viewer in 1702. James Hill, born here in 1723, later altered and enlarged the house in 1796. Throughout the generations the Hill's were successful market gardeners, having a stall at Faneuil Hall market next to Isaac Locke's, where they sold fruit and vegetables. During the revolution, Zachariah Hill, son of Abraham, and his five sons were members of a secret regiment, and all five sons fought in the War. During the Civil War, Nancy M. Hill, living in the house, served as a volunteer nurse in the Armory Square hospital in Washington, D.C. and later went on to become one of the earliest female physicians in the country. Isaac Hill, born in the house, became the Governor of New Hampshire from 1830-39, and was publisher of the New Hampshire Patriot for many years. Members of the Hill family lived in the house until 1942, when Harriet Hill, a teacher in the Belmont schools for many years, passed away.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Historic District Commission files

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont, Mass.	Form No: 44-1
Property Name: Abraham Hill House	

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

architectural significance:

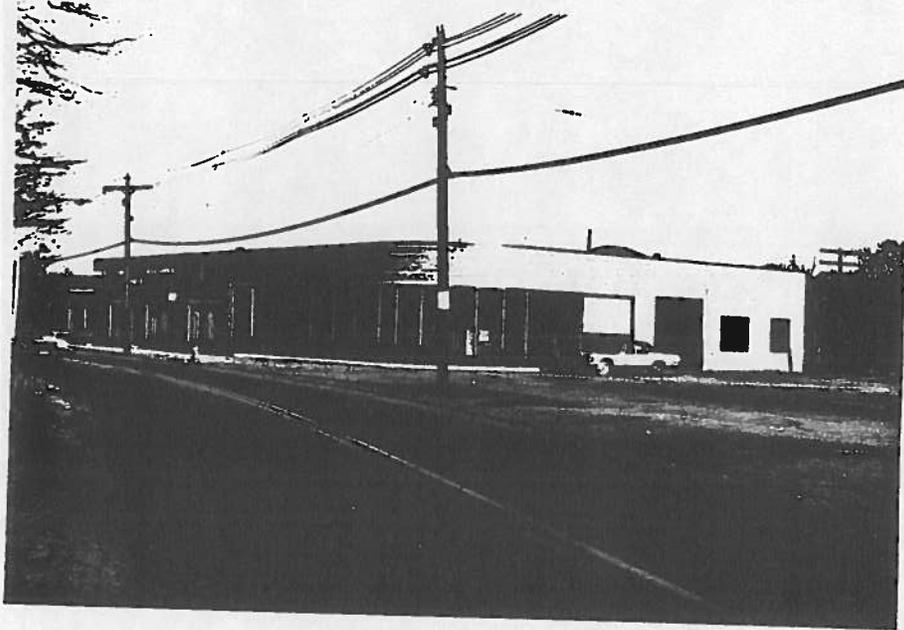
necked squash were hung for winter use, and herbs dried from in front of the hearth. On the Northeasterly side of the house was a long sloping roof to allow the snow to slide off. The house was altered and enlarged in 1796, including removal of the one large central chimney and replacing it with the two chimneys now standing. This allowed eight fireplaces to heat the larger space. The saltbox roof was changed and the addition to the street of a kitchen and sheds, which give the house its peculiar appearance today. The interior still features hand-split lathe, hand-wrought nails, and low-studded rooms with broad-axe marks on their supporting beams. The width of some of the floor-boards and wainscoting indicate the size of Belmont's early timber. A number of barns and houses existed on the property, including a cider-mill, hen house, and several hay and farm barns.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>NONE</u>	FORM NO. <u>29-1</u>
---------------------	-------------------------



Belmont

Address 936-1000 Pleasant Street

Historic Name

Pleasant Street Garage

Present vacant

Original Auto showroom and repair

DESCRIPTION: facility

1932 - 1949

Source Building Dept. Records

Style Art Deco

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric yellow brick

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates)

Additions in 1936, 1941, 1946, 1949

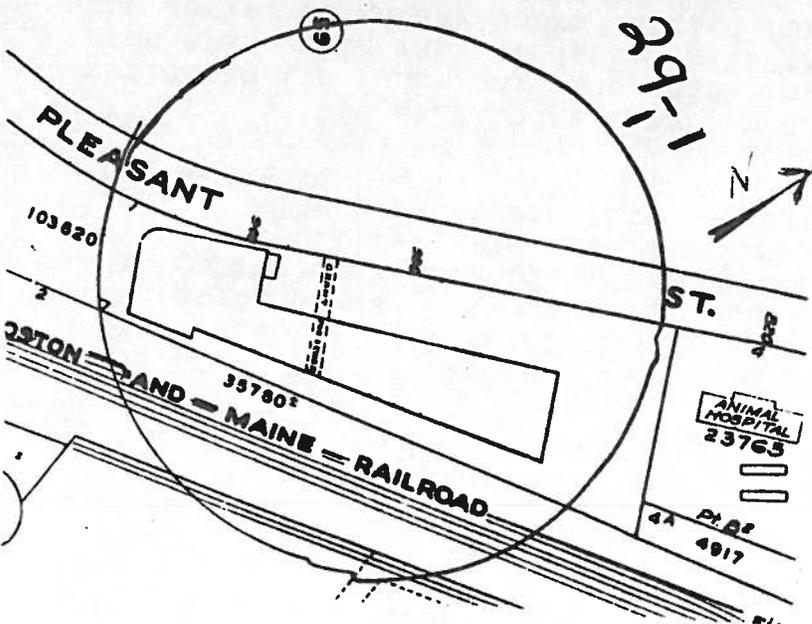
Moved - Date

Approx. acreage 1 acre

Setting Pleasant Street, connector

between Belmont Center and Waverley,

located opposite wooded hillside



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Apparently constructed in five stages beginning in 1932, this automobile sales and service facility is classic in its design as a showcase for cars. The entire building is rendered in orange and yellow brick, and consists of a large showroom and storage facility and a long narrow section with a series of garage doors and display windows. The building is a nice example of the Moderne style as it emerged in roadside architecture during the 1930s. Elements of this style are seen in the showroom's curved facade of glass and in the original signage above each of the garage entries. Overall, the building has been well-maintained and remains in excellent condition.

...owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Known as the Pleasant Street Garage, this building aptly expresses the automobile culture of the 1930s and 1940s. Pleasant Street is a connector between Belmont Center and Waverley; it is heavily traveled, but not residential. It thus provided a perfect location for an auto-oriented facility. The site was first used for an early public garage in 1912. The current facility was built in successive stages between 1932 and 1949.

In its use as a Dodge showroom and service shop, the building reflected its function: the sales room is located at one end as a large open space with many windows, while the service portion is denoted by the series of garage doors labeled for different functions. The building is currently vacant and in need of active reuse.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Interview with Richard B. Betts, Town Engineer, November, 1982.
Building permits, 1912, 1932, 1936, 1941, 1945, 1949

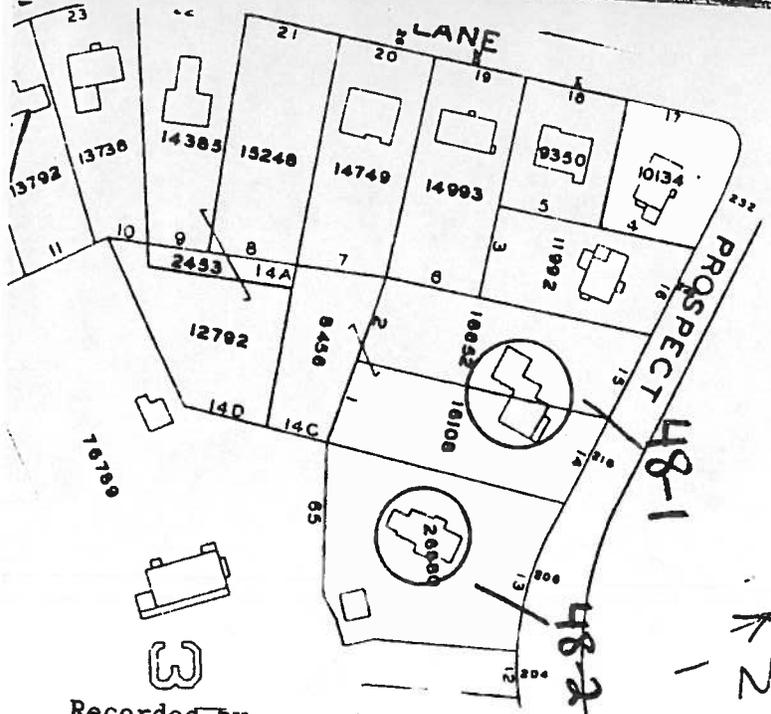
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
	48-2



Belmont
 ss 206 Prospect Street
 ric Name _____
orge A. Prentiss IV House
 Present Private residence
 riginal Private residence
 CRIPTION:
c 1880



• orce Richard Betts
 Style Queen Anne
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard siding
 Outbuildings Two-car garage

 Major alterations (with dates) _____
Sided

 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 2/3 acre
 Setting Landscaped lot with house
fitted into a hill.

Recorded by Kay Flynn
 Organization Boston University
 Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This is the third extant house in a series of houses originally belonging to the same Belmont family on the same street showing the architectural evolution in Belmont in the 19th century. The 2½-story, cross-gabled house features a first story bay in the projecting gable with heavy eave returns. The massing of the house is made complex by the projections and setbacks of wings, bays and porch. Grouped windows (with 2 over 2 panes) light the bay and second floor cross gable. A porch extends on the north side. A distinguishing feature is the double front doors. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is historically significant as the fourth house of the Prentiss family in Belmont. George A. Prentiss III, born at 216 Prospect Street (Inventory # _____), moved to this house in 1881, at the age of 32, where he lived until he died in 1942 at the age of 93. _____).

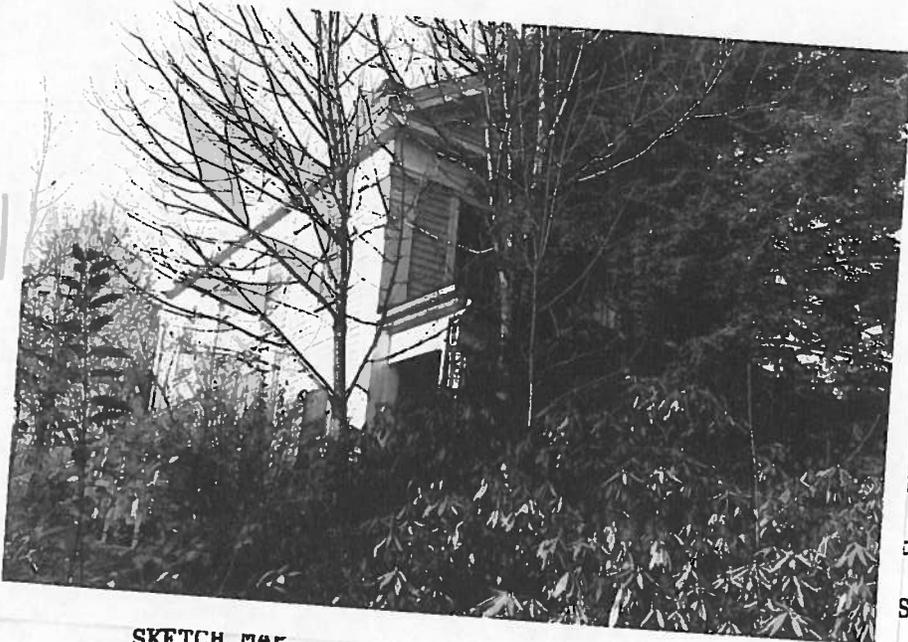
(See other Prentiss Inventory #'s _____)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

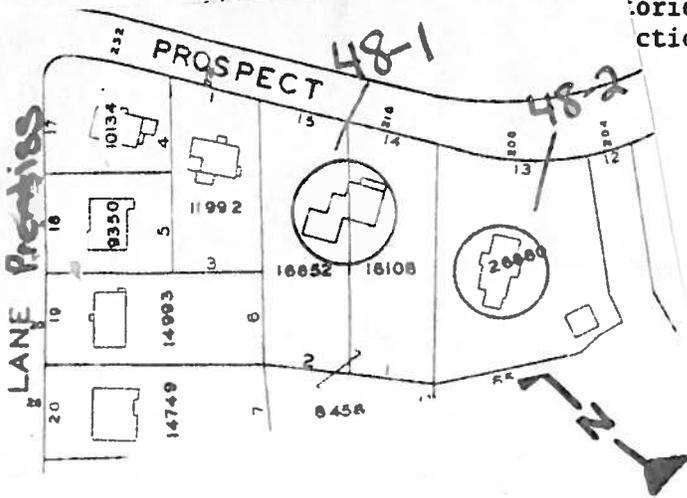
AREA	FORM NO.
	48-1

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate oriented location.



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

Belmont

Address 216 Prospect Street

Historic Name _____

George Prentiss III House

Present Private residence

Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:

Style c 1830

Source Richard Betts, Streets of

Belmont

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1 acre

Setting heavily-wooded lot with house set on crest of hill enhancing its temple form.

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

One of the few Greek Revival buildings in Belmont still extant and on its original site, this is a 2½-story, 3-bay, side entry, temple-front farmhouse, with its gable end to the street. A heavily pedimented gable displays a wide, plain entablature with one window. Doric corner pilasters and a one-story fluted Doric-columned portico across the front cover the front door, framed by sidelights. The window sash is constructed of 6 over 6 lights. A one-story wing is appended to the north side of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

George Prentiss III built 216 Prospect Street where his son, George A. Prentiss, one of the trustees of the Belmont Hill Company (1920) was born in 1849 and lived until he moved in 1881 to 206 Prospect Street until his death in 1942 at the age of 93.

The four George Prentiss houses, three still extant (Inventory #'s 48-1, 48-2, and 52-5), illustrate 19th century architectural development through three generations of one family on one street (not contiguous) in Belmont.

This continuity of one important family and three significant intact architectural structures - Federal, Greek Revival and Queen Anne - is important to and a reflection of the building development patterns of Belmont - meeting Criteria B of the National Register of Historic Places' standards.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, Belmont Streets.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
	52-5

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
 Address 233 Prospect Street

Historic Name George Prentiss II House

Present Private residence
 Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:
1809

Source Betts and Baldwin and French

Style Federal

Architect/Builder George Prentiss

Exterior wall fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings _____

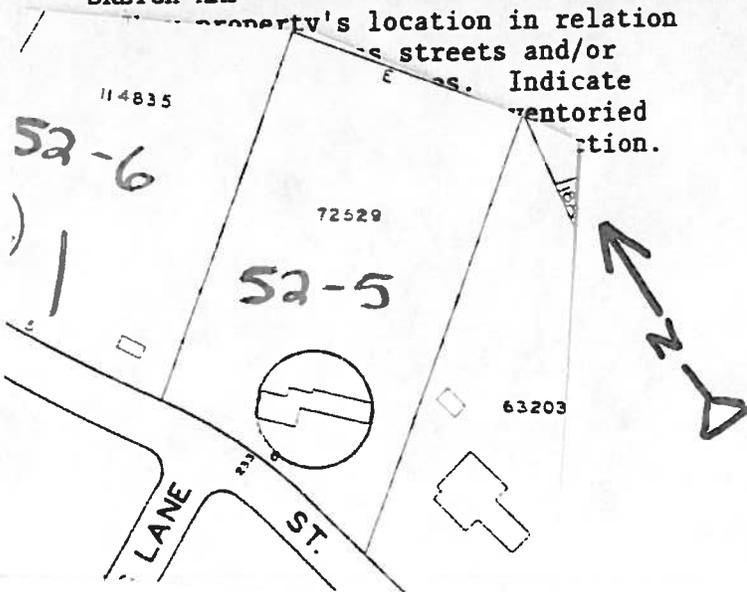
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 5 acres

Setting facing south on a site with few trees and on an old transportation route - Prospect Street.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

One of the few extant houses of the early 19th century in Belmont - 1809 - reflecting intact vernacular Federal architecture.

The Prentiss II House has a 2-story, 5-bay facade and a low-gabled roof which are the basic characteristics of the Federal Style. Its distinguishing features are a central entry with a modestly-paneled door surround, sash-shuttered windows with 9 over 6 lights, and low, twin chimneys with fireplaces between front and rear rooms. It is unusual in its narrow, 1-cell depth. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The "old" Prentiss House, built in 1740 and razed in 1929, was the first house on Belmont Hill and marked "the end of the trail, as Prospect was laid out to Winter Street but was not much travelled."¹ The house in 1834 was sold to Mansur W. Marsh (See Inventory Form # 52-6 of Prentiss-Marsh Cider Mill), and was the house to which women and children fled on April 19, 1775.

George Prentiss II built the Federal Style house that was once next to the "old" Prentiss house. There were four generations of George Prentiss' - a long-established family prior to Belmont incorporation.

The four George Prentiss Houses, three still extant (Inventory #'s 48-1, 48-2, & 52-5), illustrate 19th century architectural development through three generations of one family on one street (not contiguous) in Belmont.

This continuity of one important family and three significant intact architectural structures - Federal, Greek Revival and Queen Anne - is important to and a reflection of the building development patterns of Belmont - meeting Criteria B of the National Register of Historic Places' standards.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

¹ Belmont Historical Society, Spring House Tour, May 25, 2968 - Information sheet on Prentiss House, 233 Prospect Street.

"The Prentice-Marsh Cider Mill", Belmont Citizen, July 25, 1974, page 2.

Baldwin, Frances B., From Pequossette Plantation to the Town of Belmont, MA - 1630-1953.

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET - 2

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 52-5
Property Name: 233 Prospect Street	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFNCANCE (Continued):

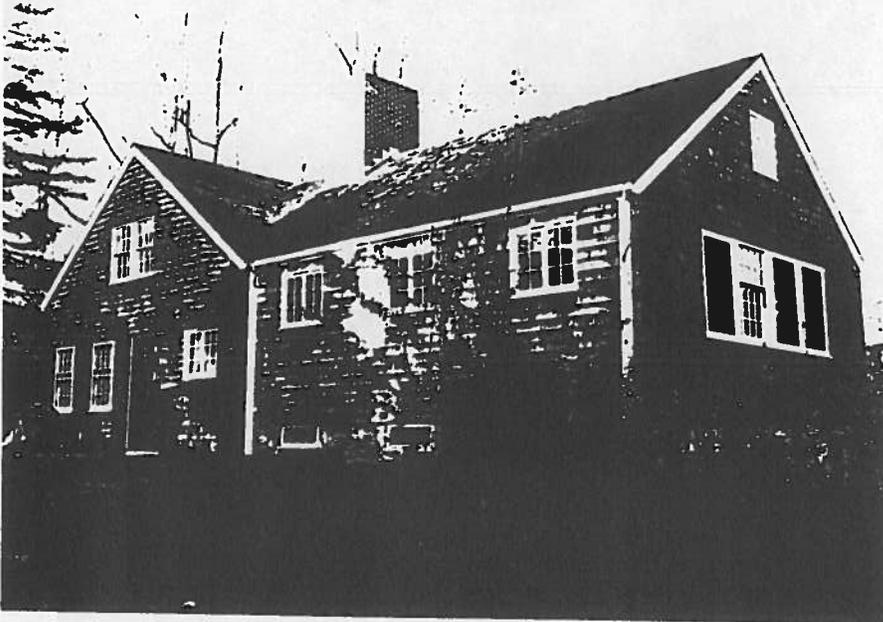
The George Prentiss II House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association with a craftsman/builder, George Prentiss, of the early 19th century who was important in the market-garden development period of Belmont. Because the house embodies these distinctive characteristics, it meets Criteria C of the National Register of Historic Places' standards.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <i>NONE</i>	FORM NO. <i>52-6</i>
---------------------	-------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 257 Prospect Street

Historic Name _____

Historic Use Antique-Marsh Cider Mill

Present Use Private residence

Original Use Cider Mill

DESCRIPTION:

1929

Source 1875 Beers County Atlas of Middlesex, MA.

Style Reconstructed Cider Mill to residence.

Architect Elizabeth Cope Aub

Exterior wall fabric Natural shingle

Outbuildings Larger house was built later on property.

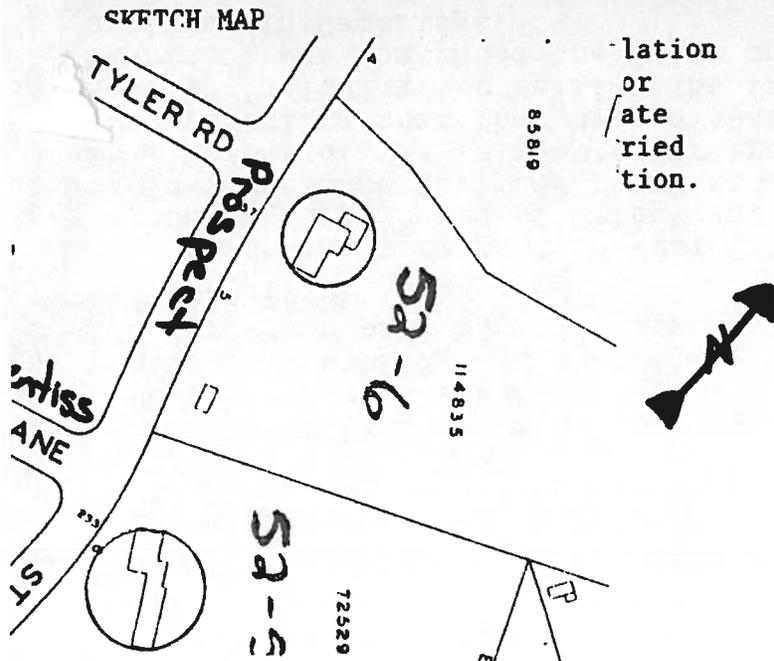
Major alterations (with dates) 1928 -

Reconstruction with old materials on original Cider Mill foundation.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 5 acres

Settings situated in original proximity to the street on a natural landscaped lot.



Relation or date of modification.

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Dr. and Mrs. Edward D. Churchill purchased the Prentice homestead property in 1928. They found that many of the old timbers had rotted. The house and outer buildings were torn down and a new home was constructed out of the paneling, wide pine boarding, gunstock posts, bricks and usable beams and doors on the foundation of the Cider Mill. The "Aub Fireplace" is the focal point of a large square living room. The ceiling, floor and gunstock posts are from the original house. Newl posts from the old stairway were incorporated into the stair leading

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state (Continued) history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

In 1770, the first of four generations named George Prentice established his homestead and Cider Mill on "Cambridge Rocks", the northwest portion of Cambridge at that time. Upon his death, he left an estate of 176 acres and part of this farm was sold to the Honorable Mansur Warren Marsh in 1834.

Marsh was prominent in West Cambridge and was later Chairman of Belmont's first Board of Selectmen. He remained Chairman and Moderator of Town Meetings for many years and was influential in Belmont's history. As a member of the Belmont's Farmers' Club, he did not approve of shade trees, feeling that they bred disease by keeping sunlight from the house. He died in 1891 after selling the farm to his son-in-law, George H. Lawrence, who continued the dairy and market-garden business, although he lived in Cambridge.

(Waived demo delay because due diligence was done and significant radon levels were present)

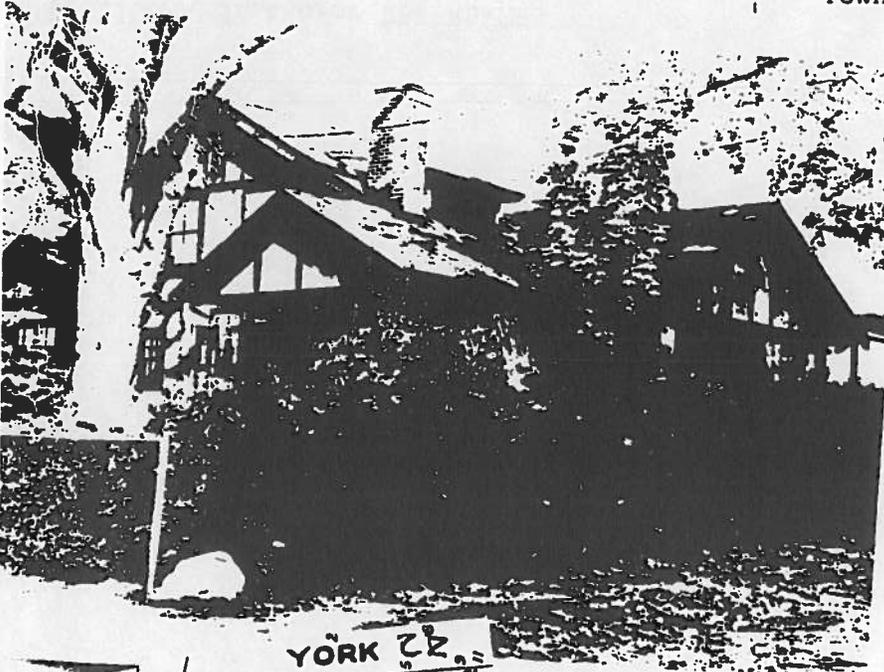
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- "The Prentice-Marsh Cider Mill", Belmont Citizen, July 25, 1974.
- Frank E. French Research Files of Belmont Historical Society.
- 1875 Beers County Atlas of Middlesex, MA.
- 1853 Map of Belmont.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>D</u>	Form no. <u>6-3</u>
------------------	------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town Belmont

6 Raleigh Road

c Name NA

Original Single family dwelling

Present Same

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner C.N Norby

Construction: 1919

Source Building permit

Style Bungalow type

Architect F.N. Gowing

Exterior wall fabric Stucco with wood trim

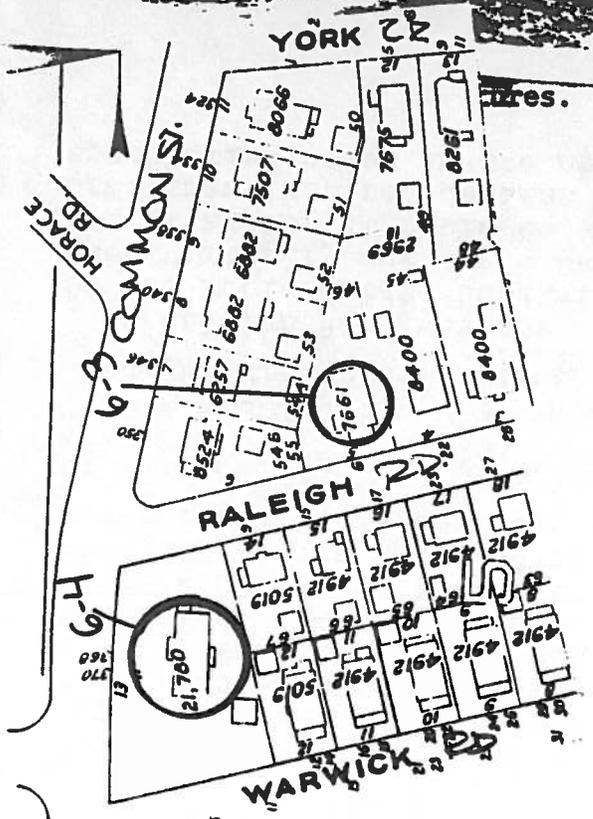
Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 7661 sq. ft.

Setting On a generous post-World War I subdivision lot almost totally obscured by dense plantings



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is distinguished for its architect's skillful, sophisticated interpretation of the bungalow form, its continuing integrity, and the appropriateness of its setting. Its private, closed aspect (dark color, broad, low-pitched gables, etc.) belie its generous size. Its design quality was enhanced by attention to detail when built (such as half-timbering, matching garage) as it is today (note retention of wooden storm windows, carefully chosen dark awnings). The obfuscation provided by the surrounding plantings (especially the grape ivy on the house itself) complements its architecture.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

6 Raleigh Road was one of the earliest houses in the second stage of the Poole Estate subdivision where architect-designed homes had been virtually unknown. Despite its generous size and flair, which set it apart, it could be seen as having set the tone for later Craftsman-inspired designs chosen by local builders for single family speculative homes in the neighborhood.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
Y	20-2



Belmont

Address 24 Richardson Street

Historic Name Henry Richardson House

Present single family dwelling

Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

pre 1853

Source Frost Map

Style originally Italianate

Architect builder/ Henry Richardson

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) c1927, orientation changed, bracketed portico and bay window removed.

Colonial Revival portico and triple window added.

Moved NS Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

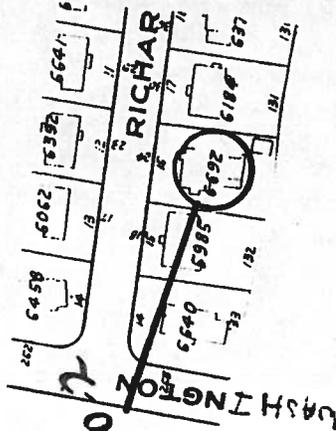
Setting Set in a street of small,

closely spaced early 20th century

houses.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Nora Lucas

Recorded by _____

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Henry Richardson House (BEL-82-14-1A) is a much modified early 19th-century house. Originally on Washington Street, when the area was developed its orientation was changed to Richardson Street. The doors and windows ^{were} modernized from their original bracketed style, to match the surrounding new houses, diminishing the building's architectural integrity.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

24 Richardson Street was built before 1853 by Henry Richardson, said to be the first Belmont Farmer to use hothouses to increase his farming productivity. Richardson was also active in Belmont town government.

As a young man he assisted his uncle in missionary work in the Indian territory, before returning to Belmont to learn farming. He married Eleanor Stafford in 1862, and in 1887 they purchased another house and moved it to the corner of School and Bacon Streets. Their son William moved into this house and with his brother James, ran the farm. For further account of the Richardson family see Form _____.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

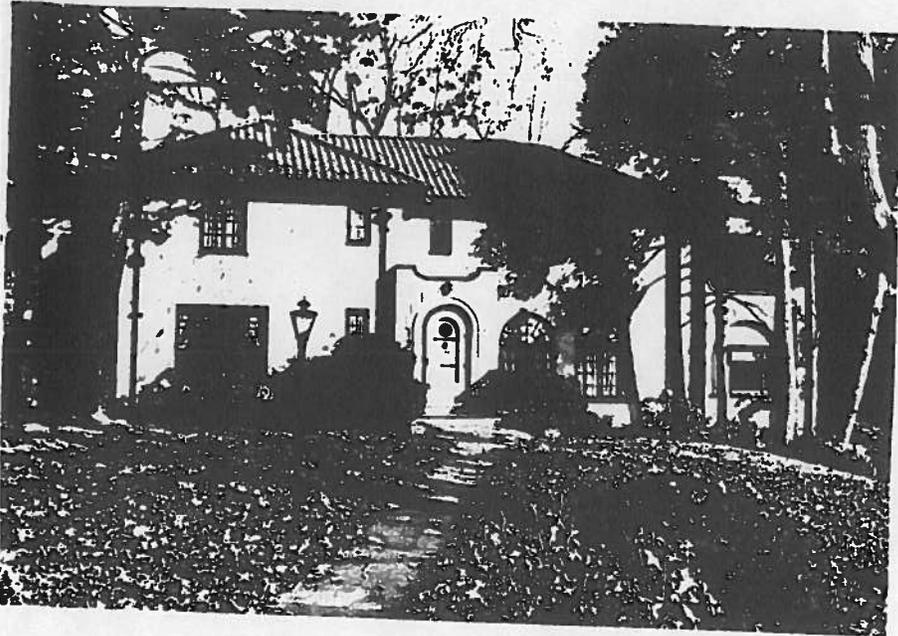
Betts pp. 188-90

French, Mrs. Camilla, "The Henry Richardson House," Belmont Citizen, November 28, 1974.
Richardson File, Belmont Room.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>A³-a</u>	FORM NO. <u>50-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 32 Rockmont Road

Historic Name _____

Present Private residence

Original _____

DESCRIPTION:

Year 1928

Source Building Department Records

Style Spanish Colonial

Architect Builder - Hugh McDonald

Exterior wall fabric Stucco

Outbuildings _____

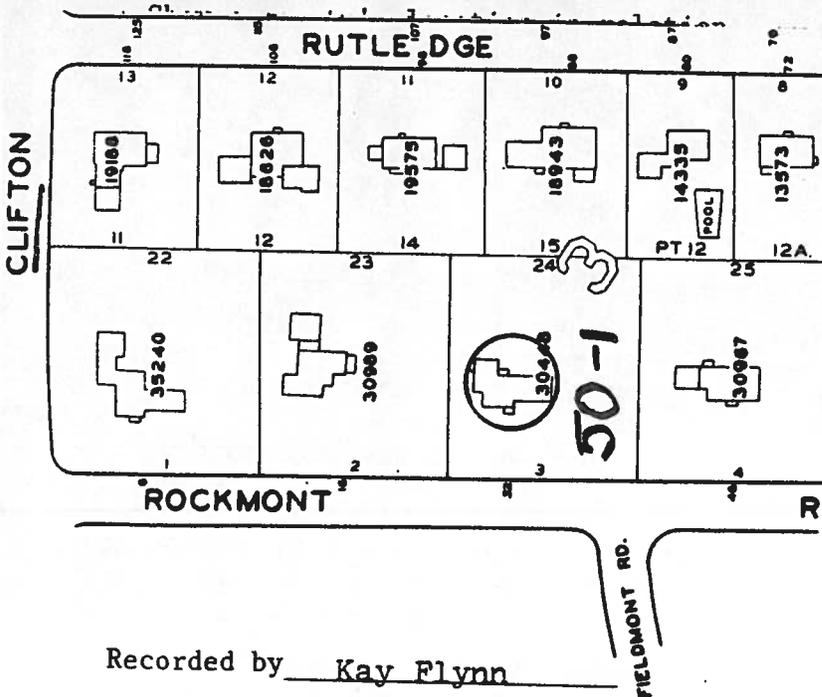
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2/3 acre

Setting on a basically flat lot that slopes off to one side with curved walk on landscaped lot.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The only Spanish Colonial Revival on Belmont Hill, built in 1928. In the 1920's the revival styles started breaking geographic constraints, and the indigenous Spanish vernacular of California appeared in New England as well as other regions.

The central focus is the arched front door in a surround of decorative tile and Moorish-shaped porch. The other characteristics are the irregular fenestrations - 2 large arched windows on the first floor echoing the front door - the plain stucco walls and red tile roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is unique in that it is the only Spanish Colonial Revival on the "Hill". It is part of one of nine developments that were holdings of the Belmont Hill Company.

(See Belmont Hill Company - Phase I Area/District Form Inventory #A³-a.)

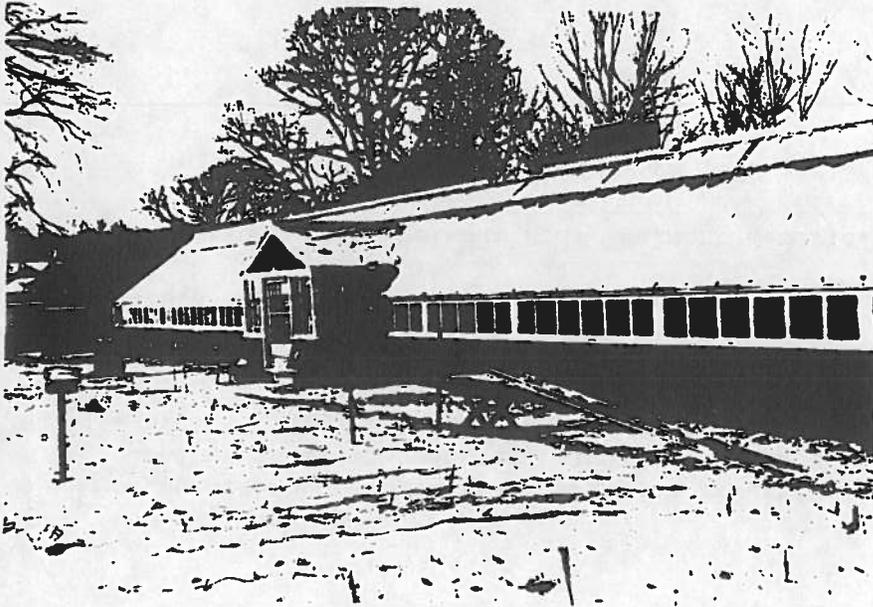
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
C ²	24-8

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

20 School St



SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

See attached

Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

Belmont
School Street
Historic Name Underwood Greenhouses

Present gardening
Original same

DESCRIPTION:
1898 & 1910
Source 1898 Atlas & Building permits

Style NA
Architect Lowden Burden
Exterior wall fabric brick, steel, & glass
Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

Setting placed well back from road, adjacent to other largely undeveloped yards

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Underwood Greenhouses, built between 1898 and 1901, the last remaining greenhouses in Belmont, are illustrative of Belmont's significant horticultural history as a market garden for Boston and a town of carefully landscaped country estates on which gardening was an important hobby.

The largest house (BEL-82-19-5), thought to date from 1904, was built by Lowden Burden, who built similar greenhouses later at the Vale Estate. It is of steel construction, a significant technological achievement over iron, which easily rusted. A steel and iron top, with (continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The greenhouses relate to both the scientific, horticultural, and athletic interests of the Underwood family, and to the practice of hothouse farming and gardening, so significant to Belmont's development.

The Underwoods were avid gardeners and the greenhouses were used for recreational gardening. Loring Underwood, a renowned landscape gardener, grew specimens for his work there as well.

The buildings relate, though, to the scientific farming in Belmont in the 19th-century, when Belmont farmers were some of the earliest to utilize the new technology of hot house farming. Eager to experiment with the newest scientific farming methods, the farmers of Belmont greatly increased their growing season and productivity by farming under glass.

Furthermore, as Belmont developed in the late 19th and early 20th-centuries, summer or estate residents began to build such greenhouses to fill their own pantries, gardens, and homes with vegetables and flowers.

The greenhouses as intact examples illustrating a period important in Belmont's development are significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

1898 Atlas

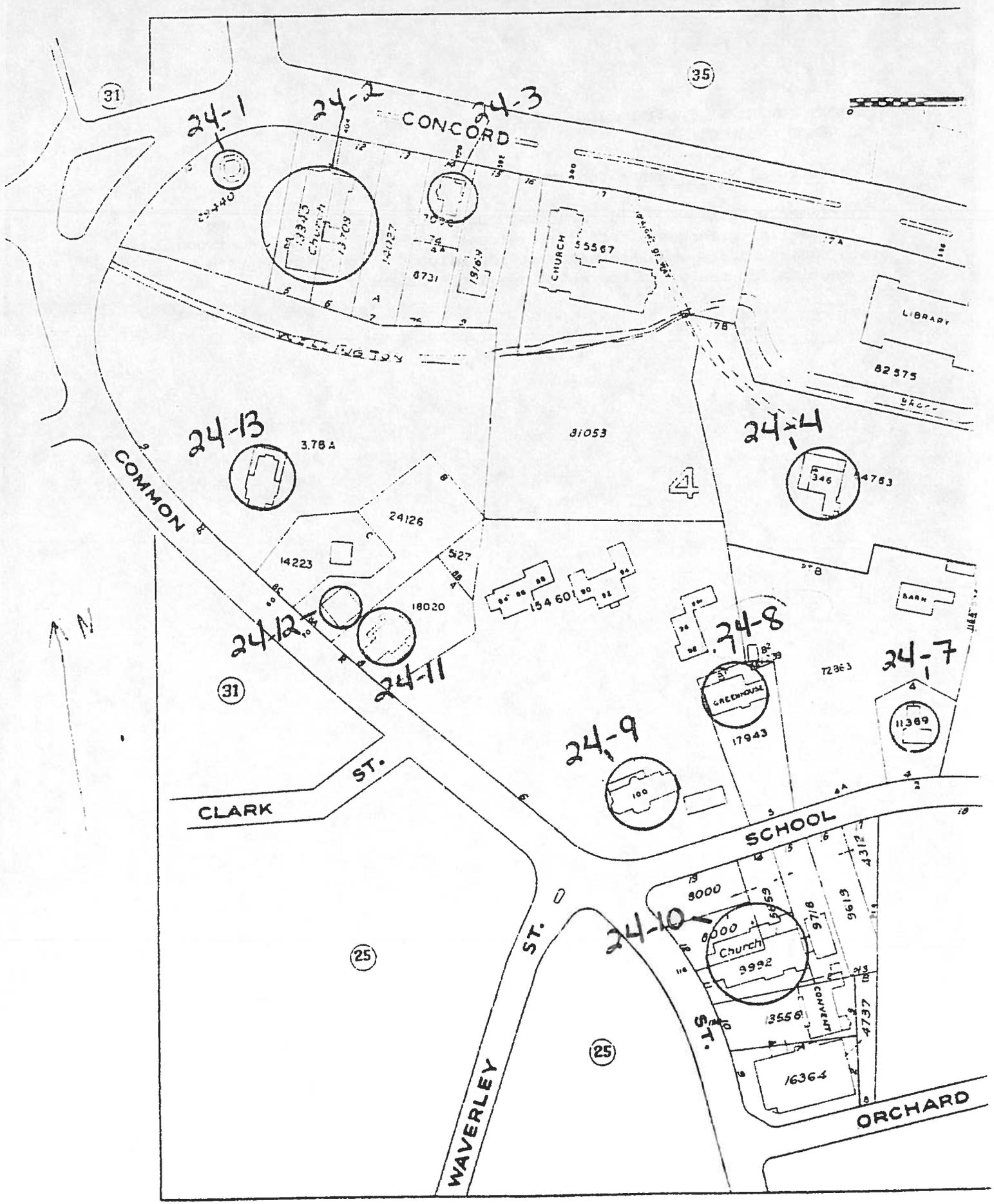
Underwood file, Belmont Room, Belmont Memorial Library

BELMONT INVENTORY CONTINUATION SHEET
UNDERWOOD GREENHOUSES

Architectural Significance Continued

is trimmed with fleur de lis cresting and rests on a red brick base.

A smaller greenhouse (BEL-82-19-4) was converted by H.O. Underwood to a squash court, complete with veiwing balcony, with chicken wire protection for the glass top and glass light fixtures.



31

35

24-1

24-2

24-3

CONCORD

23440

13345
CHURCH
13709

8731

19169

CHURCH
55567

LIBRARY

82575

24-13

378A

31053

24-4

COMMON

14223

24126

4

346 4783

24-12

24-11

31

154601 80 81

24-8

24-7

CLARK ST.

ST.

24-9

GREENHOUSE
17943

72863

11389

SCHOOL

25

ST.

24-10

Church
9992

3550

9000

9778

9619

4312

4737

16364

ORCHARD

25

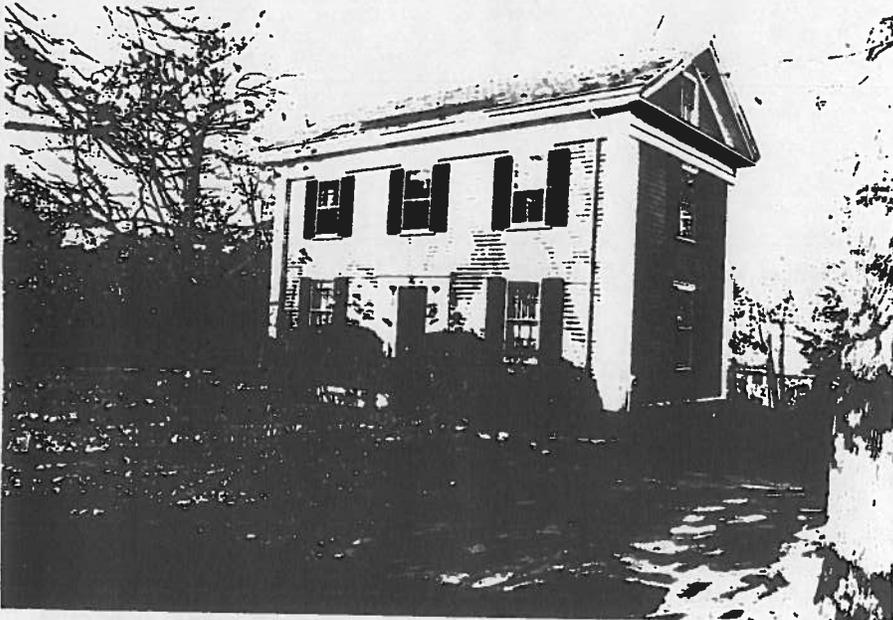
WAVERLEY



FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
none	24-7

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



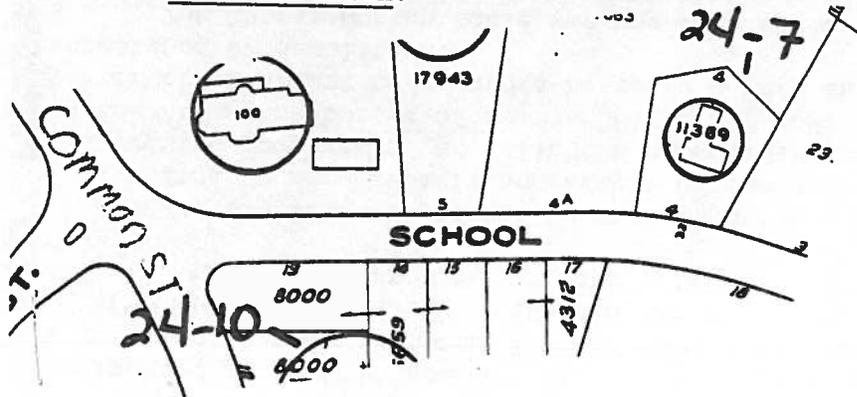
Belmont
 Address 32 School Street
 Historic Name Thomas C. Morton House

Present residence
 Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:
c1840
 Source Building Department Records

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Style Greek Revival
 Architect NA
 Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard
 Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) front porch removed no date

Moved from Arlington Date 1966

Approx. acreage under 1 acre

Setting In medium-sized lot, adjacent to large estate and near road.

Recorded by Nora Lucas
 Organization Boston University
 Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Thomas C. Morton House of c. 1840, is an example of a simple Greek Revival farmhouse, and represents one method of preserving a house slated for demolition in favor of a new highway. The house was moved to its present site from neighboring Arlington in 1966.

The central entry, gable-roofed, three-bay house (BEL-82-14-23-23A) has wide corner pilasters, smooth, unornamented cornice, and a simple doorway with sidelights. Pedimented gable ends have rectangular windows with six over six sash. A front porch with fluted columns is said to have been removed.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The significance of the Thomas C. Morton House at 30 School Street is multi-fold. It is a rare surviving example of the Greek Revival Style in Belmont, a surviving property of an Arlington market gardener who farmed land in Belmont on the Arlington border of Belmont Hill, and most importantly, an example of a preservation effort to remove a house to a safe and appropriate setting when threatened by demolition.

The Thomas Morton house was moved to Belmont from Arlington out of the path of Route 2 in 1966, by Roger Webb. When moved, protective facade restrictions were registered with the Belmont Historic District Commission to secure its architectural integrity.

Thomas Charles Morton was born in 1826 in Nova Scotia, and at a young age, left school to find employment in Maine before reaching Massachusetts. He drove a team for a Cambridge market gardener, and eventually became a successful market gardener in his own right, farming the land from Belmont Hill to Menotomy Park in Arlington.

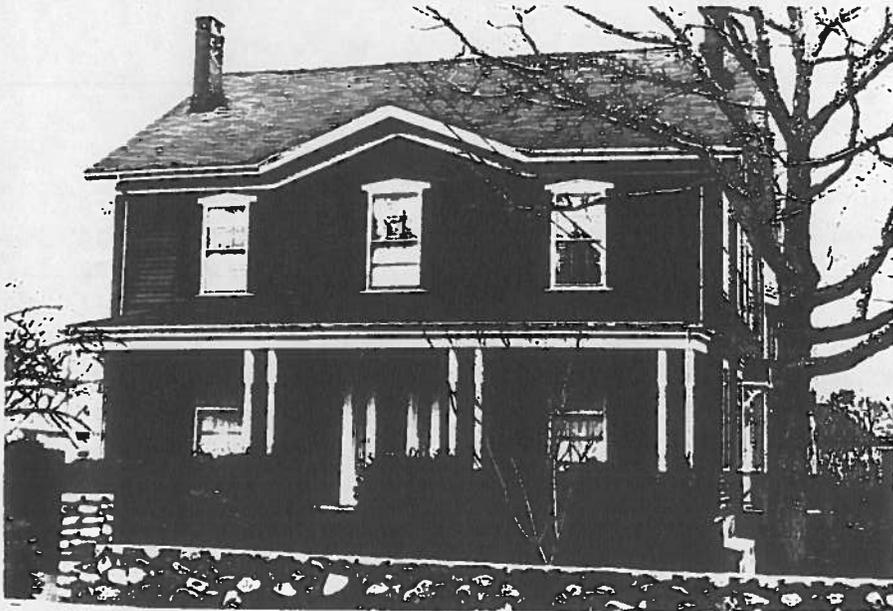
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank E., "The Thomas C. Morton House," Belmont Citizen, June 2, 1974.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
Z ³	9-6



Belmont

Address 468-470 School Street

Historic Name Henry Richardson House

Present residence

Original residence

Description:

pre-1853

Source 1853 Frost Map, Engineering Department records

Style Greek Revival/Italianate

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates)

rear wing added to effect another

apartment -

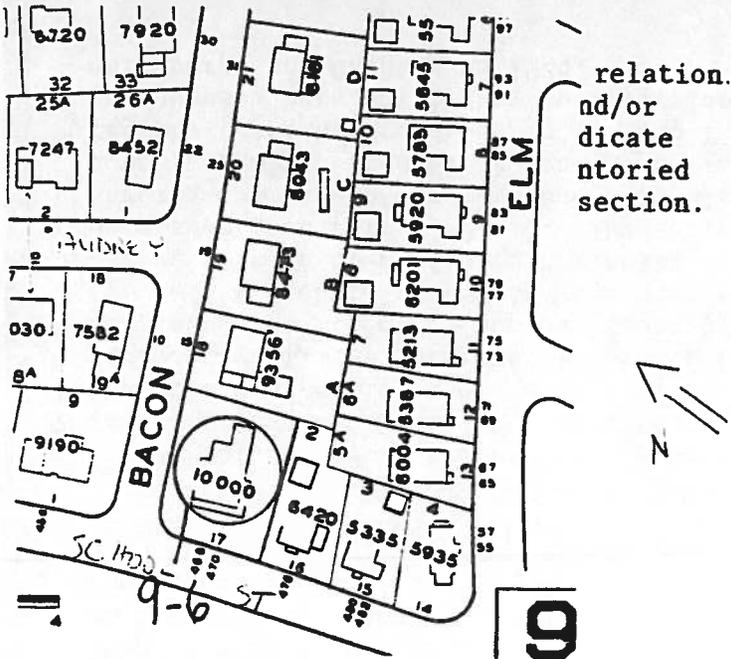
Moved from Fresh Pond Date 1891

Approx. acreage 10,000 sq. ft.

Setting well set back on corner lot,

many trees and shrubs screen from

street, surrounded by low stone wall.



Recorded by Frankie Lieberman

Boston University

Organization Preservation Studies

Date 28 December 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This Greek Revival/Italiniate style farmhouse is unique in this section of Belmont. Although it has been moved and added to, the facade and porch are intact. The stylistic elements of pedimented gable roof, triangular shaped window caps and parlor length ground floor windows are Italiniate while the square transom and side lights denote the Greek Revival. The latter feature is a common one and is found not only on comparable structures (Cf. the Choate Estate (X³-10-3) but also on the 20th C. Colonial Revival houses which surround 468-470 School St. That is has been converted to a two-family house is in keeping with land use in the areas to the south (Skahan, Y³, and Harvard Lawn, T³).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is representative of Belmont's change in the late 19th C. After Cambridge annexed Fresh Pond in 1880 and began clearing the surrounding land so that the pond could become a reservoir, houses were moved to new sites -- mostly on Strawberry Hill -- but this Richardson house was moved back into Belmont. A site³ was found for it on the School Street boundary of the J.H. Richardson farm (Area Y³).

The Richardson family were very successful market gardeners and played an active role in town affairs beginning in 1630 when the first Richardson settled in Watertown (see Form E⁴-21-1). They acquired the farm land between School and Grove Streets sometime after 1853 and were already operating numerous greenhouses when the house was moved from Fresh Pond.³ The farm was steadily eroded by sales to neighboring farmers, Hittinger and Skahan (Z³ and Y³) but the Richardsons continued to operate greenhouses here until they sold the land for development in conjunction with their neighbors, the Skahans in 1926.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont . . . p.232-235
- Frost, 1853 Map
- Beers, 1875 Atlas
- Stadley, 1898 Atlas
- Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
- Northwest Cambridge Report

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA Q2	FORM NO. 17-4
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Belmont
 Address 223-25 Slade Street
 Historic Name _____

Present 2-family residence
 Original 2-family residence

DESCRIPTION:
 Date 1923

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Builder: Bates and Wigglesworth

Exterior wall fabric clapboarding

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

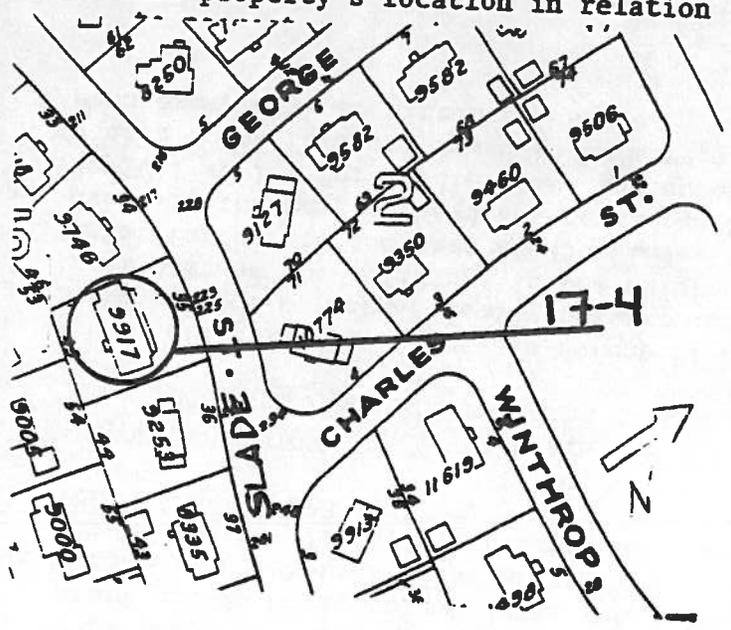
Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Residential neighborhood of

upper middle class single family

homes

SKETCH MAP
 Show property's location in relation



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

An unusual double house built in 1923, 223-25 Slade Street has elements of a monumental Colonial Revival style. Its two halves are mirror images, each containing three bays with a sidehall entry and a garage wing at the basement level. Seven two-story square Doric columns span the width of the facade, creating a large portico. The facade is flush-boarded as in the Greek Revival period; doors have full-length sidelights and are flanked by pilasters. Above the classical entablature is a parapet roof with two end chimneys.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is notable as one of only two double houses constructed in a neighborhood of single-family homes. Its monumental scale and style set is apart from most of the buildings in the neighborhood, although two other unusual houses exist further to the east at 256 Slade (see Inventory Form #17-3) and 217 Common. Overall, the neighborhood was developed between 1921 and 1928 in a variety of Colonial Revival styles for middle class and upper middle class residents. Undoubtedly, the double house form was found to be more acceptable if dressed in a compatible, and even exemplary, architectural style.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Building Permit, 1923.

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

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

The monumental, classical design of this building is significant as a high style version of 1920s Colonial Revival architecture as it appeared in Belmont. Few houses were built on this scale, however. In addition, the house is significant for its use of a new material, concrete, on the main facade, which was then scored to give a rusticated, wooden appearance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This single family residence is set apart by its monumental scale and classical orientation, distinguishing it in a neighborhood of small scale, single-family homes. Only two other houses in this area, 217 Common St. and 223-5 Slade St. (Inv. Form #17-4), exhibit a similar intensity. Overall, the neighborhood was developed between 1921 and 1928 in a variety of Colonial Revival styles for middle and upper middle class residents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Building permit, 1922.
Betts. The Streets of Belmont. 1974.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

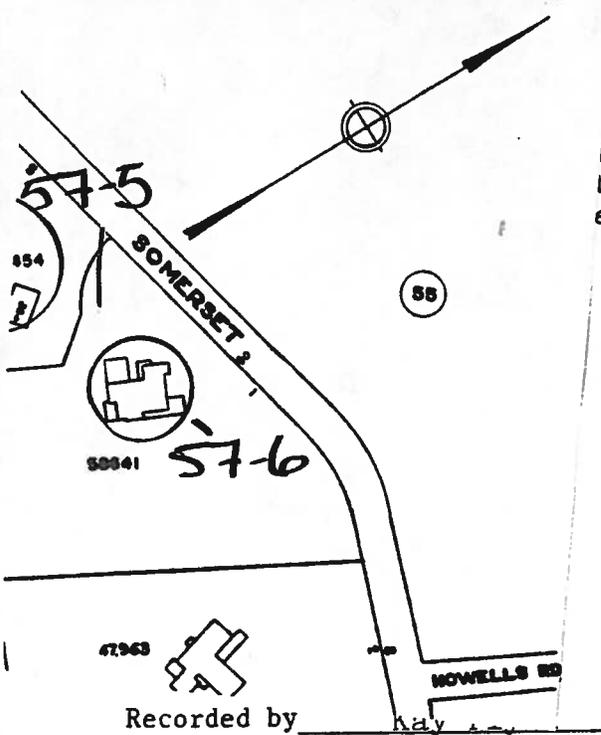
AREA X ²	FORM NO. 57-6
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Belmont
Address 90 Somerset Street
Historic Name "Redtop"

Present Private residence
Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:
1877



Relation
 l/or
 icate
 toried
 ection.

Source National Historic Landmark
Style Queen Anne/Shingle/Colonial Revival
Architect McKim, Mead and Bigelow
Exterior wall fabric Wood, stucco, brick
Outbuildings Garage (later) replaced
trellis built for Howells beyond the library
Major alterations (with dates) Red asphalt
shingles have replaced the redwood
shingles; stucco siding once covered
the redwood shingles.
Moved _____ Date _____
Approx. acreage 1 1/4 acres
Setting a partially-wooded hillside
overlooking Boston and meadowland.

Recorded by Ray
 Organization Boston University
 Date _____

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

"Redtop" is a 2½-story McKim, Mead and Bigelow-designed house significant in the fact that it is the only example of this firm's transition Queen Anne to Shingle Style with design mode Colonial Revival details in Belmont. This house exemplifies what is essentially a suburban and resort style. The house is ample in massing and substantial in appearance and spreads low against the ground on a brick foundation. A horizontal emphasis is produced in the gable by a massive horizontal wood and window unit; in the second floor with a roofline

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state
history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

"Redtop" is the only McKim, Mead and Bigelow-designed house in Belmont, and is therefore, significant for comparative reasons with other works of this historically noteworthy firm.

William Rutherford Mead, partner of McKim, Mead and White, was the younger brother of Elinor Mead Howells, wife of William Dean Howells. Because of a letter in the Mead Collection at Amherst College by Elinor Mead written during the construction of "Redtop", there is no doubt that the third partner involved in building "Redtop" was William B. Bigelow and not Stanford White. A possible design influence at the time was the Watts-Sherman House in Newport, R. I. (1874) by H. H. Richardson.

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Foley, Mary Mix, The American House, Harper Colophon Books, New York, 1980.
Merrill, Ginette de B., "Redtop" and The Belmont Years of W. D. Howells and His Family, Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, #1, January 1980.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 57-6
Property Name: 90 Somerset Street	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

that continues the horizontal emphasis and contrasting material of the first floor also emphasizes the horizontality. The fenestration is irregular with small panes in decorative design. The twin window gable adds punctuation and Queen Anne playfulness to an otherwise plain mass. Creative wood coffering in window surrounds, sunbursts, turned posts and wooden lathework outline and articulate the windows, entries and porches, floor levels and rooflines in dark wood or red shingle - an excellent contrast against the light stucco.

Because it is already a National Historic Landmark, "Redtop's" association with William Dean Howells has proven its significance with a person important in our history, and therefore, meets Criteria A and B. Because it represents the architectural work of McKim, Mead and Bigelow, and because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a suburban resort-style transitional Queen Anne/Shingle Style with Colonial Revival details - this property meets Criterion C.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

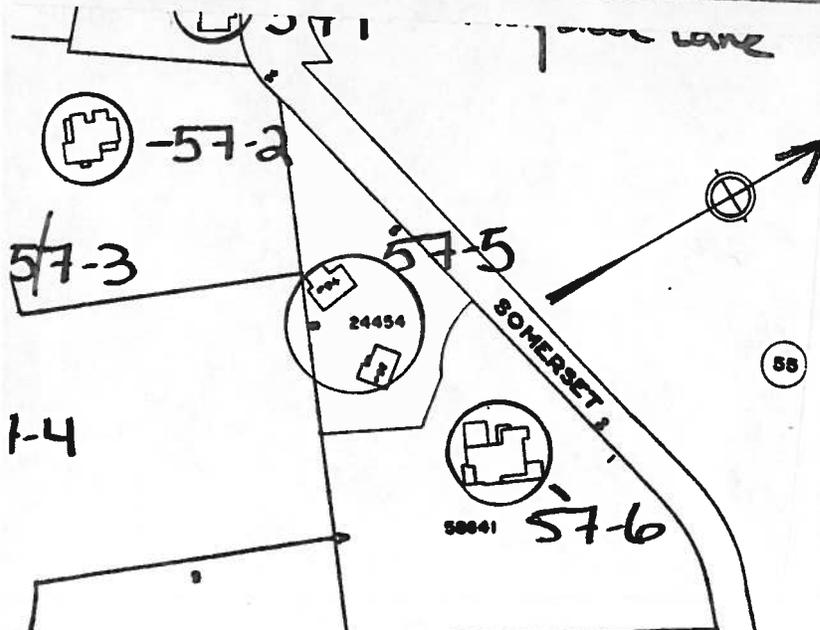
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA X²	FORM NO. 57-2
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Belmont
96 Somerset Street
 Historic Name Farmhouse outbuilding
to Holiday Farm
 Present Private residence
 Original Farm workers' housing
for an estate
 DESCRIPTION:
c 1846
Source 1853 & 1875 Atlas Maps
Style Vernacular Italianate



Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings _____

 Major alterations (with dates) _____

 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage presently on 2 1/2 acre
property
 Setting Rural and farm-like

Recorded by Kay Flynn
 Organization Boston University
 Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The c. 1864 farmhouse is one of a group of extant outbuildings of an Italianate villa (no longer standing). These buildings provide an unusual example of vernacular architecture that was used in support buildings of a working farm in the Italianate Style in their intact farm-like setting. They reflect their rural setting and practical ideas of simple form and restrained ornament.

The two-story farmhouse mirrors its prototype of the irregularly massed farmhouses of the Italian countryside. However, the central (Continued)
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET - 2

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 57-2
Property Name: 96 Somerset Street	

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

core of the vernacular structure maintains its classical values of symmetrical and compact form.

The farmhouse's characteristics of the Italianate include the shallow-hipped roof, heavy bracketing under the eaves and shed-like hoods over some of the windows.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>X2</u>	FORM NO. <u>57-1</u>
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Belmont
97 Somerset Street
 Historic Name Milkhouse outbuilding
of Holiday Farm
 Present Private residence
 Original Milkhouse

DESCRIPTION:

c 1864

1853 - 1875 Atlas Maps

Vernacular Italianate

Wall fabric Clapboard

Roofs

Alterations (with dates) 1982 -

including additions and alterations.

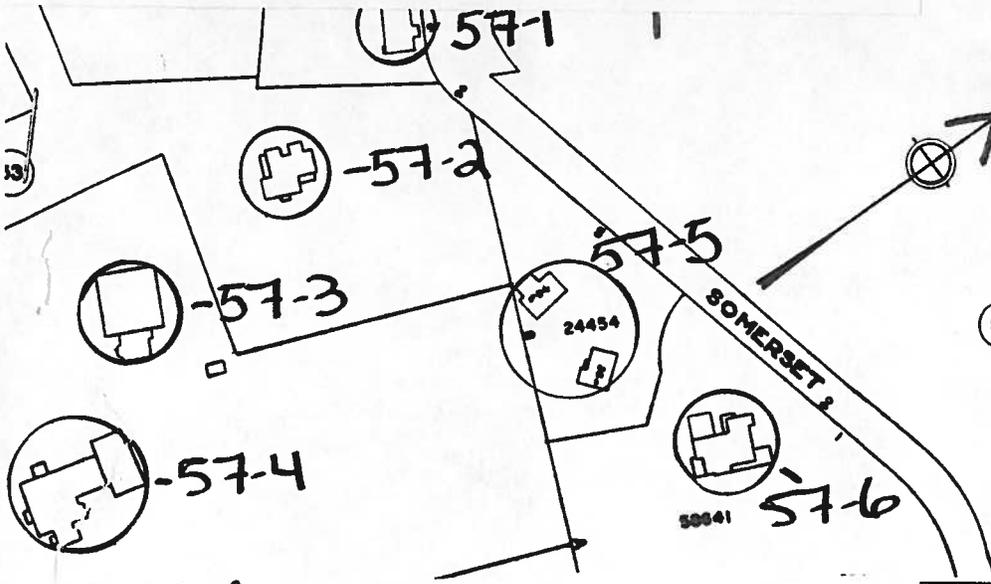
Date

Approx. acreage 1/3 of acre present
property.
Setting Rural and farm-like

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982



(Staple additional sheets here)

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

Originally the 'milkhouse' on the Holiday Farm Estate, this small functional building has been converted into a comfortable family house. The alterations and additions have been sensitive to the size of the original structure with the street facade kept basically intact.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The 'milkhouse' is one of a group of extant outbuildings of the Italianate villa known as "Holiday Farm". These structures provide an unusual example of vernacular architecture that was used in support buildings of a working Italianate farm/villa.

To add to its historical significance, this structure was also part of the artists' colony that developed in the late 19th century on Belmont Hill. Scott White, noted local artist, lived and worked in an earlier conversion of the milkhouse.

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA X2	FORM NO. 55-1
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
127 Somerset Street
 Historic Name _____

Present Private residence
 Original Private residence

DESCRIPTION:
1939

Source Building Department Records

Style English Cottage

Architect Nelson Chase

Exterior wall fabric Stucco and wood

Outbuildings _____

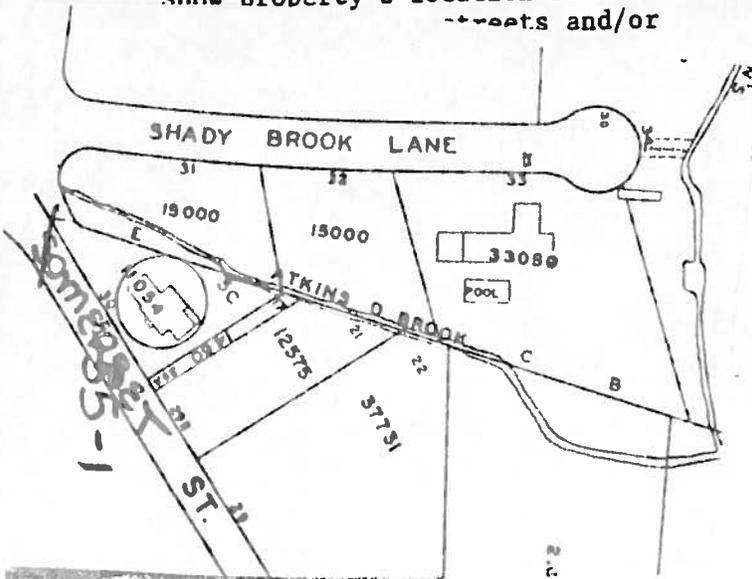
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1/2 acre

Setting rustic, natural setting

Sketch map
 Show property's location in relation
 to streets and/or



Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This 1½-story, 1939 Revival of the English Cottage is a personalized example of the continuation of the "Romantic Movement" which developed on Belmont Hill in the late 19th century.

It is a true reflection of its prototype of the all-masonry rural farm houses of England with romantic associations of rustic simplicity exhibited by its picturesque composition and setting - asymmetrical massing, low chimney and a single gable hugging the ground with natural landscaping tying the cottage closely to the land. (Continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(See Holiday Farm Area Form Inventory # X²)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Merrill, Ginette do B., "Redtop and the Belmont Years of William Dean Howells and His Family", Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII, #1, January, 1980.

BELMONT

FORM NO:

55-1

Property Name: 127 Somerset Street

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

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Continued):

The central focus is the gable with its ribbon-like grouping of four standard windows on the first floor, a French door and wooden-balustraded balcony on the second floor. A simple hand-carved wood lintel over the front door is attributed to Nelson Chase, a prominent local artist and designer of the house.

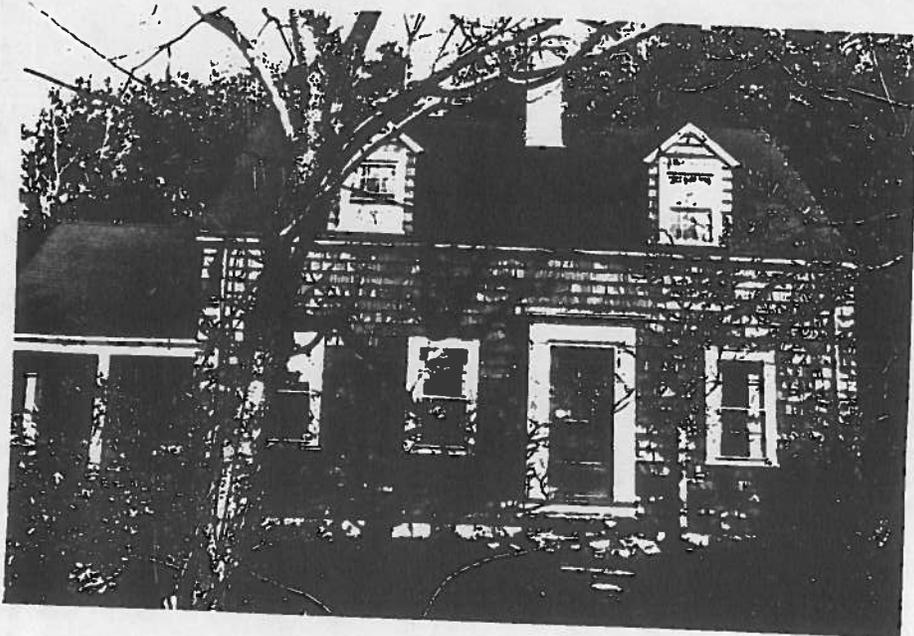
The collaboration of Walter Piston - composer - and Kathryn Nason - artist - with Nelson Chase in designing this house make it a significant personal vision of the Revival of the English Cottage.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA A³-C	FORM NO. 56-2
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

is 259 Somerset Street

ic Name _____

Present Private residence

iginal Private residence

DESCRIPTION:
pre-1914

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

see Attached

Source Burt A. Roens, Executive Director, "Habitat"

Style Vernacular Cottage

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Shingle

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1/3 acre

Setting natural rural site on the corner of Juniper Road and Somerset Street.

Recorded by Kay Flynn

Organization Boston University

Date October, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

A 1½-story, 3/4 house with a central chimney and two gabled dormers. The distinguishing features are the paneled door and pilastered doorway with a flat architrave. An open-pillared porch fronts the modest wing on the west.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

According to Burt Roens, Director of "Habitat", this house was on the land prior to the building of "Habitat", and probably was a farmhouse dating from the market-garden period of Belmont.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Burt A. Roens, Executive Director, "Habitat". Interview on August 2, 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

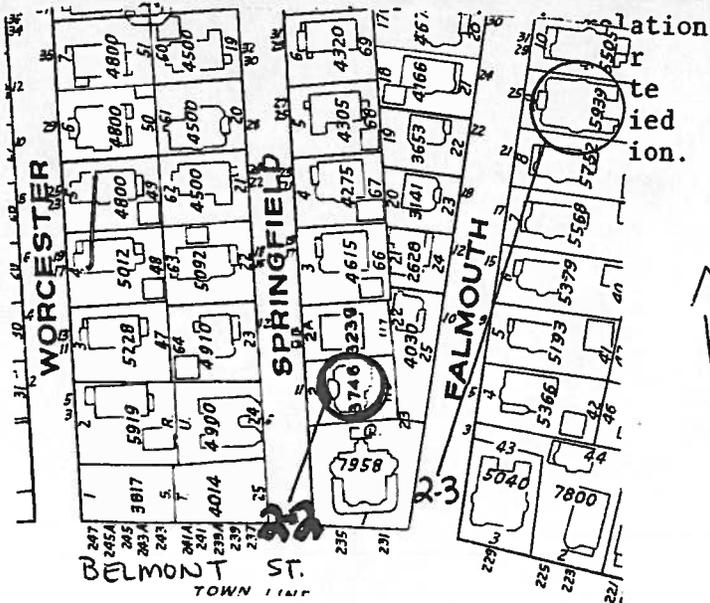
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>U-3</u>	FORM NO. <u>2-2</u>
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B^v *of Fayson*



SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
Boston University
Organization Preservation Studies
Date 12 December 1982

Belmont
11 Springfield Street
Historic Name n/a
Present Residence
Original Barn
DESCRIPTION:
1900
Source Building Department

Style Colonial Revival
Architect _____
Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
Outbuildings none
Major alterations (with dates) _____
1909 -- converted to house.
Additions: 2 bay windows, front porch and rear wing
Moved n/a Date _____
Approx. acreage 3,746 sq.ft.
Setting more deeply set back than other houses on densely built street; shrub barrier at sidewalk; several trees on property

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of this building lies in its very accurate use of Federal design features: gabled roof and central pavilion with returns; second story Palladian window; entry way fan light and sidelights; and attenuated porch pillars. Such an accurate use of stylistic elements in a Colonial Revival building is rare -- most other Belmont buildings in this style use a mix and match approach to Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival features. And to find them on a recycled barn is even more unusual. The house the barn used to belong to is also a Federally influenced Colonial Revival form but has had its siding replaced with modern materials and been substantially altered in form.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of this structure lies in its relationship to the development of the community. This section of the original Livermore property (settled 1630) was still a working farm and was devoid of any structures in 1899 when it was purchased by William P. Hale. Mr. Hale subdivided the parcel for multi-family housing following the example set by the Quimby Co. in Harvard Lawn, directly to the east (see Area Form T). This pattern is typical of Belmont's overall development from farming community to streetcar suburb caused by refrigerated rail transportation making market gardening less profitable and facilitated by the streetcar extension to Waverley in 1898. 11 Springfield Street was originally the barn for the two family house at 231-235 Belmont Street. The popularity of the automobile after 1906 meant that barns were superfluous structures as such and the growing population clamored for more housing. The conversion of barns to houses was common in Belmont at this time, but this building is the sole example of this practice in the southeastern section of the town.

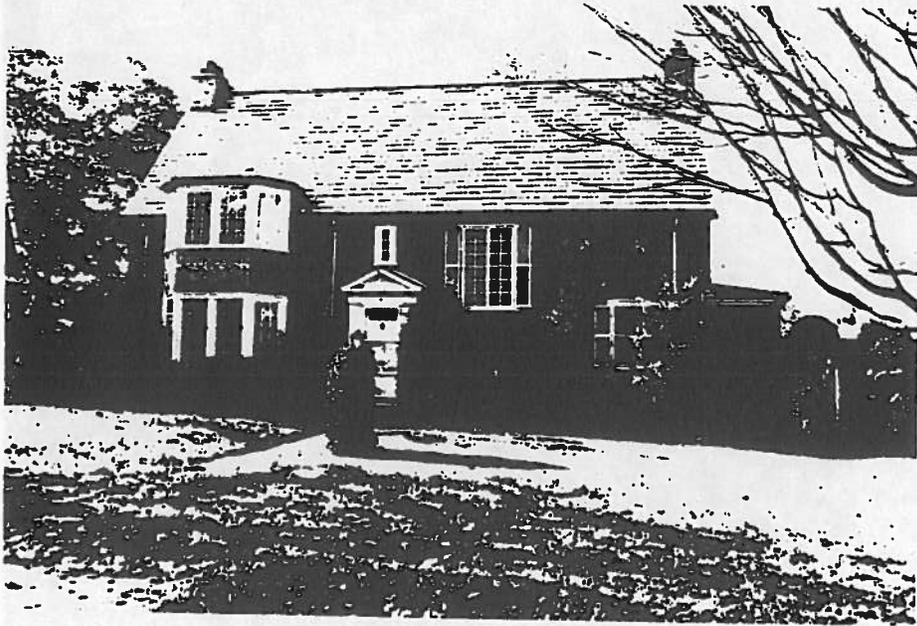
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, "History of Dwelling at #11 Springfield St.", December 27, 1971
Belmont Room Files

FORM.B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
V	23-6

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

is 39 Stone Road

ic Name

Present single family residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:

1914

Source building permit

Style Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

NA

Moved NA Date

Approx. acreage under 1 acre

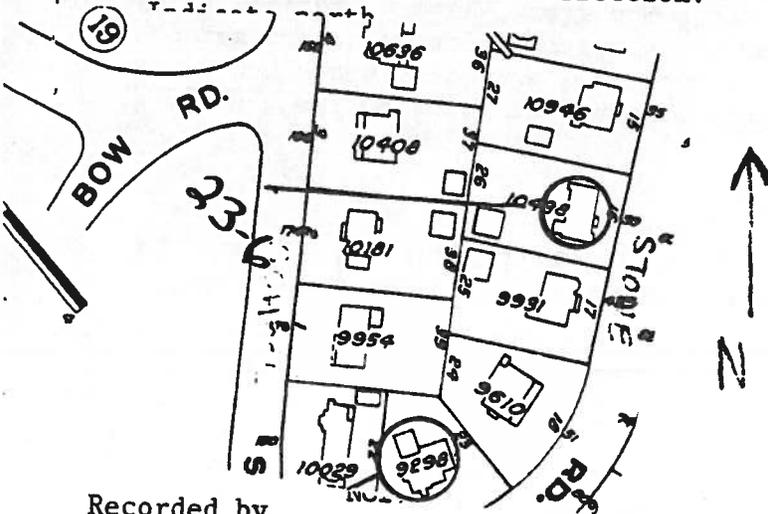
Setting set in a comfortably spaced

single family suburban residential

neighborhood

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection.



Recorded by

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

39 Stone Road (BEL-82-14-3A) is significant as an unusual execution of the Colonial Revival Style. It represents an early "Small House", set in a neighborhood of spacious and diverse early 20th-century homes.

Designed in a Queen Anne-influenced Colonial Revival style, The stucco-clad gable-roofed house is asymmetrically massed. Colonial Revival features include end chimneys, steep gable roof and pedimented door. A two story four sided bay projecting above the roof line, uneven defenestration, and arched stucco side gate contribute to the whimsical appearance of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

39 Stone Road, built in the early states of the area's development, is significant as a prototype for the kind of family housing influenced by the popularization through magazines and books of architect-designed plans for small suburban homes. "Small Homes" were defined and advertised in periodicals of the time. They were built on speculation or by choice by a land developer in great numbers throughout Belmont.

39 Stone Road represents an early and individually-designed attempt, which was to soon be superceeded by a more efficient, but less inspired tract development pattern.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
V	23-3

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

ss 60 Stone Road

ric Name NA

Present residence

original same

DESCRIPTION:

2nd half of 19th century

Source 1867 map

Style vernacular farmhouse

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings NA

Major alterations (with dates) _____

NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1/2 acre

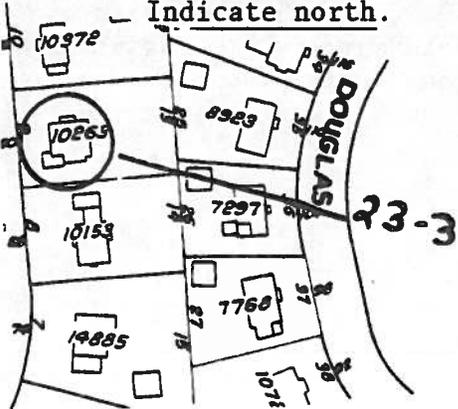
Setting set back from street in

neighborhood of varied early 20th-

century houses.

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

60 Stone Road is significant as a late 19th-century farmhouse, possibly original to the Stone Estate. A five-bay, gable-roofed central entry house, its entrance is on the side. It is distinguished by a modillioned cornice, gabled portico, returns at eaves and ship lap siding. (BEL-82-14-2a).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house's historical significance lies in its possible connection with the Stone family who owned and farmed the land in this development tract as well as elsewhere in Belmont. Further documentation is needed to determine its exact value.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Stone Family Folder, Belmont Room, Belmont Memorial Library
1867 Belmont Map
1898 Stadley Atlas

52

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA V	FORM NO. 23-5
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Belmont

Address 61 Stone Road

Historic Name _____

Present single family residence

Original same

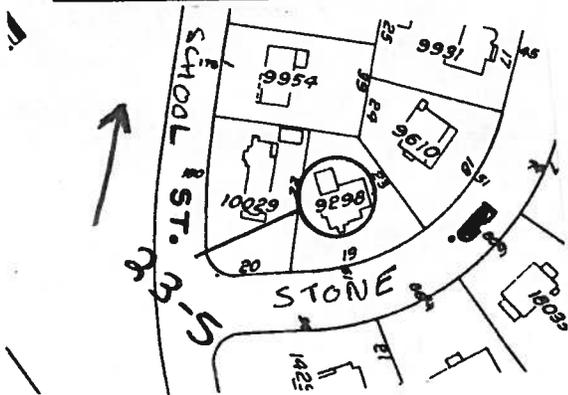
DESCRIPTION:

Year 1915

Source building permit

Style English Cottage

SKETCH MAP
Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage over 1/2 acre

Setting Set by itself on a heavily landscaped corner lot in neighborhood of early 20th-century houses of great variety

Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

61 Stone Road (BEL-82-19-17 and BEL-82-24-#4 and #8) is significant as an illustration of the English-derived American "Small House," probably based quite closely on a specific example.

The irregularly massed house is clad in stucco. The main jerkenhead-roofed wing with two hipped dormers is met with a cross gable wing which carries a prominent central chimney with gable motifs at intervals on the facade. Multi-colored red and orange asphalt roof shingles are emphasized by red trim at eaves and windows. Its setting at an angle, below street grade on a large and heavily landscaped corner lot enhances its picturesque appearance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

61 Stone Road, built in the early stages of the area's development, is significant as a prototype for the kind of family housing influenced by publication of architect-designed plans for small suburban homes. "Small Homes" were defined and advertised in periodicals of the time. They were built on speculation or by choice by a land developer in great numbers throughout Belmont.

These once-removed architect-designed houses, born of architect's interest in capturing some of the building boom, were drawn from a range of historical revival styles, primarily English or American-derived. Planned for convenience and comfort they featured modern kitchens, breakfast nooks, sleeping porches, recreation rooms and garages, and were built by the hundreds in Belmont between World Wars I and II.

As an early and outstanding example of the small house, executed in the English Revival style, 61 Stone Road is significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Belmont Building Department Records.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>F2</u>	FORM NO. <u>27-11</u>
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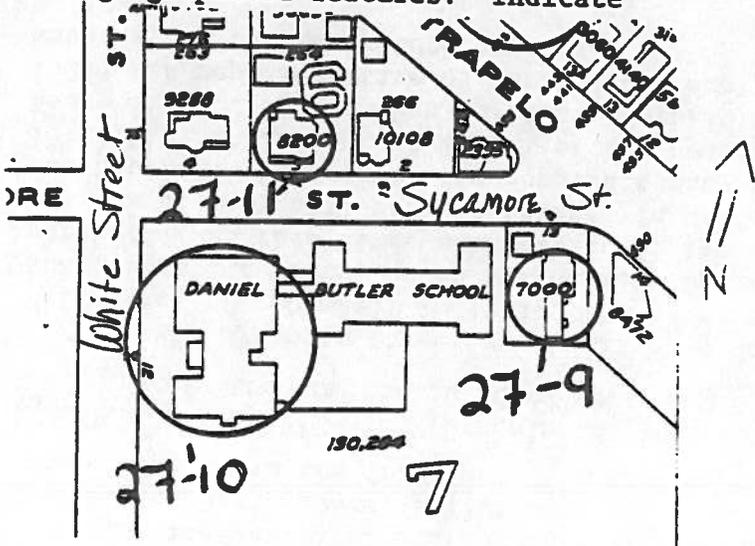
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
17 Sycamore Street
 Historic Name C.W. Kilpatrick House
 Present 2-family residence
 Original single family residence
 DESCRIPTION:
1911

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate



Source Building Department Records
 Style Colonial Revival
~~Architect~~ Builder: Charles W. Kilpatrick
 Exterior wall fabric Shingles
 Outbuildings Carriage-house
 Major alterations (with dates) 1923 converted to two-family
 Moved - Date -
 Approx. acreage less than 1 acre
 Setting Opposite Daniel Butler School, near Trapelo Road--an of mostly two-family residences.

Recorded by Judy Williams
 Organization Boston University
 Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 17 Sycamore Street is representative of the large-scale symmetry of the Colonial Revival as adapted to the residences of a central middle class section of Belmont in the early 20th century. This house is also noteworthy because its quality is unusually high and because it was built by a local builder for himself.

The house features a steeply-pitched hipped roof, a central gabled dormer over a projecting pavilion, and a long front porch occupying the width of the building and containing Doric posts, a flat roof and a balustrade. Original details are well preserved, as in the front door, in the tri-partite casement windows with diamond

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 17 Sycamore Street was built by a local Waverley contractor, Charles W. Kilpatrick, for himself in 1911. The house is ideally located near the Trapelo Road streetcar route, which was developing into a commercial center of some importance. At this time, subdivision of the Waverley area was rapid, and Kilpatrick was one of many builders who arrived in search of contracts to build some of the new housing. Kilpatrick did construct many houses in the Waverley area during 1911-1915, including nearly all of the houses on Ridge Road to the south. The house at No. 17, although built as a single family (converted to two-family in 1923), is representative of the builder and the streetcar suburb as both came to Waverley in the early 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974

Belmont Town Directory, 1912, 1918

Building Permits, 1911

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Belmont	Form No: 27-11
Property Name: Kilpatrick House	

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

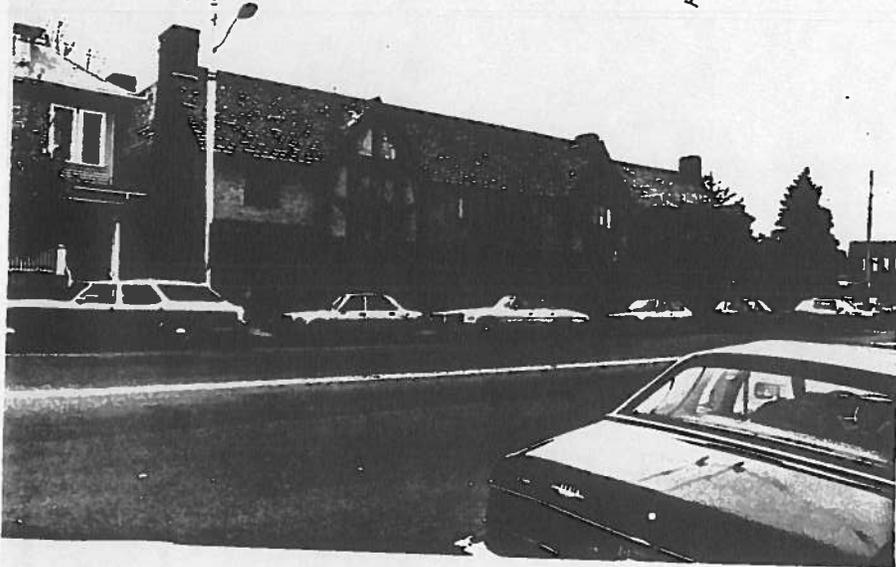
Architectural Significance:

panes, and in the finials of the posts on the second story balustrade. The building also features modillions under wide eaves, a hipped roof dormer on the west, and a bay window on the east side of the front facade. The property is in excellent condition, including the two-story shingled garage at the rear.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>5-1</u>
------------------	------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Belmont

72-86 Trapelo Road

The Winters Block

Commercial and Office

Same

Ownership: Private individual
Private organization

Public

Flora Winters

Original owner Percy R. Winters

Construction: 72-78: 1929
80-86: 1925

Source Card File--Town Engineer's Office

Style Tudor Revival

Architect George Ernest Robinson

Exterior wall fabric Stucco/ half timber

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

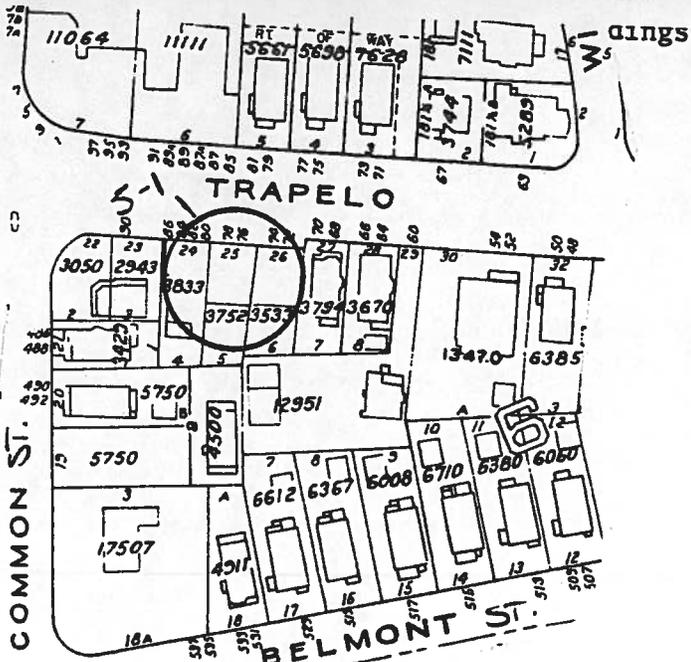
1935: Carrara glass storefront

remodel of 1925 section

Moved No Date _____

Approx. acreage 11,118 sq. ft.

Setting: fronted by pavement and a series of young street trees one lot removed from busy intersection of Common St., Trapelo Rd., and Cushing Ave. (Cushing Square)



Recorded by Marcia M. Cini

Organization Boston University

Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The architectural significance of this and several other nearby commercial blocks (See Forms 6-7/2-1) lies in the clear correspondence between their style or imagery, in this case Tudor Revival, and that chosen for nearby contemporary residential building. Immediately recognizable hallmarks of the style include peaked gables facing the street façade, half timbering, diamond paned windows and a slate roof. A clock tower, designed to top the juncture of the 1925 and 1929 sections, was never built for financial reasons related to the stock market crash of 1929. Unlike some other less respected commercial building types (i.e. taxpayers), this block continues to survive in good condition. Its ultimate fate does, however, depend on the successful resolution of the general threats to the viability of Cushing Square itself (See Area Form C).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of this block, built by a prominent local family, lies in its continued survival as a clear and handsome expression of the type of commercial establishment which was built to serve the needs of a rapidly growing early 20th century residential neighborhood. Several original tenants still occupy the building. It is also important to note that the 1929 section was built to include a large second floor social hall which played a significant role as a neighborhood gathering place. This space has since been remodelled for office use.

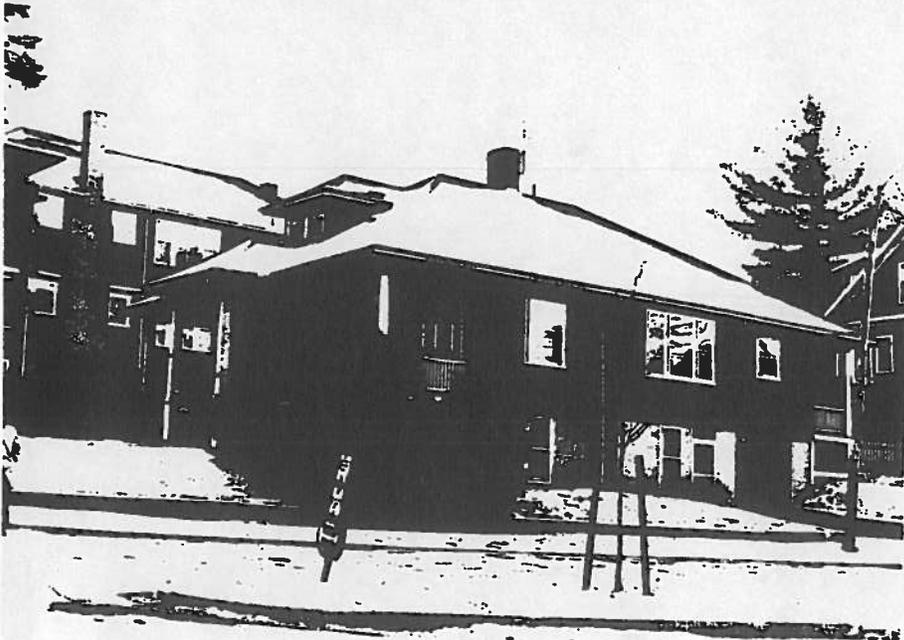
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Betts, Richard (ed.). Belmont Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. XVII, No. 1. September, 1982.
Cushing Square File, Belmont Room, Belmont Public Library.
Winter, Paul, Building Department. Interview, August, 1982.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA L2	FORM NO. 13-1
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Belmont

Address 232 Trapelo Road

Historic Name

John V. McCarthy House

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

1920

Source Building Department Records

Style Craftsman-influenced

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

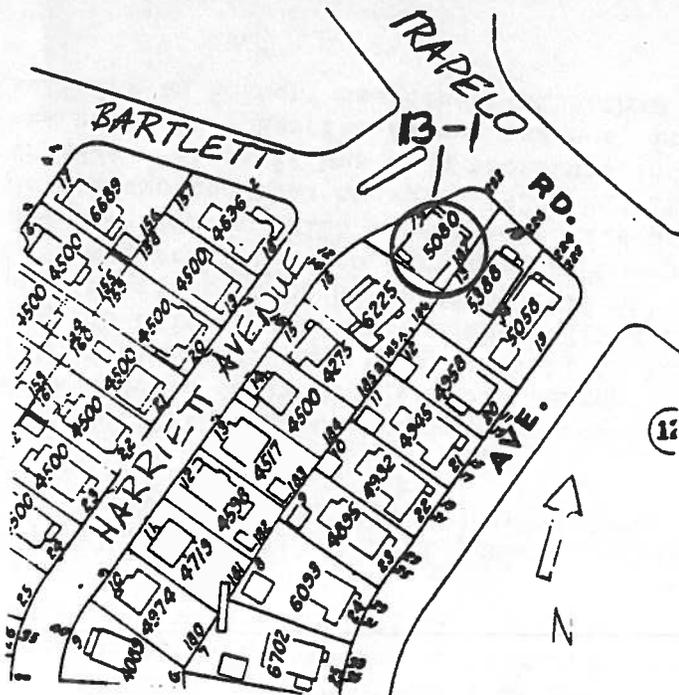
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Busy intersection of Trapelo

Road set at entrance to the owner's

Trapelo Heights Park subdivision.



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The John V. McCarthy house is part of its owner's Trapelo Heights subdivision of the early 20th century, yet it differs from the typical two-family house type which was constructed in this area at this time. The building is constructed in the Craftsman mode with a widely overhanging roof which gives it the appearance of a bungalow. The projection of the entry portico and the central dormer above also reflects this image. Exposed purlins under the eaves and the use of both narrow and wide shingling are attractive building features.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 232 Trapelo Road was the residence of John V. McCarthy, an important developer in early 20th century Belmont. In all, McCarthy created three major subdivisions--Trapelo Heights Park, Central Park and Highland Terrace. His Trapelo Heights subdivision of 1902 was the first subdivision of the 20th century and the first to be approved by Belmont's Board of Survey which was created in 1903.

McCarthy moved to Belmont from Dorchester in 1905, building a house in his new development which was moved to its present location at 7 Harriet Avenue in 1925. He constructed this house in 1920, but lived there only a few years before his death in 1924. Since it has been preserved in its original location and condition, as the house at 7 Harriet Avenue has not, it remains as the single most important building in Belmont associated with this significant local developer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Mass 464-470 Trapelo Road

Historic Name

Present Commercial

Original Commercial

DESCRIPTION:

1927

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

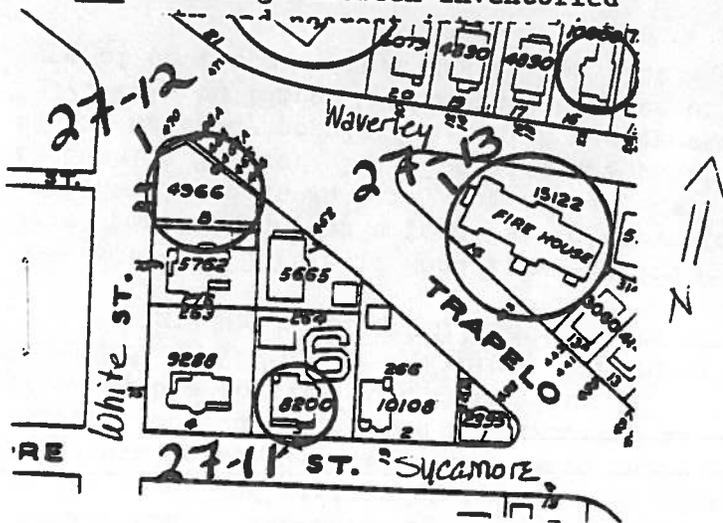
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting commercial center of Waverley
(Trapelo Road)

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This commercial building is significant as a representation of early 20th century "strip" development as seen on Trapelo Road in Waverley. Its corner location is used to advantage by "rounding" the facade at the juncture of White Street and Trapelo Road. The building is two stories, containing eight storefronts on the ground level and offices on the second story. Colonial Revival features are the pilasters between storefronts, the cornice above first and second stories, and the parapet roof, all of which are rendered in brick and concrete. The structure is also notable for its good condition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No. 464-70 Trapelo Road is an intact example of early 20th century strip commercial development which was a response to the automobile orientation of the 1920s. Trapelo Road developed as an early commercial strip which originated in Waverley and extended to Cushing Square. This location was extremely desirable because of its accessibility to the Waverley population, which was growing rapidly during this period. Built in 1927, this building also included offices on the second story, an indication of the type of development that was taking place.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Building Permit, 1927

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>F²</u>	FORM NO. <u>28-1</u>
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Belmont

Address 472-488 Trapelo Road

Historic Name _____

Present commercial

Original commercial

DESCRIPTION:

1914

Source Building Department Records

Style Colonial Revival

Architect Fred A. Harcross

Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings -

Major alterations (with dates) -

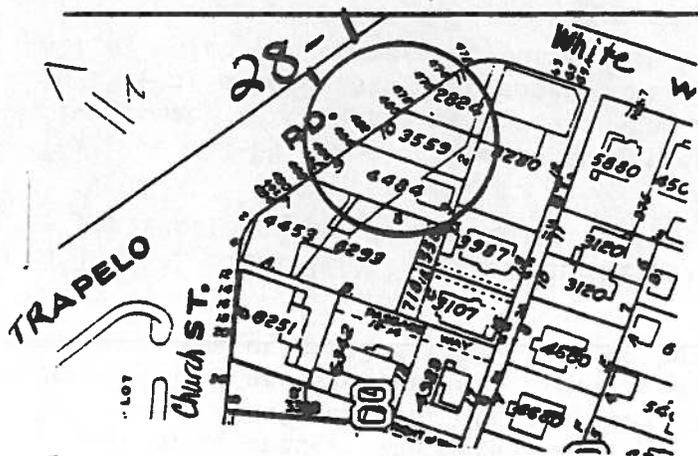
Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Commercial center of Waverly
(Trapelo Road).

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate buildings between inventoried



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

This building is noted because it is a relatively unaltered example of early 20th century commercial architecture in Belmont. It consists of seven storefronts which are divided by brick piers which break through the cornice to form posts which are capped in concrete. The metal cornice, complete with dentils and modillions, is a Colonial Revival feature. Each of the storefronts originally had recessed entries, large plate glass windows, and tinted opaque transom lights. Some alterations have obscured the original detail, but the building still retains much of its early character.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

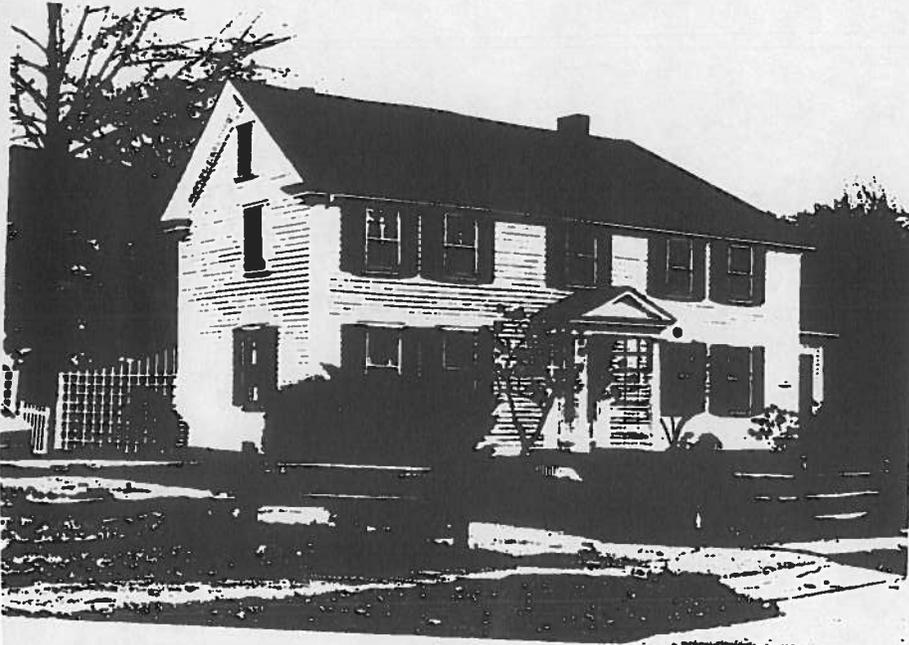
No. 472-88 Trapelo Road is an intact example of early 20th century strip commercial development which was a response to the automobile orientation of this period. Built in 1914 by a Dorchester man named Charles E. Leonardi, this building has seven units, all of which are commercial businesses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)
Building Permits, 1914.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
D	6-2

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont
51 Washington Street
The Barron Homestead

Present Single family dwelling
Original Same

DESCRIPTION:
Unclear (see Architectural Significance)
Source Observation suggests early
Early Georgian

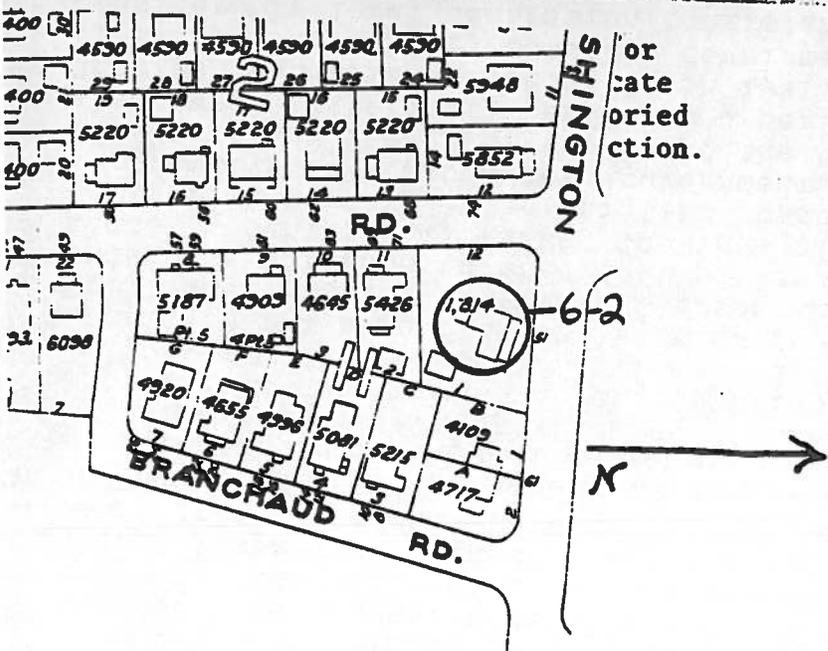
Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) Major
interpretive restoration c. 1941,
sunporch, entry, kitchen added

Moved Yes Date c.1906

Approx. acreage 11, 814 sq. ft.

Setting Behind a white picket fence
and vigorous perennial border garden
on a generous corner lot between the
Poole and Branchaud Road subdivisions



Recorded by Marcia M. Cin.
 Organization Boston University
 Date September 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of the Barron Homestead lies in its very early date for Belmont and the excellent condition in which it is currently being maintained. Its pleasant garden setting makes a considerable contribution to its current successful appearance.

The date 1668 is attributed to the house. In that year Ellis Barron, Watertown selectman, constable and builder, owned a house on this house's original Common Street site. He deeded it to his son Timothy in 1706. Visual inspection suggests that the oldest portion of the house now visible dates from the early years of Timothy Barron's ownership. Its regular

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of the Barron Homestead lies in its association over almost three centuries with a number of Watertown's and Belmont's most prominent families. The Barron family of housewrights (see Architectural Significance) were succeeded as owners in 1717 by wealthy Col. Jonas Bond, a Watertown representative to the General Court whose extensive holdings covered most of Payson Park. In the Bond family for almost a century, it passed to that of Daniel Tainter Sr. and Jr. in the early 19th century. The Tainters conducted a market garden business and were active in Belmont town government (after incorporation in 1859). The Harts and Chenerys, who moved the house from Common Street c. 1906, also owned it before it suffered a period of severe neglect from which Charles MacFarland rescued it in 1941. The house, which now sits surrounded by early 20th century suburban development, has since been the object of considerable local admiration consistent with a renewed interest in history and older homes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"The Barron Homestead". The Belmont Citizen, June 14, 1973.
Betts, Richard. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named.
Marshall, Mrs. John. Interview, September, 1973.

The Barron Homestead--Architectural Significance

five bay facade, high second story and relatively small windows, and steep roof pitch support this view. Interior framing features (absence of lamb's tongues, beams tenoned into gunstock corner posts at different levels, etc.) tend to corroborate it as well.

The Barron House, after a move followed by a period of serious neglect, underwent an extensive interpretive restoration by Charles J. MacFarland in the 1940s. In order to recapture the spirit of the house's earlier days, Mr. MacFarland moved original materials around within the house (dining room panelling) and introduced old elements from other locations (sills).

The house is currently well cared for by Mrs. John Marshall, owner for 30 years. Notable features include five fireplaces (one in the study has an early 19th-century cast iron insert), wideboard floors, raised field panelling, gunstock corner posts and unboxed beams (except in the later kitchen to the rear).

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA	FORM NO.
N	18-1

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



City Belmont
Address 52 Washington Street
Historic Name John Chenery House

Use: Present residence
Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:
Date 1654
Source building department records
Style First Period Colonial with Italianate alterations.

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings garage

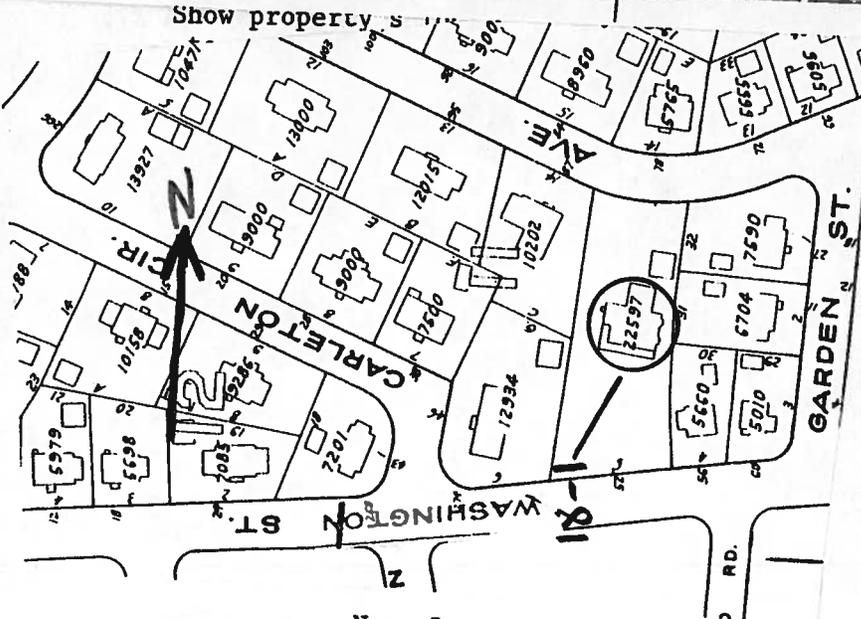
Major alterations (with dates) 1850s, 20 gabled dormers

1870s, central pedimented entry pavillion and flanking front porches

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage slightly over 1 1/2 acres

Setting set back from street in residential neighborhood, hidden by trees from all sides.



Recorded by Nora Lucas
Organization Boston University
Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

JOHN CHENERY HOUSE 52 WASHINGTON STREET CONTINUATION

Architectural Significance Continued

The windows were filled with small panes, many in number. The "jog" in the house was as at present. The huge chimneys carrying the fireplace and the two great brick ovens were torn down and the high narrow mantel pieces were sacrificed at the same time. The rattling old latches gave way to commonplace door-knobs..."

The only documented alterations are those of Issac Chenery, who remodeled the house in the 1850s, with the addition of two gabled dormers, and of his wife, Mary Anne, who in the 1870s made alterations in a simple Italiante manner (perhaps to keep up with her neighboring relatives the Longs (form _____) who had just built an Italiante house nearby. Anne's alterations were a projected central pedimented pavillion entry, long narrow paired windows on the second story, and a single window in the gable. She also added flanking front porches with railings.

The Chenery house is illustrative of the history of many of the town's buildings; it was lived in and updated, rather than replaced as was the fate of several early Belmont houses.

Historical Significance Continued

in the family until 1971.

The Chenery's early involvement in town government began with Jonas B. Chenery who was one of Belmont's first selectmen, in 1859.

Winthrop Ward Chenery (1819-76), nephew of Ebenezer, was the first Chenery to leave the farm and work in the city. He was a partner in the West Indies Import Co., Phelps and Co., and built a house (demolished) on Chenery land on Common Street, called "Walnut Hill."

For further information see form 0.

The Chenery House is significant under Criterion A of the National Register for its association with a family important in Belmont's development.

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

Said to be Belmont's oldest house, The John Chenery House (BEL-82-18-22-22A), built in 1654 has been remodeled, the exterior now representing architectural styles from the 1850s and 70s, rather than an authentic first period house. Its first period integrity has been compromised, although it still represents one of Belmont's architecturally historic buildings.

An article published in 1930, but probably written well before, describes the house before and after the 1850 remodeling as resembling a medieval holdover from England: "The heavy front door had but two tiny glass lights, set near the top.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house, although substantially altered from its 1864 appearance (see above) is significant for its association with the Chenery family, who played a part in Belmont's settlement and growth as subsistence farmers, market gardeners, revolutionary soldiers, and Belmont political leaders.

The house is the only surviving building original to the Chenery family, and was their first home in Belmont (then Watertown). John Chenery, an early settler of Watertown, built this house in 1654. Chenery was the first in a long line of the Chenery family who farmed the lands, and who maintained the homestead until 1971.

John Chenery died in 1675 at the house at 52 Washington Street, of wounds received serving under Captain Beer of Watertown, in King Phillip's War. One of his descendants also named John Chenery, was a minuteman who fought at Lexington; his brother, William, fought at Bunker Hill.

By the mid-18th century, the Chenery's land holdings had greatly increased, and the family was producing large quantities of apples for the Boston market. At the time of Ebenezer Chenery's (son of the minute-man John) death in 1847, his inventory mentioned eight lots of land, on which he grew carrots, turnips, and potatoes, but his most profitable lands were the apple orchards.

His son Issac Hastings Chenery remodeled the house in the 1850s and Issac's wife, Mary Anne, did so again (as is described above) in the 1870s, as their orchards, supplying Boston markets, prospered.

It was their son George, who lived until his nineties, who saw the changeover from farming to housing, and sold the land for development. The homestead itself remained

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank E. "The John Chenery House, 52 Washington Street, is Belmont's Oldest Home." Belmont Citizen, (July 26, 1973)

"Lambert Chenery," Belmont Citizen, (May 31, 1930).

29

✓

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>N</u>	FORM NO. <u>18-11</u>
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Location Belmont

Address 80 Washington Street

Historic Name Long House

Use: Present residence

Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

Construction pre 1853

Source 1853 Belmont Map by Frost

Style Italianate

Architect NS

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

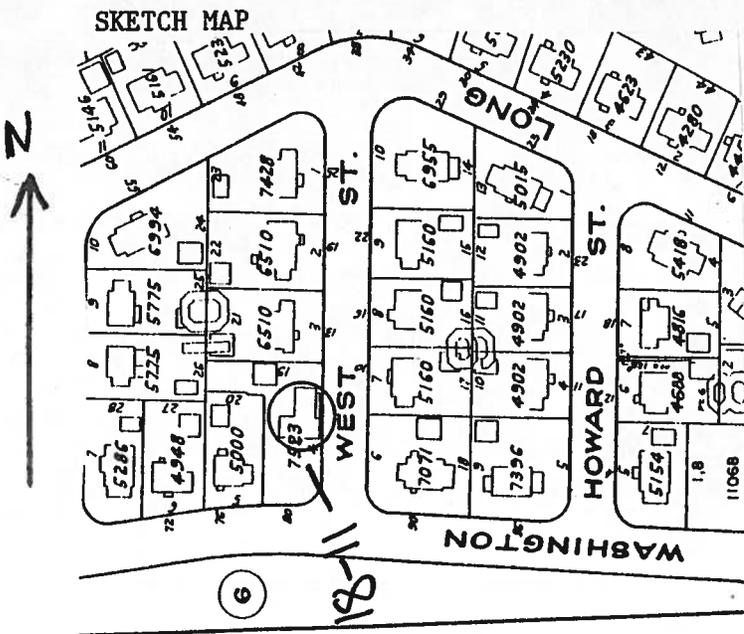
Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) none

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage slightly over 1/4 acre

Setting residential street, corner lot



Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Long House at 80 Washington Street (BEL-82-18-23-23), is a rare, intact, simple Italianate farmhouse, representing the Long and Chenery families, significant market gardeners in Belmont. It was built by Martha Chenery Long and her husband George Long on part of the Chenery family holdings c 1830, and enlarged c1850.

The gable-roofed, central entry house is surfaced with clapboard siding, has bracketed eaves and cornices over the first story 6/6 windows, and a bracketed hipped roofed entry porch (now enclosed) which hides double glass and wood doors. It is one of several early houses in Belmont to exhibit three rather than five bays. The second story windows have

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Long House's historical significance lies in its relation to the Chenery and Long families and their achievements in Market gardening, Belmont's strongest nineteenth century economic base.

George Long worked with his father-in-law on the Chenery farm, and at his death in 1887 left a prosperous farm to his son, Charles Long. Charles's sons, Alfred Howard and Charles O. Long, were some of the earliest Belmont farmers to build greenhouses. They ran east to west along Washington Street, but are no longer extant. The innovation of farming under glass was a great boon to market gardening in Belmont, allowing Belmont to compete year round with market gardening communities much farther south.

The Long's farming tradition ended in 1923, when Alfred H. Long sold the land for development, although he remained in the homestead until his death in 1966.

The Long house is significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register for its good illustration of the three-bay Italianate Style in Belmont, as well as for its association with the Long and Chenery families, important and influential nineteenth-century market gardeners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank E., "The George Long House." Belmont Citizen, September 5, 1974.

THE GEORGE LONG HOUSE 80 WASHINGTON STREET CONTINUATION

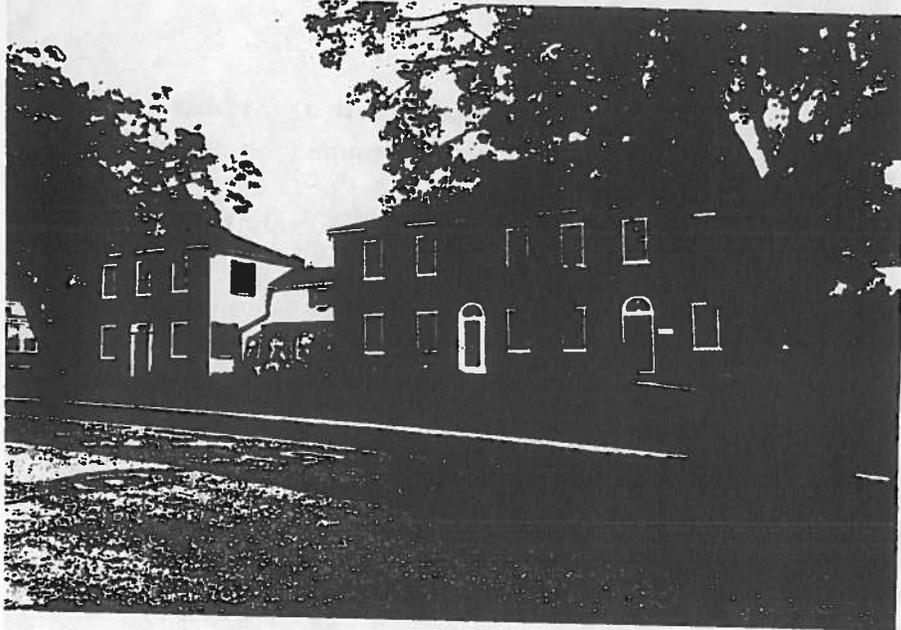
Architectural Significance Continued

simpler cornices, and newer, 2/2 sash. A bracketed bay appears on each side. A gabled ell extending from the rear probably predates the c1850 front portion of the house.

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>T</u>	FORM NO. <u>19-1</u>
------------------	-------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

160-62 Washington Street

Jonathan Stone Mansion

Present double house

Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

1775-1800

article by Camila French in Belmont Citizen, Aug. 9, 1973.

Federal

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric red brick

Outbuildings garage

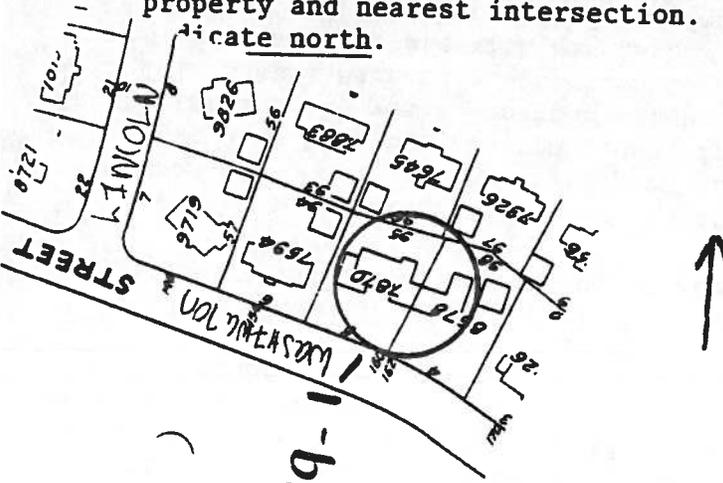
Major alterations (with dates) 3-bay addition 1825, two story wing attached by recessed wing c 1977.

Moved NA Date

Approx. acreage slightly over 1 acre

Setting The sprawling brick house is on a double lot, set farther back than its 20th-century single family neighbors

geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora Lucas

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The house (BEL-82-15-6) and (BEL-82-18-24A & 25A) is a rare example of a Federal brick house in Belmont, as well as the earliest surviving residence of the Stone family, farmers and later, successful market gardeners, meeting Criteria C and A, respectively, of the National Register.

Finished by Jonathan Stone in 1800, the two-story, central chimney mansion had seven rooms. Sometime after his death in 1825, his sons, Deacon Charles and Moses Stone enlarged it. The hipped roof mansion was probably a central entry, five bay house before the 1825 three bay addition of another wing with a door (continued)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house is significant for its connection with the Stone family, early settlers and successful market farmers in Belmont.

Begun in 1775 by Jonathan Stone, it was not finished until around 1800. In the intervening years Jonathan fought in the Revolutionary War as a minuteman with Col. Samuel Barnard's Watertown Company, married Sarah Watson in 1783, and farmed the family estate with his father and brother William.

William and Jonathan shared the family house, now demolished, on the site of 245 Washington Street which had been built by Leonard Stone (Form W) (a contractor who graded the Mt. Auburn Cemetery), until the brick house was finished.

When completed, Jonathan, by now a successful farmer, moved from his brother's house into his seven room mansion. His sons Deacon Charles Stone and Moses Stone inherited the house after his death in 1825, and enlarged it with the addition of two wings and another front door, to a double house for both their families. The brothers continued the family business of market gardening, and Deacon Charles managed the Charles Perkins Cushing Estate "Bellmont"

Charles' grandson, Charles Augustus Stone, who founded the Boston engineering firm of Stone and Webster, acquired the Deacon's westerly half of the house in 1913. He had previously acquired the easterly half, recovering it from an outsider, Belmont librarian Walter Herbert who owned it from 1877-84. In 1932 it was sold out of the family, and has recently been enlarged, making it a double house again.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, pp. 137-9, 173-4.

French, Mrs. Frank, "The Jonathan Stone Mansion," Belmont Citizen, Aug. 9, 1973.

Stone Family Folder, Belmont Room, Belmont Memorial Library

THE CHARLES A. STONE AND ABUTTING PROPERTIES CONTINUATION

Architectural Significance

and two windows, which maintained symmetry, with a new pattern of eight bays - two windows, door, two windows, door, and two windows. The symmetry was marred only by the necessary inclusion of a side chimney.

More recently, an addition of a brick two story hipped roof, central entry, central chimney wing, echoing the original building, attached by a recessed wing, has enlarged the house. Both additions retain sash, door style, and other details, and are compatible with the original house.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA A ⁴	FORM NO. 9-1
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Belmont

ss 215 Washington Street

ric Name Shaw House

Present residence

iginal residence

CRIPITION:

1912

rce Belmont Building Department

Style Four-square

Architect

Exterior wall fabric stucco

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) none

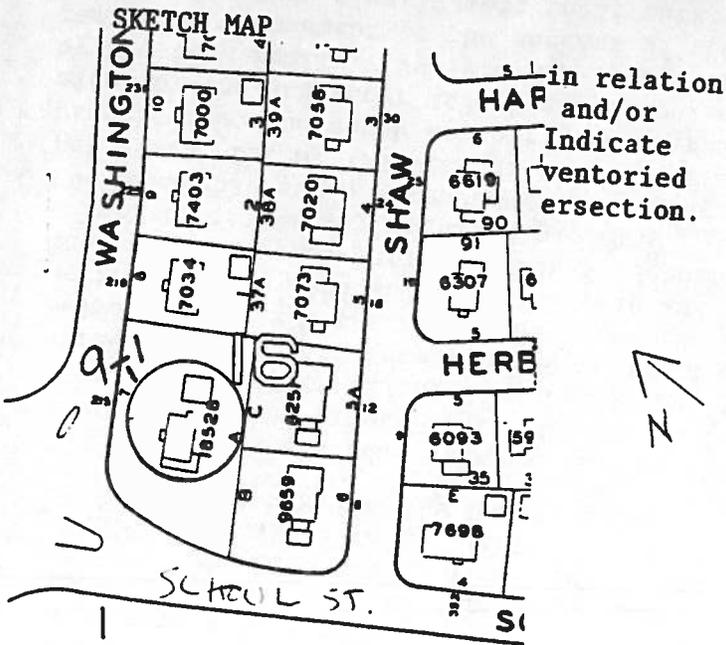
Moved n/a Date

Approx. acreage 18,526 sq. ft.

Setting double size corner lot, well

setback from street among trees and

shrubs; hedge at sidewalk



in relation
and/or
Indicate
ventoried
ersection.

Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
Organization Boston University
Preservation Studies
Date 19 November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of this building is two-fold. First, it is an early example of the style that became very popular in Belmont in the 1920s, the Craftsman-inspired four-square. Its hipped roof with dormer window, projecting first floor bay window and enclosed porch wing is the prototype for many of the houses in the Stults and Skahan subdivisions of the 1920s and 30s (Area Forms V³ & Y³). Second, the detached garage built to echo the character of the house is an indicator of the importance of the automobile to Belmont's development as a commuter suburb. Overall, the scale of 215 Washington St., its stucco walls and its plantings (numerous trees and shrubs) all combine to illustrate the Belmont ideal of a rural, comfortable, healthful environment.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of 215 Washington Street lies in its illustration of the continued growth of the market gardening business in Belmont in the 20th C. (For early history of the Shaw family see Form 9-3). The Shaw home at 215 Washington Street was the last estate house built in conjunction with a working market garden in Belmont. In 1912 the Shaw's acquired the Josephine E. Stone property (Area Form T³ & V³) between Dalton Road and School Street and expanded their operation. Edward H. Shaw, then 33 years old, married Maude P. Johnson and built this house on the northwest corner of this newly acquired property. The business continued to be very successful; the Shaws had seven greenhouses producing three crops of lettuce and other vegetables per year. But by 1931 the pressures for subdivision, caused by cheaper produce being brought from the south in refrigerated railroad cars and the town's continuing growth, aided by the streetcar and then automobiles (see also Area Forms T³, X³ & Z³), were felt by the Shaw family. By 1950 all traces of the farm were gone, only the two Shaw houses remain as a monument to the success of their farm. Although the family settled late in Belmont, they clearly left their mark: three of the six streets in this subdivision are named for family members.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont. . . , pp.284-292
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Engineering Department records

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

The King House (BEL-82-18-26-26A) is significant as a rare and excellent example of a Gothic Revival Stick Style house in Belmont, meeting Criterion C of the National Register.

It is a cross gable plan house surfaced in clapboards and shingles, with Gothic influences such as pointed windows and dormers. Exposed bracing supports dormers, gable, portico and side porch. The prominent gable wing is enlivened by a projecting first story bay window with shingled hood, board-and-batten siding in the gable, and pointed windows with matching closing shutters.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house's historical significance lies in its association with the King and Hold families, important in Belmont's development, therefore meets criterion A of the National Register.

The area once belonged to Leonard Stone, a successful contractor who directed the grading of the Mt. Auburn Cemetery. As a market gardener and second largest taxpayer in 1859, he was actively involved in Belmont's incorporation.

His daughter, Helen, married Charles King, an importer and manufacturer of nautical and mathematical instruments, and the couple built this house about 1853. He died shortly thereafter in 1858. One of their sons, Leonard, became a gentleman farmer, keeping the estate productive until after his mother's death in 1896. Leonard Stone King was a Belmont Library trustee in 1873, and assessor in 1877.

In 1903, Charles Stone King sold the family house and property to Rollin L. Holt, who lived there with his wife, Mary Louise Houghton Shaw, and farmed most of the land for almost twenty years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

French, Mrs. Frank E., "The Charles King House," Belmont Citizen, Sept. 19, 1974.

Building Department Records

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA 4 A	FORM NO. 9-3
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Belmont

Address 275 Washington Street

Historic Name Shaw Homestead

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

1875

Source Engineering Department

Style vernacular farm house

Architect

Exterior wall fabric aluminium siding

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) none

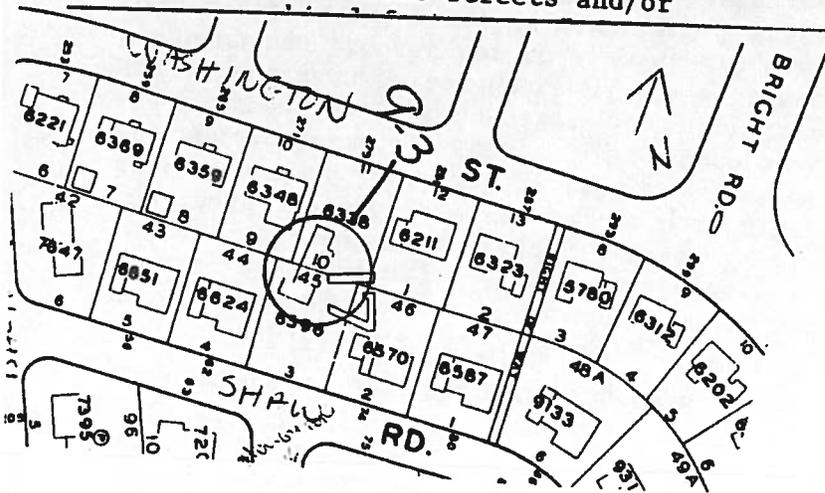
Moved n/a Date

Approx. acreage 6,338 sq.ft.

Setting set sideways on lot well back
from street, surrounded by trees and
fence

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation
to nearest cross streets and/or



Recorded by Frankie Lieberman
Boston University
Organization Preservation Studies

Date 19 November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The architectural significance of the Shaw homestead lies in its illustration of a late 19th C. vernacular farmhouse. There is no other building in Belmont similar to it, although most of its features -- gable roof, two-story, three-bay, central entry, central chimney -- are typical of the Colonial Revival, the most popular Belmont style after 1870. The south wing -- one and a half stories with a dormer style roof -- is what distinguishes the building from others of the genre. The house may have had exterior modifications when modern storm windows and aluminium siding were installed. The fence in the center of the house indicates it is now a two-family residence.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The historical significance of this house lies in its illustration of the market gardening phase of Belmont's development. Market gardening had replaced subsistence farming as a way of life by the time the railroad was cut through from Boston to Fitchburg in 1843. Herbert F. Shaw was born in Chelmsford, Mass. in 1852 and in 1875 bought twelve and one half acres of farm land from the heirs of Josiah Bright (Form E⁴21-9), making this the last market garden to be developed in this section of Belmont. (Other farms, such as the Skahan's (Area Forms X³ and Y³) were still expanding, but no other new enterprises were begun after 1875.)* This is the section between Dalton Road and Grove Street. In 1880 Herbert married Louise Houghton and brought her to live at 275 Washington Street. He died in 1889 leaving four children and a twelve acre farm. Mrs. Shaw continued to run the business, growing various vegetables for the Boston market. She married Rollin L. Holt in 1906 and in 1912 they bought the King property on the north side of Washington Street (Area Form W). Also in 1912 the Shaws acquired the Stone property to the west of their farm and sons George and Edward apparently took over the business. (See Form 9-1 for further history.)

* check

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard, The Streets of Belmont. . . , pp.288-292
Beers, 1875 Atlas
Stadley, 1898 Atlas
Sanborn, 1922 Atlas
Belmont Engineering Department records

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA <u>Y</u>	FORM NO. <u>20-1</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 153 Watson Road

Historic Name Bright House

Present single family residence

Original farmhouse

DESCRIPTION:

1874

Source Betts, Streets, p 121

Style late greek revival

Architect NA

Exterior wall fabric wood clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

side porch wing, probably early 20th

Moved from Bright Street Date 1929

Approx. acreage less than 1/4 acre

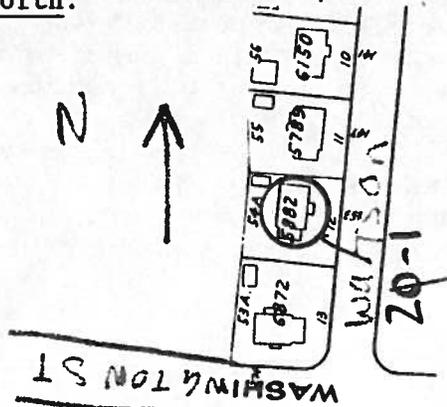
Setting Set in a residential neighborhood

of closely spaced early 20th century

houses

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Nora Lucas

Recorded by _____

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Bright House (BEL-82-18-30-30A) is a well-preserved example of a Greek Revival farmhouse, quite rare for Belmont.

It is a simple, five-bay center entry gable roofed house, with returns at eaves, side chimneys, a simple rectangular fanlit door, and corner paneled pilasters.

A side enclosed porch wing is probably of later date.

Although it is nearly intact, the Bright House's architectural significance is diminished by its movement to this site in 1929.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Bright House was built by Frederick Bright in 1874, on Bright Street and moved to this area in 1929. Early settlers in Boston, family members were leaders in the ice industry and town affairs as well as large scale market gardeners.

Frederick was a descendant of Henry Bright, Jr., who settled in Belmont (then Watertown) in 1630 at the corner of Belmont and School Streets. His descendants increased their land holdings in Belmont, becoming successful market gardeners, selling produce in the Boston Markets. They were also the first to cut ice for the Boston Market. For further family history see Form _____.

Frederick Bright, the builder of this house, was Selectman in 1867-8 and a successful market gardener, residing in the house until his death in 1909.

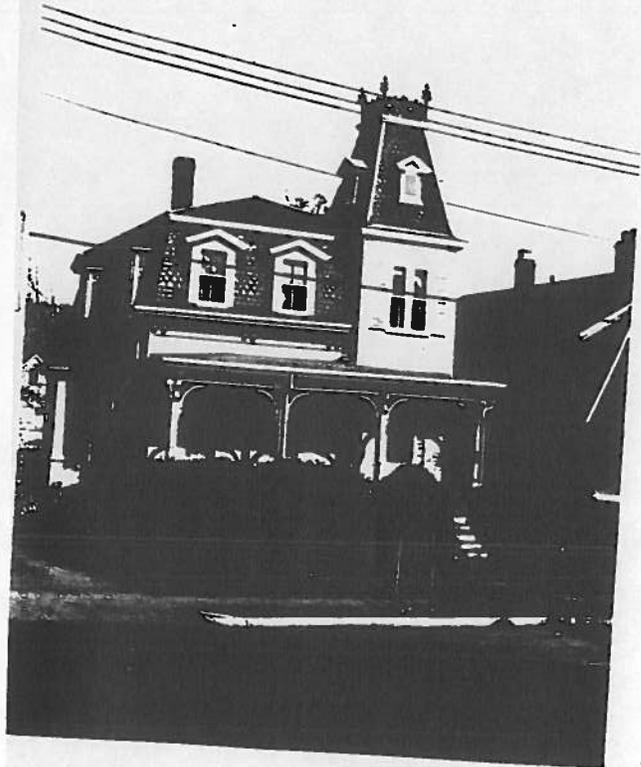
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, pp. 121, 188.

FORM B - BUILDING

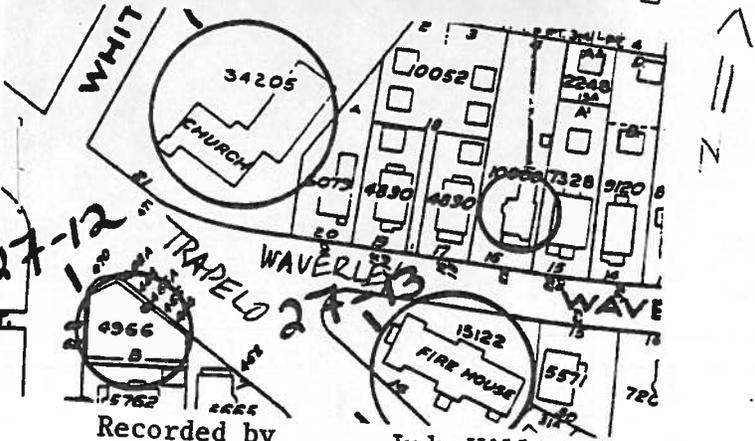
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA G ²	FORM NO. 27-2
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on.
07



Town Belmont

Address 22 Waverley Street

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1878

Source Belmont Building Department Record

Style French Second Empire

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric aluminum siding

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Residential connector street

between Belmont Center and Waverley

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 22 Waverley Street is an example of the transitional Mansard/Bracketed Italianate cottages as they were constructed in the early 1870s in Belmont. Its design is very similar to two other houses within this development of Waverley Square (40 Waverley Street and 4 Cambridge Street). The building is a three-bay sidehall entry cottage with mansard roofed second story and tower with original slate and iron cresting. The bracketed Italianate porch extends the width of the facade. Other Italianate features of the building include arched double windows of the tower, paired brackets under the eaves, and a bracketed side bay window. Gabled dormers

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This structure is significant as one of the earliest houses to be built in the first successful subdivision of former Waverley Land Company property. The lot for this house was part of the eight-acre parcel acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" development. The convenient location of Waverley Street, which was laid out between Waverley and Belmont Centers in 1873, was significant to the decision to build this house in 1878. Two other houses in the development, constructed also in 1876-1878, reflect the plan and design of this house, indicating the possibility of a single builder or pattern book design (See Inventory Form #27-3).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

Beers' Map of Waverley, 1875.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA G ²	FORM NO. 27-3
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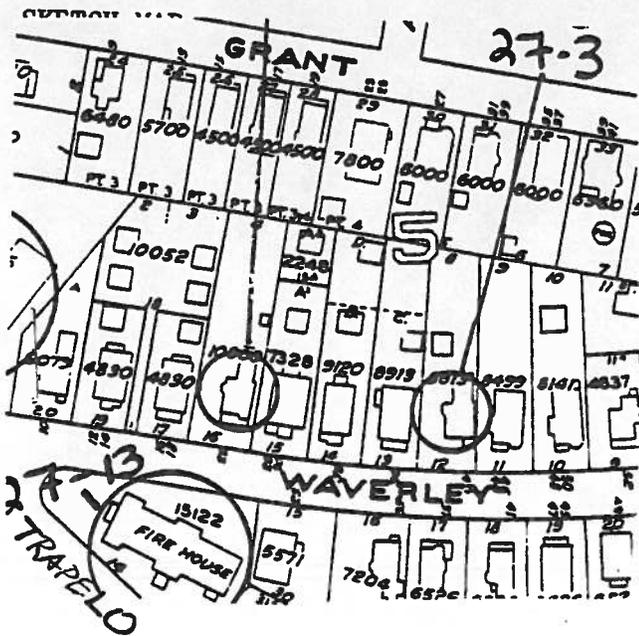


Belmont
 ss 40 Waverley Street

ric Name _____

Present Residence _____
 iginal Residence _____

CRIPITION:
 1878



Source Building Department Records
 Style Transitional Mansard/
 Bracketed Italianate

Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Shingles
 Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____
 Tower removed--date unknown

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre
 Setting Residential connector street
 between Belmont Center and Waverley.

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 40 Waverley is a little-altered example of a transitional Mansard/Bracketed Italianate cottage as they were constructed in the early 1870s in Belmont. Its design is very similar to two other houses within this development of Waverley Square (#22 Waverley Street and #4 Cambridge Street). The building is a three-bay sidehall entry cottage with mansard-roofed second story, bracketed entry portico and original tower which has lost its mansard roof and iron cresting. Italianate features of the building include the double front doors, arched double windows of the tower, paired brackets at the cornice, tall bracketed hood molds over the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This structure is significant as one of the earliest houses to be built in the first successful subdivision of former Waverley Land Company property. The lot for this house was part of the 8-acre parcel acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" development. The convenient location of Waverley Street, which was laid out between Waverley and Belmont Centers in 1873, was significant to the decision to build this house in 1878. Two other houses in the development, constructed also in 1876-78, reflect the plan and design of this house, indicating the possibility of a single builder. (see Inv. Form #27-2).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

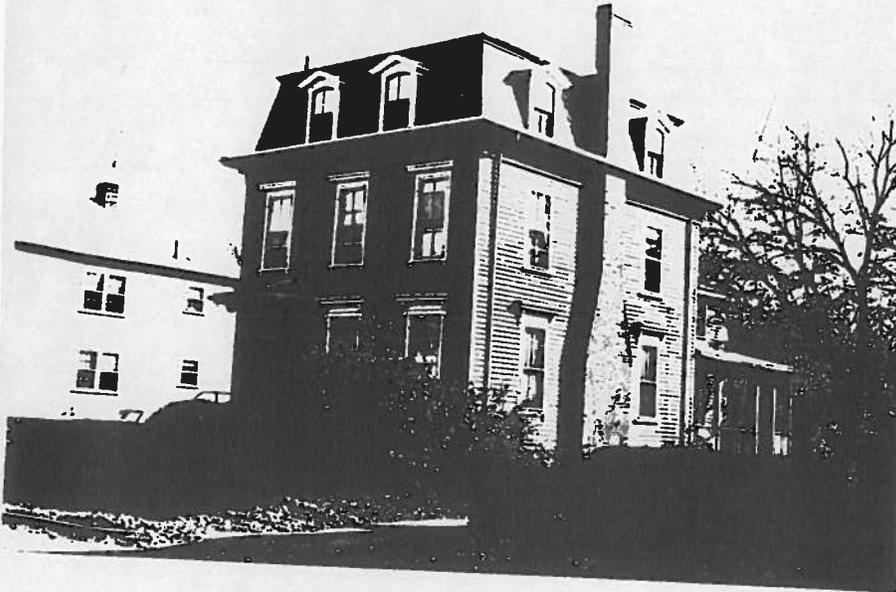
Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont, 1974

Beers Map of Waverley, 1875

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA G ²	FORM NO. 27-5
------------------------	------------------



Belmont

Address 61 Waverley Street

Historic Name _____

Present residence

Original residence

DESCRIPTION:

c.1874-75

Source Beers' Map of 1875

Style Transitional mansard/Italianate

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings _____

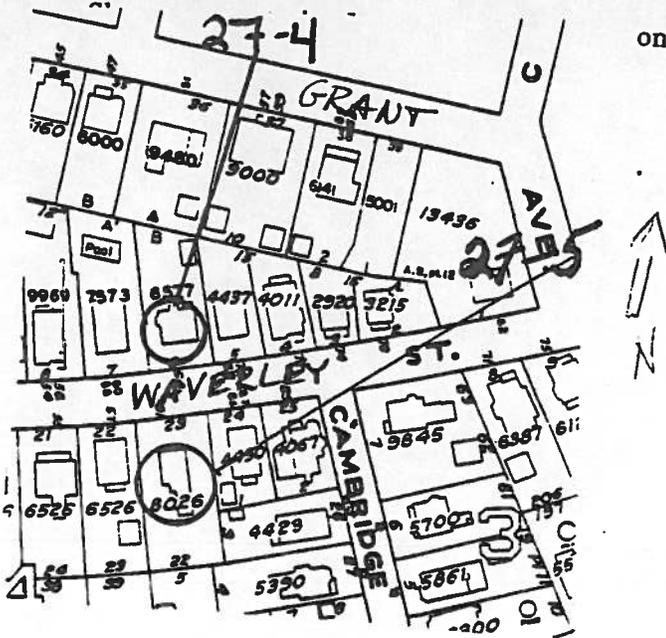
Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Waverley Street residential connector between Belmont center and Waverley.

SKETCH MAP



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 61 Waverley Street is an intact example of a transitional Mansard/Italianate style residence of the 1870s. Its features are nearly identical to the house across the street at 64 Waverley, including paired brackets under the eaves, bracketed hood molds over door and windows, and small consoles beneath the sills. The only difference between the two houses (aside from an addition to No. 64) is the mansard on this house. It retains its patterned slate and gabled dormers with rounded window heads.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This structure is significant as one of the earliest houses to be constructed in the first successful subdivision of the former Waverley Land Company property. The lot for 61 Waverley Street was part of the eight-acre parcel of land acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his Waverley Square residential development. The convenient location of Waverley Street, which was laid out in 1873 as a connector between the two town centers of Waverley and Belmont Center, was a significant factor in the decision to build this house c. 1874-75. It is closely related to the house directly across the street at 64 Waverley (See Inventory Form #27-4) which was also built before 1875. At this time only about 40 dwellings existed in Waverley, an area which had not yet experienced the suburban development which was still to come.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.
Beers' Map of Waverley, 1875.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA <u>G2</u>	FORM NO. <u>27-7</u>
-------------------	-------------------------

491
AG Pl. War



Belmont

Address 64 Waverley St.

Historic Name _____

Present Residence

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

c.1874-75

Source Beers' Atlas Map of 1875

Style Bracketed Italianate

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

1969 addition extending northeast

section of front facade

Moved - Date -

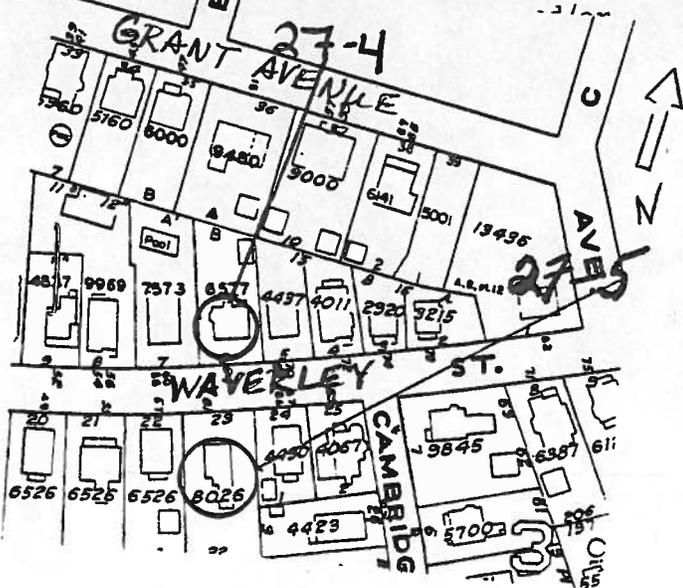
Approx. acreage -

Setting Major residential artery

connecting Belmont Center and Waverley

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation



Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.) No. 64 Waverley Street is a good example of a simplified Bracketed Italianate style house of the mid-1870's in Belmont. Originally constructed as a three-bay sidehall entry dwelling, the building was altered by a 1969 addition on the northeast side of the main facade. The addition was accomplished with sensitivity to the existing building material and style, and the original house appears to have been unaltered.

The main features of the house are the entry and window hoods on the first floor which are supported on large and decorative console brackets. Characteristic of Italianate buildings are the two-over-two window panes, the double-arched doors and the paired brackets at the cornice. The narrow cornerboards and boxed cornice help to frame the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This structure is significant as one of the earliest houses to be constructed in the first successful subdivision of the former Waverley Land Company property in Belmont. The lot for 64 Waverley was part of the eight-acre parcel of land acquired by D. Gilbert Dexter in 1873 for his "Waverley Square" residential subdivision. The convenient location of Waverley Street, which was laid out in 1873 as a connector between the two town centers of Waverley and Belmont Center, was a significant factor in the decision to build this house c.1874-75. It is closely related to the house directly across the street at 61 Waverley (see Inv. Form #27-5), which was also built before 1875. At this time only about 40 dwellings existed in Waverley, an area which had not yet experienced the suburban development which was still to come.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974.
Beers' Map of Waverley, 1875.

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use Residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community development	_____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lot for # 64 Waverley street was part of an 8 acre parcel of land sold to D. Gilbert Dexter by the Waverley Land Co in ~~1873~~¹⁸⁷³. Dexter used the land for a private housing development. Waverley street was laid out in 1873. The 1898 town atlas of Belmont indicates that a house ~~had~~ been built on the lot for #64 Waverley but no reference is made to the owner. The 1907 Belmont town directory however, identifies it as the house of Mr and Mrs A. Lincoln Shedd. The house was probably built between 1897-1897.

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

Streets of Belmont pp. 63-4
 Belmont Town Atlas 1898
 Belmont Town Directory 1907 p. 93

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>27-4</i>
Property Name: <i>64 Waverley St.</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

squarish shape of the building. The original hip roof and narrow clapboarding remain in place.

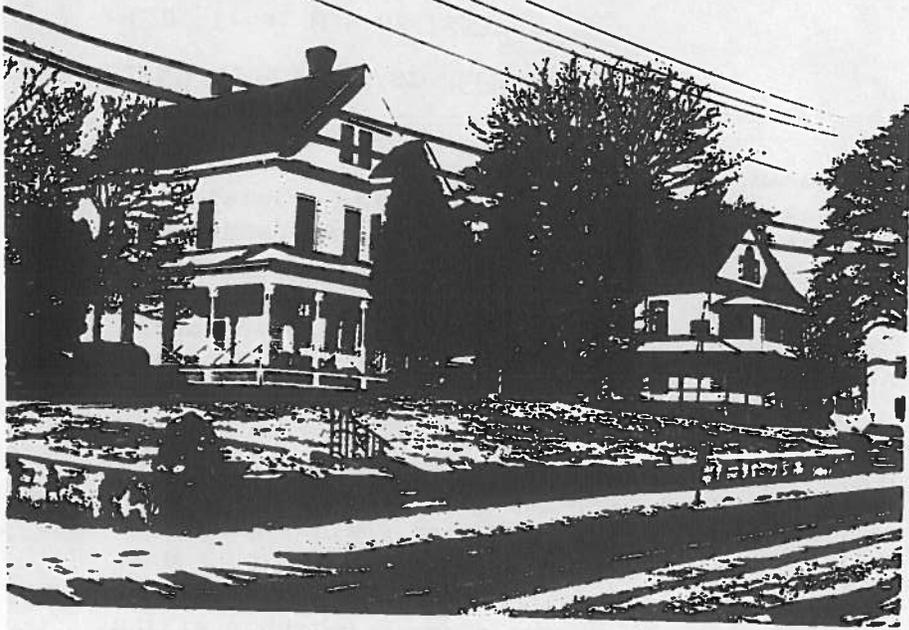
FORM A - AREA

112 + 122 Waverley Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
29-2, 3	N ²

112 + 122 Waverley St.



Belmont

area (if any) _____

Henry S. Harris Property

date or period 1883 - 1949

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

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The two Henry S. Harris estate subdivisions included in this area are typical of early 20th century two-family residential construction in Belmont. The area's earlier settlement by a wealthy Boston businessman is represented, however, by the two residences at 112 and 122 Waverley Street, most likely built in the 1880s, (see area photo). While both have been considerably altered and converted to two-family residences, their form and setting are indicative of an earlier time. Both are set back from Waverley Street on plots of land substantially larger than any other in the area (only one exception, 149 Waverley, was also built in the 1880s). Stylistically, the house at 122 Waverley is built in a grander Queen Anne style, complete with Palladian window and turret. This property also still retains a small Queen Anne clapboarded barn to the rear. The Harris house at 112 Waverley is a large Homestead-type cross gabled farmhouse with less pretension or embellishment.

The remainder of the development dates from about 1908 and consists primarily of two-family Craftsman-influenced house types. Variations in roof and porch type are the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

This area was originally the northern half of the estate of Henry S. Harris, a wealthy horse trader who most likely first arrived in Belmont in 1883 at the age of 37. The Harris land was eventually subdivided for residential development, following the common pattern from wealthy estate in the later 19th century to middle-class neighborhood of the early 20th century. Both the Town Field and the Kendall School were important contributions to the early development of this area.

Harris acquired a large amount of land in this part of Waverley, becoming one of Belmont's largest land owners. He built his own residence at 112 Waverley Street on a 12-acre piece of land where he also kept his stables. For many years, he sold and rented horses locally, while also operating a large horse exchange on Friend Street in Boston. As he amassed his fortune, he may have also built the large Queen Anne house next door at 122 Waverley Street, a property which the 1898 Belmont Atlas identified as belonging to his estate.

Although the majority of his estate was not sold until after his death, Harris began to develop a portion of this property only a few years after acquiring it. In 1885, with William A. Mason as Surveyor, he laid out Henry and Harris Streets (named for himself), creating 24 generous lots of 15,000 square feet each. This development existed on paper only, however, and was not actually implemented until much later. Portions of this land were eventually purchased by the town for construction of Kendall School in 1914 (Inventory #29-2).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

C.J. Frost Map of 1853.

Beer's Atlas of 1875.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont. 1974.

Belmont Public Library, Waverley file.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>N²</i>
Property Name: <i>Henry S. Harris land</i>	

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

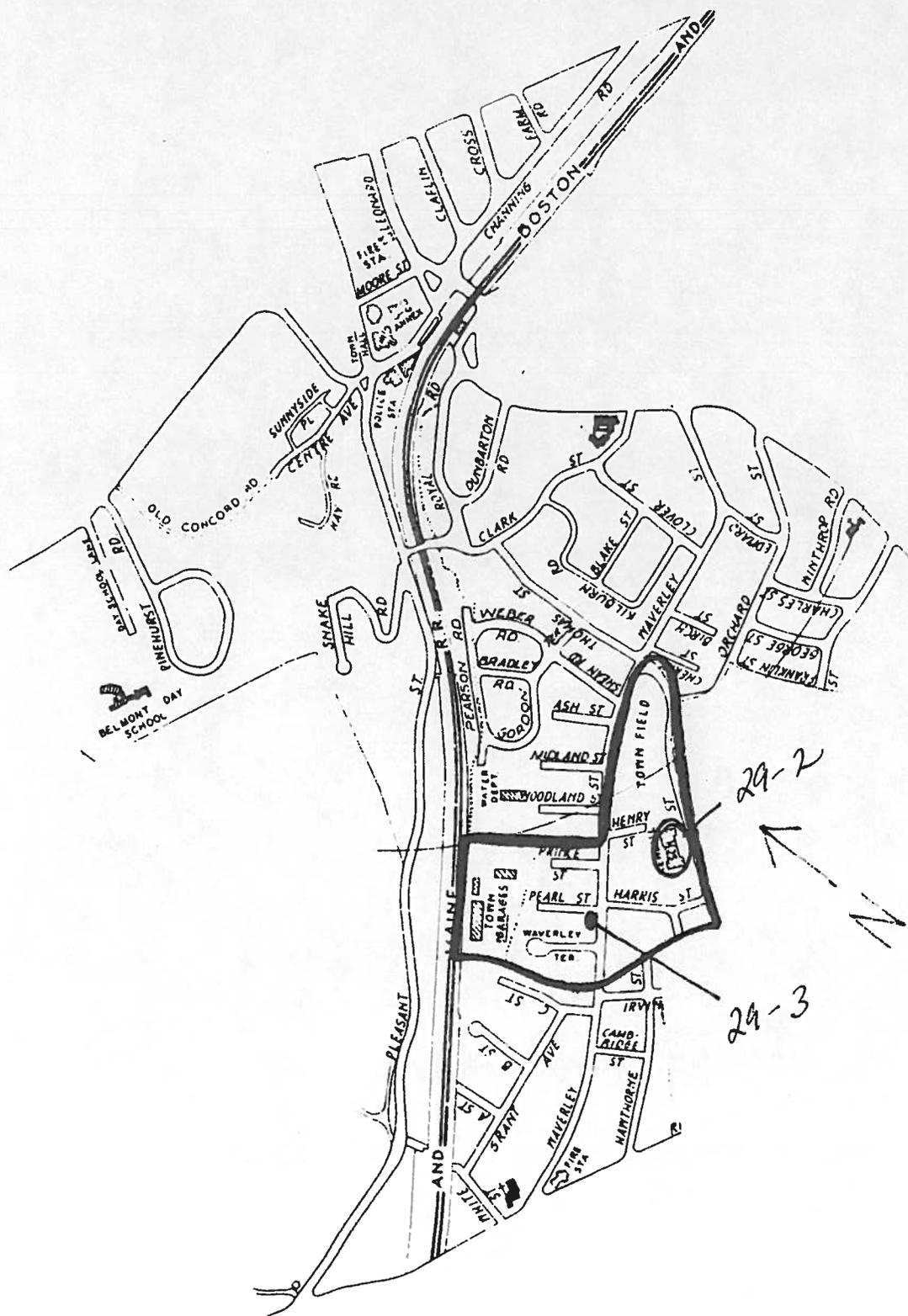
Architectural Significance (cont.)

major distinguishing features of these houses. Probably the best example of the type and style found so frequently in Belmont is the house at 130 Waverley Street constructed in 1913 by a builder named Larz Anderson (see Inventory form #24-3). The houses on Prince and Pearl Streets were built almost exclusively by the Melanson Brothers, an important local builder which was quite active in Belmont during this period.

Throughout the area are scattered other house types of later periods, including the 1949 development of Waverley Terrace. This, the amount of alterations, and the existing dead-end street pattern contribute the overall lack of visual cohesiveness in this area.

Historical Significance (cont.)

Following Harris' death in 1902, 6.6 acres of his estate were purchased by the Town for the present-day Town Field. The remainder of his estate was sold in various sections in 1904, 1906, and 1910. The area containing the Harris homestead and stables was laid out in 1906, but remained in the Harris estate until 1912. Nearly 80,000 square feet of this land was purchased by Melanson Brothers, who developed the property. The Harris houses and surrounding land were purchased by F. Alexander Chandler, but not developed until 1949 into the present-day Waverley Terrace.



29-2

29-3

N

FORM A - AREA

112 + 122 Waverley Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

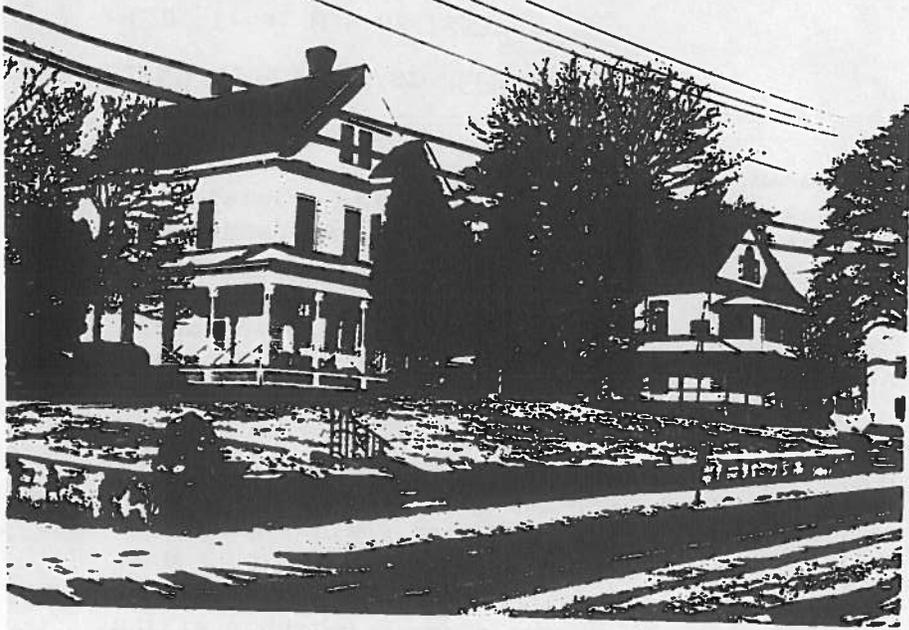
Form numbers in this area

29-2, 3

Area letter

N²

112 + 122 Waverley St.



Belmont

area (if any)

Henry S. Harris Property

date or period 1883 - 1949

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

(6-month delay imposed; demolished 2015; 3 single-family homes)

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The two Henry S. Harris estate subdivisions included in this area are typical of early 20th century two-family residential construction in Belmont. The area's earlier settlement by a wealthy Boston businessman is represented, however, by the two residences at 112 and 122 Waverley Street, most likely built in the 1880s, (see area photo). While both have been considerably altered and converted to two-family residences, their form and setting are indicative of an earlier time. Both are set back from Waverley Street on plots of land substantially larger than any other in the area (only one exception, 149 Waverley, was also built in the 1880s). Stylistically, the house at 122 Waverley is built in a grander Queen Anne style, complete with Palladian window and turret. This property also still retains a small Queen Anne clapboarded barn to the rear. The Harris house at 112 Waverley is a large Homestead-type cross gabled farmhouse with less pretension or embellishment.

The remainder of the development dates from about 1908 and consists primarily of two-family Craftsman-influenced house types. Variations in roof and porch type are the

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This area was originally the northern half of the estate of Henry S. Harris, a wealthy horse trader who most likely first arrived in Belmont in 1883 at the age of 37. The Harris land was eventually subdivided for residential development, following the common pattern from wealthy estate in the later 19th century to middle-class neighborhood of the early 20th century. Both the Town Field and the Kendall School were important contributions to the early development of this area.

Harris acquired a large amount of land in this part of Waverley, becoming one of Belmont's largest land owners. He built his own residence at 112 Waverley Street on a 12-acre piece of land where he also kept his stables. For many years, he sold and rented horses locally, while also operating a large horse exchange on Friend Street in Boston. As he amassed his fortune, he may have also built the large Queen Anne house next door at 122 Waverley Street, a property which the 1898 Belmont Atlas identified as belonging to his estate.

Although the majority of his estate was not sold until after his death, Harris began to develop a portion of this property only a few years after acquiring it. In 1885, with William A. Mason as Surveyor, he laid out Henry and Harris Streets (named for himself), creating 24 generous lots of 15,000 square feet each. This development existed on paper only, however, and was not actually implemented until much later. Portions of this land were eventually purchased by the town for construction of Kendall School in 1914 (Inventory #29-2).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

C.J. Frost Map of 1853.

Beer's Atlas of 1875.

Belmont Town Atlas, 1898

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont. 1974.

Belmont Public Library, Waverley file.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>N²</i>
Property Name: <i>Henry S. Harris land</i>	

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

Architectural Significance (cont.)

major distinguishing features of these houses. Probably the best example of the type and style found so frequently in Belmont is the house at 130 Waverley Street constructed in 1913 by a builder named Larz Anderson (see Inventory form #24-3). The houses on Prince and Pearl Streets were built almost exclusively by the Melanson Brothers, an important local builder which was quite active in Belmont during this period.

Throughout the area are scattered other house types of later periods, including the 1949 development of Waverley Terrace. This, the amount of alterations, and the existing dead-end street pattern contribute the overall lack of visual cohesiveness in this area.

Historical Significance (cont.)

Following Harris' death in 1902, 6.6 acres of his estate were purchased by the Town for the present-day Town Field. The remainder of his estate was sold in various sections in 1904, 1906, and 1910. The area containing the Harris homestead and stables was laid out in 1906, but remained in the Harris estate until 1912. Nearly 80,000 square feet of this land was purchased by Melanson Brothers, who developed the property. The Harris houses and surrounding land were purchased by F. Alexander Chandler, but not developed until 1949 into the present-day Waverley Terrace.

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

The house at 130 Waverley Street is noted because it is a prototype of the Craftsman-influenced two-family house found in early 20th century Belmont. Because of the number of houses of this type and style which have been denatured in Belmont, it is important to note the outstanding representative finds.

The house is representative of the sidehall entry double house with each unit occupying an entire floor. The building features a hipped bellcast roof with dormers on two sides and exposed purlins under the eaves, a Craftsman-type feature. A two-story Colonial Revival entry portico is placed to one side to shelter the pair

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This house is significant as a representation of a building type built in great numbers in Belmont following the introduction of the streetcar to this area in 1898. Built in 1913, 130 Waverley Street is located on a major connecting street, midway between the two town centers of Waverley and Belmont Center. Its construction in this location as a two-family house is typical of the emerging pattern of residential subdivision in the early 20th century.

The two-family house became popular as a building type which stressed economy for both the builder and the resident. As a space saver, this housing form was especially appropriate to the streetcar suburb where demand for land on which to build was intense. For the resident, it represented the economy of multiple-family housing without foregoing the appearance of the single family house. Thus, the two-family house type became very popular among builders and residents alike, as indicated by the tremendous numbers built in Belmont during the first quarter of the 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

Betts, Richard B., The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named, 1974
Building Permit, 1913.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>29-3</i>
Property Name: <i>130 Waverley St.</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

of doors which lead to the two units. The portico is designed with three fluted Doric columns and a simple balustrade on ground floor and second story levels. It is balanced on the facade by a three-sided bay which has been cut into the wall surface of the second story, creating a corner overhang. A two-story bay also appears on the east facade. Windows are irregularly spaced, but reflect the basic first floor division of plan into entry and three-sided bay.

Special features of the design include the original doors with central oval-shaped windows and the delicate geometric pattern of window muntins on all levels (including the window dormers). The building is sheathed in wood shingles painted brown and the wood trim is painted yellow, a frequently seen color combination for these houses. A thin clapboarded belt course picked out in yellow distinguishes between stories and adds interest to the overall character of the structure. The garage to the rear of the house reflects the main structure's Craftsman-influenced design.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA	FORM NO.
R2	25-8



Belmont

Address 323 Waverley Street

Historic Name William H. Goodridge House

Present Single-family residence

Original Single-family residence

DESCRIPTION:

Construction c.1876

Source Belmont Historical Society Records

Style French Second Empire

Architect -

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings -

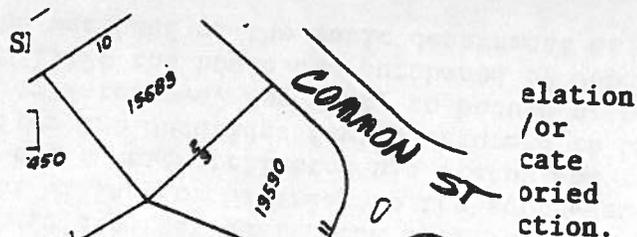
Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Curving section of Waverley

Street near Common amidst other historic houses



Relation
/or
cate
oriented
ction.

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

No. 323 Waverley is an excellent example of the French Second Empire style of the 1870s; it is a quaint house in a picturesque setting. One and a half stories and three bays, the house is compact but well detailed and embellished with ornament. The central entrance is accented by a bracketed portico which extends into a gabled dormer above. Decorative treatment of this gable includes a pair of arched windows which recall the Italianate style. Roofline variation includes two small dormers which flank the central gable, side bay window dormers, a pair of matching chimneys, and a cupola in the center of the roof. Details are drawn from different stylistic motifs, including the

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The site for this house was originally part of the Thomas Clark estate, sold to developer George H. Smith in 1871. Smith sold this lot to William H. Goodridge of Cambridge who built a house here in 1876. Goodridge was among a group of well-to-do Boston suburbanites who came to Belmont in the 1870s because it provided an attractive rural setting within an easy commute to Boston by train. This house was among the first to be built in the area. Advantages of the location were its convenience to the train depot at Wellington Hill and the recent (1873) completion of Waverley Street to the Village of Waverley to the southwest. Goodridge built the house at 323 Waverley in a style which reflected his status and rural ideals. One of the house's later tenants, after the Goodridge family returned to Cambridge, was John R. Olin who came to Belmont from Watertown, New York, to become principal of Belmont High School in 1899. Later, in 1912, the house was purchased by John Adams Loud, an organist, pianist and composer who was head of the music department at Milton Academy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"The William H. Goodridge House", The Belmont Citizen, 1974.

Beers' Map of Belmont, 1875.

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>25-8</i>
Property Name: <i>Goodridge House</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

paired brackets under the eaves, the jagged edging along the cornice of the roof bays, and the stick style decorative treatment of the central gable. Although Mansard in style, the house is somewhat eclectic in design and is similar in this way to No. 331 Waverley. It is well-preserved, with original narrow clapboards and slate roof. An outstanding Belmont building.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108

AREA R ²	FORM NO. 25-7
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Belmont
ss 331 Waverley Street
ric Name Frank Robbins House

Present Single-family residence
Original Single-family residence

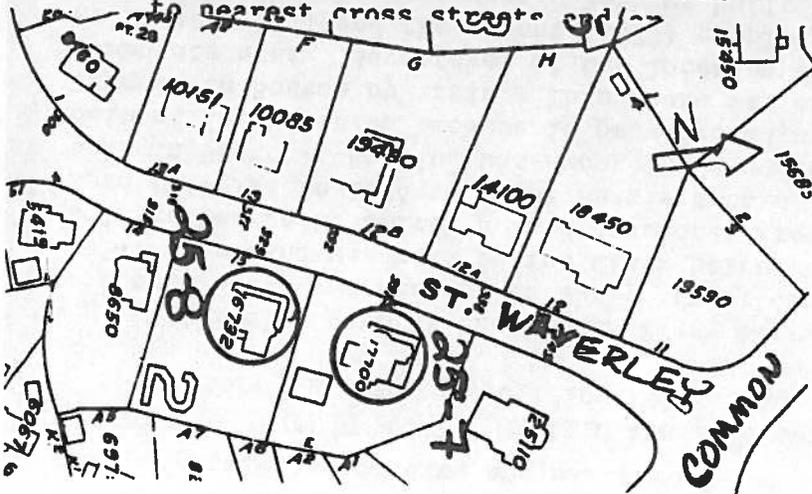
DESCRIPTION:

c.1876

Source Belmont Historical Society Record

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets



Style High Victorian Eclectic/Stick Style

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings carriage house/barn

Major alterations (with dates) -

Moved - Date -

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting Curving section of Waverley near Common. Set amidst other historic residences.

Recorded by Judy Williams

Organization Boston University

Date November, 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

The Robbins House is an example of Victorian eclectic architecture, drawing from different styles, including the Stick Style. The basic form of the house is a three-bay rectangle with gable roof that becomes a hipped roof on the southwestern side. Important features are the simple balustraded veranda which wraps around one-half of the building, the two-tiered central bay window which rises through the porch roof to end in a gable decorated with brackets in the stick style, and the delicate belvedere at the peak of the roof. The gable decoration also appears in the northeastern gable. The original clapboarding and slate roof remain. The property also includes a shingled

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Originally part of the Thomas Clark estate settled in the early 1700s, the site for this house was part of an early layout on "the Proposed Street to Waverley" in 1854. The land was held by the Clark heirs, however, until 1871 when eight acres were sold to George H. Smith, a land developer from Lincoln. Smith developed the land and sold this lot in 1874 to Frank Norris Robbins, a teller at the Metropolitan National Bank in Boston. Robbins was among the group of Boston suburbanites who came to Belmont in the 1870s because it provided an attractive rural setting within an easy commute to Boston by train. This house was one of the first to be built in the immediate area. Advantages of the location were its convenience to the train depot at Wellington Hill and the recent (1873) completion of Waverley Street to the Village of Waverley to the southwest. Robbins built the house at 331 Waverley in a style that reflected his status and romantic/rural ideals. It continued to be occupied by suburbanites as it was sold in 1889 to Herbert F. Rockwood, a dealer in paints and oils from Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

"The Frank Robbins House", The Belmont Citizen, February 21, 1974.

Beers' Map of Belmont, 1875.

Betts, Richard B. The Streets of Belmont and How They Were Named. 1974.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Belmont</i>	Form No: <i>25-7</i>
Property Name: <i>Frank Robbins Hse.</i>	

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

Architectural Significance:

two-stall barn with iron hay racks and an oats bin, now serving as a two-car garage.
The entire property is one of the more architecturally distinctive 19th century dwellings
in Belmont.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

38

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA H	FORM NO. 16-2
-----------	------------------

Pl. War

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Belmont

Address 64-66 Winslow Road

Historic Name NA

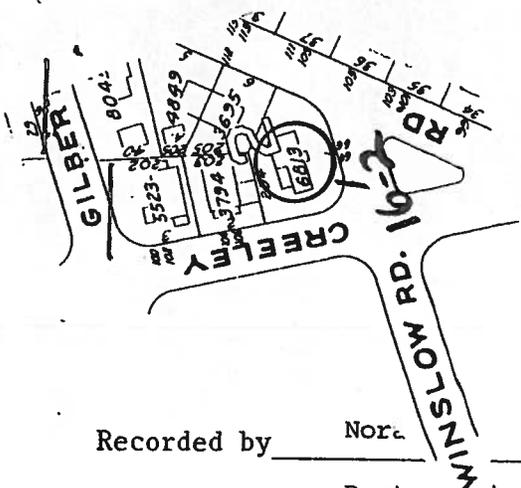
Present two-family residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION:
1925

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Nora

Organization Boston University

Date November 1982

Source Building department records

Style Craftsman derived foursquare

Architect Builder: Leger

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) NA

Moved NA Date _____

Approx. acreage under 1/2 acre

Setting Corner of irregular block in densely packed two-family neighborhood, across street from small triangular park.

(Staple additional sheets here)

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

64-66 Winslow Road (BEL-82-16-28-28A) represents a trend in the mid-1920s to design two-family houses to resemble single family dwellings, as single family housing became more popular.

It is situated long side to the street, with central entry, as were the single-family, Colonial Revival dwellings beginning to dominate new construction elsewhere in the area.

64-66 Winslow Road is a shingled Craftsman-derived foursquare house with more and higher quality details than most area houses.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

(.) Built in 1925, the year zoning regulations began to promote single-family development, 64-66 Winslow Road's historical significance relates to its illustration of builders' and owners' perceptions of desirable houses. Its design was influenced by the increasing trend towards single family construction in (Belmont.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)