

APPENDIX C: AREA HISTORIC RESOURCES

This appendix includes descriptions of properties listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and properties included in the *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth* within a half-mile radius of the Arboretum. These descriptions correspond to Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1 in the main body of the Institutional Master Plan for the Arnold Arboretum. The following descriptions are based upon information included in National Register nominations and Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory forms.

Properties Listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places

A. Arnold Arboretum

The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University (Arboretum) is America's pre-eminent institution for research in woody plants. Established by Harvard in 1872, the Arboretum is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark. The design of the Arboretum is a result of the collaboration of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and the first Arboretum director, Charles Sprague Sargent, and was constructed in partnership with the City of Boston. Today, the Arboretum preserves one of Olmsted's most significant landscapes. Below is a brief summary of the Arboretum; additional historical detail on the Arboretum was provided within the CRMP submitted to the Boston Landmarks Commission.

The CRMP identified the character-defining features within the Arboretum. Character-defining features consist of "all features that contribute to the landscape's historic character" (National Park Service Preservation Brief 36:6). For the purposes of the CRMP, character-defining features are all historically significant features over 50 years of age and any individual features identified in the Arnold Arboretum National Register Nomination. All character-defining features are included in Table C-1.

James Arnold, a successful and public-minded merchant from New Bedford who died in 1868, bequeathed a portion of his estate to Harvard for the promotion of either agriculture or horticulture purposes. As specified in the 1872 deed of trust between the trustees of James Arnold's estate and Harvard, income from Arnold's legacy was to be used for establishing, developing, and maintaining an arboretum to be known as the Arnold Arboretum, which: "*shall contain, as far as is practicable, all the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air at... [then-called] West Roxbury.*" The arboretum was to be created on land bequeathed to Harvard by Benjamin Bussey (1757 – 1842), a prosperous Boston merchant who had bequeathed his Jamaica Plain estate and a part of his fortune to Harvard for "instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and related subjects."

Table C-1: Character-defining Features Within the Arnold Arboretum

Resource	Location
Collections	
Accessioned Collections	Throughout grounds
Herbarium	Hunnewell Building
Library and Archives	Hunnewell Building
Roadways	
Meadow Road	Arborway Gate to Forest Hills Road
Forest Hills Road	Meadow Road to Forest Hills Gate
Bussey Hill Road	Forest Hills Road to Bussey Hill
Valley Road	Center Street Gate to South Street Gate
Hemlock Hill Road	Valley Road to Walter Street Gate
Peters Hill Road	Peters Hill Gate to Poplar Gate
Pathways	
Willow Path	Arborway Gate to Meadow Road
Linden Path	Meadow Road to Dana Greenhouse
Catalpa Path	Bussey Hill Road to Woodland Hill Path
Chinese Path	Southeast side of Bussey Hill
Azalea Path	Southeast side of Bussey Hill
Oak Path	Bussey Hill Road to Beech Path
Beech Path	Beech Path Gate to Valley Road
Hickory Path	Centre Street Gate to Hemlock Hill Road
Conifer Path	Valley Road to Walter Street Gate
Rhododendron Path	Valley Road
Hemlock Hill Path	Hemlock Hill Road to Valley Road
Orchard Path	Mendum Street Gate to Peters Hill Road at Poplar Gate
Culverts, Outfalls and Crossings	
Goldsmith Book Culvert	Meadow Road at Arborway Gate
Bussey Brook Culvert #1	Walter Street near Walter Street Gate
Bussey Brook Culvert #2	Hemlock Hill near Valley Road
Bussey Brook Culvert #3	South Street near South Street Gate
Rockery Spring	Valley Road
Bussey Brook Crossing #1	Conifer Path near Walter Street Gate
Bussey Brook Crossing #2	Hickory Path near Hemlock Hill Road
Perimeter/Boundary Walls [check w/ Taya whether perimeter & boundary are the same]	
Arborway Wall	Murray Circle to Forest Hills Road
South Street Wall	West side of South Street
Bussey Brook Meadow Wall	East side of South Street
Peters Hill Walls	Walter (east side), Bussey (south side), South (west side), and Mendum Streets
Bussey Street Wall	North side of Bussey Street
Walter Street Wall	Bussey Street to Centre Street
Centre Street Wall	East side of Centre Street
Weld Hill Walls	West side of Walter Street; north side of Weld Street

Table C-2: Character-defining Features Within the Arnold Arboretum (continued)

Gates	
Arborway Gate	Arborway at Meadow Road
Forest Hills Gate	Arborway at Forest Hills Road
Beech Path Gate	South Street at Beech Path
South Street Gate	South Street at Valley Road
Poplar Gate	South Street at Peters Hill Road
Bussey Street Gate	West end of Bussey Street at Hemlock Hill Road
Peters Hill Gate	West end of Bussey Street at Peters Hill Road
Walter Street Gate	Walter Street near Bussey Street intersection
Mendum Street Gate	Mendum Street at Peters Hill Road
Centre Street Gate	Centre Street at Valley Road
Furnishings	
Benches	Throughout Arboretum along roads
Soldiers Monument	Walter Street at Walter Street Burying Ground
Views	
Hunnewell Lawn View	Linden Path north to Hunnewell Building
The North Meadow View	Meadow Road south across Meadow
View Over The Ponds (Faxon, Rehder, Dawson)	Bussey Hill Road northeast over Ponds
Bussey Hill View	Bussey Hill Summit south to Blue Hills, west to City
Bussey Brook View	Bussey Brook near Hickory Path west along Brook
Hemlock Hill Woods View	Above Conifer Path southeast to Hemlock Hill
Peters Hill View	Peters Hill Summit south to Blue Hills, east to City, north to Arboretum
Oak Allee View	View west at Poplar Gate along Poplar Gate Drive
Natural Woods	
Hemlock Hill Woods	North side of Hemlock Hill
North Woods	North side of Bussey Hill Road
Central Woods	East side of Centre Street to Conifer Path
South Woods	South side of Bussey Street to Orchard Path
Peters Hill Woods	East side of Peters Hill
Water Features	
Goldsmith Brook	North of Hunnewell Building to Arborway
The Ponds	Intersection of Meadow, Bussey Hill and Forest Hills Roads
Bussey Brook	Walter Street Gate to Bussey Brook Meadow
Spring Brook	West of Valley Road to Bussey Brook
Structures	
Hunnewell Building	125 Arborway
163 Walter Street	163 Walter Street
1090 Centre Street	1090 Centre Street
Dana Greenhouse ¹	1050 Centre Street
Bonsai House ¹	Dana Greenhouse
Burial Grounds	
Walter Street Burying Ground ²	Walter Street on Peters Hill
Archaeological Resources	
Not listed to preserve confidentiality of location	

1 Not a historic structure, but included here because it is described in the National Historic Register nomination form.

2 City-owned; grounds maintained by Arboretum.

The Arboretum's first director, Charles Sprague Sargent, believed that a private research institution could also serve as a public resource. In his Annual Report of the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the year ending August 31, 1873, he wrote that the Arboretum was:

intended to educate the public as well as the special students who resort to it. It was (to be) laid out as an open park with suitable walks and roadways. (It) could hardly fail to become a beautiful, wholesome and instructive resort, which (would become) more and more precious as populations accumulated about it.

To this end Sargent pursued a partnership with the Boston Park Department, and in 1882, under a unique agreement with the City of Boston that combined the Arboretum's research mission with public access. Under the lease, Harvard, acting through the Arboretum, would conduct research, develop and curate the living collections, and maintain the buildings within the Arboretum, while the City would build and maintain the perimeter walls, gates, and roadway system, provide security, and otherwise facilitate public use of the grounds. Implicit in this agreement, the Arboretum would support the City's desire to provide and manage public access to the grounds; in turn, the City would support the Arboretum's mission to conduct research using the collections.

In 1877 Sargent enlisted the skills of noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to develop plans for the arboretum. Working collaboratively, Olmsted and Sargent developed a concept plan for an arboretum accessible by carriageways and surrounded by walls and fences that would be constructed and maintained by the City as part of the lease agreement. Once the final agreement between the City and the University was reached in 1882, Sargent and Olmsted began working in earnest on a final plan (Hay 1995: 85).

Olmsted developed a series of landscape studies for a park circulation system to access as much of the grounds as possible while taking advantage of the existing topography. The system also allowed sufficient area to plant the collections following the then current evolutionary botanical sequence of plants (Hay 1995: 85). The layout of the circulation system and ground improvements also needed to respond to each plant group's habitat needs. For example, willows needed moisture-rich environments while oaks required well-drained soils. The circulation system also had to connect with the existing and proposed parkway system and, by agreement with the park commission, two areas of natural woodlands and open spaces, for public reservations, were required to remain (Hay 1995: 85).

As a result of these special design considerations for an arboretum, as opposed to a traditional public park, Olmsted devised a number of plant distribution studies that responded to these unique requirements. Following many iterations of the planting and circulation studies, Olmsted and Sargent finally devised a plan which included multiple

entrances and exits, a planting area that appeared at the time sufficient to accommodate all the plants that would be grown in the collections, and attractive roadways and landscape features to provide access through the collections as well as and to the summit of Bussey Hill.

This final arrangement of plants, laid out nearly as the systematic design was envisioned, met Sargent's goal for the Arboretum. Sargent, in a letter to the Board of Park Commissioners in 1880, described the vision for the Arboretum grounds as follows:

...each species, represented, if possible, by a half dozen specimens, will be planted in immediate connection with its varieties, making with its allies, native and foreign, loose generic groups in which each individual will find sufficient space for full development, and through which the visitor can freely pass. Each of these groups will rest on the main avenue so that a visitor driving through the Arboretum will be able to obtain a general idea of the arborescent vegetation of the north temperate zone without even leaving his carriage. It is hoped that such an arrangement...will facilitate the comprehensive study of the collections, both in their scientific and picturesque aspects.

Intended as an educational landscape with aesthetically pleasing park-like features, the Arboretum continues to serve the original design intent of Sargent and Olmsted. As with any landscape, and especially working landscapes, the overall appearance of the Arboretum is constantly changing. Consistent with Sargent and Olmsted's intentions, however, the Arboretum and the City have maintained, as much as possible, the significant character-defining features of the landscape including the circulation and drainage systems, perimeter walls and gates, furnishings, views and the collections, natural woods and water features, structures, and the burial ground and archaeological resources. The setting and mission of this National Historic Landmark landscape has been preserved by the University and City.

B. The Arborway

Designed as part of the Olmsted Park System, the Arborway runs alongside the Arboretum. The roadway links Jamaica Pond with Franklin Park and is lined with large shade trees. Laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted, the Arborway is one of several parkways within Olmsted's Park System. The Arborway has been altered in some locations, but retains much of its original parkway qualities.

C. Adams Nervine Asylum (990-1020 Centre Street)

The Adams Nervine Asylum is Boston's only remaining rural estate that consists of outstanding later Victorian wood frame structures in their original setting. The property is located on the highlands at the edge of the former Bussey Estate, now the Arboretum. Originally constructed for J. Gardiner Weld, the estate was converted in 1877 to an asylum

for the treatment of indigent, debilitated, nervous people and inhabitants of the State who were not insane. The Asylum was operated in the village plan which incorporated small residences with central dining, recreation, and vocational buildings. This system encouraged patient individuality and freedom of movement. The Asylum grounds included the Mansion, carriage house, Adams House, and Director's House. In 1983, the complex was converted into the Adams Arboretum Condominiums in 1983.

D. Jamaica Pond

Jamaica Pond is an element within the Olmsted Park System in the City of Boston. Jamaica Pond is the only fresh water body of any size in the City of Boston. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the Pond is one of the important features of the entire Park System and occupies a major portion of the park. The pond is bordered with trees and pathways and is accessible by the JamaicaWay. The pond is still used for its original purpose of boating and fishing.

E. Monument Square Historic District (Jamaicaway, Pond, Centre and Eliot Streets)

Monument Square is a 43 acre area consisting primarily of residences built between 1860 and 1910. A few properties within the area date back to 1755. The area is characterized by predominately suburban development in the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The district contains several carriage houses, churches and a few commercial structures. The area is a well preserved residential district which illustrates community planning and development through the transformation of the 17th and 18th century village to an area of estates and well-to-do suburban development in the City of Boston.

F. Sumner Hill Historic District (Seaverns and Carolina Avenues, Centre and South Streets, and the Southwest Corridor)

This well-preserved, wood frame, residential area developed in the latter half of the 19th century. The majority of the properties within the district are residential dwelling, however several distinguished brick and stone public buildings are also located with the area. The majority of the buildings within the district are designed in the Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. The area maintains is architectural quality and has suffered few losses or major alterations.

G. Loring-Greenough House (12 South Street)

Constructed in 1760, the Loring-Greenough House is a Georgian style, center plan house with a symmetrical five-bay facade. The handsome central entrance is flanked by Corinthian pilasters. The hip roof is set above the modillion block cornice. The House is

significant as the last well-preserved example of 18th century country estates in Jamaica Plain. The house was originally built for Commodore Joshua Loring who fled the country in 1775. The house was then occupied by several generations of the Greenough family until 1924 when it was purchased by the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club. The house is listed on the State and National Registers and is a Massachusetts Landmark under a preservation restriction until 2007.

H. Woodbourne Historic District (Walk Hill Street, Goodway and Wachusett Street)

The Woodbourne Historic District is a nearly intact example of the development of middle-class housing in New England in the first decades of the 20th century. The overall design of the District consists of single and multi-family houses with uniform setbacks and design. The majority of the houses are Queen Anne, Shingle, Craftsman, Arts & Crafts, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial styles. The area grew as a streetcar suburb and contains houses designed by local architects Woodbury & Stuart, Frederick Gowing, Mulhall & Holmes, and Murdock Boyle. The area also contains an unusual garden city model houses development by the Boston Dwelling House Company designed by Kilham & Hopkins.

I. Roslindale Congregational Church (25 Cummins Highway)

The Roslindale Congregational Church is a shingle style church constructed in 1893. The design of the church, by James Murray, was influenced by the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The church is a rare example of its type in Boston, and its monumental scale and prominent location in Roslindale Village make it a major landmark in the community. The founding of the congregation also illustrates the migration patterns of Boston's population at the turn of the century.

J. Roslindale Baptist Church (52 Cummins Highway)

Designed by the prominent architectural firm of Silloway and McKay in 1889, the Roslindale Baptist Church is the oldest Baptist church in Roslindale. The wooden, ecclesiastical building was designed in the Stick Style. A Georgian Revival style addition was added later. The church walls exhibit clapboards with overlaid horizontal and vertical boards. Scallop shaped wood shingles enliven the wall surfaces. The pointed arches of the Church windows and moldings are representative of the Stick style's evolution from the Carpenter Gothic style popular at mid-century.

K. Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Parkway

Constructed between 1931 and 1942, the parkway consists of a two and one-half mile, four lane-lane divided roadway. The parkway begins just west of the Arboretum at Centre Street and travels to Spring Street. The roadway is separated by a planted median with edges

trimmed with granite curbing. Mature oak trees are located along both sides of the roadways and within the median. The parkway is a relatively unaltered example of a connecting boulevard designed for the Metropolitan Parks Commission. The Parkway is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the MDC Parkways Thematic Nomination.

L. Brandegee Estate Stables (165-165A Allandale Street)

The Brandegee Estate Stables consists of one clapboard and one brick stable building. The clapboard building is a large frame seven by five bay building on a raised stone basement. The two-story building has a hip roof, and the façade features pilasters and an arcade defining the bays. The brick stable also has a hip roof and is five by three bays wide. Openings in the building are arched and large doors are located in the end bays. Keystones, quoins and stringcourses embellish the facades. The stables are the only portion of the larger Brandegee Estate located in Boston. The remainder of the estate is in the Town of Brookline.

M. District 13 Police Station and Municipal Court (28 Seaverns Avenue)

Designed by the architect George E. Clough, the District 13 Police Station was constructed in 1874. The Municipal Court Building was added to the Station in the early 1890's and was designed by E.M. Wheelwright. The High Victorian Police Station and Restrained Georgian Revival Style Courthouse are a rare example of their type in Jamaica Plain. The Police Station exhibits a polychromatic surface of brick, limestone and brownstone. The Municipal Courthouse is characterized by planar surfaces and deeply recessed openings.

N. Forest Hills Cemetery (95 Forest Hills Avenue)

Laid out in 1848 by Alexander Dearborn, the Forest Hills Cemetery consists of an approximately 250 acre cemetery. Designed in the rural garden style popular in the mid-twentieth century, the Forest Hills Cemetery contains curving roads, terraced overlooks, and ornamental features. Thousands of diverse tree species are located within the grounds creating an attractive setting for artfully designed monuments and headstones. Notable burials in the Cemetery include the poet e.e. cummings, abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and philanthropist Andrew Carney.

Properties Included in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth

1. Isabella M. Carter House (61 Arborway)

The Isabella M. Carter House is a Tudor Revival style, two and one-half story residential building in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood of Boston. The unusual house, constructed in 1898, is a visual landmark on the Arborway with its brick and stone details and half-timber appearance. The house is located on a large lot and is accentuated with a three-story central tower and large one-story porch.

2. Mary A. Cronin Double House (278 Arborway)

Designed by architect Francis D. Bulman in 1913, the Mary A. Cronin Double House is a three by three bay, stucco covered masonry two-family house with a hipped Mansard roof. The Colonial Revival style building contains projecting Tuscan columned porches. This is one of the few masonry houses on the south side of the Arborway in Jamaica Plain.

3. William G. Gilmore House (356 Arborway)

Constructed in 1897, the William G. Gilmore House is a Colonial Revival style, two-story house with an expansive one-story porch. Situated on a ridge overlooking the Arborway and the Arnold Arboretum, the house was designed as part of the Hampstead Road – Arborway development at the turn of the century.

4. Thomas Downey House (362 Arborway)

The Thomas Downey House was constructed in 1899 and designed by the architect James Murray. The large, Queen Anne Revival style house exhibits many Shingle and Colonial Revival style elements. A large veranda with Tuscan columns and puddingstone plinths create an imposing view from the Arborway. The house is located opposite the main entryway to the Arnold Arboretum and was part of the Arboretum Land Company housing development.

5. West Roxbury District Courthouse (445 Arborway)

The two-story Classical Revival style building consists of a 5-bay main block spanned by large Corinthian columns carrying a full entablature. The City of Boston insignia is located at the center. Designed by the architectural firm of O'Connell and Shaw, the Court House was constructed in 1922. This Court House replaced an older courthouse structure in Jamaica Plain and was one of six courthouses constructed in the City at the time.

6. *Swedish Congregational Church (455 Arborway)*

The two and one-half story church building was constructed in 1935 under the direction of the architectural firm of Allen, Collens and Willis. The church contains a tower over the nave and a lateral wing. Compound brick buttresses are located on the main façade flanking a circular window over tripartite windows and a double door entry. Built for the Swedish Congregational Church, the building is one of very few examples of Moderne institutional architecture in the neighborhood.

7. *Bussey Institute – State Biological Laboratory*

The complex occupies the eastern slope of Bussey Hill overlooking the Arboretum. The facility is dominated by the MacCready Building, a modern metabolic disorders laboratory. Built in 1969-74, the eight-story reinforced concrete building is clearly visible from the Jamaicaaway. The Institute also includes two historic buildings, the Biological Laboratory and the Farm Building dating from 1904 with additions. The Institute is significant for its pioneering role in the identification and prevention of infectious diseases.

8. *Stephen Minot Weld House (800 Centre Street)*

This two-story, Greek/Gothic Revival style house was constructed by 1847. The front façade has three bays with six over six windows with hood molds and a center door. The house is architecturally notable as a Gothic Revival structure located among more recent residential properties. The surrounding four to five acres of land was once associated with this property.

9. *Samuel J. McDougall Three Decker (801 Centre and 6 Holbrook Streets)*

Designed by the architect C.A. Russell, the Samuel J. McDougall Three Decker is a Queen Anne/Shingle style multi-family house with a complex cross, gable roof. Located at the street edge, the house is richly detailed with a multiple gable roof, porches, large entrance doors and a third floor overhang. The house is an architecturally distinguished example of Queen Anne style three deckers in the City of Boston.

10. *Emil F. Nolte House (803 Centre Street)*

The Emil F. Nolte House, constructed in 1874, is a small two by two bay Mansard style single family house. The house is detailed with a heavy bracketed cornice and has a decorative hood over the front door. The house is notable for its modestly scaled size in a neighborhood dominated by ca. 1890 multi-family dwellings.

11. William Lovering House (812-814 Centre Street)

This Federal period house is one of the few remaining houses dating to the early 19th century in Jamaica Plain. This residence remains largely intact, but has been sided with asbestos shingle. The house has a hipped roof and two large interior chimneys. The house was recommended for further study by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

12. Charles H. Smith House and Carriage House (960 Centre Street)

The Charles H. Smith House and Carriage House was constructed by 1867. The Mansard roof house is one and one-half story with a central door flanked by pairs of windows. The Queen Anne style Carriage House has clapboard lower walls and multi-pattern shingles and a half-timber effect in the Gable. This is an architecturally notable complex of buildings.

13. John J. Dixwell House (991 Centre Street)

Constructed by 1832, the John J. Dixwell House is a two-story wood frame Federal style house with a five bay front façade and a hip roof. This house is a rare surviving Federal period dwelling that remains largely intact. This house was recommended for listing on the National Register by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

14. John J. Dixwell House (1011 Centre Street)

The two-story Federal period John J. Dixwell House is a five by two bay residential structure with a hip roof. The house has been aluminum sided and the small central portico with square posts has been altered. Two large chimneys are located on the rear wall of the residence. The house was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission as a rare surviving example of its type and period.

15. A.J. Cross House and Stable (1051 Centre Street)

Constructed by 1896, this Bungalow style house exhibits many Queen Anne style elements. The house stands two and one-half stories with an inset one-story porch. The house is architecturally notable as a rare example of its type in the predominately contemporary suburban neighborhood.

16. A. Seaverns House (22 Orchard Street)

This large, two and one-half story Mansard house was constructed by 1874. The large residential dwelling has an ell-shaped plan with a main block of two-by-two bays and

additions on the rear and side elevations. The front façade is composed of a bracketed octagonal bay window and double door. The house was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

17. Dr. Benjamin Wing House (45 Orchard Street)

The Mansard roof Benjamin Wing House consists of a three by two bay residential dwelling. The two-story house features a central portico with octagonal columns and heavy brackets. Several additions extend off the rear of the house. The house was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

18. Dr. Benjamin Wing House (57 Orchard Street)

This Italianate style, two-story residential structure is a three bay, side gable house. The central bay contains a double door entry and stick style porch. The cornice is supported by decorative brackets and pilasters are located at the corners of the building. The house is an architecturally notable, intact Italianate style house that was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

19. Elizabeth G. Rice Stable (37 Pond Circle/21 Billings Lane)

This Classical Revival style former stable building was designed by the architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns. Constructed on a high stone foundation, the prominent pedimented roof is set above a two-story main elevation. Built in 1901, the former stable has been converted to a residential dwelling. This structure is the only surviving property from the Elizabeth G. Rice Estate of ca. 1900. This property was recommended for further study by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

20. Frances Tomasello House (230 Pond Street)

The Frances Tomasello House was designed by Salvatore Sorgi in 1925. The house is a large Mediterranean style, two-story house. The stucco walls are accentuated by the red tile hip roof and pyramidal tower at the east end. This house is a notable example of the Mediterranean style dwelling in Jamaica Plain.

21. Stephen Heath House (242 Pond Street)

Constructed between 1849 and 1859, the Stephen Heath House is an Italianate, two and one-half story residence. The gable end walls feature octagonal bay windows on the first story. The side porch is embellished with square posts with simple capitals. This house is a good example of Italianate architecture in Jamaica Plain.

22. Ebenezer Murray House (258 Pond Street/85 May Street)

This Italianate, two-story residence was constructed between 1848 and 1859. The T-shaped house has a hip roof and a octagonal bay windows. The attic story includes arched windows located on the southeast and northeast elevations. This building is architecturally notable within a area of predominately 1920-1960's housing.

23. Benjamin May House (63 May Street)

Constructed by 1849, the Benjamin May House is a two-story wood frame residential building designed in the Italianate style. The three bay front façade contains a central entrance defined by a fan light and leaded glass sidelights. Noteworthy for its associations with the May Family, the house was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

24. Benjamin R. Nichols House (180 Moss Hill Road)

This substantial Italianate style, two-story house contains a central block with two projecting wings. The wood frame wall surfaces are scored to resemble ashlar. The house is embellished with quoins and a one-story porch with wooden posts extends across the southeast and southwest sides. The house is a notable example of the large estates of well-to-do Bostonians in the 1850's. The house was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

25. Alfred Bowditch House (32 Woodland Street)

The Alfred Bowditch House was constructed by 1896 as a Shingle style, single family dwelling. The two and one-half story house features prominent roof gables and clapboard lower walls and shingled upper walls. A small porch is inset on eth rear of the ell-plan of the house. This is an outstanding representation of the Shingle style in Jamaica Plain and was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

26. Catherine Broderick – Adelbert Durkee House (48 Goldsmith Street)

Constructed in ca. 1830, the Catherine Broderick – Adelbert Durkee House appears to be a Federal period house updated with Italianate details. The two-story wood frame house is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house has a central door with a projecting bracketed hood, fluted pilasters and dentil moldings. Located in an area dominated by three deckers, the house appears to have been moved to this site sometime in the 1890's.

27. Joseph P. Cleve House (15 Custer Street)

Built by 1874, this Mansard style house has an ell-shaped plan and is two stories with an inset one-story porch with chamfered posts on wooden pedestals. The Joseph P. Cleve House is architecturally notable for its scale in a mostly modestly scaled, densely built single family house neighborhood in Jamaica Plain.

28. St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic High School (13 St. Joseph Street)

The St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic High School was constructed in 1927 in the Modern Gothic style. The red brick school building is two stories tall with stone trim and Gothic ornament. The building exhibits tracery effect spandrels and symmetrical façade. The façade is composed of five party, each with further vertical division. A central main entry is defined by a decorative monumental arch.

29. Martin Craffey House (34 Jamaica Street)

The Italianate style, two-story wood frame Martin Craffey House is a three-bay gable front house. The side entry is set beneath a bracketed hood. Representative of other Italianate houses along Jamaica Street, this was one of many houses constructed in the 1870's and 80's when Jamaica Street was opened to development.

30. John Patton House (53 Jamaica Street)

This small one and one-half story gable end cottage is part of an irregular grouping of workers cottages along Jamaica Street. Constructed between 1874 and 1884, the only ornament on the house is an bracketed door hood. This house is representative of several small workers cottages that were constructed along the circular path of Jamaica Street.

31. L.H. Ford House (9 Hampstead Road)

Designed by Samuel Rantin and Son, the L.H. Lord House is a compact Queen Anne style house with a richly detailed front porch. The two-story residential building has a round conically capped corner tower set beside the main hip roof house. Constructed in 1907, the house was built on land owned by the Arboretum Land Company.

32. Anton Koerner House (27 Hampstead Road)

This two-family, two-story house was designed in the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles. The front elevation exhibits a Tuscan columned porch and shallow two-story rounded bays.

The steeply pitched hip roof is interrupted by a projecting center gable. Constructed in 1907, the house is part of an eclectic collection of turn of the century houses.

33. John M. Costello House (36 Hampstead Road)

The John M. Costello House was constructed in 1908 by T.J. Lyons. The two-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house has a central projecting porch accentuated with Ionic columns. A single, wide, pedimented dormer projects from the center of the hip roof. The house is part of an eclectic collection of turn of the century houses.

34. William Winchester House (14 Seaverns Avenue)

The Greek Revival/Carpenter Gothic cottage exhibits a three-bay main façade with Doric columned porch. The porch supports an overhanging second floor gable. This house is one of several modestly scaled cottages constructed in the 1840's and 50's attributed to Benjamin Armstrong.

35. John E. and George H. Williams House (18 Seaverns Avenue)

Attributed to Benjamin Armstrong, this simple late Federal period Greek Revival style wood frame vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1845-46. The house exhibits a central hall plan with a rear wing. The five-bay main façade is detailed with narrow corner boards. Fascia boards run the length of the front and rear facades. The projecting enclosed trance is a later addition.

36. Benjamin Armstrong House (20 Seaverns House)

This two and one-half story Greek Revival style residential building was constructed in 1845-46. The four bay, gable end house has a large front porch which is likely a later replacement. Simple corner boards define the edges of the building. This house is one of the earliest properties constructed on the Seaverns Avenue – Green Street development and attributed to Benjamin Armstrong, a local builder.

37. Benjamin Armstrong House (4 Maple Place)

Constructed in 1846-56 and attributed to Benjamin Armstrong, the one and one-half story cottage is located at the foot of the Maple Place cul-de-sac. Likely originally built as a Greek Revival style cottage the house has been altered with the addition of a porch and dormers. The decorative front porch features simple posts, curved bracing, Tuscan columns surmounted by a pediment.

38. JH Rowe Farm Worker's Double House (76-82 Child Street and 17-23 Lee Street)

The area is comprised of two groups of double frame rowhouses at the Lee Street and Childs Street corner. Characterized by unadorned clapboard and single covered walls, the buildings contain paired entrances, porches with turned posts and simply adorned windows and low hip roofs. Constructed between 1874 and 1890, these laborers houses are examples of the unique worker housing in Jamaica Plain during this period.

39. John A. McAlay Three Decker (16 Verona Street)

Designed and constructed in 1928 by the architectural firm of Winebaum and Wexler, the John A. McAlay Three Decker is a noteworthy example of three decker housing in Jamaica Plain. The three-story, Colonial Revival style three decker exhibits a robust three tier Doric columned front porch. Each of the three floors is divided by narrow horizontal wood banding and the windows are simply framed.

40. John Ryan House (85 McBride Street)

This two and one-half story dwelling consists of three dwelling units. Characterized by simple ornamentation and a gable roof, the house was constructed in 1866-74 and is an interesting example of this type of worker housing constructed in Jamaica Plain at mid-century.

41. Thomas Lally Double House (101-103 McBride Street)

This simple, two story gable roof two-family house was constructed ca. 1864. The four bay main façade features two entrances with bracketed door hoods. Originally the home of a local gardener, Thomas Lally, the house is a typical example of double houses along McBride Street in Jamaica Plain.

42. Benjamin J. French House (19 Rosemary Street)

Designed by Benjamin French, this two and one-half story, Queen Anne style house is a gable front house. The house features a projecting entrance porch and two-story octagonal bay. An A-shaped gable with deep cornice is accentuated with scrolled brackets. This well-preserved, 1901, two-family house was built by and for Jamaica Plain carpenter/builder Benjamin J. French.

43. St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church and Rectory (91 South Street)

Designed by architect Patrick C. Keeley for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church is a red brick church building with a Basilican plan constructed in 1873. The steeply pitched gable roof has shallower pitched sections over the side aisles. Clerestory windows and front corner towers crowned by copper pinnacles accentuate the building. The school, convent and rectory were constructed in the same year.

44. Orchard Hill Road Area (24-74 and 29-75 Orchard Hill Road)

This area consists of a collection of 19th and early 20th century houses developed in three distinct phases. Number 40 is an example of the earliest phase of development when the roadway was only a driveway extending up the hill. This Greek Revival style house is a remnant of this earliest phase. By 1874, the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church was located on the road. By 1890, the second phase of development involved the sub-division of a large parcel of land. Several Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style houses were constructed during this period. The third phase of development occurred when the roadway was extended bringing the construction of multiple Colonial Revival style houses. Many of the houses constructed during this period were designed by local architect Harold Duffie. This area is recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

45. Yale Terrace Area (16-18 to 60, 21-45 Yale Terrace)

Yale Terrace was constructed between 1858-1874 and is an architecturally significant grouping of residential buildings. The houses on this street include several Second Empire and Italianate style residences. A two and one-half story double house overlooks Morton Street, while a two-story Second Empire style barn is located at Number 39. The development may have had some association with the nearby Forest Hill Cemetery. The area was recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and as an Architectural Conservation District by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

46. Tower Street Area (10-86 and 11-87 Tower Street)

The Tower Street area is located at the foot of Orchard Hill and dead ends at the grounds of the Forest Hill Cemetery. The Tower Street area is part of the most densely developed portions of Forest Hills. The local contracting firm of Thomas Minton is attributed to many of the properties in this area. The majority of houses constructed on this street were developed between 1900 and 1905. The houses consist of two and one-half story, two-family houses with pedimented gables and two-tier porches; three and one-half story, three-

family houses with pedimented gables and three-tier porches; and three story three deckers with flat roofs.

47. Woodlawn Street Area (6-80 and 7-83 Woodlawn Street)

The Woodlawn Street area is located at the foot of Orchard Hill and dead ends at the grounds of the Forest Hill Cemetery. The Tower Street area is part of the most densely developed portions of Forest Hills. The local contracting firm of Thomas Minton is attributed to many of the properties in this area. The majority of houses constructed on this street were developed between 1900 and 1910. The houses consist of three deckers with flat or pedimented roofs. Local architects James Murray and James Hutchinson designed several properties on the street. The three-bay, center entry, single family Second Empire style house is an anomaly on the street. Many of the houses on the street have been altered with the addition of siding and porch removal.

48. Weld Hill Street Area (6-76 and 7-75 Weld Hill Street)

The Weld Hill Street area is located at the foot of Orchard Hill and dead ends at the grounds of the Forest Hill Cemetery. The Tower Street area is part of the most densely developed portions of Forest Hills. The local contracting firm of Thomas Minton is attributed to many of the properties in this area. The majority of houses constructed on this street were developed between 1890 and 1910. The majority of the houses are multi-family properties including three deckers and gabled two-family houses.

49. Charles Emmel Two Family Area (45-47 Wenham Street and 5-7 Craft Street)

These four houses were constructed in 1896-1899. These four houses were designed in the Colonial Revival style and are noteworthy for their ornamental detail. 45 and 47 Wenham Street are semi-detached, two-family houses with a parapet brick party wall. Directly behind are the two houses at 5 and 7 Craft Street. The facades of the buildings contain bracketed overhanging eaves with paneled soffits with cornices with egg and dart moldings.

50. St. Andrew the Apostle Roman Catholic Complex (Walk Hill and Wachusett Streets)

The St. Andrew the Apostle Roman Catholic Complex includes the Church, Rectory, Convent, School and Parish Hall. The complex of building is consistent with the size, scale, materials and landscaping of the surrounding residential neighborhood. Most of the buildings have low-slung profiles that take advantage of the sloping terrain. The complex is understated in scale and appearance and are constructed in the English Revival style, Second Empire, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.

51. Engine House (16-18 Walk Hill Street)

This two-story, brick building was constructed in 1909. Little is known about the Engine House which was converted into apartments in 1964. The Arts & Crafts building may have been designed by the architects Mollard and Booth. The building exhibits overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces, buttresses and decorative brickwork.

52. Thomas Minton Building (2-16 Hyde Park Avenue)

The three-story commercial and residential block is thirteen by four bays wide. The Thomas Minton Building was designed by architect G.A. Cahill in 1897. The building exhibits a prominent stone cornice with dentils and a wide frieze. Double height pilasters are set between recessed windows and an entablature reads "Minton Building 1897" on the main façade. Rear porches were added to the building in 1916 and were designed by James Hutchinson.

53. James Travers Double House (3841 Washington Street)

Located in an area of spotty and mixed commercial and residential development near the Forest Hills MBTA Station, the James Travers Double House is a two and one-half story double house. The double pile structure with interior brick chimneys has a four bay façade with two paired entrances recessed at the center of the building. This house, constructed by 1896, is a good example of 19th century double houses in Roslindale.

54. Puritan Ice Cream Company (3895 Washington Street)

This two-story, red brick industrial building was designed in 1918 by the architect John J. Smith. This three by five bay factory building has double height paneled brick piers topped with stone orbs. The building was once home to the Puritan Ice Cream Company which produced ice cream from this location during the first decades of the 20th century.

55. Bussey Bridge (South Street at Archdale over MBTA)

Constructed in 1887 to traverse the railroad tracks, the Bussey Bridge is stone arch bridge carrying the railroad tracks over South Street at Archdale Road. The Bridge is located in the landscaped setting of the Arnold Arboretum. Named after Benjamin Bussey, the Bridge bisected his property which had recently been willed to Harvard University. The Bridge is recommended for individual listing on the National Register and as a Local Landmark by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

56. Roslindale Village Area (Belgrade, Corinth, Cummins Highway, Poplar, South, Washington Streets)

The Roslindale Village Area is significant for its notable 19th century commercial structures. Located in Roslindale's institutional and commercial center, the Village was the transportation nexus between outlying suburbs and downtown Boston. The area includes The Roslindale Congregational Church, Boston Elevated Railway Substation, and several Classical Revival style commercial blocks. The Village was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

57. Roslindale High School (120 Poplar Street)

The Classical Revival style Roslindale High School was constructed in 1926. Designed by C. Howard Walker & Son, the three-story building has two projecting two-story wings. The red brick school building is detailed with brick pilasters with stone capitals. The frontispiece includes stone Corinthian columns and pilasters with a full entablature. The City insignia is located on a stone panel over the doorway.

58. 644 South Street

This two-story Italianate house, from ca. 1865, has a hipped roof with a center gable. This well-preserved example of Civil War era construction is distinguished from all surrounding structures of the same style, materials and period. The house may have been part of the original Bussey Estate, much of which is now the Arnold Arboretum. The house may have been constructed by a Bussey heir prior to the transfer of ownership to Harvard University. The house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

59. Boston Edison Substation (669 South Street)

Designed by Bigelow & Wadsworth, the Boston Edison Substation was constructed in 1911 for the Boston Electric Illuminating Company. The Neo-Classical substation has a one-story raised basement with a five bay façade with three keyed and arched window openings flanked by rectangular openings. The substation is an important example of the industrial building in Roslindale and is the first substation in the Nation to be fully operated by women during World War I.

60. Charles W. Whittemore House (11 Bexley Road)

This two and one-half-story Greek Revival style house has a pedimented gable façade with a wide frieze, dentiled cornice and wood corner quoins. The three-bay façade with a side hall plan has long windows and a projecting porch. Constructed by 1873, the house is a

well-preserved example of its type. The house is significant as a remnant of Roslindale's pre-annexation residential development.

61. Charles Sumner Elementary School (15 Basile Street)

Constructed ca. 1933, the Charles Sumner School is a two-story Georgian Revival style, U-shaped building with a forecourt fronting Basile Street. The building has corner quoins and is constructed in red brick. In 1937, architect Thomas F. McDonough designed six additional classrooms and a storeroom which were added to the building. The school is significant as a public school in Roslindale Village.

62. John Basile House (38 Basile Street)

Constructed in 1935, the John Basile House is two and one-half stories and is set on a stone foundation. The ashlar stone single-family house is unique in a neighborhood of predominately two-family houses. A local contractor, John Basile designed and built this house for himself. A 1947 stucco garage was added to the property in 1947.

63. Samuel F. Dearborne House (47 Florence Street)

This two and one-half story, Italianate house has a three-bay façade and an interior brick chimney. Constructed in the second half of the 19th century, the house has bracketed eaves and a center entry beneath a wide bracketed porch with bracketed posts and plain balusters. Dearborn was a local apothecary in Roslindale.

64. William Macomber House (8 Florence Street)

This eclectic Colonial Revival style house has many Craftsman style influences. Constructed by 1905, the William Macomber House is two and one-half stories and three by two bays wide. The overhanging eaves have triangular knee braces and the center entry is flanked by bay windows with bracketed cornices and paneled aprons. A garage, constructed in 1937, was added to the property and constructed in a similar style as the house.

65. Ann Mahoney House (2-4 Florence Street)

Designed by James G. Hutchinson in 1902, the Ann Mahoney House is a two and one-half story Colonial Revival style house with a three bay façade. A slightly projecting gabled center pavilion contains a Palladian window on the second floor. Porches are located on three sides of the house. The house is considered one of the best preserved high style Colonial Revival houses in Roslindale.

66. Elias Bowthorpe House (43 Prospect Street)

Constructed by 1874, the Elias Bowthorpe House is a one and one-half story Second Empire style cottage. The small cottage has bracketed bay windows with dentiled cornices. This cottage is considered an excellent example of its type and is representative of the first phase of residential development that had begun outside of Roslindale Village before the annexation to Boston.

67. James Ryan House (37 Fairview Street)

This two and one-half story, Queen Anne style house displays the influence of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. The house, constructed in 1898 and designed by James Murray, has a projecting pedimented porch and a center entry. Two-story bay windows are located beneath the cross gables on the north and south sides. The house is considered a good example of the integration of late 19th century details into a single building. This was one of several properties constructed on the former Skinner Estate that was subdivided in the early 1880's.

68. HJ Lang House (31 Fairview Street)

The HJ Lang house was designed by George Dame in 1906. The two and one-half story vernacular Colonial Revival style house has a two-bay asymmetrical façade. A prominent cross gable with returns is located within the roof. The size and scale of this house is typical of others of this period on Fairview Street. This was one of several properties constructed on the former Skinner Estate that was subdivided in the early 1880's.

69. Ashfield Street Area (9-43 and 10-38 Ashfield Street)

Ashfield Street was developed in the 1890's following the subdivision of the former Skinner Estate. Most houses on Ashfield Street are vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The earliest development occurred mid-block, but by the late 1890's the south and north sides have been developed. The majority of the houses are wood shingled with gable, cross gable and hip roofs. Some houses have been sided in asbestos and aluminum siding.

70. Symmes Street Area (9-49 and 10-50 Symmes Street)

Symmes Street was developed in the 1890's following the subdivision of the former Skinner Estate. Most houses on Symmes Street are vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Most of the houses on Symmes Street are two-family dwellings. The majority of the houses are wood shingled with gable, cross gable and hip roofs and are

two and one-half stories high. Some houses have been sided in asbestos and aluminum siding.

71. Centre-South Street Area (814-870 and 825-871 South Street)

Located near Roslindale Village, this section of South Street was not developed until the early 20th century when the former Skinner Estate was subdivided for development. The area is predominately one and two-family houses. Some institutional structures are also located within the area. Most properties are constructed in the Colonial Revival, early 20th century vernacular and late Gothic Revival styles.

72. Longfellow Elementary School (885 South Street)

Designed by the architectural firm of Walker & Kimball, the Longfellow Elementary School was constructed in 1897 with an addition added in 1914. The three-story Classical revival style school has two main blocks with hipped roofs. Cast stone string courses, brick pilasters, and elaborate brick and stone gabled dormers make this a distinguished school building. The school was recommended for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

73. AM Celute House (903 South Street)

The AM Celute House was constructed in 1899 by James Murray. This Gambrel roofed, Colonial revival style house has a three bay façade with an end bay entry. A shingle porch wraps around the northeast corner of the building. The house is a good example of the cross-Gambrel style in Roslindale.

74. CS Keith Row Houses (49, 51 and 53 Walter Street)

This block of three single family houses were constructed by ca. 1896. the two and one-half story Colonial Revival style houses share party walls and have tall brick chimneys protruding from the roofline. The hip roof with center cross gabled pavilion displays stucco and decorative half-timbering in the gable end. Overhanging eaves and paired oversized brackets accentuate the facades.

75. Fletcher Street Area (46-106 Fletcher Street)

The Fletcher Street area consists of a group of fifteen houses constructed between 1900 and 1915. The houses, constructed in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman style were built on the former Bradford Estate following its subdivision in 1892. Several of the two and two and one-half story houses were designed by local architect Harold Duffie.

76. MBTA Bus Shelter (Centre Street at VFW Parkway)

Constructed in 1938-1939, this brick and concrete bus shelter is located along Centre Street near the VFW Parkway. Set at the western edge of the Arnold Arboretum, this bus shelter has a high concrete basement where the ground slopes away at the rear. The standing seam metal roof is supported by three brick walls. The Neo-Classical style shelter has paneled corner posts at each edge of the opening and was built as a WPA project.

77. Theo and Eva Snow House (30 Farquar Street)

The two and one-half story, Queen Anne style Theo and Eva Snow House has a hipped roof with projecting pedimented cross gables. The three-bay façade on this 1894 house has an end-bay entry and projecting porch with turned posts, brackets and balusters. This is one of the best-detailed houses in this section of Roslindale. Farquhar Street was laid out after the sub-division of the Bradford Estate.

78. Stephen Allen Gardner's House (64 Allandale Street)

Constructed between 1858 and 1874, the Stephen Allen Gardner's House is a two and one-half story dwelling with a five bay façade with a broad gable. This vernacular Italianate house is a remnant of the 19th century estate construction in this area of the City. The location of this house, far from the large mansion of the Stephen Allen Estate, suggests it was a gardener's or other ancillary dwelling on the estate.