

*Look up,
Massachusetts!*

Walking Tours of 25 Towns
in the Bay State

DOUG GELBERT



CRUDEN BAY BOOKS

About the author:

Doug Gelbert has written over 30 guidebooks on such diverse topics as public golf courses, the Civil War, movie filming locations and the best places to hike with your dog. For more information on this title visit the website *walkthetown.com*.

LOOK UP, MASSACHUSETTS!:
WALKING TOURS OF 25 TOWNS IN THE BAY STATE

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How to use this book...

There is no better way to see Massachusetts than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 25 walking tours in **Look Up, Massachusetts!** describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Massachusetts streets can be found at the back of the book on page 220.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, Massachusetts!

Look Up,

Adams



A Walking Tour of Adams...

What could £2,300 buy back in 1762? For Nathan Jones, about 23 square miles of land. The pioneers who homesteaded on the Jones land struggled with the rocky soil in what was unglamorously called Township Number One. That would be changed to East Hoosac and in 1778 was renamed again to honor Revolutionary rabble-rouser Samuel Adams.

In short order the settlers of Adams tossed aside their plows and tied their fortunes to the small industries that could be powered by the tumbling waters of the Hoosic River. By the mid-1800s Adams was a humming industrial community, churning out paper and textiles and high grade marble. In 1878 the larger part of town was detached and became the smallest city in Massachusetts, North Adams.

In the 1960s, as was common in most every aging industrial town in the Northeast, urban renewal came calling. Building after building in the town's commercial center along Center Street was flattened and lost forever. The bulldozers were ready to move over to Park Street when the town council squelched any more redevelopment. So Park Street is where we will concentrate our walking tour and we'll begin at a visitor center that serves all of the Berkshires...

**1. Berkshire Mill
1 Berkshire Square**

Beside the parking lot is Berkshire Mill 1, the first of four such mills constructed by brothers William B. and Charles T. Plunkett in 1889 for their Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company. The seeds for the enterprise were sown decades before by their father William C. Plunkett who founded one of the region's oldest and most important woolen mills, Plunkett & Wheeler. These mills would be the economic engine in Adams for 70 years until the closing of Mill Number Four, the last cotton mill in western Massachusetts, in 1958. This mill survives today as a renovated apartment building.

**2. Ashuwillticook Rail Trail
3 Hoosac Street**

The Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad was organized in 1845 to develop this corridor for the ambitious Housatonic Railroad that sought to roar out of Connecticut all the way to Rutland, Vermont. The track went through many masters, evolving as a short haul freight line that operated until 1990. Since that time the line has morphed into an 11.2-mile recreation path that adopted the Indian word for the south branch of the Hoosic River that translates into "the pleasant river in between the hills." The Berkshires Visitor Center is the northern terminus for the Ashuwillticook Rail Trail; the former depot still stands a ways down the trail and houses a restaurant.

**WALK SOUTH ALONG THE PAVED
RAIL-TRAIL. AT THE DEPOT
TURN LEFT AND CROSS OVER TO
PLEASANT STREET. TURN RIGHT
AND WALK UP TO CENTER STREET.**

**3. South Adams Savings Bank
2 Center Street**

South Adams Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1869, when it was in the southern part of Adams. In 1878 when the northern part of town became its own entity the town rejected the moniker "South Adams" but the bank carried on and has to this day as the oldest continuously

operating bank in town. Its Neoclassical headquarters, with Corinthian pilasters parading around to the river side at the head of Center Street once anchored a bustling commercial district that is no more.

**BEAR RIGHT ACROSS THE
HOOISIC RIVER AS CENTER
STREET BECOMES PARK STREET.**

**4. Susan B. Anthony Memorial
west side of Park Street at Hoosic River**

Susan B. Anthony, founder of the National Women's Suffrage League and the first real-life woman to appear on a United States coin, was born in Adams on February 15, 1820. Her father Daniel, a cotton manufacturer and Quaker abolitionist, moved the family to New York when Susan was six. The two-story house of her birthplace, constructed in 1818, was located east of town heading out of today's Center Street and still stands as a museum.

**5. Town Hall
8 Park Street**

At this end of Park Street the town's leading family, the Plunketts, built their homes. This Georgian Revival brick manor house was constructed for Charles T. Plunkett in 1907. In subsequent years the building did duty as an American Legion home and now as offices for the town.

**6. Theodore Plunkett House
30 Park Street**

Here is another Plunkett family house, this one built for the third generation. Theodore Plunkett was a State Senator, best remembered for squeezing \$200,000 out of the State legislature to construct the Veterans War Memorial tower atop nearby Mt. Greylock, the highest mountain in the commonwealth.

7. First Congregational Church
42 Park Street

This handsome meetinghouse on a rise in the center of Park Street was constructed in 1868. The beautifully crafted Italianate building with strong eaves and arched window hoods is the only wooden church in Adams still holding services.

8. Miss Adams Diner
53 Park Street

Wrapped inside the stone facade is a genuine pre-fabricated diner, brought to this location in 1949. At that time it began life as the Worcester Lunch Car 821.

9. Old Town Hall
northeast corner of School Street and
Park Street

This brick building, resting on the bones of an old school, was erected as the Town Hall after North Adams was cleaved off the town in 1878. A fire in 1949 claimed its peaked roof and tower and precipitated a severe remodeling.

10. Dawson Block
72-74 Park Street

This three-story brick commercial block with an ornate bracketed Italianate cornice is unaltered since its construction in 1890 and harkens back to the days before large ground floor retail display windows came along to entice passing shoppers.

11. Simmons House
90 Park Street

A.C. Simmons operated a retail fiefdom at this end of Park Street, the core of which was the family emporium across the street. Years ago “furniture” meant many things - it could mean coffins, for example, and furniture stores often doubled as funeral homes. In 1934 the Civilian Conservation Corps carved a championship ski trail on the side of Mount Greylock that they named “Thunderbolt” after a famous roller coaster at Revere Beach near Boston. Both, it was said, gave such a memorable ride. Simmons became an early ski enthusiast and helped

promote the sport by allowing fledgling ski club members to purchase \$20 skis for just a dollar down. This quintessential Victorian house, all angles and varied materials and designs, doubled as the Simmons home and more selling space at street level.

12. Armory Block
southeast corner of East Maple Street
and Park Street

The Normans of lore in the Middle Ages would feel quite at home defending this gray stone fortress. It was built in 1914 for National Guard Company M which occupied the building until 2004.

13. McKinley Square
intersection of Columbia & Maple streets
at Park Street

William McKinley, 25th President of the United States, is probably best remembered for his assassination in 1901 that led to the ascension of Theodore Roosevelt into the White House and onto Mount Rushmore. One thing McKinley pursued while in office was aggressive protection of American industries in the expanding world economy of the 1890s. This earned him a lot of rich, grateful friends. The result is that there is an unusually long list of memorials outside of his native Ohio to the man. They include America’s highest mountain in Alaska and statues in such far-ranging places as Arcata, California and Reading, Pennsylvania and Adams. McKinley’s friends here were the Plunkett family who owned Berkshire Mill and he visited the town three times, once as governor of Ohio and twice as President. After his death the Plunketts commissioned Augustus Lukeman, a sculptor noted for his historical monuments, to craft this welcoming figure of William McKinley. Its unveiling ceremony on October 10, 1903 was one of the biggest events in Adams history. The base is surrounded with three scenes of his actions, in the Civil War, in Congress, and as President, with the fourth side bearing a quote from the Pan-American Exposition: “Let us remember that our interest is in concord not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not of war.”

14. Adams Free Library
92 Park Street

President William McKinley was on hand to lower the cornerstone into place for this monumental Beaux Arts-inspired building in 1897. It was constructed to house the town library and serve as a memorial to Civil War veterans, of which, McKinley was one. Indeed he would be the last United States president to have served in the War Between the States. The pale yellow brick is highlighted by marble quarried at the Adams Marble Company.

TURN RIGHT ON
COLUMBIA STREET.

15. The Parish of Pope John Paul the Great
21 Maple Street

This joint parish was established in 1998, welding the Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs Roman Catholic Church and the St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church. Both buildings are still in use. Notre Dame, the traditional home of the town's French Catholics, was constructed in 1887 and St. Thomas, the next church up on Columbia Street, was dedicated in 1897.

TURN RIGHT ON HOOSAC
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
VISITOR CENTER AND THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Amherst



A Walking Tour of Amherst...

In 1659 a dissenting Connecticut congregation under the leadership of John Russell founded Hadley as an agricultural community in a fertile plain defined by a bend in the Connecticut River. When the first permanent English settlements arrived in 1727, this land and the surrounding area belonged to the town of Hadley. It gained precinct status in 1734 and eventually township in 1776. East Hadley incorporated in 1759 and the colonial governor named it Amherst, in honor of Jeffery Amherst, 1st Baron Amherst, a hero of the French and Indian War.

Amherst has become the quintessential college town. Amherst College was founded in 1821 “for the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talents for the Christian ministry.” It became co-educational in 1975. The University of Massachusetts, originally named Massachusetts Agricultural College, was founded in 1863 under the provisions of the Federal Morrill Land-Grant Colleges Act to provide instruction to Massachusetts citizens in the “agricultural, mechanical, and military arts.” In 1931 it became the Massachusetts State College and, in 1947, the University of Massachusetts. Hampshire College was founded in 1970. Today more than 29,000 students swell the population during the school year.

Our walking tour will begin on The Common adjoining Amherst College and the center of town...

**1. The Common
from College Street to Main Street
between Boltwood Avenue and
South Pleasant Street**

Originally extending south to the bike path and set aside for “public or particular use” in the 1750s, the common area was used in the 19th century as a parade ground with pasture land draining into a large frog pond. During Amherst College commencement the common was filled with vendors and peddlers as the entire Town celebrated the event. Cattle shows were held here, sponsored annually by the Hampshire Agricultural Society. By 1858 the Amherst ornamental Tree Association, founded a year earlier in 1857, took control of the Common and, in consultation with the noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, proceeded to redesign and replant the area in 1874.

Often overlooked on the Common, is the unique drinking fountain for dogs. In 1904 the Women’s Christian Temperance Union and the Young Woman’s Christian Temperance Union dedicated a drinking fountain for humans over the old town well. The purpose was to encourage people to drink water rather than liquor. On the back of this fountain can be found a granite drinking basin for dogs put there at the suggestion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**WALK UP BOLTWOOD AVENUE
NORTH TOWARDS MAIN STREET.**

**2. Grace Episcopal Church
18 Boltwood Avenue**

Designed by the English architect Henry Dudley in 1865, Grace Church’s Leverett gneiss gray stone structure is an excellent example of English Gothic Style. The tower added in 1868 was, in fact, part of Dudley’s original design. The Rose Window on the west side was installed in 1925.

**3. Town Hall
4 Boltwood Avenue**

The present Town Hall was constructed on the site of the Palmer Block, a large brick building named after leading citizen Dwight Palmer

which burned at the height of the blizzard on March 11, 1888. Since Palmer Hall was already the location for town meetings, the Town immediately purchased the block and constructed a sturdy, fireproof Town Hall. Working with a total budget of \$58,000, H.S. McKay of Boston used the brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style that was wildly popular for civic buildings of the age.

However, the building, now cherished by the town, caused so much controversy and dissent as it was being constructed that the *Amherst Record* had this comment in 1890: “We should bear in mind the fact that the architect of the Cathedral at Milan, backed by the wealth of the universe, could not have designed a village horse-shed that would meet with universal favor at the hands of the citizens of Amherst.”

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

**4. Phoenix Row/Cook’s Block
4-16 Main Street**

Partially destroyed by fire in 1872, 1883, and again in 1989, the block was so named because it was reborn like the mythical bird from the ashes of the first great fire to sweep the area in 1838. This block was dominated by a succession of shops from the 19th century until this most recent fire closed the College Drug store.

In 1885 Charles King had a barber shop on the second floor of Cook’s Block. He was, however, known less for cutting hair than for his feat of eating fifty raw eggs in fifteen minutes. Two hundred people gathered on Main Street as he swallowed the eggs and collected a \$30 prize.

**CROSS PLEASANT STREET AND
BEAR RIGHT ONTO AMITY STREET.**

**5. BankNorth Bank
11 Amity Street**

This brick structure was built for the First National Bank of Amherst in a burst of village improvement activity which entailed removing tenement-like wooden buildings from this site in 1928. The Hoggson Brothers of New York were the architects.

6. Amherst Academy Site
Amity Street, marker in parking lot across from bank

This site contained the three-story brick preparatory school of Amherst poet Emily Dickinson (who attended school here from 1840-46), novelist Helen Hunt Jackson, and Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke College. Among the more eccentric students of Amherst Academy was Sylvester Graham. Known as “The Philosopher of Sawdust Pudding” he was an early advocate of vegetarianism and the man for whom the Graham Cracker was named.

Established in 1814, the school was the most prominent educational institution in this part of the state and was very influential in the founding of Amherst College in 1821. By the 1860s, the dilapidated structure served as the locus for a number of African American community meetings, including religious services and an appearance by the legendary orator Frederic Douglass. After the original building’s demolition, the Amity Street Public School was built on this site in 1869.

7. Jones Library
43 Amity Street

Incorporated in 1919, the Library is named for its benefactor Samuel Minot Jones, an Amherst native who made his fortune in the Midwest. Constructed from Pelham field stone in 1928, the chief mason was Anthony Rufo, nicknamed Michaelangelo for his wizardry with stone.

8. Strong House
67 Amity Street

This is one of the oldest houses in Amherst, built by Hannah and Nehemiah Strong. Journalist and poet Eugene Field wrote one of his first verse about his dog Dooley and the Strong House, in which the Emersons lived at the time:

O, had I wings like a dove I would fly,
Away from this world of fleas;
I’d fly all around Miss Emerson’s yard,
And light on Miss Emerson’s trees.

The house is now a museum owned and maintained by the Amherst Historical Society.

9. The Perry
85 Amity Street

Built as a two-story residence in 1855, this building began taking in boarders in 1898 when Egbert Perry lived here. In 1912, two more floors were added, and it was called The Hotel Perry. In 1938, new owners named it The Drake, after the well known New York establishment. The basement level bar, called the Rathskeller, was a popular student hangout. Today, it is an apartment house.

TURN LEFT ON SOUTH PROSPECT STREET AND RIGHT ON GAYLORD STREET (*first street, unmarked*).

10. Hope Church
20 Gaylord Street

The AME Zion Church bought land in 1907 and built this delightful little Congregational Church in the Shingle Style.

TURN RIGHT ON LINCOLN AVENUE AND TURN LEFT ON AMITY STREET.

11. Eugene Field House
219 Amity Street

Eugene Field was best known as author of nursery rhymes, including “The Calico Cat and the Gingham Dog.” He based much of his work on experiences growing up in thi house. Ray Stannard Baker and Mary Heaton Vorse, both writers, also lived in this house, built in 1839.

12. Solomon Boltwood House
243 Amity Street

This house and the Strong House are the earliest examples of clapboard post and beam construction in Amherst, with five over four window configuration and central doors. The original windows have the small 12 over 12 window panes.

13. Simeon Clark House
272 Amity Street

This is one of the three houses remaining on Amity Street from the 1700s when it was called the Road to Hadley. Farmer Simeon Clark was the original owner.

TURN AROUND AND RETRACE
YOUR STEPS ON AMITY STREET.
TURN LEFT ON SUNSET AVENUE.

14. Robert Frost House
43 Sunset Avenue

Robert Frost, who lectured at Amherst College, bought this house in 1931. After his wife Elenor died in 1938 he sold the place and moved away but returned to Amherst for two months each year from 1946 until the late 1950s as special lecturer.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.
TURN LEFT ON LINCOLN AVENUE.
TURN RIGHT ON MCCLELLAN
STREET.

15. Goodwin Home
43 McClellan Street

Moses Goodwin apprenticed as a machinist and later operated a bicycle and locksmith shop behind "Phoenix Row," while Anna Reed Goodwin ran a boarding house. The Goodwins were leaders of the AME Zion Church.

TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH PLEASANT STREET.

16. St. Brigid's Church
132 North Pleasant Street

Catholicism came slowly to Amherst. The first services took place in the 1840s in the home of Irish-born John Slater. This church is designed after San Zeno in Verona, Italy.

17. Unitarian Church
121 North Pleasant Street

Universalists built this church in the Arts and Crafts Style in 1894. Its outstanding stain glass windows by masters Louis C. Tiffany and John LaFarge came along in the 1920s in a unusual fashion. During a renovation a mysterious fungus infected the church and sought help from the Unitarian Association in Boston. The Association contributed no money but passed along the windows from a Roxbury church that had been torn down. They kept the windows and found another way to chase down some fungicide.

18. Amherst Post Office
141 North Pleasant Street

When constructed in 1926, this post office was considered the epitome of the modern day postal system when it opened.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

19. First Church
165 Main Street

This is the third site for the First Congregational Church, which was founded in 1739, when Amherst was known as the Third Precinct of Hadley. First Church was the original site for town meetings, and, in fact, town revenues supported its ministers until 1833. The church of Pelham granite has evolved stylistically through the years.

20. The Evergreens
214 Main Street

This was the home of Emily Dickinson's brother William Austin, a lawyer who succeeded his father as treasurer of Amherst College in 1874, a post that he held until his death in 1895. In November 1885 a gang of thieves struck houses in Amherst, including Austin Dickinson. Emily Dickinson later sent a brief note to her brother's son, Ned: "Burglaries have become so frequent, is it quite safe to leave the Golden Rule out overnight?" As stipulated by his will, the house has not been altered since the death of Austin's daughter Martha Dickinson Bianchi in 1943.

21. Emily Dickinson Homestead
280 Main Street

Emily Dickinson was born here in 1830. Although she and her family moved to another house in 1840, they returned to the Main Street residence in 1855, and the poet lived here until her death in 1886. It was in this house that Emily Dickinson gradually withdrew from society and nearly all of her friends, producing the work that now places her among the most important poets of all time. Samuel Fowler Dickinson, the poet's grandfather and one of the founders of Amherst College, built the house in 1813.

22. Amherst Woman's Club
383 Main Street

Leonard Hills built the house that his son Dwight inherited. Alice Maude Smith married Dwight, became active in the Amherst Woman's Club which then had no home. When Dwight died in 1917, Alice went to France and served as a nurse in World War I. She returned in 1919 and in 1922 left for a trip to California. On the return journey by ship she jumped overboard and was never found. Alice left the house to the Amherst Woman's Club along with a \$10,000 legacy.

23. Railroad Station
600 block of Main Street, east side

When the first passenger train arrived in Amherst on the Amherst & Blechertown line on May 3, 1853, Edward Dickinson led a grand parade around town.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS AND TURN
LEFT ON DICKINSON STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON SPRING STREET.**

24. The Dell
97 Spring Street

First built as a residence for the Churchill family, this was the 1950s home of Howard Garis, the author of the Uncle Wiggily stories and, under the name Victor Appleton, author of the first 37 Tom Swift books, as well as the Motor Boys and Baseball Joe stories. Garis moved in 1958 to 279 Amity Street, where he died in 1962.

25. Todd House
90 Spring Street

Mabel Loomis Todd and her husband David Peck Todd lived here, acquiring the land from Austin Dickinson and building the first Queen Anne Style house in Amherst. Mabel would later carry on an affair with Austin that apparently was an open secret in town. Todd, a highly esteemed astronomer, supervised the establishment of the Amherst College Observatory in 1904. The Todd crater on Phobos, a satellite of Mars, is named for him. Mabel co-edited the first book of Emily Dickinson's poetry and founded the Amherst Historical Society and the Amherst Woman's Club.

**CONTINUE BACK TO
SOUTH PLEASANT STREET
AND TURN LEFT.**

26. Merchant's Row
South Pleasant Street

All of the buildings comprising the original Merchant's Row from Amity Street to the Baptist Church were burned in a spectacular conflagration on July 4, 1879. A row of five brick buildings replaced them. On the corner of Amity and South Pleasant streets the Amherst House hotel was a landmark from the early 19th century until 1925, when it burned down for the second and final time.

27. Old First Baptist Church
79 South Pleasant Street

In 1827, the Nelson family first petitioned the Town to establish a branch of the New Salem Baptist Church; three years later, Amherst approved a branch of the Northampton Baptist Church, meeting in various locations until the building was constructed in 1835. The Greek Revival design came from the pen of Warren Slade Howland.

28. Amherst College President's House
South Pleasant Street

Another contribution to the streetscape by Warren Slade Howland, this house began life in a Greek Revival skin in 1836. The dignified Georgian appearance came along a century later.

29. College Hall
South Pleasant Street

Here is another building by Warren Slade Howland, built in 1829. And another that was remodeled, this time in 1905 by William R. Mead, a partner of America's leading architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. This was the third building of the First Congregational Church, Emily Dickinson's family church. The first two meeting houses stood across the street where the octagon building now stands. In 1867, when the parish built its present granite church on Main Street, Amherst College bought the building, which it now uses for administrative offices.

30. Morgan Hall
South Pleasant Street

This Italian Villa Henry Sykes, built of Pelham gneiss, was first used as Amherst College's library when it was completed in 1853. Melvil Dewey was on the staff from 1874 to 1877 when he devised the Dewey Decimal cataloguing system. Now the building houses the Astronomy Department's Bassett Planetarium.

31. Fisher House
227 South Pleasant Street

This small brick house with Gothic windows is attributed to Hiram Johnson, who built Johnson Chapel across the street. In 1837, the Nelson sisters, who lived here, ran a school in their home which Emily Dickinson attended.

32. Helen Hunt Jackson House
249 South Pleasant Street

This was the childhood home of Helen Hunt Jackson, an author best known for her novel *Ramona* and the encouragement she provided to Emily Dickinson to publish her poetry.

33. Edward Hitchcock House
272 South Pleasant Street

This Greek Revival house was first the home of the architect who dominated South Pleasant Street, Warren Slade Howland. He built it in 1828. Its most celebrated occupant was Amherst College President Edward Hitchcock who was also a pioneering geologist. The octagon was built in 1836 to house his collections, including dinosaur footprints.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS
ON SOUTH PLEASANT STREET
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
ON THE COMMON.

Look Up,

Andover



A Walking Tour of Andover...

Size-wise, Andover was one of the largest towns in early Massachusetts. It got so big that it would take the better part of a day to travel from the southern part of town, where the farmlands were, to the northern part of town, where the village formed and the meetinghouse existed. When the people in the South Parish agitated for their own meetinghouse Andover was broken in two in 1855, the town area in the north became North Andover and the agrarian area to the south stayed Andover.

Only by this time what little remained of Andover's agricultural beginnings was fast disappearing. By the Revolutionary War there were sawmills and gristmills and ironworks powered by the Shawsheen River. To supply gunpowder for the patriot cause a powder mill started in Andover. It would eventually blow itself out of existence but shortly after that came textile mills and a rubber factory. The patriarchal millowners built housing and recreation halls for their workers and Andover was essentially a mill town its whole existence.

Our walking tour of what became of the land purchased in 1641 for "six pounds of currency and a coat" will begin with the lifeline that arrived in town in 1835 and brought the promise of prosperity that would define Andover in the 19th century and beyond...

**1. Boston and Maine Depot
1 Lupine Road at Essex Street**

The Andover and Wilmington Railroad was incorporated on March 15, 1833 to build a branch from the Boston and Lowell Railroad at Wilmington north to Andover. The line opened on August 8, 1836 and gradually made its way to Portland, Maine. It would be the dominant railroad of northern New England for more than a century, operating until 1964. This Victorian building, constructed as a freight and passenger depot, was constructed in 1906. Beautifully restored, it operates as private businesses.

WITH THE RAILROAD TRACKS ON YOUR LEFT, WALK OUT TO ESSEX STREET AND TURN LEFT. CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS AND TURN LEFT INTO THE PARKING LOT OF DUNDEE PARK.

**2. Smith & Dove warehouse
3 Railroad Street**

John Smith, it is said, left his native Scotland at the age of 19 “with a shilling, a Bible and his mother’s blessing.” He found his way to Andover and began to earn his way spinning cotton. In 1824, when his younger brother Peter and John Dove arrived from Scotland they formed their own mill. In 1836 the Smith & Dove Manufacturing Company built the first flax mill in the United States and their linen twine business would dominate Andover Village for nearly 100 years. The company built brick warehouses like this one along the railroad tracks.

AGAIN WALK BACK OUT TO ESSEX STREET AND TURN LEFT TO WALK DOWN THE HILL TOWARDS SHAWSHEEN RIVER.

**3. Abbot Village worker housing
66-69 Essex Street**

Abel and Paschal Abbot began to manufacture woolen and cotton yarn in 1814 and they constructed Federal-style worker housing along Essex Street. This one, that is clad in modern

siding, still retains its original form from 1830. The Abbot’s business would fail during the Panic of 1837 but their mill still stands on the west bank of the Shawsheen River at 18-20 Red Spring Road and is the oldest surviving mill structure in Andover.

**4. Smith and Dove worker housing
70-84 Essex Street**

This block of attached homes from the early 1900s was among the last worker housing ever built by Smith and Dove for its employees. The company owned over 100 houses in Andover Village. You didn’t have to work for Smith and Dove to live in one but workers’ families got a 25% break on the rent.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS UP THE HILL AND TURN LEFT ON RAILROAD STREET BEFORE THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

**5. Freight warehouse
15 Railroad Street**

Walk around to the trackside of the building, now used for office and dining space, and you can see how this early freight warehouse was designed for trains to drive through and load and unload undercover.

**6. Tyer Rubber Company
30 Railroad Street**

In 1856 Henry G. Tyer, an Englishman, found space in some old railroad buildings and began making rubber cement. Over the years the company prospered and expanded and in 1912 built this impressive Romanesque Revival brick factory complex to produce rubber galoshes and automobile tires. The company operated until 1977 and since then the building has been re-adapted for residential space.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH MAIN STREET AND WALK ACROSS THE BRIDGE OVER THE RAILROAD TRACKS TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

7. Memorial Hall Library
2 North Main Street

Andover's public library actually started when the town raised \$4,500 in 1866 to build a monument to its Civil War veterans. Four years later John Smith, founder of Smith and Dove mills, offered to donate \$25,000 for the establishment of a library with the provision that the town match the gift. Subscriptions from the townsfolk failed to reach the goal so the decision was made to use the money set aside for a Civil War Memorial and the library would be that memorial. On the cornerstone laid on September 19, 1871 was a list of all the Andover men enrolled in the Army & Navy and of the 46 who gave their lives. J.F. Eaton designed Memorial Hall in an exuberant Victorian style but the appearance today reflects a Georgian Revival makeover in the 1920s.

8. Musgrove Block
2 Elm Square

The Elm House, a hotel that had stood since the 1850s was dismantled in 1894 to make way for this commercial block at the crossroads of town. The Musgrove Block was actually raised on a patch of open space that fronted the old hotel. This Romanesque Revival town centerpiece is constructed of brick with stone trim and is highlighted by particularly fine brickwork on the third floor and at the roofline. That roof collapsed in 1975 and after the renovation was complete the multi-use Musgrove Block landed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Barnard Block
10-16 Main Street

The Barnards were one of the founding families of Andover and by the 1800s were heavily involved in the shoe manufacturing business. This eye-catching commercial block was built by Henry Barnard in 1910 in the Classical Revival style. It is highly decorated on two sides with Ionic pilasters, Palladian windows, granite trim and corner quoins.

10. Town Hall
20 Main Street

After the town was cleaved into Andover and North Andover in 1855 the first government business was conducted in the furniture warehouse of Henry F. Barnard. Fifteen thousand dollars was hastily allocated to pay for a site and building of an Andover Town Hall. Boston architect Theodor Voelkers provided a Romanesque red brick building and the the entire project only went over budget by \$500.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO THE
5-WAY INTERSECTION AND TURN
LEFT ON ESSEX STREET.

11. Andover Baptist Church
6 Essex Street

The Andover Baptists were organized at the home of Orlando Lovejoy on September 21, 1832 and 30 members began meeting the next week in Masonic Hall. This was the first Baptist church constructed in Andover, built in 1834 in the Greek Revival style by local builder Jacob Chickering, whose craftsmanship will be seen all along Essex Street. The architectural detail of the two-stage steeple stands in stark contrast to a lack of ornamentation on the brick building. That could be because when it was built the basement rooms were rented out to business concerns, most famously T.A. Holt who ran the first grocery in town. It was not until 1924, when the sanctuary was renovated, that local business was no longer conducted inside the church.

12. Major Gamaliel Gleason House
12 Essex Street

This house was built in 1834 for Major Gamaliel Gleason by Jacob Chickering. Gleason was a mason by trade and is assumed to have done the brick work himself. The building began as a two-story building in the Federal style. In the 1870s a French Empire mansard roof was plopped on top of the house and additional space tacked onto the back as is morphed into apartments.

13. Jacob Chickering House
28 Essex Street

Jacob Chickering was born 1806 in today's North Andover and began apprenticing as a carpenter at the age of 12. He built houses for over 30 years around town before shifting to the construction of pianos. He crafted this Greek Revival house for himself before his marriage in 1835. After his marriage, he moved across the street to 29 Essex Street and left this house to his parents. It shows his tell-tale handiwork - decorative wood trim over the windows.

14. Abbot Cottage
34 Essex Street

This fanciful Gothic cottage was built in 1850 by Jacob Chickering for J.T. Abbot. Wonderfully maintained, the wood clapboard house still shows the craftsmanship that went into its creation, especially with the delightful gingerbread trim at the eaves and the parade of sharp Gothic peaks.

15. St Augustine of Andover
43 Essex Street

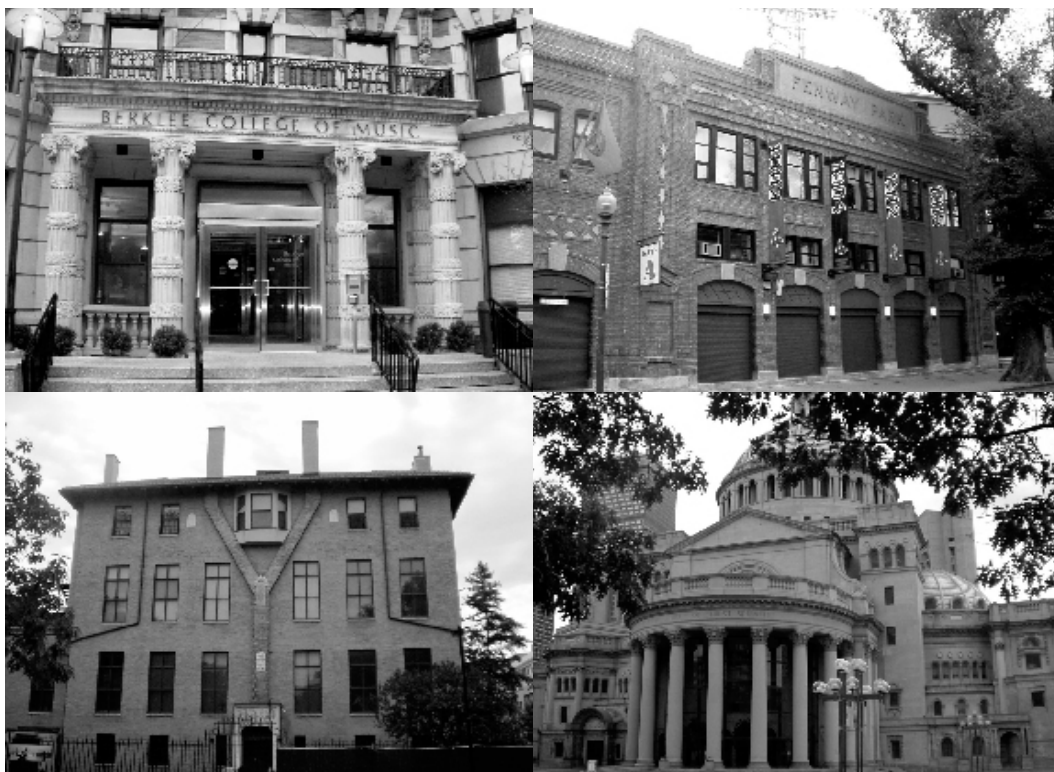
Saint Augustine Parish was founded as a mission of St. Mary's of Lawrence in 1852. The first Catholic chapel arrived in 1866 on Central Street but with the influx of immigrant worshipers left it inadequate in short order. The congregation relocated to this site and settled into a fine wooden sanctuary in 1883 but it was destroyed by a fire believed to have started by faulty primitive wiring in 1894. The current Gothic-inspired church, this time constructed of red brick, was dedicated on May 6, 1900.

**WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Boston

(Back Bay Fens)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Back Bay Fens...

As quickly as the Back Bay developed in the 1870s, another problem festered. A mill company's dam basin became an increasingly noxious open sewer, particularly at low tide. Even then, pollution was a problem, and Bostonians demanded a solution.

Enter Frederick Law Olmsted, the co-creator of New York's Central Park and father of American landscape architecture. He proposed to flush out the stagnant waterway and add naturalistic plantings to emulate the original tide marsh ecology of the Fenway area. His plan was true to both the character of the land and the needs of the growing population.

Today we find in the Fens charms different from the ones Olmsted created. The 1910 damming of the Charles River changed the water here from brackish to fresh, rendering his plantings unsupportable. Only two of the original "strong but unobtrusive" bridges, the park's general boundaries and some early trees remain of Olmsted's design.

The design of the Fens today mostly reflects the work of landscape architect Arthur Shurtleff. He added the Rose Garden, turned the focus to the Museum of Fine Arts on the east side of the park, and gave us the more formal landscape style popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

The Fens continues to be much loved and utilized. Community gardens; the elegant Kelleher Rose Garden; World War II, Korean and Vietnam War memorial; busy ball fields; and the unusual range of bird species are major attractions.

This walking tour will explore the park and surrounding neighborhood, roughly east to Huntington Avenue and Northeastern University, north to I-90 and west to Fenway Park...

1. Westland Gate
Back Bay Fens at Westland Road

This is not the grand natural entrance to the park that Olmsted envisioned; it was shifted to Westland Road in 1905. The Westland Gate was designed by Guy Lowell, architect of the nearby Museum of Fine Arts. Originally called the Johnson Memorial Fountain, it was built in 1905 in memory of a wealthy Bostonian named Jesse Johnson by his wife. Each of the two square pillars flanking the street has four bronze lions near its base. The fountain is in almost constant need of repair; the latest sprucing a distant memory in 1980. The Beaux Arts-style Boston Fire Department alarm center dates to 1927.

WALK SOUTH ON THE FENWAY.

2. Kerr Hall
96 the Fenway

At the turn of the century when few colleges in Boston had living facilities for women students, progressive women's groups organized housing cooperatives to provide safe and inexpensive housing. In 1902 women from Emmanuel Church in the Back Bay started Student's House in rented facilities. They incorporated in 1914 and built this structure as residential accommodations for 85 women who attended nearby colleges. The building was designed by Kilham and Hopkins, a Boston architectural firm interested in housing reform. Part of Northeastern University since 1972, Kerr Hall now serves as a residence hall and faculty club.

3. Forsyth Dental Infirmary
140 The Fenway

Now known as the Forsyth Institute, the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children was established in 1910 by the Forsyth family of Roxbury. It provided free care to children regardless of background before preventive care was widely practiced and served as a model for children's centers throughout the world. The 1912 building, designed by Bostonian Edward T. P. Graham, was originally U-shaped; subsequent additions completed the structure. The monumental style was a response to the Fenway location and

the proximity to the Museum of Fine Arts. Roger N. Burham sculpted the bronze relief doors. An arcade of engaged Doric columns with Ionic capitals marches around the building.

4. Stone Field Houses
Back Bay Fens

The pair of fie-looking fieldstone buildings in the park date to 1928.

5. Museum of Fine Arts (rear)
465 Huntington Avenue

This is the rear of one of the world's finest museums. The Museum of Fine Arts (the tour will reach the front after one more stop). Founded in 1870 and opened in 1876 with a large portion of its collection taken from the Boston Athenaeum Art Gallery, it has grown into one of the largest museums in the United States attracting over one million visitors a year. It contains over 450,000 works of art. This wing opened in 1915 and houses painting galleries.

6. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
280 The Fenway

A plain exterior to this 1902 mansion belies a fantastic Venetian interior. Isabella Stewart Gardner first welcomed visitors to her museum on New Year's Day, 1903. On that evening guests listened to the music of Bach, Mozart, and Schumann, gazed in wonder at the courtyard full of flowers, and viewed one of the nation's finest collections of art. Today, visitors experience much the same thing. The Gardner Museum has remained essentially unchanged since its founder's death in 1924.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON THE
FENWAY TO MUSEUM ROAD AND
TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON
HUNTINGTON AVENUE.**

**7. Museum of Fine Arts (front)
465 Huntington Avenue**

Originally located in a highly ornamented terracotta brick Gothic Revival building on Copley Square, the museum has spent the past 100 years here. The present building was designed by Guy Lowell to be built in stages as funding allowed. The first section of Lowell's Neoclassical design was completed in 1909 and featured a 500-foot facade of cut granite along Huntington Avenue, the grand rotunda, and the associated exhibition galleries.

**8. Site of first World Series game
360 Huntington Avenue**

On October 1, 1903, The Boston Americans and the Pittsburgh Pirates played the first World Series game on this site at the Huntington Avenue Grounds. Pittsburgh won, 7-3, before more than 16,000 fans, but Boston eventually won the Series, 5 games to 3, with the final victory coming at the Grounds on October 13.

The playing field was built on a former circus lot and was fairly large by modern standards - 530 feet to center field, later expanded to 635 feet in 1908. It had many quirks not seen in modern baseball stadiums, including patches of sand in the outfield where grass would not grow, and a tool shed in deep center field that was actually in play.

The Huntington Avenue Grounds were demolished in 1912 and the Boston American League club moved to Fenway Park. Now owned by Northeastern University, a statue of Cy Young, who pitched the first perfect game in modern baseball history in the Huntington Avenue Grounds, was erected on the spot of the original home plate in 1993.

**9. New England Conservatory of Music
290 Huntington Avenue**

The oldest independent school of music in the United States, the New England Conservatory of Music (NEC) was founded in 1867 by Eben Tourjee. Its curriculum is remarkable for its wide range of styles and traditions. On the college level, it features training in classical, jazz, Contemporary Improvisation, world and early music.

NEC presents more than 600 free concerts each year, many of them in Jordan Hall, its world-renowned, concert stage. Opened in 1903, Jordan Hall was modeled by architect Edmund Wheelwright after the palaces of the Italian renaissance, in which courtyards often served as performance spaces. Wheelwright's unique horseshoe shape design arranges 1,019 seats to give the hall its lauded acoustics.

**10. Boston University Theater
264 Huntington Avenue**

Designed and constructed as America's first civic playhouse, the building today known as the Boston University Theatre was the first tax-exempt theater established in the nation. Construction having begun in 1923, the Georgian Revival playhouse was formally opened with *The Rivals* on November 10, 1925. The architect was J. Williams Beal Sons.

**11. Symphony Hall
southwest corner of Massachusetts Avenue
and Huntington Avenue**

When the celebrated architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White won the commission for Symphony Hall in 1898 they retained Wallace Clement Sabine, an assistant professor of physics at Harvard as an acoustical consultant. Symphony Hall thus became the first stage designed in accordance with scientifically derived acoustical principles. Relatively long, high and narrow, the Hall was modeled on the second Gewandhaus concert hall in Leipzig, Germany, which was later destroyed in World War II. Designated a U.S. National Historic Landmark in 1999, Symphony Hall, home to the fabled Boston Pops, remains, acoustically, among the top three concert halls in the world and is considered the finest in the United States.

TURN LEFT ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

**12. Horticultural Hall
300 Massachusetts Avenue**

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, founded in 1829, is the oldest formally organized

horticultural institution in the United States. It has built and occupied a series of halls, including its first on School Street (1845), a second on Tremont Street (1864), this third hall (1901), and its current home at the Elm Bank Horticulture Center, located on the town lines of Wellesley and Dover (2001). Architects Wheelwright and Haven designed this in the English Renaissance revival style with over-scale pilasters, garlands and wreaths. The brick is set in the manner of rusticated stone.

13. Christian Science Plaza
210 Massachusetts Avenue

The first issue of the *Christian Science Monitor* was printed on November 25, 1908. Mary Baker Eddy had looked at the newspapers of the day and decided to found one of her own with a more balanced and accurate reporting. The Christian Science Plaza is a 14-acre site that houses several buildings of architectural and historical significance. The Original Mother Church, built in 1894, is at the heart of the Christian Science Plaza and remains today much as it was when first built. The building is Romanesque in style, made of New Hampshire granite. Most of the stained glass windows depict Bible stories.

The large domed Extension, that blends Byzantine and Classical elements, was completed in 1906; its organ, built by the Aeolian-Skinner Company of Boston, is one of the largest in the world: it covers eight divisions and has a total of 13,290 pipes.

TURN LEFT ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE OPPOSITE CLEARWAY STREET AND WALK THROUGH THE PASSAGEWAY TO EDGERLY ROAD AND PICK UP NORWAY STREET.

14. New Riding Club
52 Hemenway Street, southeast corner of Norway Street

This Tudor Revival Building from 1891, on the National Register of Historic Places, features a wealth of materials and motifs including brick, stucco and wood.

TURN RIGHT ON HEMENWAY STREET. TURN LEFT ON BOYLSTON STREET.

15. St. Clement Eucharistic Shrine
1101 Boylston Street

The history of St. Clement begins on December 8, 1935 with the dedication of this former Universalist Church. It is a fine Gothic Revival building sans tower.

16. Berklee College of Music
1140 Boylston Street

Berklee College of Music was founded in 1945 by Lawrence Berk, an engineer trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and veteran arranger with the CBS and NBC radio orchestras, on the revolutionary principle that the best way to prepare students for careers in music is through the study and practice of contemporary music. Duke Ellington was awarded the college's first honorary doctorate in 1971. Prominent alumni include Quincy Jones, Donald Fagen of Steely Dan, Patty Larkin, Aimee Mann, John Mayer and Alf Clausen (*Simpsons* theme).

The school moved into its current administration building in the 1960s, designed by prominent Boston architect Arthur Bowditch in 1901. In 1903 it opened its doors as the Carlton Hotel, said to be a replica of the famous London hostelry of the same name. It did duty as a club and residential hotel for merchant marines in the 1940s, as the Bostonian Hotel. The animated facade is marked by exuberant window surrounds run wild.

17. Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 Boylston Street

America's oldest historical society was founded on January 24, 1791, by Reverend Jeremy Belknap to collect, preserve, and document items of American history. He and the nine other founding members donated family papers, books, and artifacts to the Society to form its initial collection. The organization's current home is a dignified Georgian Revival double bowfront of brick and stone designed by Edmund March Wheelwright in 1899.

TURN RIGHT ON CHARLES GATE STREET TO IPSWICH STREET.

18. Fenway Studios
30 Ipswich Street

Fenway Studios is one of a few buildings in the United States designed from artists' specifications that is still in use by artists today. The studios were built after a disastrous 1904 fire at Harcourt Studios in which many artists lost their homes, studios, and work. Business and civic leaders promptly acquired the land, hired architects, and began construction. Architects Parker and Thomas designed Fenway Studios with north light for all 46 studios, 12 foot windows, 14-foot ceilings, and fireplaces in the end studios. The exterior was built with clinker brick in the Arts and Crafts style. Painters and sculptors from Boston's art community, some of national influence, have been tenants here, including members of the Boston School in the early years. In 1981, the building was sold to a resident artist's cooperative committed to maintaining Fenway Studios for visual artists.

WALK WEST ON IPSWICH STREET.

19. Fenway Park
Yawkey Way and Van Ness Street

Fenway Park opened in 1912, then the largest ballpark in the major leagues. Home of the Boston Red Sox, it is the nation's oldest operating major league baseball venue, and a rare survivor of the "Golden Age" of baseball parks (1909-1923). Now baseball's smallest, Fenway Park's intimate setting and proximity of seats to the playing field are prized by fans. Fenway Park has hosted seven Red Sox World Series, including World Championships in 1912, 1918 2004 and 2007. It was also the host site for the National League's Boston Braves whose 1914 Boston Braves World Series victory was known as the "Miracle."

FROM THE INTERSECTION OF YAWKEY WAY AND VAN NESS STREET, WALK DOWN VAN NESS STREET, WALK DOWN VAN NESS STREET, WALK DOWN VAN NESS STREET. TURN RIGHT ON IPSWICH STREET. TURN LEFT ON BOYLSTON STREET AND RETURN TO BACK BAY FENS.

20. Fenway Victory Gardens
Back Bay Fens

The Fenway Victory Gardens, officially the Richard D. Parker Memorial Victory Gardens, represent the last remaining of the original victory gardens created nationwide during World War II. At that time, demands for food exports to the nation's armed forces in Europe and the Pacific caused rationing and shortages for those back home in the States. In response, President Roosevelt called for Americans to grow more vegetables. The City of Boston established 49 areas (including the Boston Common and the Public Gardens) as "victory gardens" for citizens to grow vegetables and herbs.

The gardens are named for Richard D. Parker, a member of the original garden organizing committee. Parker was instrumental both in the creation of the Fenway Garden Society and in the preservation of the gardens against various attempts to develop the Fens parkland for other purposes. Parker gardened until his death in 1975. Thanks to his efforts, the gardens are now an official Boston Historic Landmark.

WALK SOUTH THROUGH THE PARK OR ALONG PARK DRIVE TO AGGASIZ ROAD. TURN LEFT AND RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE FENWAY AND WESTLAND AVENUE.

Look Up,

Boston

(Back Bay - north of Commonwealth)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Back Bay, north of Commonwealth Avenue...

In 1857 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts began to fill in the tidal flats west of the city center. The fill began at the Public Garden and spread westward, eventually taking 25 years to complete the project. From the beginning, Back Bay was designed to be a residential community; over the next 60 years more than 1,500 houses and apartments were built here.

Back Bay represented one of the country's first concerted efforts to create a homogeneous urban environment on a grand scale. The wide streets and large building lots attracted wealthy Bostonians from Beacon Hill from the beginning. America's top architects from the Gilded Age are represented throughout the neighborhood. World War I and the Depression led to the dissolution of many of these magnificent single-family mansions and the infiltration of retail establishments.

This walking tour of the Back Bay will begin on Arlington Street, fronting the Public Garden, where you would have gotten your feet wet back in 1857...

1. 1-3 Arlington Street

These houses were designed in 1861 to give the appearance of one large, monumental building for clothing manufacturer and real estate investor John L. Simmons. Architect Gridley J.F. Bryant employed the French Academic style popular in Paris at the time. The middle house is set slightly further back from the street than the two surrounding houses, whose mansard roofs project outwards slightly to frame it. Look closely and you can see different window treatments for each story of the buildings.

2. 8-11 Arlington Street east side of Copley Square

Another block of four houses knitted to form a single symmetrical composition, with the two middle houses set slightly further back from the street than the two end houses. No. 8 Arlington was built on land purchased from the Commonwealth in 1858 by Deming Jarves, founder of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company on Cape Cod. Nos. 8 & 9 were the home of the *Atlantic Monthly* from the 1920s until 1980.

3. 12 Arlington Street

The grandest of all the Arlington Street homes was built in 1860 and may have been designed by architect Arthur Gilman. Composed in smooth Nova Scotia granite the building demonstrates the French-Italian academic style.

TURN RIGHT ON
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

4. Gamble Mansion 5 Commonwealth Avenue

The Gamble Mansion was built in 1904 as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Baylies and their six children. This Italianate mansion replaced an 1861 house that was identical to the one standing at No. 3, home of Benjamin Smith Rotch, a merchant and founder of the New Bedford Cordage Company. He also was an accomplished landscape artist.

5. 25-27 Commonwealth Avenue

Built in 1861 for shipping merchant and Congressman Samuel Hooper, this is the only house in Back Bay with a large corner yard and set-back side entrance. It was divided into two houses in 1883.

6. Haddon Hall 29 Commonwealth Avenue

In 1894 W. H. H. Newman built a new apartment hotel on the site of a townhouse owned by textile merchant Joshua Stetson. Newman's plans, drawn by J. Pickering Putnam, called for an 11-story, \$200,000 tower. At 125 feet, Haddon Hall was significantly higher than its neighboring houses. The Back Bay's deed restrictions, written before elevators, imposed a minimum height of three stories but no maximum height. A community movement, organized under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, sought legislation limiting the permissible height. As a result, in 1896 a limit of 70 feet was imposed on Commonwealth Avenue (this limit was later reduced further to 65 feet). In about 1928, Haddon Hall was converted from apartments into offices.

TURN RIGHT ON
BERKELEY STREET.

7. First Unitarian Church 62 Marlborough Street, southwest corner of Berkeley Street

First Church is the oldest church in Boston. When John Winthrop and his party stepped off the *Arabella* in what is now Charlestown their first action in the New World was to draw up and sign a Covenant for a Church, on July 30, 1630. The covenant they adopted, and which ninety men and women signed over the next two days, was a document of such theological simplicity that after three centuries it is still the basis of membership in First Church in Boston. The present church changed its name by vote of the congregation in July 2005 from First and Second Church to the Society of the First Church in Boston, thus bringing 375 years of history full circle. This church was designed by William Ware and Henry Van Brunt and built in 1867.

8. French Library
53 Marlborough Street

This building with a symmetrical facade featuring a mansard roof over a rusticated ground floor, was built for Edward Codman in 1867. Today it serves as the French Library, founded in 1945 by Americans to provide an authentic French cultural and social experience for the purpose of personal enrichment and greater understanding of the diverse peoples of the French-speaking world. The library houses the second largest private collection of French books in the United States.

RETURN TO COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

9. 43 Commonwealth Avenue

Julius A. Schweinfurth built one of the first steel-framed buildings in the city in 1902 for Ashton Rollins Willard. Willard was an art expert and author of several books on Italian art and his home displays elements of European influence. It replaced an 1869 townhouse, one of four contiguous houses built for lumber merchant, real estate investor, and banker Elijah Chesley Drew.

10. 121 Commonwealth Avenue

Designed by the firm of Cummings and Sears, this 1872 home of Charles Greenleaf Wood, a dry goods merchant and, later, treasurer of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company is perhaps the most characteristic Ruskin Gothic facade in the Back Bay. The house employs two shades of brick, cream-colored stone, wood, polychromatic tile, slate of two colors, and wrought iron.

TURN RIGHT ON DARTMOUTH STREET.

11. Frederick L. Ames House
Commonwealth Avenue at
306 Dartmouth Street

John Hubbard Sturgis converted an 1872 mansarded townhouse into a showplace that one Boston paper concluded to be “not surpassed by anything in the country.”

12. Crowninshield House
164 Marlborough Street

This building was designed by Henry Hobson Richardson and built for Benjamin Crowninshield in 1870. One of the master’s earliest works, it is also one of his least regarded.

13. Hollis-Hunnewell Mansion
Marlborough Street at 315 Dartmouth Street

The mansard-roofed towers of this 1871 house are all at different heights, added after an 1881 fire. The robust stone trim, elegant detailing and paneling of the brick walls, and the tiled cornice are all original. The exterior ceramic ornamentation is one of the earliest in Boston.

14. Cushing-Endicott House
165 Marlborough Street

This building was designed by Snell and Gregeron and built in 1871 for T.F. Cushing.

RETURN TO COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

15. Hotel Agassiz
191 Commonwealth Avenue

Originally designed as six floor-through apartments called “French flats,” it was built in 1872 for Alexander Agassiz, his brother-in-law Henry Lee Higginson, and Higginson’s father, George.

16. 195 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by J.P. Putnam and built in 1881 for F.C. Haven. It is notable for the octagonal corner tower and elaborate brick and terra cotta ornament.

17. St. Botolph Club
199 Commonwealth Avenue

This large Federal Revival was designed by the New York architects McKim, Mead, and White for J.A. Beebe and built in 1890.

18. Mason House
211 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by Rotch, Tilden and was built for W.P. Mason in 1883. The simple facade masks some of the fanciest Queen Anne interiors in Boston.

19. Algonquin Club
217 Commonwealth Avenue

On October 16, 1885, fifty prominent businessmen convened for the purpose of discussing the formation of a new social club. Just five months later, on March 9, 1886, by a special act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Algonquin Club of Boston was incorporated. Legendary Stanford White designed the Back Bay's most palatial club in white limestone using an Italian Renaissance style in 1887.

20. Commonwealth Avenue at
21 Fairfield Street

This basic organization by William Whitney Lewis is the same as H.H. Richardson's Trinity rectory although more rambling and less cohesive. The fenestration is disorderly and the ornamentation out of hand; the best feature is the projecting chimney-bay window.

21. 247 Commonwealth Avenue

This compact Renaissance Revival building was designed by William Rantoul and built in 1905 for Emily Mandell, replacing an 1878 house.

22. Charles Francis Adams House
Commonwealth Avenue at 20 Gloucester Street

This building was designed by Peabody and Stearns for C.F. Adams in 1886. The lack of ornamentation helps to emphasize the conical slate roof on the tower and strong gables.

23. 287 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by Rotch, Tilden and was built for H.M. Sears in 1892. It is an extra wide Classical revival house of limestone. Note the egg-and-dart molding under the first floor stringcourse.

24. Exeter Street Theatre
Newbury Street at Exeter Street

This Neoclassical apartment house was designed by McKay, Dunham and built in 1895.

25. Ames Mansion
355 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by Carl Fehmer and built for Oliver Ames in 1882. It was the largest house built in Back Bay.

TURN RIGHT ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

26. The Marlborough
416 Marlborough Street

This 32-unit apartment building was designed by Willard Thomas Sears and built in 1895.

TURN RIGHT ON
BEACON STREET.

27. Hotel Cambridge
483 Beacon Street

Another effort by Willard Thomas Sears, three years later, this hotel is often cited as the most architecturally successful of the large Back Bay apartment buildings.

28. 448 Beacon Street

The handsome sandstone cornice carved with shell motif was designed by Andrews and Jacques and built in 1889 for R.C. Hooper. The yellow brick and red stone are unusual for the Back Bay.

**29. New England College of Optometry
424-426 Beacon Street**

This building was designed by Julius Schweinfurth who duplicated French styles he saw in Europe. It was built in 1904 for Ralph Williams and is now part of the New England College of Optometry.

30. 266 Beacon Street

This early example of Italian Renaissance dates to 1886 and was designed by Shaw and Hunnewell for Elizabeth Skinner.

31. 242 Beacon Street

Sturgis and Brigham built this house in 1880 for T.D. Boardman. Later it was owned by the illustrious Cabot family.

32. 241 Beacon Street

This building was built in 1868 for H. Whitwell and sold to Julia Ward Howe, prominent abolitionist and author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

**33. Goethe Institute
170 Beacon Street**

This Italian Renaissance creation in light sandstone has seen many prominent owners, including Charles Sumner, who was president and treasurer of his family's firm, the Dennison Manufacturing Company, makers of boxes, tags, stationers' supplies, and paper specialties. It is now owned by the German government.

34. 165 Beacon Street

Built in 1869, this brownstone is one of only four Gothic residences in Back Bay; you can find the others at 76 Commonwealth, 80 Commonwealth and 117 Marlborough.

35. 150 Beacon Street

Isabella Stewart Gardner's father built her a house here in 1861 and bought a connector to his own house. She assembled the finest private art collection in Boston here. Both were demolished in 1904 and E.S. Draper built this double-wide Italian Renaissance home for Alvan Fuller, founder of Fuller Cadillac Company.

**36. Gibson House Museum
137 Beacon Street**

This townhouse was designed by architect Edward C. Cabot and built in 1859-1860, one of two contiguous houses. 137 Beacon was built as the home of Catherine (Hammond) Gibson, the widow of sugar merchant John Gardiner Gibson. 135 Beacon was built as the home of her nephew, Samuel Hammond Russell. It is open today as a house museum.

37. 118 Beacon Avenue

This grand Classical Revival bowfront - unusual for Back Bay - was designed by architects Little and Brown in 1907, as the home of boiler and elevator manufacturer Henry Parsons King.

**STAY ON BEACON STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Boston

(Back Bay - south of Commonwealth)



1. Copley Square
bounded by Clarendon, St. James,
Boylston, and Dartmouth streets

Copley Square, named for the Colonial portraitist John Singleton Copley, was created following the 1858 filling in of most of the Back Bay Fens. A bronze statue of Copley, by sculptor Lewis Cohen, graces the northern side of the square.

2. Trinity Church
east side of Copley Square

Dedicated in 1877, Trinity Church presented a bold, fresh new face and feeling for ecclesiastical architecture in America. The Church continues to be heralded today as a celebrated example of “Richardsonian Romanesque” design, named after its architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. Characterized by a clay roof, polychromy, rough stone, heavy arches, and a massive tower, architects voted Trinity Church as the most important building in America in 1885 and is the only building from that original list still included in the American Institute of Architect’s current list of the “Ten Most Significant Buildings in the United States.” It is the only church in the United States and the only building in Boston on that list.

Now a National Historic Landmark, Trinity sees more than 100,000 visitors each year. Its richly colored interior murals cover 21,500 square feet and were completed entirely by American artists. The church also houses sculptures by Daniel Chester French and Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

3. John Hancock Tower
southeast corner of Copley Square
at 200 Clarendon Street

The 60-story, 790-foot blue mirror glass tower is Boston’s tallest, designed by I.M. Pei and Henry N. Cobb in 1976. The building became known more for its engineering problems than its architectural achievement. Quarter-ton glass panes crashed to the street and during construction all the panes were replaced. The building originally swayed so badly in the wind that occupants on the upper floors suffered from motion sickness.

4. Copley Plaza Hotel
south side of Copley Square at 138
St. James Street

The Beaux Arts-style Copley Plaza was built in 1912 on the site of the original Fine Arts Museum that dated to 1876. Henry Janeway Hardenbergh’s \$5.5 million limestone and buff brick hotel was so anticipated that opening night rooms were booked 16 months in advance. John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston and grandfather of John F. Kennedy, presided over a reception of 1,000 national dignitaries and celebrities from the arts, finance and entertainment.

5. Boston Public Library
west side of Copley Square at 700
Boylston Street

Charles Follen McKim designed the Boston Public Library, the first large city library for general public use in America. And large it is. With 15 million volumes it is the largest city library in the country and the third largest library of any kind. McKim chose an Italian Renaissance motif for the library in 1888 and when it opened in 1895 it was hailed as “a palace for the people.” The open-air courtyard at the center of the building is based closely on the sixteenth-century Palazzo della Cancelleria in Rome. The library was considered “the first public building that demonstrated the possibilities of collaborative art, and was the first great example of ‘civic art.’”

6. Old South Church
northwest corner of Copley Square at
645 Boylston Street

Old South Church is an outstanding example of Northern Italian Gothic architecture, advocated in the 1850s by English architectural critic John Ruskin. This National Historic Landmark building is an unusually ornate design for a New England Congregational church, constructed between 1872 and 1875 for a congregation founded in 1669. It is distinguished by its tall bell tower; brown, pink and grey stonework; walls of Roxbury puddingstone; decorative carvings; a roof striped with tiles of red and black slate; and a cupola of green and russet-colored copper.

WALK EAST ON BOYLSTON STREET
TOWARDS PUBLIC GARDEN.

7. Museum of Natural History
Boylston Street at 234 Berkeley Street

William Gibbons Preston designed one of Boston's earliest cultural institutions in the French academic style in 1862 while he was studying in Paris. Much of the architectural sculpture in Preston's plans was eliminated to save money but the brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals survived.

8. Warren Chambers Building
419 Boylston Street

Built in 1896, this Renaissance Revival building of brick and marble was the city's premier doctor's building. Note the triumphal coffered arch at the entrance.

9. The Berkely Building
420 Boylston Street

This Edwardian tour de force is the most important building remaining in Boston from Desire Despradelle, professor of design at the nearby MIT Architectural School. Completed in 1905, its steel frame is clad in ornate glazed terra-cotta, copper and glass stitched together thematically by a soaring central entrance. Evoking great commercial store designs, the Berkeley Building has one of the most festive facades in the city.

TURN LEFT ON
ARLINGTON STREET.

10. Arlington Street Church
**northwest corner of Arlington
and Boylston streets**

The Unitarian Universalist congregation traces its roots to 1729 when the Presbyterian Strangers (Scotch-Irish) met in a converted barn on Long Lane. By 1735, the church had 250 members. This was the first public building erected in Back Bay, in 1861. Arthur Gilman, the primary architectural theorist of his day, adapted the English design of Trafalgar Square's St. Martin's-in-the-Fields church to Boston using a simple brown-

stone exterior topped by the 190-foot multi-level tower.

11. Taj Boston/Ritz-Carlton Hotel
15 Arlington Street

Opened in 1927, the Ritz-Carlton quickly became the gold standard for Boston luxury hotels. The 17th floor roof deck and Grand Ballroom became iconic destinations for travelers the world over.

TURN LEFT ON
NEWBURY STREET.

12. Emmanuel Church
15 Newbury Street

Emmanuel Church was founded in 1860 as part of the Diocese of Massachusetts, and its cornerstone was laid on June 17th, 1861. Emmanuel's Main Sanctuary was the first building on Newbury Street in Boston's newly filled Back Bay. The towerless church evolved from a small country Gothic chapel. The Leslie Lindsey Memorial Chapel, consecrated in 1924, is considered one of the architectural gems of Boston.

13. Church of the Covenant
67 Newbury Street

Built in 1867 of Roxbury puddingstone, the Church of the Covenant was one of the first churches to relocate in the new Back Bay, funded by Benjamin E. Bates, an industrialist who founded Bates College. Designed by Richard M. Upjohn, the king of Gothic Revival churches features a 240-foot high steeple that Oliver Wendell Holmes called the "one steeple in Boston that to my eyes seems absolutely perfect."

14. Trinity Church Rectory
Newbury Street at 233 Clarendon Street

Henry Hobson Richardson designed the rectory for his Trinity Church in 1879. The entrance facade is balanced but asymmetrical, organized in thirds. His trademark Romanesque arch is created with light and dark stone voisoirs.

15. 109 Newbury Street

Designed by the prominent architect Charles A. Cummings as his own residence in 1871, this design attempts to stuff as many medieval forms as is possible into a modest 25-foot corner lot. The store windows were added in 1923.

TURN RIGHT ON CLARENDON STREET. TURN LEFT ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

16. First Baptist Church 110 Commonwealth Avenue

This was H.H. Richardson's first important commission, in 1872. He adapted Romanesque forms using Roxbury puddingstone set in random ashlar. Its square tower is 176 feet high. At the top of the tower is a frieze of sculpted figures representing baptism, communion, marriage and death. The frieze was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, famous for the Statue of Liberty, and was carved by Italian artists after the stones were set in place. It includes the faces of Sumner, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Lincoln, Lafarge, and his comrade Garibaldi.

17. Chilton Club 152 Commonwealth Avenue

The city's most exclusive women's club, the Chilton Club, was founded in 1910. Mary Chilton, the club's namesake, was the only *Mayflower* passenger to leave Plymouth and settle in Boston. The founder of the Chilton, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer wanted a club where wine and liquor would be available and where a gentleman could be invited to dine, unlike the restrictions imported by the City's reigning Mayflower Club. When the Chilton was granted a liquor license in 1911, it was denounced by Reverend Cortland Myers as a the "vestibule of Hell." "Drinking and smoking cigarettes by women," he said, "is the most disgusting influence in this city." The ladies pondered legal action, but nothing came of it.

TURN LEFT ON DARTMOUTH STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO NEWBURY STREET.

18. Boston Art Club 270 Dartmouth Street at Newbury Street, southwest corner

The Boston Art Club from 1881 is the most distinguished urban building by Boston's famous country house architect, William Ralph Emerson, nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The ornament is an excellent example of the finest type of terra-cotta decoration, executed with hand-sculpted clay blocks as large in size and high in relief as possible to manufacture without warping and twisting in the firing. The redbrick walls are trimmed with quarry-faced brownstone and decorated with irregularly spaced panels of this Queen Anne style clay ornament.

19. Hotel Victoria 275 Dartmouth Street at Newbury Street, southeast corner

J.L. Faxon clad his exuberant 1886 creation with brilliant red molded commercial terra-cotta. The castellated form with crenelated parapet and corner battlement ripples with bays of every type. Since the clay was made with only a few different molds used over and over again, the resulting ornament is both lavish and repetitive and was produced at comparatively little cost.

20. J.P. Putnam House 277 Dartmouth Street at Newbury Street, northeast corner

J. Pickering Putnam designed this corner house for himself in 1878. He chose a medieval style with a complex roofline pierced by a projecting gable and two bay towers.

RETURN TO COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

21. Hotel Vendome 160 Commonwealth Avenue

Opened in 1871, the French Empire hotel cost an exorbitant one million dollars to build. Architect William Preston had studied in Paris and delivered this pale grey creation in Italian and Tuckahoe marble. In 1882 it became the first public building with electric lights. For many years the

Hotel Vendome reigned as the city's leading hotel but by the 1960s there were calls to demolish it. Preservationists won out and renovations were almost complete in 1972, when fire destroyed the beautifully detailed mansard roof. Nine firefighters perished when the burned section collapsed and a memorial has been installed on the Commonwealth Avenue Mall at Dartmouth Street. The building today houses apartments, offices and stores.

22. 176-178 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by Charles Atwood and built for J.B. Bell in 1883. The rusticated stone base with three arches holds a bit of everything - a bay window and conical tower, rusticated quoins and Flemish dormer pediments.

TURN LEFT ON EXETER STREET.

23. Prince School Newbury Street at Exeter Street

This former grammar school was designed by George A. Clough, city architect for ten years. He employed brick with brownstone trim for the building that has since been converted to luxury living space.

24. Exeter Street Theatre Newbury Street at Exeter Street

On the corner of Exeter and Newbury Street is a striking building designed by H. W. Hartwell and W. C. Richardson in the Romanesque Revival style. It was built in 1885 as the First Spiritual Temple, a Spiritualist church. In 1914 it was transformed into the Exeter Street Theatre that lasted for 70 years.

RETURN TO COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

25. Hotel Tuileries 270 Commonwealth Avenue

This Classical Revival residential hotel was built in 1896.

26. Nickerson House 303 Commonwealth Avenue

This building was designed by McKim, Mead, and White - the last in Back Bay by the celebrated New York firm - and built in 1895 for G.A. Nickerson. Considered "a splendid example of the austere Classical manner," this is one of the most monumental achievements in the neighborhood.

27. John F. Andrew Mansion Commonwealth Avenue at 32 Hereford Street

McKim, Mead, and White introduced Italian Renaissance styling to the Back Bay with this mansion in 1888. The elliptical projecting corner adds much interest.

28. Miss Farmer's School of Cookery Commonwealth Avenue at 40 Hereford Street

This building was designed by Shaw and Hunnewell and built for F.S. Sargent in 1886. Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer, who published the first cookbook to include exact recipe measurements in 1896, started Miss Farmer's School of Cookery here in 1902. Teaching the connection between good food and good health became the driving force of Farmer's work. She herself overcame childhood polio and, later in life, two strokes.

29. Burrage Mansion 314 Commonwealth Avenue

Charles Brigham expressed the flamboyance of a French chateau - a rarity in Back Bay - for attorney Albert Burrage in 1899. When built it was considered an "eyesore" and the most controversial home in Boston. The Burrage family lived here until 1947. It got converted into doctor's offices, later it became the Boston Evening Clinic, later still it became a nursing home and is now a condominium complex.

TURN LEFT ON HEREFORD STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON BOYLSTON
STREET.

30. Engine and Hose House Number 33
941 Boylston Street

Built in 1887, this was the first combined fire and police station in the city. It was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque-style by city architect Arthur Vinal. The turret tower was used for drying fire hoses and the central bay led to the stable yards. Still active as home to Engine Company 33 and Ladder Company 15, the station is noted for several fire-fighting innovations. It housed the first ladder truck in Boston equipped with a 3-horse hitch and was the first to acquire a turntable aerial truck. In 1976, the police station was renovated into galleries and became home to the Institute of Contemporary Art.

31. 955 Boylston Street

There are two buildings bearing the address 955 Boylston Street. Both of them were originally the home of the Boston Police Department's former Division 16. Since Division 16 was consolidated in 1976, this Romanesque-inspired public building has always been a bar, a club, or a restaurant.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
EAST ON BOYLSTON AVENUE.

32. Tennis and Racquet Club
939 Boylston Street

Designed by Parker and Thomas in the Classical Revival style, and built by Frank L. Whitcomb in 1902, the Tennis and Racquet Club is representative of the ornate private clubs constructed in Boston during the early twentieth century. It is the oldest athletic and social club in the City.

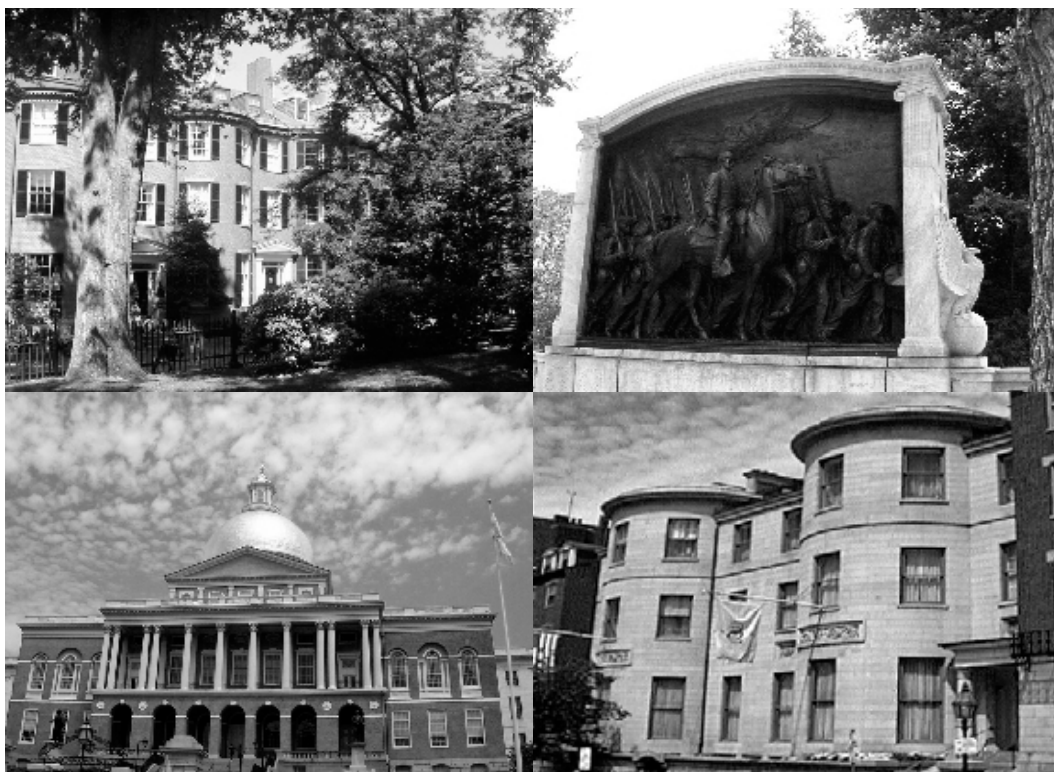
The club still contains its original court tennis court, one of only a handful in America to host the original tennis form. Today the club also has three international and three North American squash courts, although previously there had been more, including a squash tennis court. Many of the original social rooms have been converted into office or restaurant rentals.

CONTINUE ON BOYLSTON STREET
TO COPLEY SQUARE AND THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Boston

(Beacon Hill)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Beacon Hill...

The beacon of Beacon Hill once stood just behind the current site of the Massachusetts State House, on the highest point in central Boston. The entire hill was once owned by William Blaxton, the first European settler of Boston, from 1625 to 1635, who eventually sold his land to the Puritans. The hill, and two other nearby hills, were substantially reduced in height to allow the development of housing in the area and to use the earth to create land by filling the Mill Pond, to the northeast.

Until the end of the 18th century, the south slope of Beacon Hill was a pasture owned by painter John Singleton Copley. He sold it to the Mount Vernon Proprietors, to which the architect Charles Bulfinch belonged. During the first quarter of the 19th century, Beacon Hill town houses designed by Bulfinch, Asher Benjamin, and others exhibited influences derived from England, France, and even the Far East. Elements drawn from Ancient Egypt, Greek, and Roman sources enlivened the brick and brownstone-trimmed facades of the Hill's stylish mansions.

The south slope of Beacon Hill facing the Common was the socially desirable side in the 19th century. "Black" Beacon Hill was on the north slope. The two Hills were largely united on the subject of Abolition and Beacon Hill became one of the staunchest centers of the anti-slavery movement in America.

When development of the Back Bay district got underway, many residents moved to the more fashionable new enclave, which offered larger houses and wider streets. Beacon Hill started to decline and continued on its downward spiral until the second half of the 20th century. Beacon Hill was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1962 and in recent years it has once again become a very popular district, especially the south slope which attracted wealthy Bostonians.

This walking tour will begin in the Boston Common that fronts the southern border of Beacon Hill along, naturally, Beacon Street...

1. Boston Common
bounded by Beacon, Charles, Boylston,
Tremont and Park streets

Boston Common is the oldest public park in the country, created in 1634 as a “cow pasture and training field” for common use. Cattle grazed here for 200 years, and the odd bull could look up every now and then to see the occasional public hanging that took place in the Common. The park is about 50 acres in size and is the anchor for the Emerald Necklace, the system of connected parks that visit many of Boston’s neighborhoods.

**WALK TO THE CORNER OF
BEACON STREET AND PARK
STREET.**

2. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Memorial
entrance to Boston Common at Beacon
Street across from the State House

This finest of all Boston monuments is a high bronze relief memorial to the 26-year old Shaw and the famous 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, by sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The 54th, the first black regiment recruited in the North to serve in the Civil War, distinguished itself in leading a frontal assault on Battery Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863. Colonel Shaw, a member of a prominent white Boston family, died along with scores of his men. The surviving veterans of the 54th and 55th regiments were among those present for the memorial’s dedication in 1897, at which Booker T. Washington was one of the many speakers.

TURN RIGHT ON BEACON STREET.

3. Boston Athenaeum
10.5 Beacon Street

Boston Athenæum is one of the oldest independent libraries in America, founded in 1807 by the Anthology Club. Edward Clark Cabot designed the present Palladian building in grey sandstone, which opened in 1849. Long a center of culture in Boston, it is also one of only sixteen extant membership libraries, meaning that patrons pay a yearly subscription fee to use

the Athenaeum’s services. The holdings currently count over 500,000 volumes and the collections’ strengths focus on Boston and New England history, biography, British and American literature, as well as fine and decorative arts.

**TURN AROUND AND WALK
BACK DOWN BEACON STREET.**

4. Chester Harding House
16 Beacon Street

This four-story Federal townhouse was built as a private home by real estate developer Thomas Fletcher in 1808, at a time when Park Street and Beacon Street were lined by run-down public buildings. State officials decided to build replacements in other parts of the city, financing the construction of the new public buildings from the sale of the Park Street lots. In 1826, the famous American portrait painter Chester Harding bought the house, which he occupied until 1830.

As the neighborhood began to change from residential to commercial, many old houses were torn down and replaced by larger buildings which dwarfed the Chester Harding House. One such building was the 1884 six-floor Claflin Building. In January, 1962, the Boston Bar Association bought the house and moved its headquarters there from 35 Court Street, where it remains today.

5. Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street

Governor Samuel Adams and Paul Revere set the keystone for the State House on July 4, 1795. The site on top of a steep hill had been John Hancock’s meadow.

The Massachusetts State house was patterned after Somerset House, considered to be England’s leading 18th century civic building, by Charles Bulfinch. He had just completed the Connecticut State House which opened its doors in May of 1796, as the first state house in the union.

Here, Bulfinch created the most outstanding public building in America. The elevated portico, use of string courses, iron work, classical elements like Corinthian columns and brick construction are representative of Federalist design. The ever

industrious Revere would later be commissioned to top the wooden dome with rolled copper in 1802; it later was gilded in 1874.

6. George Parkman House
33 Beacon Street

In 1849, George Parkman and John Webster were prominent doctors in Boston. Webster, known to live beyond his means as a medical professor, was in debt to Parkman. When Parkman threatened to take legal action to collect this debt, he bludgeoned Parkman to death in the Massachusetts Medical College Building. Webster dismembered and attempted to incinerate the body. He was tried, found guilty and was hanged. Parkman's widow moved into this building after the grisly incident passed. But Boston's most sensational crime was not so easily forgotten. An article in the *Boston Globe* 35 years later discussed the possibility that Webster was placed in a harness, and was never hanged. A story is retold about a sailor seeing Webster overseas long after his death sentence. Parkman's heirs left the City of Boston a five million dollar trust fund for the maintenance of the Boston Common.

7. John Phillips House
Beacon Street at 1 Walnut Street

Charles Bulfinch designed this townhouse in 1804-05. It was the home of John Phillips, first mayor after Boston's incorporation as a city in 1822.

8. Appleton House
39 Beacon Street

Alexander Parris designed this Greek Revival bowed townhouse for Lowell/Waltham textile manufacturer Nathan Appleton in 1818. In 1843 celebrated poet and Harvard professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow married Fanny Appleton in the house.

9. Sears House
42-43 Beacon Street

America's most esteemed Colonial portrait painter, John Singleton Copley, lived on this site until 1774. This home was built for entrepreneur David Sears from designs provided by Alexander Parris, architect of Quincy Market. As land values skyrocketed through the 1820s, maintaining yards and separate structures on the hill become financially impractical. The Sears family doubled the home's size, establishing it as the most expensive dwelling in 1830s Boston. When these buildings were connected, the Sears House had to be built around the Otis' curved side.

In the 1860s Sears split to his country estate, the Longwood Cottage and Farm, in the exclusive Brookline enclave which he had developed. The Sears House underwent a final expansion after the Somerset Club took it over in 1872 and added the third floor.

10. Third Harrison Gray Otis House
45 Beacon Street

Harrison Gray Otis, a United States senator, Boston's third mayor, and real estate mogul, built in rapid succession three of the city's most splendidly ostentatious Federal-era houses, all designed by Charles Bulfinch and all still standing. Finished in 1808, Otis stayed in this one, widely regarded as the master architect's finest residential work, until he died 40 years later.

11. William Hickling Prescott House
55 Beacon Street

The American historian William Hickling Prescott lived here from 1845 to 1859. Prescott was one of the first English-speaking historians to write about the Spanish Empire and several of his books on South America are still in print today. The 5 1/2 story brick townhouse highlighted by two bow-fronts was built in 1808 for Boston merchant James Smith Colburn by prominent architect Asher Benjamin. The building features elaborate iron railings, three-story wooden pilasters and an ornamental balustrade atop the cornice.

12. King's Chapel Parish House
64 Beacon Street

Ephraim Marsh contributed these Greek Revival bowfronts to the Boston Common streetscape in the 1820s.

13. Hampshire House/*Cheers*
84 Beacon Street

In the summer of 1981, NBC came to Boston in search of a bar. The network was developing a new sitcom set in a neighborhood pub, and the producers thought that Boston had just the right mix of characters for the cast — sports fanatics, earnest intellectuals, colorful politicians, and regular blue-collar guys.

Location scouts visited bars all over town, before settling on the Bull and Finch Pub. Within months, the now familiar three steps down to a brick walled room with Tiffany lamps and wooden benches had been constructed on Paramount's Stage 25, in Hollywood. *Cheers* premiered in September 1982. Initially a ratings loser, it eventually went on to garner a record-breaking 111 Emmy nominations, winning the award 26 times.

As the show grew in popularity, so many fans made pilgrimages to the Bull and Finch that the bar changed its name to "Cheers."

TURN RIGHT ON
BRIMMER STREET.

14. Samuel Eliot Morison
44 Brimmer Street

Samuel Eliot Morison, a sailor and scholar lived in this 1850s townhouse in the "horsey end of town." A Rear Admiral in the United States Naval Reserve, Morison won two Pulitzer Prizes for his maritime histories and was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

15. Church of the Advent
**30 Brimmer Street at northeast corner of
Mount Vernon Street**

The Church of the Advent was born in 1844 on the preachings of the then-11-year-old Oxford Movement, which was attracting attention, converts, and controversy in England. The Oxford Movement called upon the Church of England to return to its historic roots in the undivided Catholic Church, including a restoration of liturgical practices which had fallen so far out of use that Anglican worship at the time looked little different from that of a Congregationalist church. The Movement's ideas quickly spread to America, where Boston gentry resolved to found a church that would espouse and preach them. This early English Gothic style church was designed by John Hubbard Sturgis and built between 1875 and 1888.

TURN RIGHT ON
MOUNT VERNON STREET.

16. Sunflower House
130 Mount Vernon Street

Charles Luce worked some early Arts-and-Crafts elements into this 1878 makeover of an 1840 house.

TURN LEFT ON CHARLES STREET.

17. Charles Street Meeting House
70 Charles Street

This 1804 former church, designed by Asher Benjamin, was an important location in the abolitionist movement, with William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass speaking from its pulpit. The simple brick Federal-style building was moved ten feet closer to the river when Charles Street was widened in the 1920s. The upper part of the church is now offices; a cafe and antique shops occupy street level.

RETURN TO MOUNT VERNON
STREET AND TURN LEFT.

18. Louisburg Square
off Mount Vernon Street, north side

Louisburg Square (pronounced “Lewis-burg”) is the address most associated with Boston wealth and privilege. Moguls still live here, as does Senator John Kerry. The large brick Greek Revival houses were built in the 1830s and many are still single-family homes. Louisa May Alcott lived at No. 10 for three years in the 1880s; William Dean Howells resided at No.16. No. 20 was the home of Samuel Gray Ward, a representative for a London bank. In 1852, Ward married famous Swedish singer Jenny Lind in this house. The bride was given away by her manager and later famous circus impresario P.T. Barnum.

19. Stephenson Higginson House
87 Mount Vernon Street

In 1805, Charles Bulfinch began building twin houses on the adjoining lots at nos. 87-89 Mount Vernon Street, which he had purchased from Harrison Gray Otis. He may have intended one to be his own home but sold both, No. 87 to Stephen Higginson, Jr., and No. 89 to David Humphreys. The two buildings were set back from the street in order to line up with the adjacent Second Harrison Gray Otis House, also designed by Bulfinch. No. 89 was replaced with a Colonial Revival house but the Higginson House stands and since 1955 it has been the home of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

20. Second Harrison Gray Otis House
85 Mount Vernon Street

The mortar on the bricks was barely dry on this 1802 mansion before Otis had Charles Bulfinch designing a third Beacon Hill home for him. This is a rare estate in the neighborhood and the cobblestone drive was featured as Steve McQueen’s driveway in *The Thomas Crowne Affair*.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS WILLOW STREET.

21. Swan Stables
50-60 Mount Vernon Street

These one-story buildings were once stables for the Bulfinch-designed houses on Chestnut Street. By deed they could never be built higher than 13 feet.

TURN LEFT ON WILLOW STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON ACORN STREET.

22. Acorn Street

One of Boston’s most photographed streets, these modest red brick Federal-style townhouses that border the narrow cobblestone way were designed by Cornelius Coolidge for shopkeepers, artisans and coachmen. They date from the 1820s. On the north side of the street are brick walls that enclose some of the “Hidden Gardens of Beacon Hill.”

RETURN TO WILLOW STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT
ON CHESTNUT STREET.

23. Francis Parkman House
50 Chestnut Street

Cornelius Coolidge designed many of the elegant Federal-style homes on this block in the 1820s. Francis Parkman, one of the greatest of 19th century historians, author of *The Oregon Trail* and many well-regarded others, lived here from 1865 to 1893.

24. 29A Chestnut Street

Another Charles Bulfinch creation, this 1800 town house retains its side garden. Purple window panes and bow front were added around 1818 by owner Charles R. Codman. In 1865, this was the residence of Edwin Booth, who may have been the most famous actor in America. His fame would be overshadowed on April 14, 1865 by the infamy of his brother who shot Abraham Lincoln in Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C.

25. Swan Houses
13-15-17 Chestnut Street

These three houses were built in 1806 and are still more Bulfinch handiwork. Known as the Swan Houses, after the heiress, Hepzibah Swan, they were wedding gifts for her three daughters who were married in 1806, 1807 and 1817. The houses are regarded as among the most architecturally significant on Chestnut Street. They feature recessed arches on the ground floor above stone string courses, while above are tall windows featuring wrought-iron balconies, which emphasize the importance of the second floor, which has double living rooms. Stairs lead to the houses' basements from street level.

TURN LEFT ON WALNUT STREET
TO MOUNT VERNON STREET.

26. Nichols House Museum
55 Mount Vernon Street

Bulfinch designed houses 51-57 for the Mason daughters in 1804. They are greatly altered today, save for No. 55, although this is not the original portico. It was later the home of landscape architect and peace activist Rose Standish Nichols. It is now a house museum open to the public.

TURN RIGHT ON JOY STREET.

27. Lyman-Paine House
6 Joy Street

Alexander Parris created this house in 1824, adding Greek elements and a wrought iron fence with unusual wavy bars.

CONTINUE ON JOY STREET TO
BOSTON COMMON AND THE
BEGINNING OF THE TOUR.

Look Up,

Boston

(Financial District)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Financial District...

Like most areas within Boston, the Financial District has no official definition. It is roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue, State Street, and Devonshire Street. For most of the 17th and 18th centuries this part of Boston was the Atlantic Ocean. As the land was filled in a complex pattern of streets emerged that created a number of squares that were often triangular in shape. Odd-shaped buildings evolved to fill the unusual spaces.

During the 1800s, banks came to dominate State Street and the surrounding streets responded with the headquarters of mutual fund companies, the Boston Stock Exchange, accounting firms, law offices and brokerages. This walking tour will begin at the center of commerce in Boston as far back as 1740, Faneuil Hall...

1. Faneuil Hall
Congress Street at North Street

Peter Faneuil (1700-1743) inherited his wealth from his uncle Andrew and set out to rectify Boston's lack of a central marketplace. Pushcart vendors circulated through the town, offering limited assortments of food on their own schedules and terms. Faneuil offered to build and donate to the city its first market. Food vendors vigorously opposed the gift, which the town grudgingly accepted with a vote of 367 to 360.

Besides being a source of wealth and trade, the Atlantic Ocean was Boston's dump of choice for its various wastes, excess materials from building, and debris from fires which often razed large tracts of the city. Periodically this mess would be filled over, and built upon as new land. Such was the case with Faneuil's new hall that was built at the water's edge in 1742.

After just nineteen years the hall burnt, but was speedily rebuilt by John Smibert through a public lottery. In 1762 Faneuil Hall housed the first shouts of colonial rebellion. Samuel Adams, James Otis, and Dr. Joseph Warren all rabble-roused here and it was in the "Cradle of Liberty," so dubbed by Adams, that the rallying cry "no taxation without representation" was birthed.

By 1805 Faneuil Hall was no longer large enough to serve the city. In a brilliant design, Charles Bulfinch doubled the building's height and width and yet kept intact walls from the earlier building. Instead of being three bays across, it became seven. A third floor was added, and the building's cupola which had been centered, was moved to the east end.

Atop the hall, the gilded grasshopper weather vane is a Boston landmark. It has been there since the beginning in 1742 and was used as a way to ferret out spies during the Revolution - if you were the least bit suspicious walking the streets of Boston in 1774-75 you had better have known what was on top of Faneuil Hall. Today, with the exception of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, this is the most historic building in America.

**CROSS NORTH STREET
ONTO UNION STREET.**

2. Union Oyster House
41-43 Union Street

Opened to diners in 1826, the Union Oyster House is considered the oldest restaurant in the United States. The building itself was constructed prior to 1714, most likely in 1704. Before it became a restaurant, Hopestill Capen's dress goods business occupied the property.

The toothpick was first used in the United States at the Union Oyster House. Charles Forster of Maine imported the picks from South America. To promote his new business he hired Harvard students to dine at the Union Oyster House and ask for toothpicks.

This was a haunt of the Kennedys; Booth #18 in the upstairs dining room was a favorite of John Kennedy and has been dedicated in his memory. America's first waitress, Rose Carey, worked here starting in the early 1920s. Her picture is on the wall on the stairway up to the 2nd floor.

**TURN RIGHT ON
MARSHALL STREET.**

3. Ebenezer Hancock House
10 Marshall Street

The Ebenezer Hancock House, built in 1767, is the only remaining house in Boston associated with John Hancock. He owned the house but it was lived in by his brother Ebenezer, who was Deputy Postmaster General of the Continental Army. Ebenezer Hancock, however, left the house many years before his death in 1819, and by the year 1789 it had become the property of Ebenezer Frothingham, a china and glass merchant, who had his store in the first story. In 1798, Benjamin Fuller, a shoe dealer, also had a shop in the building, and he in turn was followed about the year 1821 by William H. Learnard, who continued the shoe business here until his death in 1886. In fact the country's oldest continuously run shoe store occupied the building's first floor until 1963. This is one of the few downtown residences surviving from the late 18th century; John Hancock's house was located next to the State House, and was torn down in 1863.

RETURN TO FANEUIL HALL.

4. Quincy Market
Faneuil Hall Marketplace, between
Clinton and Chatham streets

Mayor Josiah Quincy envisioned an extension to the Faneuil Hall markets in 1824 and the massive granite market house he built cost \$150,000, making it the largest single development in Boston to that point. When built the handsome Greek Revival building with a domed central pavilion, designed by Alexander Parris, stood on the edge of the town dock.

The restoration of Quincy Market in the 1970s set the standard for similar downtown marketplaces around the country. It features three long buildings that function much the way they did when they were built, with individual merchants lined up in stalls. In front of Faneuil Hall a statue stands of Samuel Adams, "the organizer of the Revolution." On one of the Quincy Market benches sits a likeness of legendary Boston Celtics basketball coach, Red Auerbach.

WALK OUT TO CONGRESS STREET
AND TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON
STATE STREET.

5. Stock Exchange Building
and Exchange Place
53 State Street

This was the water's edge in colonial days and the historic Bunch of Grapes Tavern stood here. It was a favorite watering hole of Revolutionary patriots, reputed to serve the best bowl of punch in Boston. The first Masonic lodge in the country was formed at the tavern in 1733.

Peabody and Stearns built the Boston Exchange Building in 1891, designing the main floor to be a replica of the old counting house that stood here for decades. In the 1980s developers sought to demolish the Exchange Building and replace it with a monster tower. Preservationists intervened but were able to save only a 60-foot L-shaped portion of the pink granite facade facing State and Kirby streets.

6. Richards Building
114 State Street

This is one of the few cast-iron facade buildings in Boston. Cast iron was popular in developing cities of the mid-1800s but most of Boston's buildings were already constructed. The first five floors were cast in Italy and bolted together after they reached Boston. When the original mansard roof was removed to add additional floors a pair of two-story oriel windows were added to the Italianate facade.

7. Cunard Building
126 State Street

The famous Cunard line launched its transatlantic service with a route from Boston to Liverpool, England on July 4, 1840. Peabody and Stearns designed their Boston headquarters in 1901, using nautical themes to advertise the business. Bronze anchors support the lighting brackets at the entrance and heads of Neptune grace the facade.

8. Custom House
State Street at India Street

When the Custom House was completed in 1847 the Atlantic Ocean could lap up against its foundation. It was a four-faced Greek temple with fluted Doric columns of granite, each weighing 42 tons. A skylit dome topped the interior rotunda. Although Boston had a 125-foot height restriction, the federally owned Custom House was not subject to city law and in 1913 the dome was sacrificed for a 16-story tower that became the city's first - and most unwelcome - skyscraper. When installed in 1916, the 4-sided marble and bronze clock was the largest in the United States.

TURN RIGHT AT INDIA STREET.

9. Central Wharf Buildings
146-176 Milk Street at India Street

Central Wharf was built to the designs of Charles Bulfinch in 1816-1817. There were originally 54 buildings that stretched down the wharf to where the Aquarium stands today. Only eight of those original Federal-style buildings remain.

10. Grain and Flour Exchange Building
177 Milk Street

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, was the firm that succeeded the legendary Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Here they employed Milford granite to conquer this rounded corner site. The conical roof is surrounded by a string of pointed dormers topped by finials.

TURN RIGHT ON MILK STREET.
TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET.

11. Architects Building
52 Broad Street, corner of Milk Street

The Boston Society of Architects renovated this 1853 gray granite warehouse for their headquarters. With its rock-faced rustication it was one of the few buildings to survive the Great Fire of 1872.

12. 72 Broad Street/80 Broad Street

Charles Bulfinch was the first professional architect in the United States, and undoubtedly the most influential architect in New England. Bulfinch was not only chief architect of Boston, he was an urban planner, chief of police, and head of the Board of Selectmen. He designed hospitals, churches theaters, prisons, schools, mansions, warehouses, banks, the state capitols for three states, the national capitol, and laid out entire streets and neighborhoods. Broad Street used to be covered with red brick Bulfinch-designed warehouses; these are two that survive.

13. Battery March Building
89 Broad Street

The Battery March Building was the tallest in Boston when it opened in 1928. An early example of Art Deco, Harold Field Kellogg designed a rather plain-looking affair except for the entrances and first floor, which are highly stylized and embellished. What makes this building unique in Boston, however, are the three towers that dominate the side facing Battery March Street — where the building's main entrance was located until its restoration and conversion into a hotel. The shades of brick lighten as the tower rises.

14. 99-105 Broad Street

This is an early example of slab-granite construction with prominent string courses between floors and deep bracketed cornices.

TURN RIGHT ON SURFACE ROAD.
TURN RIGHT ON HIGH STREET.

15. Chadwick Lead Works
184 High Street

From the square tower attached to the rear of the Chadwick Lead Works, molten lead was dropped, forming shot as it fell. The front facade is notable for its bold three-story arches topped by a cornice of closely spaced windows and corbelled parapet. Spandrels between the arches are treated decoratively, the lower one of herringbone brickwork bulging out along with the windows, and the top one dotted with bumps.

16. United Shoe Machinery Building
High Street at 138-164 Federal Street

The large trapezoidal building was the first Art Deco skyscraper built in the city. Boston's 125-foot height restriction was revised in 1928 to allow taller buildings, provided they stepped back in a fashion to allow sun to reach the street. The vertical blocks here step back progressively to a central tower capped by a truncated pyramid of tile. Parker, Thomas and Rice placed the massing of the 1930 skyscraper on a base of limestone and black granite.

TURN RIGHT ON SUMMER STREET.
TURN LEFT ON BEDFORD STREET.

17. Bedford Building
99 Bedford Street

The Bedford Building demonstrates the flair of 1870s Ruskinian Gothic architecture with red granite, white Tuckahoe marble and terra cotta panels forming checker-work elliptical arches that surmount the bays across the facade. Windows are articulated with pilasters and finials crown each gable.

TURN TO SUMMER STREET AND
TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON
DEVONSHIRE STREET.

18. New England Press Building
off Franklin Street at One
Winthrop Square

Winthrop Square was a center of dry goods merchandising in the 1800s. The Great Fire of Boston in 1872 started behind the Beebe store on Summer and Otis streets. Carl Fehmer, Ralph Waldo Emerson's nephew, created an unusual granite building where the corner pavilions are more dominant than the low pediment marking the center of the facade.

19. Wigglesworth Building
89-93 Franklin Street at Winthrop Square

The distinctive undulations of this 1873 office building follow the lanes of the old streets. The stringcourses help emphasize the curves.

TURN RIGHT ON
FRANKLIN STREET.

20. State Street Trust Building
Franklin Street at 75 Federal Street

The Art Deco jewel with step backs was surrounded in the 1980s when the Boston Redevelopment Authority permitted the elimination of narrow streets such as Snow Street and an L-shaped parcel was assembled here to accommodate a larger tower.

RETURN TO DEVONSHIRE
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

21. International Trust Company Building
45 Milk Street, at the corner of
Milk Street

At 7:20 p.m. on November 9, 1872 fire broke out in a basement of a commercial warehouse at 83-87 Summer Street. Before the conflagration could be contained 12 hours later it had consumed about 65 acres and 776 buildings in downtown Boston. Much of the financial district lay in ruins; the \$60 million in damage is one of America's costliest urban disasters. The fire stopped here but melted the iron building on this site. This Beaux-Arts tower replaced it in 1893.

TURN RIGHT ON MILK
STREET. TURN LEFT ON
CONGRESS STREET.

22. Post Office
Congress Street at Angell Memorial Park

This is one of Boston's best Art Deco buildings with recessed slits between granite strips that emphasize verticality. As the top stories climb the slabs of gray granite are ornamented in a maze of geometric and stylized forms.

CONTINUE ON CONGRESS STREET
BACK TO FANEUIL HALL AND THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Boston

(Government District)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Government District...

For close to 400 years the government of Boston has clustered in the area to the northeast of Boston Common. The first town hall was here, the first public school, the first burial...and so on. Where a colonial landmark has survived it often appears, as one wag suggested, "like a first-grader playing on the high school basketball team." But these historic buildings manage to claim their space on the modern streetscape with the strength of their character.

This land all belonged to the first European who settled here in 1622, William Blackstone. The Puritans set up their first hovels in 1630 across the river in Charlestown but quickly resettled here due to the presence of a critical natural spring to provide drinking water.

The American Indians called the place "Shawmut" meaning "living waters" but the new arrivals named it Boston after a town back in England. This walking tour will begin in that northeast corner of the Boston Common to see what those first settlers created...

1. Boston Common
bounded by Beacon, Charles, Boylston,
Tremont and Park streets

Boston Common is the oldest public park in the country, created in 1634 as a “cow pasture and training field” for common use. Cattle grazed here for 200 years, and the odd bull could look up every now and then to see the occasional public hanging that took place in the Common. The park is about 50 acres in size and is the anchor for the Emerald Necklace, the system of connected parks that visit many of Boston’s neighborhoods.

LEAVE THE NORTHEAST
CORNER OF BOSTON COMMON
AT THE INTERSECTION OF PARK
STREET AND TREMONT STREET
AND WALK NORTH ON TREMONT
STREET.

2. Park Street Church
1 Park Street, at the northwest corner of
Park and Tremont streets

Beginning in 1738 a large wooden storehouse, designed to hold 12,000 bushels of grain as a precaution against crop failures, stood on this spot. The old granary and its adjacent workhouse were razed to make way for this Christopher Wren-inspired church designed by English architect Peter Banner in 1810. The steeple/clock tower soars 217 feet above the street.

The church became known around town as “brimstone corner” for the fiery zeal of its Congregational preachers. William Lloyd Garrison gave his first speech against slavery here and the patriotic song “America” was first sung in the Park Street Church. Plaques placed along the front of the building describe landmark events in its history.

WALK DOWN HAMILTON PLACE,
THE ALLEY ACROSS FROM PARK
STREET CHURCH.

3. Old Music Hall/Opheum Theatre
end of Hamilton Place

Boston University’s college of music, the Handel and Haydn Society and the Boston Symphony Orchestra all got their start in the Old Music Hall, built in 1852. In 1915 the building was extensively worked over and transformed into the city’s first cinema with a seating capacity of 2,000.

RETURN TO TREMONT
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

4. Old Granary Burial Ground
Tremont Street

The first burial here took place in 1660 when the ground was part of the Boston Common. The tree-shaded sanctuary became the final resting place for many an American Revolution luminary after the old granary was leveled and the burial ground expanded. Behind the Egyptian-style granite gateway rest Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil, Robert Treat Paine, Benjamin Franklin’s parents and the five victims of the Boston Massacre. The extraordinary engravings on some of the headstones are particularly noteworthy.

5. Tremont Temple
76 Tremont Street

This was the site of Boston’s second theater, opened in 1827. Jenny Lind, the “Swedish nightingale,” performed here during her celebrated singing tour of America. The current office and church complex, covered in diamond-patterned stonework, carries a reminder of that temple at the top of its facade.

6. Parker House
60 School Street, southeast corner of
Tremont Street

The first Parker House was built here in 1855 on the second site of the Boston Latin School. The hotel grew and was completely rebuilt in 1927. Parker House rolls and Boston Cream Pie were both invented here. In addition to the stars that graced the hotel, future famous employees found

work in the back rooms - Ho Chi Minh worked in the kitchen and Malcolm X was a busboy.

7. King's Chapel
58 Tremont Street

In the late 1600s, King James II ordered an Anglican church to be built in Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Puritans who fled England to escape the church of England, were none too happy about the edict and the governor was forced to appropriate a portion of the city's oldest burial ground to erect a small wooden place of worship.

The Georgian church of dark Quincy granite was begun in 1749 on designs by Peter Harrison, an architect from Newport, Rhode Island. There was no money to build Harrison's proposed steeple. The Corinthian columns inside were each carved from a single tree; the exterior wooded columns are painted to resemble stone.

The adjoining graveyard features bodies interred in 1630, months after Boston was settled. Although not studded with the graves of as many famous patriots as other city burial grounds, the cemetery does display outstanding craftsmanship for the gravestones. Buried here are William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere, John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, and Mary Chilton, the first Pilgrim to touch Plymouth Rock.

TURN RIGHT ON SCHOOL STREET.

8. Benjamin Franklin statue
Old City Hall courtyard

Boston native Benjamin Franklin's many achievements chronicled on bronze tablets here all took place somewhere else, yet he still rated the first commemorative statue erected in the city, executed in bronze by Richard Greenough. Nearby is a mosaic marking the location of America's first public school, the Boston Latin School that opened its doors in 1635. Franklin attended classes there as did Cotton Mather and Samuel Adams. Josiah Quincy, Boston's second mayor, stands across the courtyard.

9. Old City Hall
45 School Street

Old City Hall, with its massive lantern dome, rose in 1865. Arthur Gillman was a French-trained architect who provided the Second Empire-style design and Gridley Bryant, a master of granite, executed the building in white Concord stone. Today Old City Hall contains a mix of corporate and civic offices, and an aptly located French restaurant.

TURN AROUND AND CROSS
TREMONT STREET AS SCHOOL
STREET BECOMES BEACON STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON SOMERSET
STREET.

10. John Adams Courthouse
Pemberton Square

The crescent of Old Pemberton Square was a gentile neighborhood of residential brick row houses when it was developed in the 1830s. The French Second Empire courthouse, designed by George Clough, intruded on the square in 1896. Government Center finished off the residential square in the 1960s. The two-story mansard roof was a later addition and features three different styles of dormers. The courthouse picked up the John Adams sobriquet in 2002.

TURN RIGHT ON CAMBRIDGE
STREET AND CROSS ONTO
CITY HALL PLAZA.

11. Boston City Hall
City Hall Plaza

In the 1960s Boston City Hall popularized the New Brutalist style for government buildings in the United States. The style uses massive forms of site-cast concrete, which is left rough. The building won awards and made the reputation of architects Gerhardt Kallman, Noel McKinnell and Edward Knowles but not the hearts of Bostonians. Recently city officials have proposed selling the land and moving the government.

TURN LEFT ON COURT STREET.

12. Ames Building
1 Court Street

This is the second tallest masonry building in the world with nine-foot thick walls at the base. As the 1889 structure dominated the Boston skyline for years, the Romanesque arches made famous by Boston architectural icon Henry Hobson Richardson dominated its facade.

13. Old State House
State Street at Washington Street

This was the site of Boston's first marketplace, replaced with the city's grandest colonial building in 1713. In 1770 a dispute over a barber bill escalated into a riot in front of the State House and when it was over five men lay dead in the street, to be propagandized by anti-British agitators as the "Boston Massacre." On July 18, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was read publicly for the first time from the balcony.

The building is distinguished by an ornate three-tier windowed tower, a segmental pediment over Corinthian pilasters, bulls-eye windows and a gambrel slate roof concealed by stepped pedimented facades. The gilded lion and unicorn that adorn the building are replicas; the originals were torn down and burned in 1776.

The government moved out of the Old State House in the 1830s. It served as city hall for awhile and was rented to local merchants before being scheduled for demolition in 1880. After the city of Chicago attempted to purchase it as a tourist attraction, a group of insulted Boston citizens saved it.

**WALK SOUTH ON
WASHINGTON STREET.**

14. Winthrop Building
276-278 Washington Street

The centuries-old bend in Spring Lane and Water Street dictated the slender curving form the Winthrop Building took when it was constructed in 1893. The facade is richly ornamented with egg-and-dart moldings and terra-cotta bands.

15. Old Corner Bookstore
**285 Washington Street, northwest corner
of School Street**

This was the site of the spacious home owned by William Hutchinson, whose wife Anne was banished from Boston in the 1630s for religious heresy when she preached that God had revealed to her who among the colonists were pious and who were not. The Hutchinson home was destroyed by fire in 1711 and in 1718 an apothecary named Thomas Crease built this handsome brick house of rose brick with a pronounced gambrel roof. The entrance to Crease's drug store was on the Washington Street side.

The building later was the headquarters of the influential publishing firm of Tickner and Fields, becoming Boston's literary center in the process. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Harriet Beecher Stowe all gathered here.

16. Old South Meeting House
310 Washington Street

Old South's influence in colonial Boston is difficult to overstate; it was the town's largest meeting space, and was usually free from the state's control. It was where the rally before the Boston Tea Party took place and where the community commemorated The Boston Massacre. In 1776 the British gutted the church for use as a riding arena and stable.

Its Flemish bond brick exterior is relatively unadorned, allowing its focus to be on its brilliant 183 foot steeple, which is punctuated with bull's-eye windows, and a belfry. Its somber clock, installed in 1776, still keeps time with its original mechanism. The church's Georgian style is evident on the balustrade square tower, arched windows and overall symmetry.

In 1869, the congregation of the Old South Church arranged for the sale of the valuable land beneath its downtown meeting house, and relocated. The 140-year old structure was set to be torn down. Instead, Old South fomented yet another revolution. Local celebrities took to the Old South pulpit to raise funds to stave off destruction. The successful effort made this the first U.S. building to be preserved because of its historic and architectural significance.

17. *Boston Post* Building
Washington Street off 17 Milk Street

This building occupies the site of Benjamin Franklin's birthplace, which stood until 1810 when it was destroyed by fire. The firm of Peabody & Stearns incorporated a bust of Franklin, made to resemble stone, into the elaborate cast-iron facade when it was erected in 1874.

18. *Boston Transcript* Building
322-328 Washington Street

The *Transcript* was an evening paper founded in 1830 by Henry Dutton and James Wentworth, who were, at that time, the official state printers of Massachusetts. With the *Post* next door and several book publishers down the block this was Boston's equivalent of London's Fleet Street. The original *Transcript* building perished in the Great Fire of 1872 and this granite structure with mansard roof and decorative corner quoins replaced it the next year.

TURN RIGHT ON
BROMFIELD STREET.

19. 20-30 Bromfield Street

Three of the original five storefronts remain from this 1848 commercial row, which was built and occupied by the Ballard family. Its design reflects the Egyptian Revival entrance gate at the nearby Granary Burying Ground. Few similar commercial buildings still exist downtown.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

20. Filene's
426 Washington Street

William Filene began his journey to Boston retail immortality in 1881. On September 3, 1912 the flagship store opened its doors here. The modern department store featured many specialty shops and services and soon-to-be-famous bargains in the basement. Considered to be the first "off-price" store in the world, a subway station connected the store directly to the transit sys-

tem. Such events as "The Running of the Brides" where women raced to tables of marked-down bridal gowns garnered world-wide attention.

The Filene's store was designed by Chicago's master of the skyscraper, Daniel Burnham. Burnham took his Italian Renaissance creation right to the limit of the Boston height limit in effect at the time - 125 feet. The strong corner piers of granite are bound together at the crest of the building by an impressive lintel, one story in height and capped by a decorated cornice. An astounding 715,000 people visited the new store in its first week of operation - slightly more than the population of Boston at the time.

TURN RIGHT ON WINTER STREET.
TURN LEFT ON WINTER PLACE.

21. Locke-Ober Cafe
3 Winter Place

In the mid-1800s Winter Place was graced with many attractive rowhouses. In 1875 Louis Ober opened a restaurant here, next door would be an eatery owned by Frank Locke. In 1901 Emil Camus took over management of both and fused the names and properties by breaking through the adjoining wall. Camus, who ran it until 1939, is credited with establishing the classic Locke-Ober menu -- an American culinary document that showcased both native and international favorites like oyster stew, lobster Newburg, sweet-breads a la Financiere, Wiener schnitzel, Boston scrod and Indian pudding. In 1986 Locke-Ober was named to Nation's Restaurant's Fine Dining Hall of Fame, the second of 11 Boston-area restaurants (out of 220 nationwide) so honored.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
NORTH ON WARRENTON STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON STUART STREET
AND TURN LEFT ON TREMONT
STREET BACK TO BOSTON
COMMON AND THE START OF
THE WALKING TOUR.

Look Up,

Boston

(North End)



A Walking Tour of Boston's North End...

North End is Boston's oldest residential community, where people have lived continuously since it was settled in the 1630s. Those people have given the North End its unique character, although a different one every generation or so.

The North End was home to some of Boston's wealthiest residents and later to the first community created by freed and escaped slaves. In the early 19th century, the Irish began to migrate to the North End in huge numbers and dominated the neighborhood until approximately 1900. The North End then became one of the centers of Jewish life in Boston; Hebrew inscriptions can still be found on several buildings. In the early 20th century, the North End became the center of the Italian community of Boston. It is still largely residential and well-known for its small, authentic Italian restaurants and for the first Italian cafe, Caffè Vittoria.

The construction of the elevated Central Artery (I-93) in the 1950s divided the North End from the rest of Boston. With the completion of the "Big Dig," the old elevated highway has been completely removed and the North End has re-joined the rest of the city.

This walking tour will begin at water's edge in the Wharf District on the North End...

1. Union Wharf
323 Commercial Street

While a portion of the Union Wharf bulkhead was constructed in the late 18th century, it did not assume its present form until 1845 when merchant John L. Gardner purchased it. The wharf's construction is typical of Boston's 19th-century waterfront, which used timber cribs filled with rubble stone to form the perimeter. Earth filled the interior and granite blocks placed alongside the cribs formed a durable, protective seawall.

Gardner expanded the wharf to the north to create a larger building site and erected a granite-faced warehouse, which is the major building occupying the wharf today. Completed in 1847 on the northwest section of the property, the warehouse was originally four stories tall. The fifth level is a 19th-century brick addition. Gardner sold the property to the Union Wharf Company in 1847.

Today, six adapted-use buildings occupy Union Wharf but only the warehouse is considered historically significant.

**WALK SOUTH ON
COMMERCIAL STREET TO
THE INTERSECTION OF
ATLANTIC AVENUE.**

2. Pilot House
1-10 Atlantic Avenue

The Eastern Railroad built this brick storehouse during the Civil War. The Eastern Railroad began operation in 1837 and ran to Portland at the time. Passengers could catch the train at the depot on Commercial Street. The arched windows lent the building a touch of style.

3. Lewis Wharf
28-32 Atlantic Avenue

Lewis Wharf, constructed in the 1830s, was built by a coalition of Boston businessmen. And they built it to last with 16-inch granite walls and soaring pine beams. In the 1970s it became one of the wharf district's first warehouses converted into residential use. It is said that Edgar Allen Poe's masterpiece of the American Gothic

genre, *The Fall of the House of Usher*, was inspired by events that took place in the Usher House, an actual home on this site. An elderly Mr. Usher supposedly trapped his cheating young wife and her seaman lover in their secret trysting place - an underground tunnel. Years later, so the story goes, during demolition of Usher House in 1800, their skeletal remains were found, still embracing each other.

4. Commercial Wharf
84 Atlantic Avenue

Isaiah Rogers became famous for designing the Tremont House in 1828, the country's first hotel with indoor plumbing. He later became a leader in the creation of monolithic granite buildings. This one, built in 1832, used Quincy granite both structurally and ornamentally with smooth stone lintels and stringcourses. The building is now in two parts, Atlantic Avenue having been cut through in 1868.

5. Christopher Columbus Park

Christopher Columbus Waterfront Park, the City of Boston's first waterfront park, was renovated and reopened in 2003. When Atlantic Avenue was rerouted away from the water's edge space was created for a cobblestone plaza at water's edge. A long wisteria trellis defines the main space.

6. Gardner Building/Chart House
60 Long Wharf

The four-story brick Gardner Building, which dates back to the 1760s, is the last of the colonial brick warehouses remaining on the wharf. The building once housed the offices of American patriot John Hancock and a former salt house. The Chart House was built with large cellars for storing cargo, which was then sold at its doors. Buildings much like it would have lined the north side of Long Wharf from its inception in 1710 until the 19th century.

7. Long Wharf/Custom House
202 Atlantic Street

The wharf extended from the base of King Street (now State Street) and provided direct access to the commercial center of colonial Boston. By 1711 a number of warehouses had been built atop the wharf, and by 1715 the last 600 feet of wharf were completed.

In its heyday, Long Wharf was 1,586 feet in length and 54 feet wide, providing docking facilities for up to 50 vessels. At the time Boston was the leading colonial port (it would be surpassed by both New York and Philadelphia by the end of the century). Long Wharf was the nucleus of Boston's maritime trade—it lorded over Boston's 80 wharves, handling both international and coastal trade. Its extraordinary length allowed large ships to dock and unload directly into warehouses without the use of small boats. Surviving historic buildings on Long Wharf include the granite block Custom House, designed by Isaiah Rogers. Nathaniel Hawthorne served here as a customs inspector for a time.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
NORTH ON SURFACE ARTERY.
TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCIAL
STREET.

8. Commercial Block
126-144 Commercial Street

Noted for its rusticated pilaster-like verticals on the corners, stringcourses between floors and a bracketed cornice, this granite warehouse influenced many a later architect, including Boston legend Henry Hobson Richardson.

9. Prince Macaroni Factory
207 Commercial Street

In 1912 three Sicilians pooled their resources and opened a small macaroni and spaghetti making business. They named their company for its location — 92 Prince Street. Prince Pasta was so successful that in 1917 the owners constructed a seven-story building on nearby Commercial Street, complete with a railroad track that entered through the back, delivering semolina flour

directly to the plant. Despite the hard times of the Depression, Prince Pasta boomed. Within 20 years, the company had once again outgrown its space. In 1939 the partners moved the operation to Lowell. In 1965 the Prince Macaroni factory became the first of Boston's waterfront buildings to be developed into luxury housing.

TURN LEFT ON LEWIS STREET.
TURN LEFT ON FULTON STREET.

10. McLauthlin Building
120 Fulton Street

This is the first cast-iron building in New England, erected in 1864. Besides being fire resistant and easily fabricated, cast-iron facades made possible large windows for interior lighting. Now condominiums, the McLauthlin Company once turned out elevators here.

TURN RIGHT ON FULTON STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON NORTH STREET.
BEAR LEFT AT THE FORK ONTO
NORTH SQUARE.

11. Pierce-Hichborn House
29 North Square

Built about 1711, this three-story townhome is one of the earliest remaining brick structures in Boston. It uses an early American method of laying three stretcher courses of brick for every header course. The home was built for Moses Pierce, a glazier, and was later owned by Nathaniel Hitchborn, a boatbuilder and a cousin of Paul Revere.

12. Paul Revere House
19 North Square

On the night of April 18, 1775, silversmith Paul Revere left this small wooden house to ride into the history books. The building was constructed about 1680 on the site of the former parsonage of the Second Church of Boston that perished in the Great Fire of 1676. It is downtown Boston's oldest building and one of the few structures remaining from that era anywhere.

13. Mariners' House
11 North Square

The Mariners' House is dedicated to the service of seamen. The dignified Federal structure rises four stories underneath an octagonal cupola where concerned landlubbers could keep an eye on the men at sea.

TURN LEFT ON PRINCE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON HANOVER STREET.

14. St. Stephen's Church
401 Hanover Street

This is the only surviving Charles Bulfinch-designed church in the city. Originally called the New North Congregational Church when erected in 1802 and renamed the Second Unitarian Church in 1814, the building was sold in 1862 and dedicated to St. Stephen.

TURN LEFT IN FRONT OF THE CHURCH AND WALK THROUGH PAUL REVERE MALL.

15. Paul Revere Mall

This was once the pasture of Christopher Stanley, who died in 1646 leaving a parcel of land for the maintenance of the "Free School" and thus became the first private benefactor of Public Education in Boston. Today trees and bricks mark this small open space linking St. Stephen's Church and the Old North Church. It was laid out in 1933. Bronze plaques tell the stories of famous North Enders. The most famous - Paul Revere - gets his own statue as the plaza centerpiece. Cyrus Dallin designed the equestrian statue in 1885 but it wasn't cast until 1940. Despite grand depictions in such statues as this, Revere was stocky and of medium height; he lived to be 83 and saw nearly all of his Revolutionary comrades buried.

TURN LEFT ON UNITY STREET.

16. Clough House
21 Unity Street

Ebenezer Clough was a master mason when he wasn't agitating for liberty and tossing tea into Boston Harbor. He was one of two masons who laid the brick of Old North Church. This house was built circa 1715 and an expert bricklayer such as Clough no doubt admired its finely executed brick window and door lintels.

TURN RIGHT ON TILESTON STREET. TURN LEFT ON SALEM STREET.

17. North Bennet Street School
39 North Bennet Street; northeast corner of Salem Street

In 1881 educator and social worker Pauline Aggassiz Shaw established the North Bennet Street Industrial School in this early 19th century brick building that was once a church and then a sailor's retirement home. It pioneered the concept of intensive instruction in a classroom/shop setting for the sole purpose of learning a trade.

TURN AROUND AND WALK NORTH ON SALEM STREET.

18. Old North Church
193 Salem Street

The enduring fame of the Old North began on the evening of April 18, 1775, when the church sexton, Robert Newman, climbed the steeple and held high two lanterns as a signal from Paul Revere that the British were marching to Lexington and Concord by sea and not by land.

The Old North Church is officially known as Christ Church. It was built in 1723 on a design by William Price based on the work of British master Christopher Wren, and is the oldest standing church building in Boston. In 1775, on the eve of Revolution, the majority of the congregation were loyal to the British King and many held official positions in the royal government, including the Royal Governor of Massachusetts, making Robert Newman's loyalty to the Patriot cause even more extraordinary.

19. Dodd House
190 Salem Street

This house was built in 1804 on land that was part of Sir William Phip's estate and originally overlooked Governor Phip's garden. The Dodds were the last of the old North End families to remain in their family home. They were also the last to do their cooking in the fireplace.

TURN AROUND AND RETURN
TO HULL STREET THAT
DEAD-ENDS AT OLD NORTH
CHURCH. MAKE A RIGHT.

20. 44 Hull Street

This is the narrowest house in Boston with only one bay and a width of about 10 feet. It was built around 1800.

21. Copp's Hill Burial Ground
entrance on Hull Street between Salem
Street and Snow Hill Street

Copp's Hill Burying Ground is Boston's second oldest graveyard. It was founded in 1659 as Windmill Hill. The area was named after shoemaker William Copp who once owned the land. Thousands of artisans, craftspeople, and merchants are buried on the Hill. Additionally, African Americans who lived in the "New Guinea" community at the base of Copp's Hill are buried in unmarked graves on the Snowhill Street side.

Also interred at Copp's Hill are the Mather family of ministers; shipyard owner Edmund Hartt; Robert Newman, best know for placing the signal lanterns in the steeple of the "Old North" Church; Shem Drowne, the weathervane maker who crafted the grasshopper atop Faneuil Hall; and Prince Hall, the anti-slavery activist and founder of the Black Masonic Order.

CONTINUE WALKING UP THE HILL
ON HULL STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
SNOW HILL STREET. TURN LEFT
ON CHARTER STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCIAL
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Boston

(Theatre District)



A Walking Tour of Boston's Theatre District...

The Puritans banned theater along with most other forms of entertainment until 1792 but by the 1850s theatrical performances - especially farces and melodramas - enjoyed immense popularity in Boston. Theaters began to cluster along several blocks of Washington Street and Tremont Street in what was, and still is, called the "Theatre District" - invoking the British spelling still in use in Boston deep into the 1800s.

Boston theater reached its height of popularity in 1900 when 31 stages offered 50,000 seats to arts-loving Bostonians. But by 1980, the downtown Theatre District teetered on the verge of extinction. The crowds that packed the former historic halls, then movie houses, turned outward toward suburban shopping malls.

The city set out to clear away the strip joints and porn houses that overtook the decaying Theatre District. The city has the largest group of architecturally outstanding early theaters in North America. Many of them have been meticulously - and magnificently - restored during recent years, and the work is still underway.

You'll still find most theaters clustered within the Theatre District, now confined to several blocks along Washington and Tremont Streets between Boylston and Stuart Streets. Our walking tour will start on the southern end of Boston Common that forms the northern wall of the Theatre District...

**1. Boston Common
bounded by Beacon, Charles, Boylston,
Tremont and Park streets**

Boston Common is the oldest public park in the country, created in 1634 as a “cow pasture and training field” for common use. Cattle grazed here for 200 years, and the odd bull could look up every now and then to see the occasional public hanging that took place in the Common. The park is about 50 acres in size and is the anchor for the Emerald Necklace, the system of connected parks that visit many of Boston’s neighborhoods.

**2. Central Burying Ground
southern end of Boston Common
along Boylston Street, between
Charles and Tremont streets**

The town purchased the land for the cemetery in 1756. The earliest burials here were likely those of foreigners who died in Boston, and of indigent folk. During the American Revolution, the British buried their dead from the Battle of Bunker Hill, and soldiers who died of disease during the subsequent winter occupation of Boston, in a trench on the northwest corner of the burying ground.

Brick and stone tombs were built on the Boylston Street side beginning in 1793. In 1836, the Boylston Street Mall was laid out and any obstructing graves unclaimed by ancestors were buried under this new walkway.

While constructing the subway under Boylston Street in 1894, the remains of about 910 people were unearthed. Several tombs that had been buried in 1836 were uncovered, which served as the receptacles for bones of other graves in the surrounding area. The remains were re-interred in 1895, and a slate tablet with three boundary stones, was placed to mark the spot.

TURN LEFT AND WALK EAST
ON BOYLSTON STREET.

**3. The Tavern Club
4 Boylston Place**

Pass under an iron archway, duck into a short alley, and you find the venerable Tavern Club. Founded in the 19th century as a place where the

city’s self-anointed best and brightest could dine, converse, present speakers and plays, and entertain celebrated visitors. The Tavern Club moved to this site in 1887. The club quarters are located in three unostentatious brick row houses connected by a stucco structure over a carriageway. Number 4 in the middle of the alley is a sidehall Federal with a fanlight and sidelights and the two corner houses are early Victorians decorated with oriel windows.

**4. Steinert Hall
162 Boylston Street**

Back in his native Bavaria, Morris Steinert developed a knack for making optical goods. In his spare time he became proficient in musical instruments such as piano, organ and violin. When he came to America Steinert chucked eye-care and fashioned a career as an itinerant musician and music teacher. By 1860, he had opened his own piano shop in Athens, Georgia.

Steinert didn’t stay long, leaving for New York City when the Civil War broke out. He opened a small music store in New Haven, Connecticut and, in 1869, was granted agency status by Steinway & Sons, the world’s premier piano makers. In 1878, Steinert, with two sons now joining him in the business, opened a successful store in Providence, Rhode Island. The company headquarters was moved to Boston in 1883, and Steinert Hall, a six-story Beaux Arts showroom in limestone and terra cotta, was built in 1896.

This block of Boylston Street was the center for piano building and music publishing in Boston, if not the entirety of America, in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Wurlitzer Company operated out of Number 100, the E.A. Starck Piano Company Building was at 154-156, and the Vose and Sons Piano Company was headquartered at 158-160.

**5. Colonial Theatre
106 Boylston Street**

Built in 1900 the Colonial Theatre, designed by Clarence Blackall, the most experienced and celebrated theater architect of his era, is the oldest continuously operating stage in Boston. Blackall’s sophisticated design incorporates a theater within an office building. It presents a

sedate and elegant exterior that conceals the surprise and scope of the elaborate decoration within. The interior, decorated by H. B. Pennell, begins with a striking 70-ft. long vestibule. The walls are lined with Italian marble and the floor is an eye-catching 40,000-tile crescent-design mosaic.

The Colonial opened on December 20, 1900 with the heroic melodrama, *Ben-Hur*, featuring a cast of 350 and a chariot race using 8 live horses. The theatre has hosted many world premieres and pre-Broadway productions with *Porgy And Bess*; *Oklahoma!*; and Thornton Wilder's *The Merchant Of Yonkers* among the many.

TURN LEFT ON TREMONT STREET.

6. AMC/Loew's Theatre
175 Tremont Street

Considered by many to be the best modern-day movie palace in New England, the three-story AMC/Loew's is the home of the Boston International Film Festival. It opened in 2001 on the former site of the Astor (Tremont) Theatre, which had been demolished two decades earlier.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

7. Modern Theatre Site
523-525 Washington Street

Opened in 1914 by Boston theater pioneer, Jacob Lourie, the Modern Theatre was the site of the first installed sound projection equipment in the country. Lourie also introduced a double feature policy here that spread throughout the industry. It was also one of the first movies-only deluxe theaters in New England. Later known as the Mayflower Theatre, it shuttered in 1980.

It was demolished in early 2009, but its glorious French Renaissance facade, designed by Clarence H. Blackall, was carefully salvaged with the hope of rebuilding it again onto the modern building which is due to be constructed on the site.

8. Boston Opera House
539 Washington Street

This opulent Spanish Revival theater was known as the B.F. Keith Memorial Theatre when it opened in 1928. Keith was a pioneer in vaudeville in the 1890s and introduced the continuous 12-hour extravaganza of entertainment in Boston that spread across the country. This beautiful house later became part of the RKO theater chain and switched to a movies-only format.

Its name changed to the Savoy Theatre and was sold to the Opera Company of Boston in 1978 and used until 1990. It was recently renovated and restored.

9. Paramount Theater
549 Washington Street

Opened in 1932, the Paramount was the last of the great movie palaces erected on downtown Boston's Washington Street, and the only one built exclusively for talking pictures. A large Wurlitzer organ could be raised to stage level for entertainment before the movie. The Art Deco interior featured inlaid woodwork of polished Oriental walnut and African ebony in geometric patterns that were mimicked in Paramount theaters across the country. It has been closed since 1976, and much of its interior detail was lost during asbestos removal in the 1980s.

The facade is dominated by an impressive sign that is occasionally lit up at night, and is a glorious sight to see.

TURN LEFT ON
BOYLSTON/ESSEX STREET.

10. 15-17 Essex Street

This plucky Romanesque Revival survivor dates to 1875. The two upper floors provided living space; the commercial space fronted the street. The most prominent occupant was Stern & Company who peddled sewing machines here for three decades.

TURN AROUND AND CROSS
WASHINGTON ONTO
BOYLSTON STREET.

11. Liberty Tree Block
corner of Washington and
Boylston streets

On August 14, 1765, the British official charged with administering the hated Stamp Act was hung in effigy from an elm tree here. A small group of merchants and master craftsmen had staged the prank, but soon a large crowd gathered to vent their anger at the Crown's interference with colonial affairs. Over the next weeks, the great elm emerged as the place in Boston for protest meetings. People of all classes — including unskilled laborers, slaves, and women, who were normally excluded from official town meetings — flocked to “Liberty Tree” to post notices, hear speeches, and hold outdoor meetings. The practice caught on, and with opposition to British rule mounting, Liberty Trees were soon found in many colonial towns.

Constructed in 1850 for Boston businessman David Sears, the Liberty Tree Block's transitional style weds Greek Revival architecture with Italianate style details. A ballroom with lavish drawing rooms was once located above street level shops. Ship carvers Winsor & Brother's third floor bas-relief commemorates the sacrificial elm.

12. Boylston Building
2-22 Boylston Street

Charles Bulfinch's celebrated Boylston Market stood on this site. This is the building that replaced it in 1887, Carl Fehmer incorporated different sizes of Romanesque arches on this transitional sandstone and iron frame structure that preceded the advent of steel frame skyscrapers in Boston. The building has been rehabilitated and renamed the China Trade Building. A number of companies in the clothing industry relocated to this area following the Great Fire of 1872.

13. Boston Young Men's Christian Union
48 Boylston Street

Nathaniel Bradlee designed this outstanding example of the High Gothic style in 1876. The tiers of pointed arches are accentuated with stone voussoirs and moldings in alternating colors. It was one of many buildings erected during the downtown building boom which followed the

Great Fire of 1872. The Boston Young Men's Christian Union was founded by Harvard students in 1851 as a religious study group, and evolved into a social, intellectual, and religious organization for men.

**TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO
WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN
RIGHT.**

14. Hayden Building
681 Washington Street at
La Grange Street

Henry Hobson Richardson, the influential architect of Trinity Church, designed the Hayden Building in 1875. Built for the estate of John C. Hayden, Richardson's father-in-law, it is the architect's only remaining commercial structure in Boston. The simple brownstone row of slab windows on the upper floor contrast with the rusticated sandstone of his trademark semicircular arches below. Historic Boston, Inc., rehabilitated this fire-damaged landmark in 1995.

TURN RIGHT ON STUART STREET.

15. Jacob Wirth Buildings
31-39 Stuart Street

German immigrant Jacob Wirth has been dishing out sausages and sauerkraut to Bostonians since 1868; he moved his restaurant to this location several years later. His family maintained the tradition, and the cuisine and atmosphere have changed little over the years. The late 19th century interior remains virtually intact. Built in 1845, the buildings are the only survivors of the bow-front Greek Revival rowhouses that once dominated the area. In 1889, Wirth expanded next door, adding the storefront that unites the properties today.

TURN LEFT ON TREMONT STREET.

16. Wilbur Theater
244-250 Tremont Street

Clarence Blackall combined Georgian, Federal and Greek motifs in this 1914 theater. A balustrade/cornice combination tops the brick building that has been added to the National Historic Register. The facade stacks three tall arched windows with iron balconies above three classical pedimented entrances with recessed porticoes flanked by Ionic columns.

The Wilbur was the first theater in the United States to be based on American Colonial architecture rather than European influences. Looking like it would be at home on Beacon Hill, the Wilbur is a better stylistic fit with the rest of Boston's architecture than its ultra-ornate Theatre District cousins.

17. Metropolitan Theater
270 Tremont Street

The Wang Center, originally called the Metropolitan Theater and later called the Music Hall, is Boston's largest performance space in the Theatre District, seating about 3,700 people. It was conceived as a fancy variety show and movie theater venue even before New York City's Radio City Music Hall when construction began in 1923. The lavish interior of rose jasper pillars, marble doorways and 1,800-pound gold-plated chandeliers was laid out to entertain patrons as they flowed through the entrance.

18. Shubert Theater
265 Tremont Street

The smallish 1,500-seat Shubert Theatre, built in 1910, was once one of seven Boston theaters owned by the New York-based trio of Shubert brothers. Due to anti-trust legislation of the 1950s, the family divested themselves of all but the Shubert. During the days when pre-Broadway productions played first in Boston, the Shubert hosted numerous famous actors such as Laurence Olivier, John Barrymore, Richard Burton, Angela Lansbury, and Julie Andrews. The elegant facade is brilliantly proportioned with a Palladian window, carved tympanum and modillion cornice.

TURN RIGHT ON SEAVER
PLACE. TURN LEFT ON
WARRENTON STREET.

19. Charles Playhouse
76 Warrenton Street

The Charles Playhouse was originally designed by Benjamin Asher and built in 1839 as the Fifth Universalist Church. Occupied by a series of religious denominations (one the first synagogues in Boston in 1864, Ohabei Shalom was one) over the decades, this Greek Revival building with lovely proportions became a theater only in the late 1950s. Two stores initially occupied the ground floor as a means of providing rental income to the church upstairs.

TURN AROUND AND WALK
NORTH ON WARRENTON STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON STUART STREET
AND TURN LEFT ON TREMONT
STREET.

20. Majestic Theater
219 Tremont Street

Originally built in 1903 for opera, the Majestic was converted to vaudeville shows in the 1920s. John Galen Howard designed the Beaux Arts palace with fluted engaged columns in elaborate gray terra-cotta. In the 1950s, the Majestic Theatre was changed to a movies-only schedule. But unfortunately the change to film came with renovations that covered up much of Howard's lush marble lobby. This was one of the first buildings in Boston to use electric lighting in any way that wasn't completely utilitarian. Glass globes were integrated into the richly sculpted arches of garlands that enclose the auditorium.

CONTINUE ON TREMONT STREET
BACK TO BOSTON COMMON AND
THE START OF THE WALKING
TOUR.

Look Up,

Brockton



A Walking Tour of Brockton...

Beloved 19th century poet Poet William Cullen Bryant once described Brockton this way: “The whole place resounds, rather rattles, with the machinery of shoe shops, which turn out millions of shoes, not one of which, I am told, is sold in the place.” For the first 200 years or so of its existence this was farm country with scattered mills and forges the only hint of industry. The town was known as Bridgewater and the district that would become Brockton was cleaved off in 1821 as North Bridgewater. Population was fewer than 2,000 souls. By the 1840s Brockton shops were churning out more and more footwear, mostly boots. In 1848 Daniel Howard introduced a quality shoe that sold for \$1 which took New York City by storm and it is said that he was producing more shoes than all other manufacturers in town put together to keep up with demand.

Up to that point all shoes were made with practically the same hand tools that were used in Egypt as early as the 14th century B.C. In the 1850s Gordon McKay adapted the new sewing machine technology of the day to shoes, a fortuitous leap in technology that arrived simultaneously with the Civil War. The town landed enormous government boot and shoe orders and became America’s largest shoe producer as it boasted that “half the Union Army was shod by North Bridgewater.”

Other technological advances followed. Lyman Blake of Abington came up with a machine that joined the uppers to the soles of shoes 400 times faster than nailing by hand. Chandler Sprague had molds that created left and right shoes in quantity for the first time. By 1874, when the town changed its name to Brockton, it was well on its way to becoming the “Shoe Capital of the World.” By the early 1900s more than 15,000 people were employed in the shoe industry and it was reported that Brockton had the highest percentage of any city in America of working-class people who owned their own homes. In the 1930s the Great Depression, overseas competition and low-cost Southern labor conspired to bring down the Brockton shoe industry - fast. By the 1960s there was only ten shoe factories left in the city and today only one, FootJoy, a golf shoe manufacturer that can trace its roots to the Burt and Packard Shoe Company founded in Brockton in 1857, survives.

Our walking tour will begin at a souvenir of a time when Brockton was at the forefront of progressive American towns, in the 1880s, when Thomas Alva Edison came to town to provide for the first time electrical power to an entire city that looked forward to a bright future...

**1. Central Fire Station
40 Pleasant Street**

The red brick Station No. 1 was constructed in 1884. Thomas Edison personally wired the building not just for incandescent lighting but with an electrically operated harness system that was supposed to hasten the dispatching of the horse-drawn engines. The scheme was never fully implemented when Edison's assistants lost patience with the uncooperative beasts. Still, Station No. 1 was the first electrically operated fire station in the country.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
FIRE STATION, TURN RIGHT.
TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

**2. Brockton Times Building
One Main Street at Pleasant Street**

The *Brockton Times* had barely been publishing for two years when it moved its printing facilities and editorial offices into this building in 1897. It was wired for electricity by Thomas Edison's fledgling Edison Electrical Illuminating Company. In 1934 the *Times* merged with the *Brockton Daily Enterprise* that published its first edition in January 1880 and continues to this day. After the paper moved out the building was used for office space and apartments, went through a period of vacancy and has been re-habbed for condominiums and shops.

TURN LEFT ON PETRONELLI WAY.

**3. Petronelli Brothers Gym
28 Petronelli Way**

Rocco Marchegiano was born to Italian immigrant parents in Brockton on September 1, 1923. He left high school in the tenth grade and worked on the trucks of the Brockton Ice and Coal Company. After a stint in the army he tried his hand at professional baseball but washed out in the Chicago Cubs farm system. He had enjoyed a moderately successful amateur boxing career and now decided to turn professional at the age of 24. When a local ring announcer mangled his name, Rocky Marciano was born. He would never

lose a professional fight, winning 49 bouts, 43 by knockout. He became heavyweight champion of the world at the age of 30 and when he retired in 1956 he became the only heavyweight champion to finish his career undefeated.

A few American cities have been able to tie their identities to immortal boxers but Brockton can lay claim to two legendary pugilists. Marvin Hagler was born and raised in Newark, New Jersey but his mother fled that city during the riots of the 1960s and moved to Brockton. Through a sensational amateur and professional career as a middleweight champion, this is where "Marvelous" Marvin Hagler trained. Goody and Pat Petronelli opened their gym in 1969 in an old Brockton Hardware building on Centre Street before setting up here in the 1980s. On the strength of those two iconic careers Brockton bills itself as the "City of Champions."

WALK BACK TO MAIN STREET
AND TURN LEFT.

**4. Commercial Blocks
83-109 Main Street**

The first commercial blocks were built in Brockton in the middle of the 1800s, mostly in the popular Italianate style of the day. None survive but their successors from the 1880s and 1890s still line the west side of this block of Main Street. All are listed on the National Historic Register.

TURN LEFT ON SCHOOL STREET.

**5. Home National Bank
34 School Street**

Home National Bank was chartered in 1874 and was under the direction of its first president, Rufus Packard Kingman, for twenty years. In 1908 the bank purchased this land across from City Hall for the construction of its classically inspired headquarters fronted by a quartet of imposing Doric columns.

6. Brockton City Hall
45 School Street

After a nomadic existence since its incorporation as a city in 1821, this building became the first permanent home of the Brockton government in 1894. It was built on the site of the Centre School that had started in 1797. Wesley Lyng Minor, a Louisiana-born architect who settled in Brockton and designed many homes in the City, drew up the designs in Romanesque style. Construction materials included yellow brick, granite foundations and terra cotta and brownstone trim. City Hall was also intended as a Civil War monument in the interior halls and as home to the city library.

7. Brockton Edison Electric Illuminating Company Power Station
70 School Street

Thomas Edison was widely celebrated for the invention of the incandescent light bulb but he himself viewed the widespread transmission of electric power as the ultimate goal. To that end Edison came to Brockton in 1881 to oversee the installation of the world's first complete three-wire underground power system. When he flipped the switch in 1884 his system used less power than would now be required to light the bulbs on a modern Christmas tree but the prototype was a success.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.
TURN LEFT ON THE VFW PARKWAY
AND WALK TO ITS END AT
CRESCENT STREET. TURN RIGHT.

8. Old Post Office
43 Crescent Street

J.K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, is credited with the Colonial Revival design of the Brockton post office in 1898. The building was added to the National Historic Register in 1978 and has moved into its second century of public use as a school administration building.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

9. People's Savings Bank
221 Main Street

People's Savings Bank was founded in 1895 and in 1908 they were able to construct this temple-like Neoclassical vault. It operated as a bank for almost the entire century before being vacated in 1997.

10. Gardner Kingman House
309 Main Street

Wesley Lyng Minor created this Queen Anne-style house of red brick and terra cotta in 1886. Gardner Josiah Kingman was born in 1838 and by the time he was 16 was involved in manufacturing old-fashioned "brogan" shoes that were heavy, ankle-high boots favored by soldiers. Kingman became a leading shoe manufacture and an active investor in Brockton real estate.

11. Brockton Public Library
304 Main Street

From an initial collection of 600, the first books circulated from the Brockton Public Library in 1867. The library bounced around the city until 1894 when it landed in the basement of the new City Hall. Industrialist Andrew Carnegie, who would endow the building of 2,509 libraries in his lifetime, donated \$110,000 for the construction of this Neoclassical brick and limestone building. Nathaniel C. Smith of New Bedford outfitted the interior with white marble and quartered oak and skylights to provide natural lighting. Dedication took place on June 10, 1913.

12. Old Colony YMCA
320 Main Street

The Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA) movement began in London in 1844 when George Williams and a group of fellow shopworkers created the organization to substitute Bible study and spiritual growth for the rough-and-tumble life on the city streets. The first YMCA in the United States was founded in Boston in 1851; the Old Colony YMCA organized in Brockton in 1887. The first facility was constructed in 1901 and the present six-story Colonial Revival building dates to 1913.

13. St. Patrick Church
335 Main Street

Charles R. Greco, a Boston architect, designed numerous religious buildings for both Roman Catholic and Jewish congregations in Massachusetts during the first half of the 20th century. This dark brick Renaissance Revival church with stone trim was completed in 1912; the parish traces its beginnings to 1856.

TURN RIGHT AT BARTLETT STREET.
TURN RIGHT AT WARREN STREET.

14. Superior Court
72 Belmont Street at Warren Street

Architect J. Williams Beal tapped a number of influences for this Plymouth County courthouse in 1891. There are Romanesque entry arches and golden Roman bricks; there are Neocolonial style corner quoins executed in brick and classical pillars decorating the projecting center.

15. First Baptist Church/Assembly of God
199 Warren Street

The First Baptist Church of North Bridgewater was organized on January 10, 1850 but the hopes of its seventeen members were quickly dashed by a fire four years later and the congregation disbanded. It would be another quarter-century before the Baptists again attempted a foothold in the newly named Brockton and in 1910 they were able to dedicate this Gothic-inspired church building, designed by Arthur Eaton Hill. The high-quality stone is Weymouth seam-face granite and the central tower rises 112 feet above the curb.

Decades later, with a shrinking congregation and mounting maintenance costs, First Baptist swapped its church for the church of the Assembly of God, a growing parish looking to move out of the strait jacket of its limiting brick structure on Forest and Bouve avenues. It was believed to have been the first time in America that two churches had traded facilities in a no-money arrangement.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.

16. Central United Methodist Church
65 Elm Street

MIT-trained architect J. Williams Beal honed his craft in the offices of McKim, Mead & White, America's foremost Gilded Age architects. He designed a number of churches around Boston and executed this Romanesque Revival church in yellowish brick in 1900.

17. Elmcourt Hotel
33 West Elm Street

This residential building began life as a 24-unit apartment house in 1903. In the 1930s a make-over created the 60-room Hotel Bryant that quickly became the City's most prestigious and a regular stop on the campaign trail for John F. Kennedy. Following a major renovation in 1998, the name was changed to the Elmcourt Hotel to usher in its second hundred years.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.
TURN LEFT ON PLEASANT STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Cambridge



A Walking Tour of Cambridge...

Cambridge is known the world over as the home of two legendary universities - Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In fact, the town name that had originally been "Newe Towne" since it was settled in 1630-1631 as a new town upriver from Boston, was changed to honor Cambridge University in England when it was selected in 1636 as the site for a school to train ministers for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. That school would become Harvard College that would come to so dominate the character of Cambridge that it would be observed in the late 1700s that, "This business of teaching, lodging, boarding and clothing and generally providing for the Harvard students was the occupation of the majority of the households of the Old Village."

But while Harvard was busy churning out United States Presidents - seven - and becoming the most famous college in America, the town was busy as well, if not quite as celebrated. During the Industrial Age only Boston and Providence produced more manufactured goods in New England than Cambridge. There was soap from the Lever Brothers Soap Works, one of the largest such concerns in the country. There was glass from the New England Glass Company, founded in 1818 and operating the largest and most modern glassworks in the world in the 1800s. William Carter and his brothers and cousin were making more ink than anywhere in the world. There was the country's first ladder factory and an immense ice cutting trade and caskets and books and boxes and crackers and the first mechanical egg-beater. There would eventually be eight times as many factory workers in Cambridge as students.

But Cambridge has always been regarded as an intellectual center rather than an industrial center so that is where our walking tour will concentrate and we'll start at the center of it all, in Harvard Square...

EXIT HARVARD SQUARE ON
BRATTLE STREET AND CONTINUE
ON BRATTLE AS IT TURNS RIGHT.

1. The Brattle House
42 Brattle Street

This house was constructed in 1727 and at the time of the American Revolution it was owned by General William Brattle, a prominent military man in town dating back to his leadership in the French and Indian War in the 1750s and 1760s. The Brattle House was an anchor of seven mansions along the street that were known as Tory Row for the wealthy families that lived here and were loyal to the King. When it became apparent in the days leading to the Revolution that the Tories were a minority in Cambridge most, including the Brattles, fled. The house was used as Commissary General Thomas Mifflin's headquarters during the Siege of Boston.

2. Stoughton House
90 Brattle Street at Ash Street

Mary Fiske Stoughton purchased this land in 1882 and hired Henry Hobson Richardson to build her a house and he delivered one of the most important wooden houses in America. Richardson created an early example of the Shingle Style with an irregular massing sheathed in wooden shingles. Stoughton's son, the noted historian John Fiske, made major alterations in the house in 1900 but died before he could move in. There have been further modifications by subsequent owners. Today a seven-foot high wall screens most of the Stoughton House but the details that can be seen up high, like the turret and chimneys, are true to the original design.

3. Longfellow National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of the world's foremost 19th century poets, moved into this house in 1837 and lived here until his death in 1882. But even before Longfellow arrived the house had seen an illustrious history. John Vassall, a wealthy Englishman loyal to the Crown, built this elegant Georgian mansion in 1759. He fled with his family in 1774 as the American Revolu-

tion spread out around him and during the nine-month British siege of Boston in 1775-76 George Washington made the house his headquarters. Longfellow came to the house as a renter and when he married Frances Appleton, her father bought the place for them as a wedding present. The house remained in the Longfellow family until 1962 when it was deeded to the National Park Service.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO
MASON STREET AND TURN LEFT.

4. First Church, Congregational
11 Garden Street at Mason Street

Gathered in 1636, First Church is one of the oldest continuing Protestant congregations in North America. This fieldstone sanctuary with patterned roof is the Sixth Meeting House, constructed in 1872. The next year the church tower was graced with a weathervane in the shape of a rooster, crafted by Shem Drowne in 1721. Drowne's work was a familiar sight on early New England streets; his most famous creation was the grasshopper on Boston's Faneuil Hall.

5. Christ Church Cambridge
Zero Garden Street

The congregation was founded in 1759 by members of the King's Chapel who lived in Cambridge to have a church closer to their homes and to provide Church of England services to students at Harvard College across Cambridge Common. Noted church designer Peter Harrison built the wooden church on a foundation of stones collected from the ballast of ocean-going ships the next year. The interior was still incomplete in 1774 when most of the Loyalist congregation abandoned the church. Continental troops were housed here but the occasional service was held nonetheless, on the request of Martha and George Washington. Christ Church would gain another connection to Mount Rushmore a century later when Theodore Roosevelt taught Sunday School here while a student at Harvard. When Roosevelt, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, refused to become an Episcopalian, however, he was dismissed.

TURN RIGHT ON GARDEN STREET.

6. Radcliffe Yard
Garden Street across from
Cambridge Common

At a time of expanding educational opportunities for women, the institution that would become Radcliffe College began under the leadership of Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. In 1879, the first formal year of this experiment, 27 women from the Boston area passed the Harvard entrance exam for admission to then nameless program familiarly known as the Harvard Annex and later as the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women. Finally, in 1894 the school was named for the first female benefactor to Harvard, Ann Radcliffe, who made her bequest in 1643. The core of Radcliffe grew rapidly around the Radcliffe Yard. Today female students continue to be enrolled in Harvard through the Radcliffe system and enjoy the services and programs provided by the long history of women's education at Radcliffe. The grounds are open to the public and among the yard buildings is a Colonial Revival gymnasium designed by the celebrated architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White in 1898.

BEAR RIGHT ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BACK TOWARDS HARVARD SQUARE.

7. The First Parish. Unitarian Universalist
3 Church Street, Harvard Square

The first meeting house was built in 1632 near the corner of the present Dunster and Mt. Auburn streets and Thomas Hooker became the first minister in 1633. It was replaced by a new structure in the current Harvard Yard in 1652 and a third in 1706 and a fourth in 1756. The fifth and current Meeting House was sited across the street on this spot in Harvard Square in 1833.

CROSS MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE TOWARDS THE GATED WALL.

8. Johnston Gate
Harvard Yard, Massachusetts Avenue

For most of its existence the core of Harvard University, about 25 acres, was a grassy area left open or marked by a low rustic fence. Charles Follen McKim, a Harvard alumnus, sought to change all that in the late 1800s. McKim, Mead and White was the most influential architectural firm of America's Gilded Age and McKim would contribute several important buildings to the Harvard campus. It was not without years of cajoling and wrangling that McKim's vision for enclosing the yard came to pass - a stately combination of brick piers and wrought iron fences broken by Georgian-style gates that would harmonize with the early buildings in the Yard. The Johnston Gate facing Cambridge Common and Harvard Square was completed in 1889 and named after Samuel Johnston, Class of 1855, who donated \$10,000 for its construction.

WALK THROUGH THE GATE. THE BUILDING ON YOUR LEFT IS...

9. Harvard Hall
Harvard Yard

Completed in 1766, this is the third Harvard Hall to stand here. The first, from 1642, collapsed thirty years later and its replacement burned in 1764, unfortunately taking the college library with it, including all but one of the original books donated by namesake benefactor John Harvard. This building, substantially expanded through the years, was sited perpendicularly to segment Haryard Yard.

THE BUILDING ON YOUR RIGHT IS...

10. Massachusetts Hall
Harvard Yard

Massachusetts Hall, designed by Harvard president John Leverett and his successor Benjamin Wadsworth, was created in 1718 as a dormitory to house 64 students. It has been a dorm ever since and among its residents who went on to later acclaim were John Adams, John Hancock,

Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry and James Otis. This is the oldest surviving building on campus and only the Wren Building at William & Mary in Williamsburg is an older collegiate building anywhere in the United States.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK
COUNTERCLOCKWISE AROUND
THIS PART OF HARVARD YARD
KNOWN AS “OLD YARD.”

11. Matthews Hall
Harvard Yard

Nathan Matthews gave the \$113,000 to build this dormitory in 1872 with the stipulation that it be partly reserved for “needy and deserving scholar.” The design by Boston architects Robert Swain Peabody and John Goddard Stearns, Jr. is infused with Ruskian Gothic ornamentation but they were careful to retain symmetrical form of the its Harvard Yard neighbors. Some who bunked here: Matt Damon, Chuck Schumer, Barney Frank, William Randolph Hearst, John Dos Passos and Ernest Thayer.

12. Grays Hall
Harvard Yard

This French Second Empire-inspired dormitory arrived in 1863 at a cost of \$40,000. The Grays, three of them, who attended Harvard in the first decades of the 1800s were descendants of William Gray, born to humble circumstances in Lynn in 1750. Gray was apprenticed to merchants in Salem and after entering business on his own built a fleet of more than sixty-square rigged ships. He was considered the wealthiest man in new England when he died in 1823. Norman Mailer lived here and so did Natalie Portman.

The dorm stands on the spot where Old College was constructed as Harvard’s first academic building, completed in 1644. It was reported that Old College was “built of timber covered with shingles of cedar, and framed, fastened, sheathed and boarded with wood, the cheapest material available. Iron was used only for the frames and hinges of casement windows, for fastening the sheathing to the frame, and for nails, locks, and hinges in the studies.”

13. Weld Hall
Harvard Yard

Harvard University has been populated by Welds, a prominent Massachusetts shipping family, for most of its 375-year history. One family member who did not attend the college was William Fletcher Weld whose plans to go to school were scuttled by the War of 1812 that brought financial ruin to the family shipping business. Instead, Weld began clerking for an importer at the age of 15 and launched his business career. By the age of 33 he had made enough money to build *The Senator*, the largest ship of her day. In 1870, Weld donated money to dedicate this Queen Anne style dormitory in memory of his younger brother, Stephen Minot Weld, who had died four years earlier after contracting pneumonia while attending a reading in Boston by Charles Dickens. This was the dorm where John F. Kennedy lived during his freshman year.

14. University Hall
Harvard Yard

Charles Bulfinch, considered the first American professional architect and Class of 1781, provided the plans for this building in the center of Harvard Yard in 1813. Although the final building is a scaled-down version of Bulfinch’s grand vision it features some of his trademark touches - twinned, fluted Ionic pilasters at the entrances, doors with fanlight transoms and a roof balustrade. The light gray granite for the building was quarried in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. University Hall originally contained four dining rooms (one for each class), a library and a chapel.

15. John Harvard Statue
University Hall, Harvard Yard

John Harvard sailed from England in May 1637 to Charlestown where he was installed as the town’s pastor. His time in America was short; he contracted tuberculosis and was dead 16 months later at the age of 30. John Harvard had left no discernible footprint on his new land but he directed that half of his money, about 779 pounds, and his library of 400 books be left for the New College in Cambridge, started two years earlier with his friend Nathaniel Eaton as school-

master. The money was put to use constructing a school building and John Harvard's name would be attached to one of the world's most famous colleges as its first benefactor.

This statue was sculpted by Daniel Chester French and placed here in 1884. No one had any idea what the real John Harvard looked like so French used a student as a model for the sitting Harvard. Years later he had more to work with when he created the Lincoln Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Tradition holds that it is good luck to reach up and rub John Harvard's left foot.

TURN LEFT AND WALK BACK
TOWARDS THE JOHNSTON GATE.
TURN RIGHT AN WALK DOWN
THE PATH IN FRONT OF HARVARD
HALL. LOOK TO YOUR LEFT PAST
THE FIRST BUILDING, HOLLIS
HALL.

16. Holden Chapel **Harvard Yard**

This small Georgian building was constructed in 1744 when it stood alone, not dwarfed by surrounding dorms. It is the third oldest building at Harvard and one of the oldest college buildings in America. In the beginning the students would come here for morning and evening prayers but it has not hosted services for more than 200 years. The Harvard Medical School used the building for autopsies and for most of the last 100 years has been home to glee clubs and choir groups. Its most conspicuous feature is the huge coat of arms set against the blue flush-board gable facing the center of Harvard Yard.

17. Stoughton Hall **Harvard Yard**

William Stoughton, Class of 1650, became lieutenant governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1692 and acting governor for about five years. Stoughton, who presided over the Salem witch trials, was one of the major early benefactors of Harvard College and he funded the building of the first Stoughton hall in 1700. This remembrance came along in 1804 in the form of this

wonderfully proportioned brick dormitory designed by Charles Bulfinch. It resides next to its virtual twin, Hollis Hall, the third of the school's dormitories when it opened in 1763. If you are looking for a difference in the two buildings, look for the beltcourses between stories on Hollis Hall.

CROSS OVER CAMBRIDGE STREET
INTO THE LAW SCHOOL AND
WALK INTO THE OPEN SPACE.
AHEAD TO THE LEFT, IS...

18. Austin Hall **Harvard Law School**

While Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential architect of post-Civil War America, corralled his design philosophy to blend his Sever Hall into the fabric of Harvard Yard, here he found full expression for the first home of Harvard Law School in 1883. It features such Richardson touches as polychromatic sandstone, conical tower, clusters of truncated columns and emphatic use of broad, bold arches.

TURN RIGHT AND WEAVE YOUR
WAY THROUGH THE BUILDINGS
OUT TO OXFORD STREET AND
TURN RIGHT. WHEN IT ENDS IN A
FEW STEPS, TURN LEFT ON
KIRKLAND STREET.

19. Adolphus Busch Hall **27 Kirkland Street**

Beer baron Adolphus Busch, who pioneered the pasteurization of beer so that it could be kept in rail-side icehouses and shipped in refrigerated rail cars throughout the country without a loss of quality, tossed \$265,000 to Harvard for the construction of a Germanic Museum. This romantic revival building was one of the first commissions for German Bestelmeyer who studied architecture at the Technical University of Munich and is the only museum in North America dedicated to the study of art from the German-speaking countries of Central and Northern Europe.

TURN RIGHT ON QUINCY STREET.

**20. Church of the New Jerusalem/
Swedenborg Chapel
50 Quincy Street**

This one-and-a-half story, gable roofed stone building in the Late Gothic Revival style was designed by H. Langford Warren. Warren, who founded the School of Architecture at Harvard and was a charter member and long-time president of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts. A founding member of the Cambridge church, he was the son of a Swedenborgian missionary that derives its theology from the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg from the 18th century.

**21. Memorial Hall
45 Quincy Street and Kirkland and
Cambridge streets**

Just beyond the walls of the refined Georgian-style of Harvard Yard looms this exuberant example of High Gothic Victorian architecture that was called “the most valuable gift the University has ever received, with respect to cost, daily usefulness, and significance” by the Harvard president when it was opened in 1878. Memorial Hall, designed by grads Robert Ware and Henry Van Brunt, is the result of a fund-raising campaign following the Civil War to honor Harvard graduates who fought for the Union cause and provide the college with a theater and gathering place for alumni. In three years \$370,000 was raised - a sum equal to one-twelfth of the school's then endowment.

**22. Fogg Art Museum
32 Quincy Street**

The Fogg Museum is the oldest of Harvard University's art museums. It opened in 1896 in an Italian Renaissance building designed by master Richard Morris Hunt that was demolished for this Georgian Revival home in the 1920s. Its function is being usurped by a new building that will house all three school art museums under one roof.

**23. Emerson Hall
Harvard Yard**

Of all the illustrious alumni of Harvard, not many get a building named after them without paying for it. This one, however, was named for Ralph Waldo Emerson, writer, philosopher and Class of 1821. It was designed by Guy Lowell, and completed in 1900. The building bears over the main entrance the inscription: “What is man that thou art mindful of him?”

**24. Sever Hall
Harvard Yard**

The celebrated Henry Hobson Richardson created one of his most important buildings here, often praised as among the best buildings in America. Richardson swapped his trademark rough-faced stone for the red brick of Harvard Yard and used more than one million of them in the construction, some 100,000 to form the exterior facade alone. There are more than 60 different varieties of red molded brick, enhanced by elaborate brick carvings. Sever Hall originally was held together with red mortar but it has been lost in restoration efforts over the years. The building is trimmed with Longmeadow brownstone. Sever Hall was built from 1878-1880 with a gift from Anne Sever in honor of her deceased husband, James Warren Sever.

**25. Memorial Church
Harvard Yard**

This Georgian Revival church was constructed in 1931-32 opposite the monumental Widener Library to create a wide grassy area known as Tercentenary Theatre that now hosts the school's most important ceremonies. The building was dedicated to Harvard students who perished in World War I.

CONTINUE ACROSS
TERCENTENARY THEATRE.

TURN RIGHT AND RE-ENTER
HARVARD YARD. TURN RIGHT AND
WALK COUNTERCLOCKWISE.

26. Widener Memorial Library Harvard Yard

Gore Hall, erected in 1838, was for years the symbol of Harvard University, and remains on the seal of the city of Cambridge. It was modeled on the fifteenth century King College Chapel in Cambridge, England and was the first building at Harvard to be used solely as a library. By the early 1900s the school's collections far exceeded the capacity of Gore Hall and it was unceremoniously demolished. Its replacement was paid for by Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener in the memory of her son Harry who lost his life in the *Titanic* disaster of 1912. As a condition of her gift, Mrs. Widener stipulated that the library should be designed by Horace Trumbauer, a self-taught Philadelphia architect who was the go-to designer for the family. Trumbauer's Beaux Arts building features 57 miles of bookshelves capable of holding three million volumes - still only a fraction of the 15.6 items in the Harvard University Library system, the largest university library system in the world.

TURN RIGHT AND MAKE YOUR
WAY ACROSS HARVARD YARD TO
THE JOHNSTON GATE. WALK OUT
AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN
HARVARD SQUARE.

Look Up,

Charlestown



A Walking Tour of Charlestown...

Charlestown began as an independent community, founded by English colonists before they established Boston across the harbor on the Shawmut Peninsula. As the Massachusetts Bay Company prepared for its massive migration to New England, it dispatched engineer Thomas Graves from England in 1629 to lay out a town for the settlers. Graves was attracted by the narrow Mishawum Peninsula between the Charles and Mystic rivers, linked to the mainland at the present Sullivan Square. The area of earliest settlement, at Town Hill (now called City Square), still retains the elliptical street pattern that Thomas Graves laid out.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Charlestown's population had reached about 2,000. Following the battles of Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775, the British headed towards Charlestown in retreat, and most townspeople fled when they heard the news. Two months later, on June 17, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought in Charlestown. The American troops lost the battle, but the strength and determination they showed, together with the great British losses, gave an important boost to their cause. Following the battle, British troops burned the oldest section of Charlestown to the ground.

During the decades following the Revolutionary War, the citizens of Charlestown seemed to be trying to make up for lost time, as new residential and industrial areas proliferated. Large landholders subdivided their land for development. Skilled local housewrights built handsome Federal-style houses. No other Boston area can boast of such a fine group of frame houses from this period. By 1785, 13 wharves lined Charlestown's harbor, and soon new bridges increased trade. In 1800, the U.S. Navy opened a Navy Yard at Moulton's Point and became one of the town's major employers for more than 150 years. Between 1830 and 1870, Charlestown's population tripled to more than 28,000. It was annexed to Boston in 1874.

Beginning in 1901, the elevated streetcar line transformed the appearance of City and Sullivan squares with its massive structure. The "El" made the neighborhood accessible to more people, stimulating industrial growth, but it also cast a visual blight over Charlestown. During World War II, the Navy Yard employed 47,000 workers, but peacetime brought severe unemployment and decline, heightened by the opening of the Tobin Bridge in the 1950s. More change has come in the last two decades, with the dismantling of the "El" and the closing and redevelopment of the Navy Yard, revitalizing the old town.

Our walking tour will begin on the site of that fateful battle...

1. Bunker Hill Monument Monument Square

Massachusetts governor Lt. General Thomas Gage seemed not to be overly concerned when his beaten troops returned from Lexington and Concord. He did nothing, except write letters to London. The Americans at Cambridge were busily sealing off Boston before Gage decided to occupy Dorchester Heights, south of Boston and Breed's Hill in Charlestown, across the Charles River.

The Americans learned of Gage's scheme on June 13, 1775, and laid plans to fortify Bunker Hill, next to Breed's Hill. The Americans under Colonel Richard Gridley, engineer of the Provincial Army of New England, began their defenses the night of June 16 mistakenly, however, on Breed's Hill. This is where the battle would be joined the following morning. A British map-maker had mislabeled the hill "Bunker Hill" and so the battle would always be called.

Colonel William Prescott commanded the Massachusetts militia and positioned his troops behind a stone wall all the way to the Mystic River to his north as well as in the hastily built redoubt. General William Howe was chosen by the British to charge the hill with four infantry regiments and an artillery company. There was little doubt that Howe had been given enough firepower to dispatch a thousand farmers in a crude fort.

The main assault began at 3:00 in the afternoon. Word had spread around Boston and most of the city was perched on rooftops to see what would happen. A first charge by the British was unsupported by artillery as they had brought the wrong size ammunition. The ferocity of the defensive fire stunned the redcoats, who fell back and regrouped. A second charge was turned back in similar fashion.

The Americans knew the disciplined British troops would come up the hill a third time and they knew there was not enough powder to sustain another defense. Yet they held the hill. The British, supported by full artillery now, finally overran the redoubt and were met by bayonets in desperate hand-to-hand combat. Just before 5:00 p.m. the Americans abandoned Breed's Hill and Boston to the British.

From an army of 2,200 men the British suffered over 1,000 casualties, including 140 dead.

Although over 400 American men were dead or wounded, Nathanael Greene was moved to say, "I wish we could sell them another hill at the same price."

The Bunker Hill Monument Association was formed in 1823 to create one of America's earliest memorials to the Revolution. A proposal by Horatio Greenough for an obelisk, an ancient Egyptian architectural form to honor war heroes and dead, was accepted and the cornerstone laid in 1825. A newly invented derrick, which would soon be in general use in construction, lifted large granite blocks in place. The 221-foot high memorial was completed in 1842; 294 steps lead visitors to the observation deck. Also on the site is a statue of Colonel Prescott. The visitor center features battle dioramas and exhibits of the Battle of Bunker Hill on Breed's Hill.

LEAVE THE MONUMENT TO
THE WEST ONTO LAUREL STREET
THAT RUNS PERPENDICULAR TO
THE SQUARE.

2. Charlestown High School 30 Monument Square

Charlestown's first high school was constructed on Monument Square in 1847-48. It was replaced by a second larger high school on the same site in 1870. Finally a third and still larger granite high school with Neoclassic features was built in the same location in 1907 and served well until a modern high school was built on Medford Street on the site of the former Prescott School in the 1970s. It became individual residences in 1987.

WALK TO THE END OF LAUREL
STREET AND TURN LEFT ON
CEDAR STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
HIGH STREET.

3. 29-41 High Street

View a distinguished row of Victorian houses with flat facades, mansard roofs and handsome granite steps.

TURN LEFT ON GREEN STREET.

4. Dexter Mansion
14 Green Street

This grand wooden house was the home of Samuel Dexter who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President John Adams. It has been much altered under the roof cupola over 200 years.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

5. Five Cent Savings Bank
Main Street at 1 Thompson Street

When it was constructed in 1876, this bank was the most important commercial building in Charlestown. Designed by the firm Moffette and Tolman, it is a superb example of the High Victorian Gothic Style with ornamented peak dormers. Many details on the polychromatic sandstone facade remain intact, including arched windows, heavy mansard roof with slates and copper cheneau. The bank's huge original iron vaults are still in evidence on the first floor. The building also housed Charlestown's Masonic Lodge on its top three floors.

6. Round Corner House
121-123 Main Street

This building with the distinctive round corner typifies Charlestown of the early 1800s with the house on top and shop space at street level. It was built for Captain Joseph Cordis.

7. Timothy Thompson House
119 Main Street

This house was rebuilt in 1794 after it was burned in 1775. Benjamin Thompson, president of the Warren Institute for Savings, state senator and United States congressman, was born here.

8. Warren Tavern
2 Pleasant Street at Main Street

This was the first building that was erected after the British burned the town in 1775 so it is considered the oldest one in Charlestown. Named in honor of General Joseph Warren, who died leading patriot troops at Bunker Hill, it was

the meeting place of King Solomon's Lodge, the first Masonic Lodge in Charlestown, organized in 1784 with Paul Revere as its Grand Warden.

9. Austin Stone House
92 Main Street

Nathaniel Austin was Middlesex County sheriff and major-general of the Massachusetts Militia. The granite for this building was dug out of Austin's quarry on Outer Brewster Island in Boston Harbor. The corner building was finished in 1822. From 1827 to 1871 the tenant occupying the ground floor was the *Bunker Hill Aurora and Farmers and Mechanics Journal*, Charlestown's first successful newspaper.

TURN RIGHT ON DEVENS STREET.

10. St. Johns Episcopal Church
31 Devens Street

Founded in 1840, St. John's was the first Episcopal Church in Charlestown. The Gothic Revival church was constructed on designs supplied by Boston architect Richard Bond. The main facade is faced with rusticated stone blocks whereas its side and rear walls are faced with less expensive brick. Next door at 27 Devens is the St. John's Parish House. The second floor was actually designed first, by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Ware and Van Brunt in the Stick-Style around 1870. It was hoisted on top of a new brick first floor designed by P.C. Barney in 1901.

RETURN TO MAIN STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

11. John Hurd House
69-71 Main Street

Constructed in 1792, the three-story Hurd House with a hip roof is in the Georgian style though built during the Federal Period. Serving as the residence of the John Hurd family for its first century, the ground floor became commercial around 1872. Two salient features marked the house for the better part of the 20th century: the elevated transit line hid its architecture, and the Donovan and Fallon pharmacy thrived on its corner. In 1981 Historic Boston Incorporated

purchased the house, reinforced it, restored the exterior, and sold it with preservation restrictions to local businessmen.

12. John Larkin House
55 Main Square

This 1790s Georgian residence was built for Deacon John Larkin, a patriot best remembered for his role in Paul Revere's legendary midnight ride. It was Larkin's horse that carried Revere out to Lexington and Concord to warn the Committee of Safety of the approaching British troops. The horse was never returned.

Larkin's original house stood in nearby City Square. Along with the rest of Charlestown, it was destroyed during the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. This clapboard-sided house with a low third floor and quoin-embellished corners is a rare survivor from Charlestown's post-Revolutionary era of construction.

TURN RIGHT ON WINTHROP STREET. TURN LEFT ON HARVARD SQUARE.

13. Charlestown Free Dispensary
21 Harvard Square

This is one of the rare stone buildings in Charlestown; it was the site of the Charlestown Free dispensary.

FOLLOW HARVARD SQUARE AROUND TO HARVARD STREET. TURN LEFT.

14. Edward Everett House
16 Harvard Street

This outstanding example of urban Federal style architecture was constructed in 1814 by Matthew Bridge, a prosperous merchant who was integral to the reconstruction and civic development of post-Revolutionary War Charlestown. It was the home of the distinguished scholar, orator, governor and United States Senator Edward Everett (Everett spoke for two hours into the vacuum of history at Gettysburg Battlefield in 1863 before Abraham Lincoln delivered an immortal

three-minute address) and later the home of William Carleton, inventor and founder of Carleton College in Minnesota.

WALK INTO CITY SQUARE PARK.

15. City Square Park

Charlestown and "Market Square were laid out in 1629. The heart of the town, on this site, disappeared on June 17, 1775, as British cannon fired on the rebels at Breed's Hill. It was felled again sixty years later by a fire that wiped out the square and the waterfront. City Square was transformed in 1868 with the construction of the massive Waverly Hotel (now gone) and then a new City Hall (now the District Court).

In 1901 the notorious elevated rail line, known as the El, cut diagonally across the Square and right down Main Street. Noise, shadows, and the obstruction of the El supports obliterated City Square's appeal.

With the opening of the Tobin Bridge in 1950, the area really fell on hard times. Bridge traffic emptied into City Square. Then, new overhead ramps were built on the Chelsea Street side of the Square and guaranteed that traffic no longer emptied into the Square but by-passed Charlestown altogether. Businesses failed and buildings emptied and were demolished or boarded up as the Square took on the appearance of a wasteland. Those days are gone now and City Square, revitalized by the "Big Dig," soldiers on as an attractive one-acre park with lawns, plantings and sculptures.

16. City Hall/District Court
1 City Square

The Charlestown Municipal Building dates to 1868; today it serves as a district court for the city of Boston.

EXIT CITY SQUARE PARK TO THE NORTH TO PARK STREET.

17. Roughan Hall
15-18 City Square

Michael Roughan built this Renaissance Revival commercial block in 1892 to house offices, a great hall, lodge rooms and club quarters. The yellow brick facade is punctuated by oversized windows and decorated with basket-weave panels.

FOLLOW PARK STREET TO FORK AT WINTHROP SQUARE AND TURN RIGHT.

18. Salem Turnpike Hotel
16 Common Street at Winthrop Square

The clapboard Salem Turnpike Hotel was built in two stages in 1795 and 1805. The hotel's main clientele were farmers who came to town to sell their produce in Market Square.

TURN AROUND AND WALK AROUND THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE SQUARE.

19. Tapley House
14 Common Street at Winthrop Square

This substantial Federal house, another clapboard, was built in 1806 for John Tapley, a master craftsman specializing in ironwork at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

20. Training Field School
3 Common Street at Winthrop Square

The red brick grammar school building is the oldest extant one in Charlestown, serving that purpose for 140 years before becoming a private residence in the 1980s. In 1848 the original two-story building acquired a third floor but retained its gable-roof configuration.

21. St. Mary's Parish Hall
46-50 Winthrop Street

The parish hall for St. Mary's Church was built in 1913 by Boston's Wells and Dana.

22. Winthrop Square

This was the early Colonial training field for the militia. The stone gates at the north entrance to the square list the American soldiers killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was dedicated on June 17, 1889. Also a brief description of the British loss is engraved. The Civil War Soldier's Monument was designed by Martin Milmore and dedicated in 1872.

TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWN WINTHROP STREET TO WARREN STREET. TURN RIGHT.

23. St. Mary's Church
55 Warren Street

The first church dated to the 1840s. A larger St. Mary's was built of granite in the pointed Gothic style on Warren Street and dedicated in 1892. It is on the site of the first thatched house in the area that was patched together in 1625.

24. Wiley House
59 Warren Street

This 1871 Victorian town house was created in three acts for local master mason Robert R. Wiley - the main facade presents three segments; a bowfront, entrance bay and side ell. Gothic Revival ornamentation infiltrates the mansard roof dormers and a corner oriel window juts out from the second floor. A charming bartizan projects from one corner.

TURN RIGHT ON PLEASANT STREET.

25. 23 Pleasant Street

This simple wooden house is typical of 1700s gambrel-roofed Charlestown homes.

CONTINUE ON PLEASANT STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Look Up,

Fall River



A Walking Tour of Fall River...

For much of its first 200 years this was a region of shifting identities. It was first known as Freetown in 1653 when it was settled by members of the Plymouth Colony as part of Freeman's Purchase. It would later be known as Fall River from the Quequechan River that flowed through the village; Quequechan being a Wampanoag Indian word believed to mean "Falling River" or "Leaping/Falling Waters." In 1804 it took the name "Troy" for thirty years before being officially changed back to Fall River on February 12, 1834. All the while Fall River wasn't even entirely in Massachusetts - it was part of Rhode Island. The boundary creating Fall River, Massachusetts would not be settled until 1861.

Not long afterwards, however, Fall River had a very real identity - "Textile Capital of the World." The Industrial Revolution came early to the Quequechan River with its eight falls providing power and the tidewater harbor of Mount Hope Bay offering ample transportation of goods. By the early 1800s there was a spinning mill and an iron works and a print works. The railroads arrived in the middle of the 1800s and by 1868 Fall River had surpassed Lowell as the leading textile city in America with over 500,000 spindles. And the boom had yet to occur. By the 1870s Fall River was second only to Manchester, England in the production of cotton cloth and over the next 50 years the influx of immigrants to jobs in hundreds of mills pushed the population to over 120,000. The first mills began to close in the early 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s claimed many more. When the bump in demand from World War II faded the textile industry was gone completely.

With the wealth created by the cotton mills Fall River built like a big city. Impressive Victorian mansions populated the high spots above town and solid, impressive buildings - many constructed from native Fall River granite - lined Main Street. The Fall River streetscape, however, has been a restless canvas. The first great fire in Fall River's history roared through the town center in 1843. On February 2, 1928 fire erupted on the oil-soaked floors of an abandoned mill and were agitated by strong winds. Before fire departments from as far away as Boston and Providence could harness the conflagration six entire blocks of downtown were destroyed. More than \$15,000,000 in damages were racked up but there was no loss of life.

The 1960s brought planned destruction when I-95 was laid through the heart of Fall River. The Quequechan River was filled in and re-routed for much of its length and many historic buildings razed. Our walking tour will cross over the highway to both sides of the city and see relics from the age of King Cotton and buildings constructed in the wake of the Great Fire of 1928 and a bit of modern design as well...

1. Fall River Public Library
104 North Main Street

The first books lent in Fall River came out of the local athenaeum, a private subscription library, started in 1835. It was succeeded by the Fall River Public Library in 1861 that operated out of City Hall. The present building is the library's first permanent home, built in the Italian Renaissance style in 1899. A complete renovation in 2001 preserved the prominent rusticated base and pedimented windows outside while updating the interior.

WALK NORTH ON
NORTH MAIN STREET.

2. Quequechan Club
306 North Main Street

On November 22, 1894 nine local businessmen gathered to form a gentlemen's club. One of the first orders of business for the Quequechan Club was to find a clubhouse and the group ended up purchasing the estate of William Mason. Mason had begun his working life at the age of seven in a local cotton mill and worked variously as a shoemaker, grocer, and soapmaker before investing in the Union Mills and eventually rising to the head of Granite Mills. He built his North Main Street estate in 1861. For the club, the house was completely renovated and enlarged. One of the new accoutrements were bowling alleys constructed on the lower level by local contractor, Nathaniel Smith. Today they are home to the longest existing league on the East Coast. Through the years the Quequechan Club evolved into a restaurant and banquet hall for members and remains private, although no longer member-operated.

3. Bristol County Superior Court
441 North Main Street

New Bedford architect Robert H. Slack won the commission for the new county courthouse and after much discussion his creation of a brawny Richardsonian Romanesque public building rendered in bands of Maine granite was approved. The asymmetrical courthouse was in use by 1889 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

TURN RIGHT ON MAPLE STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON ROCK STREET.

4. Fall River Historical Society
451 Rock Street

The home of the Fall River Historical Society today was originally the home of Andrew Robeson, Jr., a successful businessman in town. Robeson would not, however, recognize the Greek Revival mansion he built in 1843. He wouldn't even know where to find it. In 1870 the house was bought by 44-year old Robert Knight Remington who began with a grocery store that became a mill supply company that became the Borden & Remington chemical company. He had the entire house dismantled and carted three-quarters of a mile north where it received a fashionable make-over in the Second Empire style of French emperor Louis XIV.

Twice in his life Remington suffered severe financial reverses but was admired in the community because he paid all his debts in full as he climbed back to prosperity. One reversal, however, caused him to sell his house to textile magnate David Anthony Brayton and after remaining in the Brayton family for nearly 60 years the house was donated to the historical society in the 1930s.

5. B.M.C. Durfee High School
289 Rock Street

On June 15, 1887 the City of Fall River dedicated what must have been one of the most impressive public high schools in the country at that time. The date was the 44th anniversary of the birth of Bradford Matthew Chaloner Durfee. Durfee was the son of Major Bradford Durfee, a founder of the Fall River Iron Works. Young Bradford was the first president of the Durfee mills but died at the age of 29 in 1872. He left a portion of his estate to Fall River for science education. In the 1880s his mother, Mary B. Young, offered to build the City a much-needed high school in memory of her son. George Albert Clough, Boston's first city architect, provided a French Renaissance design for the school situated on a prominent hilltop that gave the sports teams their nickname "Hilltoppers." The first story is constructed of native Fall River Granite,

while the stone of the upper portions is from Mason, New Hampshire. Every morning the bells in the tower rang out 29 times in honor of B.M.C. Durfee. A new Durfee High School was built in the 1970s and after an extended period of vacancy the building was taken over by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and restored for use as a Probate Court House.

**6. First Congregational Church
282 Rock Street**

With five members, the First Congregational Church in Fall River organized on January 9, 1816. By 1823 the church was able to erect its first meeting house and by 1832 the congregation was flush enough to build a fine Greek Revival church that served for 80 years. The present Gothic Revival sanctuary was constructed of rough-faced granite in 1913. The Boston architectural firm of Shepley Rutan and Coolidge, whose resume included many monumental projects across North America, provided the designs.

**7. Hathaway House
254 Rock Street**

This unusual example of a Carpenter Gothic house from the 1870s has survived with its identifiable decorative elements - quatrefoil windows, elaborative roof bracketing, small Palladian window in the gable - still intact. Especially impressive is the cast iron fence at the sidewalk.

**8. Albert Winslow House
201 Rock Street**

In the tradition of his Plymouth-based ancestors Captain Albert Winslow took to the sea at an early age, engaging in far-flung voyages that landed him in the California gold fields as a young man of 29 in 1849. The Fall River native did not take residence back in the City until 1854. He built this Italianate house, which he also used to operate a grocery, around 1860. Winslow was a member of the common council and city marshal for a few years and remained active until the age of 88 when he died in his home of nearly 50 years following an illness of only eight days. The house received an award-winning restoration in 2005.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK A FEW STEPS DOWN PINE STREET.

**9. James D. Hathaway House
311 Pine Street**

Russell Warren was born in Tiverton and, working out of Bristol, Rhode Island, became the architect of choice for wealthy homeowners in the region looking for a stately Greek Revival mansion in the middle of the 19th century. This design was executed for James D. Hathaway, a prosperous carpenter and businessman, in 1843.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO ROCK STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**10. Church of the Holy Spirit
160 Rock Street**

The Church of the Ascension Episcopal parish was formed in 1835 marking the first known instance of Episcopal worship in Fall River. A church was quickly constructed for the growing congregation but it burned on Christmas Eve 1850. It would take 25 more years before funds could be raised to replace the wooden replacement with the handsome Gothic styled granite church trimmed in red brick seen today. In 2008 the Church of the Ascension parish signed a joint covenant with St. John's / St. Stephen's Parish and St. Mark's Episcopal Parish to become known as the Church of the Holy Spirit.

**11. Central Congregational Church
100 Rock Street**

In its early days this church was known as the house of worship for Lizzie Borden and her family. In its last days the church was known as the setting for an Aerosmith video of *Cryin'*. The brick church was built in 1871 in the Ruskinian Gothic style with alternating bands of colors and textures. In the 1990s, the church and abbey were renovated into the International Culinary Academy, with the Abbey Grille and classrooms in the abbey and a large function hall in the main church. The company filed for liquidation in 2009 and the beautiful building - the only church in Fall River with gargoyles - was auctioned for \$250,000.

TURN RIGHT ON
BEDFORD STREET.

12. United States Post Office
2 Government Center

The first United States Post Office was established in Fall River in 1816, although mail had been handled in the town several years earlier. The current Neoclassical building that occupies a full city block opened in 1932.

TURN LEFT ON
SOUTH MAIN STREET.

13. Citizens Union Bank
4 South Main Street

The Citizens Savings Bank received its Charter in Tiverton, Rhode Island in 1851 as The Savings Bank. Thirty-four accounts were opened on that first day - fifteen each by people from Fall River and Tiverton, two from Boston, and one each from Freetown and Middletown. It was chartered in Massachusetts in 1862. A four-story granite headquarters was erected on this spot; it burned down to its vaults in a winter fire in 1928. The classically inspired corner building was rebuilt and re-opened on August 17, 1929. The smaller adjunct to the south had been acquired a few years earlier in an expansion.

CROSS OVER TO THE
WEST SIDE OF THE STREET
ON THE I-95 OVERPASS.

14. Braga Bridge
Taunton River

At just over a mile long, the truss-style Braga Bridge across the Taunton River is one of the longest spans in Massachusetts. It was constructed between 1959 and 1966 and named for Charles M. Braga, a Fall River native of Portuguese American descent who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

WALK A FEW STEPS
DOWN POCASSET STREET.

15. *The Herald-News*
207 Pocasset Street

The daily *Herald-News* has published since 1892 when three newspapers combined operations. The oldest was the *Fall River Daily Herald* that put out its first edition in 1845. During the Great Fire of 1928 the plant here suffered extensive damage, mostly from water.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR
STEPS TO SOUTH MAIN STREET
AND CONTINUE ACROSS ONTO
FRONTAGE STREET.

16. Fall River Government Center
**South Main Street at South
Frontage Road**

The new city services building opened in 1976, designed in the Brutalist style and constructed of reinforced concrete and glass. It is the only city hall in America to be located directly on top of an interstate highway.

17. Borden Block/Academy Building
**114 South Main Street at southeast corner
of South Frontage Street**

Boston architects Henry Hartwell and Alfred Swazey contributed this great commercial structure to the Fall River streetscape in 1876, erected for Simeon Borden. Adorned with High Victorian Gothic details in the manner of the architects' Central Congregational Church, the Borden Block came to be known as the Academy Building after the 2,000-seat performance house that operated on its second floor. The Academy was a regular stop for nationally touring acts and later became a beloved movie house. When the building was restored and reconfigured into senior living space in the 1980s, the theater was removed.

18. City Hall Pillars
South Frontage Road at old Second Street

Like many cities in the 1960s, Fall River paid a dear price for its link to the new Interstate Highway System. When I-95 was cut directly through the heart of Fall River the Quequechan River was

filled in and re-routed for much of its length. The historic falls, which had given the city its name, were diverted into underground culverts. Many historic buildings were demolished, including the City Hall that had stood since the 1840s. It had survived two devastating fires and picked up an elaborate Victorian makeover in the 1880s but couldn't escape an urban planner's pen. Two pillars were rescued and placed here as sentinels to an earlier time.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK THROUGH THE PILLARS ONTO SECOND STREET, WHICH IS NOW A PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY.

**19. Borden House
92 Second Street**

Andrew Borden, a Fall River businessman, purchased this gable-front two-family house, built in 1845, and converted it for use for just himself, his second wife, Abby, and his two daughters. Sometime during the morning of August 4, 1892 Andrew Jackson Borden and Abby Durfee Borden were murdered in this house with a hatchet. A week later his eldest daughter Lizzie was arrested for the crime, capturing the imagination of America's sensationalist press. Lizzie Borden was acquitted at trial and no one else was ever convicted or arrested for the murders. After the trial Borden and her sister moved to a new house and the infamous murder site has remained a private residence; it has recently become a bed & breakfast.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO SOUTH MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**20. Fall River Five Cents Savings
79 North Main Street**

Much of North Main Street was swept away by the Great Fire of 1928 and many of the buildings along this stretch - such as the Neoclassical Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank - were rebuilt shortly thereafter. The bank was incorporated in 1855.

CONTINUE ON NORTH MAIN STREET BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Fitchburg



A Walking Tour of Fitchburg...

What is today Fitchburg was once the western part of Lunenburg that was first settled in 1719 and incorporated in 1728. When people out by this part of the Nashua River became weary of the time it was taking to walk to church and town meetings it became a separate town called Fitchburg in 1764. John Fitch was an early settler and innkeeper. His town would fare better than poor Mr. Fitch. In 1748 Fitch, his wife and five children were attacked and captured by Indians. Although they were set free, his wife died on the trip back to Fitchburg. Fitch eventually became destitute and was passed throughout New England by towns who could no longer afford to care for him and he died on April 8, 1795. No one knows where he is buried.

From the early days this was farming and dairy country but the hilly terrain around town and the tumbling waters flowing through the valley always held the promise of industry. In the first years of the 19th century textile manufacturing had taken hold and paper mills that would become dominant in Fitchburg had started. The locally financed Fitchburg Railroad pushed out from Boston in 1845 and soon there were rail connections to the north, south and west as well. By 1860 there were 136 industrial companies recognized in the town business directory. Over the next 50 years the population, fueled by immigration to man the factories, would explode 400% from less than 10,000 to about 40,000.

The wealth generated by this economic boom showed up on the Fitchburg streetscape in richly ornamented Victorian architecture. Many of the choicest commissions went to Henry Martyn Francis who was born in Lunenburg in 1836. After apprenticing as an architect and working as a carpenter he helped design buildings in Portland, Maine after the Great Portland Fire of 1866. He put out his own shingle on Main Street in Fitchburg in 1868. Before he died forty years later he left behind some 30 schools, 25 churches, several dozen public buildings and hundreds of private residences in a variety of architectural styles.

Our walking tour of Fitchburg will bump into several Francis buildings but we'll start in an architecturally rich nook of the city that doesn't feature any of H.M Francis' work, Monument Park...

1. Monument Park
bounded by Main Street, Elm Street,
Wallace Avenue and Hartwell Street

Fitchburg's memorial to its fallen Civil War heroes was dedicated in 1873. Fitchburg sent 824 men to battle and 142 were killed. The allegorical figure of America that tops the monument is flanked by a figure of a Civil War soldier and a Civil War sailor, all designed & sculpted by Martin Milmore of Boston. Within the base is a box containing historical documents and records such as the contract for the monument, an 1873 city directory, and copies of the *Fitchburg Sentinel*, the *Boston Globe*, and the *New York Herald*.

WALK OUT TO MAIN STREET AND
TURN LEFT TRAVELING EAST.

2. Christ Church
569 Main Street

Christ Church started as a mission at Easter in 1863 and was designated a parish that year. America's leading proponent of Gothic Revival architecture, Richard Upjohn, designed the gray stone church building. Beginning in the 1920s a chancel, sanctuary, and Norman-type chapel were added. A Tudor building, with space for offices, church school, and choir replaced the original Rectory, completing enclosure of a full block in the middle of the city.

3. The Johnsonia
520 Main Street

In the late 1800s the name Iver Johnson came to stand for quality engineering and reliability in firearms and bicycles. Johnson came from Norway to Worcester in 1863 at the age of 22. It was the height of the Civil War and he found his skill at gunsmithing in great demand. In 1871 he formed Johnson Bye & Company with Martin Bye and the two were awarded multiple patents for firearms in the years to come. Johnson eventually bought Bye out and moved the operation to Fitchburg as Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works in 1891. The company would operate until 1993.

Iver Johnson died in 1895 and his wife, Mary, constructed this five-story hotel as a memorial to her husband shortly afterwards, taking care to

display the same reputation for craftsmanship as the products that came out of Johnson factories. Built of Indiana sandstone in an Italian Renaissance style, it was one of the largest buildings in town. The Johnsonia became the final word on elegance in Fitchburg; today it carries on into its second century as stately apartments.

TURN AND WALK BACK UP
MAIN STREET, HEADING
TOWARDS MONUMENT PARK,
ONE BLOCK AWAY.

4. The Fay Club
658 Main Street

The Park Club formed in 1881 for the men of northcentral Massachusetts to "gather for personal, intellectual stimulation and friendship and promote the well-being of each individual, their businesses and the communities in which they live and serve." The clubhouse was donated by Lucy Fay Griffith in accordance with her father's wishes. George Flagg Fay, who came to Fitchburg in 1858 as a bookkeeper in the office of the paper-manufacturing firm of Crocker & Burbank, quickly became a member of the enterprise that would come to include seven mills. Fay, a founding member of the Park Club, also dabbled in banking and held a large interest in the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. On October 29, 1910 the Park Club unanimously voted to accept the gift and change its name to the Fay Club.

5. Theater Block
715 Main Street

From the 1880s through the 1950s, there were times a performing arts enthusiast could find as many as ten theaters in Fitchburg. The state-of-the-art Fitchburg Theater opened in 1927 with a modern Art Deco design and seating for 1,700, one of the largest indoor screens in New England. The Fitchburg fell on hard times like all downtown theaters in the 1970s. The balcony was sectioned off to create two individual theaters and the ground floor became the larger main theater but the movie house did not survive.

6. Fitchburg City Hall 718 Main Street

The Fitchburg City Hall was dedicated on January 7, 1853 to replace an aging structure built 60 years earlier on Upper Common. The town appropriated \$20,000 for the land, construction and furnishings but all the bids came in higher than that amount. Rather than go over budget, as might be the accepted course today, one of the members of the building committee, Colonel Ivers Phillips, resigned and assembled his own team of local craftsman to do the job. The two-story Italianate brick building picked up an additional four stories in the rear in 1879. A major renovation in the 1960s kept the slender Italianate windows and ornamental window hoods but added the Ionic pilasters and general Greek Revival appearance. Surrounding buildings were not so lucky; all of City Hall's 19th century neighbors have been leveled leaving it an island in the cityscape.

7. Phoenix Building 781 Main Street

The Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Co. hired H.M. Francis to design its headquarters at this conspicuous location near the Upper Common. Francis delivered a Renaissance Revival style building studded with classical decorations on practically every inch of the facade. Completed in 1893, the Phoenix was typical of modern commercial blocks of the day with retail shops on the ground floor, business offices on the second floor and residential apartments on the upper floors. The Fitchburg Historical Society purchased the building and surrounding properties in the 2000s with intentions to renovate the Phoenix as its new headquarters. The adjoining building to the east with the unusual upper facade is the Proctor Block, another Francis creation.

8. Fitchburg Sentinel & Enterprise 808 Main Street

John Garfield published the first edition of the *Fitchburg Sentinel* on December 20, 1838 and the paper remained a family enterprise almost continuously through the 19th century as it became the town's leading newspaper. Over

in Leominster, F.N. Boutwell opened a printing shop in 1869 and three years later gave that town its first regular newspaper since 1810. At first the *Enterprise* published on Wednesday and in the 1890s it went daily. The two papers merged to provide coverage to northern Worcester County in 1973.

9. Calvinistic Congregational Church/ Faith United Parish 820 Main Street

Preaching began in Fitchburg in 1766 but incorporation of the Calvinistic Congregational Church didn't take place until 1805. This is the third Calvinistic church building, all constructed on this site. It was the project of H.M. Francis who was a member of the church. Francis used brownstone to create his version of the brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style spawned by the work of Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston. It features such hallmarks as towers, open-faced belfries, rounded arches and clusters of miniature classical columns. The church was completed in 1897 and is graced by magnificent stained-glass windows. The Rose Window, representing the Angelic Choir, 20 feet in diameter and located over the front entrance, is by Redding, Baird & Company. Five Tiffany stained-glass windows, gifts of the Rodney Wallace family, beautify the sanctuary.

10. Upper Common Main Street

The long oval in the center of Main Street was land owned by the First Parish Church until 1882 when the congregation deeded it to the city. The first improvement came in 1888 with the installation of the *Boys and Turtles* fountain sculpted by Vermont artist Herbert Adams. It was one of the 30-year old sculptor's first notable works; he would go on to create busts and statues in important locations in Boston, Philadelphia and New York City. Adams sculpted two bronze doors in the Library of Congress and returned to Fitchburg in 1928 to design the town's monument to World War I veterans on the Upper Common.

11. The Rollstone Boulder
Upper Common, Main Street

This glacial erratic was famously deposited on the summit of Rollstone Hill by the last retreating glacier about 10,000 odd years ago. A granite quarry at the top of the hill provided most of the stone for the walls and buildings across Fitchburg. The quarrying operations threatened the 110-ton granite boulder so it was exploded and reassembled on this triangular pocket park next to the Upper Common.

12. The First Parish Church Unitarian
Universalist
923 Main Street

A 1797 meetinghouse was moved off this site on Upper Common to clear space for the construction of this Greek Revival church in 1837. Its gable end looks down on the common and it is crowned with a multi-stage steeple.

CROSS THE STREET BACK TO UPPER COMMON AND WALK BACK DOWN MAIN STREET. TURN LEFT ON MERRIAM PARKWAY. WALK TO THE END INTO THE PARKING LOT OF THE FITCHBURG ART MUSEUM.

13. Fitchburg Art Museum
185 Elm Street

Eleanor Norcross, daughter of the first mayor of Fitchburg, spent the majority of her adult life as an ex-patriate artist in Paris. When she died in her late 60s in 1923 she left money founding the museum with the wish that it assemble art objects from around the world for the benefit of those in her hometown who would not enjoy the chance to travel abroad. Her will designated two women friends as trustees and they in turn hired women architects to convert a French Provincial-style brick stable into an art museum. It now occupies three buildings with 14 galleries housing permanent collections of American, European and Asian paintings, prints, drawings, ceramics and decorative arts as well as Greek, Roman, Egyptian and pre-Columbian antiquities.

EXIT THE ART MUSEUM GROUNDS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE YOU ENTERED, WALKING DOWN TO ELM STREET. TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON ACADEMY STREET.

14. B. F. Brown Junior High School
62 Academy Street

Fronted by a quartet of Ionic columns this Classical Revival brick academic building was constructed in 1922.

15. Academy Street School
76 Academy Street

This roomy three-story French Second Empire structure, sited on a knoll overlooking Academy Street, was built in 1869, one of the first commissions for Henry M. Francis after he opened his architectural firm on Main Street. Built of brick with brownstone trim and corner quoins on a granite foundation, the school is covered in a slate roof. Sited on a knoll, Francis created a projecting pavilion for an entrance that overlooks Academy Street, destined to become the hub of education in Fitchburg.

16. Fitchburg Middle School
98 Academy Street

This building was constructed in 1937 as the Fitchburg High School and served that capacity for most of its existence. The building is distinguished by a long flight of granite stairs leading from Academy Street down to Prichard Street.

TURN RIGHT ON WALLACE AVENUE.

17. Stratton Theatre
60 Wallace Avenue

Helen Stratton, head of the English Department at Fitchburg High School, founded the Fitchburg Amateurs' Workshop and put on the first production, *Mr. Pim Passes By*, a comedy by A. A. Milne, in 1925. The 1840s Greek Revival building that became their playhouse was donated and used for the first time in 1939. The open-

ing took place without Helen Stratton, who had been killed in an automobile accident in 1929. The Stratton Players is one of the oldest community theaters in the United States and also one of the few which has its own theater.

18. Gelinás Courthouse
northwest corner of Elm Street and
Wallace Street

This outstanding Classical Revival building was constructed of Indiana granite in 1902 as the town's first post office - for the previous 92 years mail service in Fitchburg originated from various postmasters' homes and rented space. It features a Doric portico and rooftop balustrade fronted by a symbolic eagle. In recent years the building has done duty as a court house, honoring Judge Andre A. Gelinás and his father, A. Andre Gelinás, "for their many contributions to the judiciary, the bar, and the city of Fitchburg."

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET AND
WALK ONE BLOCK TO ITS END AT
GROVE STREET.

19. Fitchburg Historical Society
50 Grove Street

This is another Francis building, but not Henry M.'s. His sons Frederick and Albert joined their father's practice in 1902, six years before he died. The commission for the Historical Society, which had organized in 1892, came in 1910. The distinguished Georgian Revival brick building, wrapped in quoins and featuring a hipped roof, was dedicated on June 4, 1912.

TURN AND WALK
BACK DOWN ELM STREET.

20. The Fitchburg Armory
14 Wallace Avenue at Elm Street

In 1840, the state militia was disbanded and replaced by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (MVM). The MVM enforced federal and state law, suppressed riots, took part in parades and ceremonies, and attended drills and two-day camps. It fielded 6,000 men organized into ten

regiments. Most units were assigned quarters in town halls and commercial buildings but some towns offered their own armories. This one was built in 1891 for Companies B & D of the Sixth Regiment and was designed by Robert Wait & Olin W. Cutter.

21. The Worcester County Courthouse
84 Elm Street

In the 1860s the townships in northern Worcester County began voicing their displeasure with traveling down to Worcester to transact legal business. They proposed breaking away and forming their own county, to be called Lincoln County. Instead, a new Superior Courthouse was proposed for the northern district and Fitchburg's town fathers offered this site. The Gothic style courthouse was built with gray granite blocks from the local Rollstone quarry and carted to the site by oxen. The final cost of the building, considered to be as fireproof as could be constructed, was \$125,000. Behind the courthouse is the original stone boiler room that pumped hot air into the main building.

THE TOUR STARTING POINT
IS ACROSS THE STREET IN
MONUMENT PARK.

Look Up,

Gloucester



A Walking Tour of Gloucester...

Gloucester's deep water harbor attracted a group of Englishmen from the Dorchester Company, who landed here in 1623 to fish and to establish a settlement. This first company of pioneers made landing at Half Moon Beach and set up fishing stages in a field in what is now Stage Fort Park.

This settlement's existence as the first in the Massachusetts Bay Colony is proclaimed today by a memorial tablet, affixed to a 50-ton boulder in that park.

Life in this first settlement was harsh and it was short-lived. Around 1626 the place was abandoned, and the people removed themselves to Naumkeag (what is now called Salem) , where more fertile soil for planting was to be found. At some point in the following years - though no record exists - the area was slowly resettled. The town was formally incorporated in 1642, taking its name from the great Cathedral City in southwest England, where it is assumed many of its new occupants originated.

This new permanent settlement centered on the Town Green area, an inlet in the marshes at a bend in the Annisquam River that is now the site of Grant Circle. Unlike other early coastal towns in New England, development in Gloucester was not focused around the harbor as it is today, rather it was inland that people settled first. This is evidenced by the placement of the Town Green nearly two miles from the harbor-front.

The town was an important shipbuilding center, and the first schooner was reputedly built there in 1713. By the late 19th century, Gloucester was a record-setting port for fisheries under sail. Its most famous seafood business was founded in 1849 -- John Pew & Sons. It became Gorton-Pew Fisheries in 1906, and in 1957 changed its name to Gorton's of Gloucester. The iconic advertising image of the "Gorton's Fisherman" carried Gloucester's reputation around the globe.

This walking tour will start on Gloucester's famous waterfront and work its way up the hillside...

1. St. Peter's Square
foot of Washington Street

The Square is a town landing and the central site of the annual St. Peter's Fiesta, celebrated every June since 1927 to honor the patron saint of fishermen.

**WALK NORTH ON
WASHINGTON STREET.**

2. American Legion Hall
Washington Street and Middle Street

The first town hall was built in the 1840s on Washington Street and is now the American Legion Hall. It ceased to be the center of Gloucester's government in 1867 and became the Forbes School. Saving it from demolition, the American Legion took over the building in 1919.

3. Joan of Arc statue
Washington Street and Middle Street

Anna Vaughn Hyatt Huntington was an unknown sculptor of animals before earning well-deserved and hard-won renown for her sculpture of Joan of Arc in New York City's Riverside Park, which was dedicated in 1915. There are several replicas of her Joan of Arc around the world, including this one in her hometown. Its success propelled Huntington to new heights, and she went on to become one of America's most prolific sculptors: she is credited with works in more than 200 museums and parks.

TURN RIGHT ON MIDDLE STREET.

4. Parmenter House
46 Middle Street

Prosperous fish dealer Henry Parmenter purchased this property in 1879. A two-story Federal house from 1807 stood on the land at the time but Parmenter moved it to 12 Proctor Street and erected this stylish Stick-Style Victorian home, although some of its detailed woodwork has since been compromised.

5. St. John's Episcopal Church
48 Middle Street

St. John's Church stands today where it has always stood on Middle Street since the Episcopal Society held its first meeting in Magnolia Hall. The church itself was designed by Alexander R. Esty of Boston and was completed on September 20, 1864. The final tab was \$4,150.

The outside of the building was originally Stick Style with some decorative shingle work, later stuccoed to better fend off the weather. The attached Parish Hall was built in 1908.

6. The Sargent Murray Gilman
Hough House
49 Middle Street

In early Gloucester the mansions of the Sargent family dominated the Main Street/Middle Street area. Only two remain. The portion of the current Georgian house was started in 1764 by Thomas Saunders. In 1782 31-year old Judith Sargent Murray moved into the house. Murray was also one of the first women in America to have her own literary column and the first American to have a play produced on the Boston stage. The publication of her essay "On the Equality of the Sexes" in 1790 branded her as one of this country's earliest feminist writers. An avid writer of letters. Between 1774 and the early 1800s, she penned over 2,000 letters and kept a copy of each and every one.

The front entrance is below on Main Street where a semi-circular stone foundation supports a Colonial-style fence and fronts a terraced yard.

7. Unitarian Universalist Church
10 Church Street, northwest corner of
Middle Street and Church Street

The Independent Christian Church was the first Universalist Society in America, organized in 1770. The present building dates to 1806 and is home to a bronze bell cast in Paul Revere's foundry. Elm trees were planted to frame the Federal-style church with Palladian window and Neoclassical features. Ipswich-born housewright Jacob Smith designed the church.

TURN LEFT ON DALE AVENUE.

8. Sawyer Free Library
2 Dale Avenue at Middle Street

On February 15, 1830 nearly 100 Gloucester residents met and formed the Gloucester Lyceum. The purpose of the organization was to bring community members together to participate in lectures and debates which fostered ideas and information. Among the many intellectual luminaries who appeared in that pursuit were Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

How do you get a library named after you? In 1850, local businessman Samuel E. Sawyer, offered the Lyceum \$100 if additional funds could be raised to develop a library collection. The community responded and Sawyer ponied up even more cash. When all but 300 of its 3,000 volumes were lost in a fire in 1864, Sawyer added \$500 to the insurance settlement to rebuild the collection. And he was there again, in 1871 with another gift of \$10,000. Still the library did not have a permanent home. In 1884 Sawyer purchased this century-old Thomas Saunders-built house and donated it to the library corporation. Who could dare to call it anything but the Sawyer Free Library.

TURN RIGHT ON WARREN STREET.

9. City Hall
northeast corner of Dale Avenue and
Warren Street

Gloucester built a substantial brick Town Hall with an imposing projecting clock tower on this site in 1868. The next year a disastrous fire leveled the building, taking with it a panorama local artist Fitz Henry Lane had bequeathed to the town.

Built in 1870 on the foundation of the previous structure, this brick-and-stone High Victorian-style building by Bryant & Rogers of Boston features twin towers over the Warren Street entrance. The ornate clock tower rises 194 feet above sea level and is a conspicuous landmark from land or sea. Murals reflecting the city's history adorn walls in the main lobby and on the third floor.

CONTINUE TO THE
T-INTERSECTION WITH
PLEASANT STREET.

10. Cape Ann Historical Association Building
27 Pleasant Street

Founded in 1873 as the Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association, this has been the headquarters to the organization since 1923. The house was built in 1804 for Captain Elias Davis, one of Gloucester's successful sea captains. Period rooms are maintained in the museum and include fine examples of New England-made furniture and the largest assemblage of marine paintings and drawings by Fitz Henry Lane.

Just a narrow street-width away is a virtual twin to the Davis house. It was built by the widow of another prosperous Gloucester businessman, Samuel Somes. The Davis house was designed and constructed by housewright Jacob Smith and copied by his younger brother for the Somes family.

TURN RIGHT ON
PLEASANT STREET.

11. Captain Harvey Coffin Mackay House
19 Pleasant Street

This Classical Revival house was built in 1842 for a prosperous Gloucester sea captain.

12. W.G. Brown Building
17 Pleasant Street

This Victorian commercial block was erected in 1882.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

13. 180 Main Street

Woolworth's occupied this Art Deco building when the greatest of small-town retailers came to Gloucester in the early 1900s.

**14. William G. Brown Department Store
186-188 Main Street**

William G. Brown arrived from Scotland in New England at the age of 18 in 1872. He worked as a clerk in Providence for eight years before becoming a partner in a small dry goods store in Milford, Massachusetts. He bought his partner out and moved the stock to a small shop on the south side of Main Street in Gloucester in 1885. In 1890, Brown, destined to be the largest and most successful merchant on Cape Ann, built this commercial block that evolved into a true department store.

CROSS MAIN STREET AND
WALK THROUGH THE MUNICIPAL
PLAZA DOWN TO ROGERS STREET.
CROSS ROGERS STREET ONTO THE
FOOTPATH UP THE SLIGHT RISE
OVERLOOKING THE HARBOR.

**15. Fitz Henry Lane House
Harbor Loop**

Commanding one of the finest panoramic views of Gloucester Harbor, the artist Fitz Henry (Hugh) Lane designed and built this austere but romantic granite house in 1848-49 with Gothic stone details. Lane's studio was located on the third floor, where the physically challenged artist would hoist himself up steep, narrow stairs to paint the iconic harbor scenes he could see from his window. Lane died in this building in 1865, and although the City of Gloucester modified its interior for a jail, the exterior is unchanged from Lane's occupancy. The bronze statue of Fitz Hugh Lane seated with his sketch pad was modeled by Alfred M. Duca in 1997.

CONTINUE DOWN THE
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE HILL.

**16. Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center
23 Harbor Loop**

Dedicated to the preservation of Gloucester's maritime industrial history, the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center occupies 39,069 square feet overlooking Gloucester Harbor. The Center features the oldest continuously operating marine railway in the country, built in 1849 by brothers Parker, Joseph and Elias Burnham. Originally powered by steam engine, the single rail still in operation today now runs on electricity. Also on the grounds are a 19th century mill building, a former ice house, which has been transformed into a workshop for building wooden boats. The Center's three wharves are the home of several fishing vessels representing different periods in the evolution of fishing technology.

**17. Solomon Jacobs Park
Harbor Loop**

Solomon Jacobs was born in Twillingate, Newfoundland, in 1847. He had scant schooling as a youth, but the year after he arrived in Gloucester in 1872 he was given command of a schooner. Strong, intensely competitive, and innovative, he rose rapidly to the top of the mackerel fisheries, made and lost fortunes, and sailed as far as Irish waters in one direction and the North Pacific the other, opening up new grounds. The "King of the Mackerel Killers" died in 1922 at the age of 74. Located next to the Coast Guard Station, still an active United States military base, the small park in his honor offers benches and a place to sit and watch harbor activity.

CONTINUE AROUND HARBOR
LOOP TO ROGERS STREET AND
TURN LEFT. AFTER PASSING
HANCOCK STREET ON THE RIGHT,
LOOK FOR A CHAIN LINK FENCE
ON THE HARBORSIDE OF THE
STREET. TURN LEFT AND WALK
DOWN THE DIRT ROAD BEHIND
THE FENCE.

18. Harbor Cove
Gloucester Harbor

This dock area affords a close-up look at lobster boats and the working views of Gloucester harbor.

RETURN TO ROGERS STREET
AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT
ON HANCOCK STREET. TURN
LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

19. Main Street

Many of Gloucester's shops and restaurants are located here. Note the mural featuring Gloucester feminist Judith Sargent Murray, surrounded by Gloucester citizens, past and present (on the south side of Main Street, west of Porter Street).

20. St. Peter's Social Club
21 Main Street

This local landmark is a social club for fishermen. A statue of St. Peter appears in a building window and the club is the center of activity during the annual Fiesta.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON
STREET TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT
ST. PETER'S SQUARE.

Look Up,

Great Barrington



A Walking Tour of Great Barrington...

Its location on important transportation routes has shaped Great Barrington from before written history. When the Mahican Indians lived in the meadows here the area was called Mahaiwe, meaning “the place downstream.” In colonial times when the Dutch and English settled here beginning in 1726, it lay on the New England Path, which connected Fort Orange near Albany, New York with Springfield and then Massachusetts Bay in 1844. In a key moment in the American Revolution, Henry Knox used that path to haul cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester Heights to end the British siege of Boston.

Great Barrington was by then an important hub, having been designated the Berkshire County seat in 1761. The town name came most probably from Lord Barrington, an English aristocrat who was minister of war for his friend Prime Minister William Pitt, whose name Pittsfield took at the same time. The railroad arrived in 1842 spawning a growth spurt in trade and, following the Civil War, summer refugees from the big northeastern cities. Wealthy families built grand homes called Berkshire Cottages here, as others would in Lenox and Stockbridge, cementing the region as a resort destination.

In 1886 William Stanley sent alternating current electricity flowing out of a generating station down Main Street and gave Great Barrington the first electric street lights in the world. But it was another type of light that would be most responsible for shaping the streetscape we’ll see on our walking tour - the unwelcome light from burning wooden buildings. More than a dozen fires plagued Great Barrington in the 1800s, the most ferocious clearing entire blocks in 1896...

1. Town Hall
334 Main Street

The town government floated around town for much of the 1800s. One town house burned; meetings were held in a store and on the porch of a church. In 1875 a long-term solution was finally reached with the construction of this red brick town hall. Its design drew heavily on the colonial Georgian style popular a century earlier. The bill for the building and the land came to \$50,763. After selling off some town property the tab came to a bit over \$35,000. Town offices, courts and a public library occupied the ground floor; upstairs the meeting hall provided space for lectures, recitals and the occasional poultry show.

2. Civil War Monument
Town Hall lawn

Vermont-born Truman Howe Bartlett turned out this bronze statue of Victory to honor the sacrifice made by Great Barrington men during the Civil War. The allegorical figure atop the bronze pedestal was said to be a replica recovered from the ruins of Pompeii, Italy. The town appropriated \$5,000 towards its construction but when the expense of placing the monument in front of Town Hall shortly after it opened in 1876 soared beyond that the remainder was contributed by John H. Coffing. Coffing began his career as an industrialist in the family iron works and was later a principal in the Monument Mills complex.

3. Memorial Stone
Town Hall lawn

On this site in 1764 the first court house was erected in Berkshire County. Ten years later on August 16, 1774 the county court house in Great Barrington was the site of the first open resistance to British judicial rule. Also on this site once stood the original marker to that history. This is a replacement from 2005. It is made of granite, more resistant to the ravages of acid rain and the occasional car bumper than the dolomite stone placed here in 1890.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO TOWN
HALL, TURN RIGHT ON MAIN
STREET.**

4. St. James Episcopal Church
352 Main Street

The parish dates to 1762 with a small meetinghouse constructed shortly afterwards. This Gothic-style building, the third to serve the church, was constructed in 1857 at a cost of \$15,232. Blue dolomite stone from East Mountain was carted into town for its construction. The stained glass windows dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries have since been restored to their original splendor.

5. Dwight-Henderson House
Main Street

Joseph Dwight was native-born in 1703 and went on to practice law after graduating from Harvard College. When not engaged in the law and politics he was a colonel in the local militia and distinguished himself as the commander of the Massachusetts Artillery at the siege and capture of Louisbourg in the French and Indian War. Afterward he returned to the Housatonic Valley and in 1752 then General Dwight married the widow of the Reverend John Sergeant, founder of Stockbridge. He bought this salt-box house, well-preserved for over 250 years, in 1759. Joseph Dwight would die in 1765. An early history of the town described him thusly, "No man in the county in civil life, was more esteemed; and aged people still speak of him with great respect."

6. Searles Castle
389 Main Street

At the age of 35 Mark Hopkins set out for the California gold fields in 1849, not to pan for precious metal but to sell goods to miners. By 1855 he was operating a hardware and iron business in Sacramento and in 1861 he was the eldest of four partners who formed the Central Pacific Railroad that was to build half of the Transcontinental Railroad. Hopkins would become one of America's wealthiest men. And few men so rich were ever so thrifty. But his wife could spend the money. She engineered

the construction of a fabulous mansion on San Francisco's Nob Hill and after Hopkins died in 1878 she made her way back east and in the 1880s constructed a 60,000 square-foot fortress on 61 acres on Main Street. The great home constructed of blue dolomite sported seven turrets and 40 rooms. She hired interior decorator Edward Searles to fill those 40 rooms and a year before it was finished Mary Hopkins married Searles, 22 years her junior. She died in 1891 and most of Mark Hopkins' money - he never had a will - passed to Edward Searles. He stayed in the castle until 1920 after which the structure was used as a private girls' school for 30 years, then passed through various owners and was used as a storage area and conference center. From the 1980s until 2007 it housed a school for troubled teens and then was sold for \$15 million.

7. Taylor Hill
426 Main Street

Celebrated poet William Cullen Bryant had a day job as the town clerk in Great Barrington from the ages 21 to 31, 1815 to 1825. In 1821 he met, courted and eventually married Frances Fairchild in the Dwight House up the street. For a year after his marriage he rented this house for \$30, plus another 17 cents a week to pasture his cow. Lawyer George Ives who built it in 1815 was his landlord. In 1826 Ives' brother-in-law Ralph Taylor purchased the house and named it Taylor Hill. It has done duty as a funeral home since 1918.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO
TACONIC STREET AND TURN LEFT.
TURN RIGHT ON CASTLE STREET.

8. Great Barrington Train Station
46 Castle Street

The original Housatonic Railroad was chartered in 1836 running from Connecticut up through Berkshire County. When the line was acquired by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1892 the short-line railroad boasted 175 miles of track with 60 passenger depots. The last passenger train ran on April 30, 1971. This slate-roofed depot was constructed in 1901.

WALK TO THE END OF THE STREET
AND LOOK UP THE HILL ON THE
OPPOSITE SIDE.

9. Russell House
54 Castle Street

In 1830 brothers Asa and John Russell went into partnership in a mercantile enterprise on the corner of Castle Street that grew into the Berkshire Woolen Company. Asa purchased this 1820s house that spans the Federal and Greek Revival periods of American architecture and it served as the family home for two generations. Before becoming the home to the Children's Health Program charity that reconfigured the interior for office use.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK
THROUGH THE UNDERPASS
BENEATH THE RAILROAD
TRACKS TO CASTLE STREET
ON THE OTHER SIDE.

10. Great Barrington Fire Station
20 Castle Street

Fire protection in Great Barrington can be traced to 1854 when a group of nineteen young men formed the Hope Fire Company and raised enough money to buy a Button hand pumper. That same year, the Great Barrington Fire District was organized to supply water to the center of town from the East Mountain Reservoir. This firehouse of red brick and granite trim, the company's fourth, rose from the ashes of the town's largest fire that burned both sides of Railroad Street and spread to Castle Street at the turn of the 20th century. In 1976 the fire station was sold to the Town of Great Barrington and the Hope Company and the Housatonic Hose Company that dates to 1889 were combined into one department. Both remain in existence today as social wings of the Great Barrington Fire Department that has since moved its main headquarters.

11. Mahaiwe Performing Arts Center
14 Castle Street

The original Mahaiwe Block that stood here in the 1800s burned to the ground in 1901 and the property was redeveloped into the town's first theater. The Mahaiwe Theater opened as a live vaudeville venue in 1905 but films came early, beginning in 1912. By the time the first "talkies" arrived in 1927 live performances were a thing of the past and for the next 70 or so years the Mahaiwe (pronounced 'Ma-Hay-Wee') was a place to experience a movie, not just watch it. Passionate theater-lovers helped push back plans to convert the movie house into apartments and the Mahaiwe was completely restored in time for its centennial celebration in 2005.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.
TURN LEFT ON RAILROAD STREET.

12. Railroad Street

Fire regularly visited the commercial center of town along Railroad Street in the 1800s. Today the block retains a turn-of-the-20th century feel from its last rebuilding. At the head of the block on the south corner of Main Street is the City Store, three bays wide by nine bays deep. Built of brick in 1853 it was the first commercial block in Great Barrington and one of the few structures to survive the Great Fire of 1896. The original train depot was located at the foot of the street which was extended with a hook to Elm Street in 1901.

Pioneering Civil Rights activist William Edward Burghardt Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, a place he described as "by a golden river and in the shadow of two great hills..." in 1868. When he was 11 his family moved into an apartment over a store by the train station; it is now a parking lot. After attending Great Barrington High School Du Bois attended Fisk University in Tennessee and then earned a PHD as the first black to graduate from Harvard University. He entered the national consciousness as a writer and head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1910. A marker identifies his birthplace down Church Street on the opposite side of Main Street; The Du Bois Center at Great Barrington is dedicated to his life on South Main Street.

FOLLOW RAILROAD STREET AS IT BENDS TO THE RIGHT AND CONTINUES TO ELM STREET. TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET AND STAY ON THE WEST (LEFT) SIDE OF THE STREET.

13. U.S. Post Office
222 Main Street

The first mail in the Berkshires was delivered by post rider until a post office was established at Stockbridge in 1792; the fourth post office in the county came to Great Barrington in 1797. The first post-master was Moses Hopkins and he held the job until his death in 1838. The current Neoclassical post office, fronted by a quartet of imposing Doric columns, was constructed in 1936 as a Depression-era Works Progress Administration project.

CROSS OVER MAIN STREET TO THE EAST SIDE AND TURN RIGHT TO WALK BACK UP MAIN STREET.

14. St. Peter's Catholic Church
213 Main Street

The first Catholic services in Great Barrington were held on the second floor of Town Hall in 1841. This Gothic-inspired stone church welcomed the congregation in 1911.

15. Mason Library
231 Main Street

Mary A. Mason, widow of Civil War Captain Henry Hobart Mason who was later a New York lawyer and law reporter, provided \$50,000 for a new library to replace a clapboard structure that had served the town from this site. The architectural firm of Blanchard & Barnes of New York City was hired to design the Colonial Revival building and when it opened in 1912 it was proclaimed to be "the most beautiful small library building in America."

16. First Congregational Church
251 Main Street

The parish, originally known as the North Parish of Sheffield, was formed by legislative enactment in 1742 and a meeting house erected. The handsome multi-chromatic stone church is the congregation's fourth, erected after a fire destroyed the previous blue limestone church in 1882. Hartford architect W.C. Brocklesby designed the church and manse which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The church is famous for its magnificent organ installed in 1883 by Hilburne Roosevelt Organ Works, America's most prominent organmaker of the age. The massive instrument uses 3,954 pipes and is operated by more than two miles of concealed electric wire.

17. Berkshire Courier Building
264 Main Street

A Lenox man, John D. Cushing, put out the first issue of the *Berkshire Courier* on October 16, 1834. The weekly newspaper sifted through several name and location changes until it landed in this building in 1870 that housed the offices and printing press. A newer and larger press necessitated moving the office next door to the Marble Block in 1902. After that the building was used as a bakery and when the Great Barrington Savings Bank came in 1916 they added the colonnade of classical fluted columns. The *Courier* continued to publish until 1993.

CONTINUE ON MAIN STREET
UNTIL YOU RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT
TOWN HALL.

Look Up,

Haverhill



A Walking Tour of Haverhill...

When the village was founded in 1640 on the banks of the Merrimack River it was known as Pentucket, an Indian word roughly translated as “place of the winding river.” That river helped shape the settlement for the better part of 200 years until the rise of bigger ocean-going ships sapped the importance of river towns. The town merchants shifted their capital to manufacturing, first in hats and then in shoes. By 1836 there were 28 shoe factories in Haverhill with more on the way.

The city incorporated in 1870 as the shoe industry began to hit its stride. The town around Main Street was filled by this time and with a pressing need for bigger and more efficient factories manufacturers turned west, towards the railway and began building around Washington Square, then a residential area. In short order virtually every shoe and leather maker moved to this area and the houses were replaced with both wooden and brick factories. And then, on an inhumanly cold wintry night on February 17, 1882 a fire started in a stove in one of the shoe company offices. Before the fire was contained 10 acres of downtown Haverhill would be destroyed. Virtually every worker in town was tossed into unemployment.

The conflagration was so sensational that the *New York Times* wrote about it for days: “The city was full of strangers to-day viewing the ruins left by the fire. Train-loads came from Lowell and Lawrence, and a large number of people from the surrounding towns arrived by all sorts of conveyances. Several safes have been opened to-day, in most of which the contents were found to be unharmed. There were a great many, however, broken by falling from the upper stories, and many open ones can be seen in the ruins, their combustible contents reduced to dust, through which in many cases, shine melted gold and silver. Many disreputable persons came to town yesterday for predatory purposes, but the summary treatment of one man caught pilfering, who was beaten insensible by the citizens and Police, and the cool and praiseworthy diligence of the local authorities, made the plying of their trade extremely dangerous and there has not been a theft to the amount of \$1 reported to the City marshal, nor any known to the citizens.” Despite the losses, Haverhill manufacturers set out to rebuild immediately and the factories they constructed stand today as some the finest examples of Queen Anne industrial architecture in the country. Humming once again, by 1913 one out of every 10 pairs of shoes worn by Americans originated on a Haverhill factory floor. It had earned the moniker of “Queen Slipper City.”

No one taking out walking tour today will be wearing a Haverhill shoe but many of the old factories remain in the area we will be exploring, designated as the Washington Street Shoe Historic District...

**1. United States Post Office
2 Washington Square**

The two-story brick Colonial Revival post office that spreads out around a plump central tower was constructed in 1930. It is topped by a balustrade-enclosed cupola. In 2010, as part of a series based on iconic newspaper cartoon strips, the United States Post Office released a stamp based on “Archie” that was created by one-time Haverhill denizen Bob Montana. Montana attended Haverhill High School until his senior year and based the familiar characters on his time in school in Haverhill; the high school not serves as City Hall.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE
POST OFFICE WALK OVER
TO THE NEXT CORNER.

**2. Haverhill National Bank
191 Merrimack Street**

The Haverhill National Bank was incorporated in 1836 and had operated from the resplendent Masonic Lodge since 1882 when this seven-story headquarters rose in 1915. It conforms to the norms of early skyscraper architecture in that it was designed to resemble a classical Greek column with a distinct base (the ground floor with its blocks of stones and pilasters), a relatively unadorned shaft (the brick upper floors) and a decorative crown (the cornice of ornate dentils).

**3. Franklin Block
200 Merrimanck Street**

This is one of Haverhill’s oldest surviving commercial blocks, from 1856. The Italianate-influenced brick building sports stone trim, including corner quoins that wrap around the front of the building.

TURN AND WALK ACROSS
WASHINGTON SQUARE ONTO
WASHINGTON STREET.

**4. Whittier Inn
2 Essex Street**

This five-story corner landmark was constructed as the Whittier Inn in 1882. The building of brick and sandstone trim gets more elaborate as you look up until it reaches a riot of ornamentation at the roofline above the top floor of lancet windows.

**5. First National Bank
77 Washington Street**

The First National Bank organized as the Union Bank in 1849 “to supply the wants of the businessmen of Haverhill.” It received a national charter in 1864 and became the First National Bank on Merrimack Street. As the city pushed westward this land was purchased in 1882 and a substantial brick building erected. It later received a Neoclassical makeover with a facade of limestone blocks. The bank prospered until the Great Depression when it failed. After many years of vacancy the old vault was rehabilitated for a restaurant in 2008. The iron arm over the elaborate entrance that holds the establishment sign once sported a large lantern-shaped clock that was a favorite landmark on Washington Street.

**6. Taylor Block
100-114 Washington Street**

Martin Taylor and Levi Taylor, who served a term as the second mayor of Haverhill in 1872, formed a clothing business that built a large trade that became even more prominent with the addition of Martin Taylor to form “The Three Taylors.” The Taylors invested in real estate and built this quintessential Queen Anne commercial block in 1877. One tenant was the J. M. Hickey’s Shoe & Leather Exchange and today the brewpub that occupies the space honors that heritage with tap handles fashioned from old wooden shoe forms. Next door at #90 was the venerable business of C.P. Bullen, who took a \$2,000 hit in the 1882 fire. To get a view of the Merrimack River walk between the two buildings down to Riverside Park.

TURN RIGHT ON RAILROAD
SQUARE BEFORE THE RAILROAD
OVERPASS.

7. Bragg Block
80 Wingate Street at Railroad Square

This enormous Romanesque-style building that once stood opposite the train station for the first thing disembarking passengers would see, features splendid and imaginative brick work across all four floors.

8. Gardner Block
17-19 Railroad Square

This sentinel of Railroad Square, 24 bays wide, is distinguished by the cast iron facade across the first floor shopping level. E.W. and S.P Gardner began manufacturing ladies' serge shoes in 1869 in a factory on Washington Square, taking over a firm founded by their father John in 1845. The business grew to employ 150 workers in a commodious factory around the corner on Granite Street.

TURN RIGHT ON
WINGATE STREET.

9. Wingate Street Art District
Wingate Street

While Washington Street has sought revitalization through the restaurant trade, Wingate Street is turning to art-themed boutiques. Clustered in the west end of the street, the exuberant four-story Romanesque building of brick and terra cotta at #62 is the architectural standout. Across the street the Swett Block at #59-65 serves up a cornucopia of fancy brickwork.

10. Carleton Building
72 Wingate Street

George H. Carleton began making ladies' calf and buff shoes for the Western and Southern trade in 1868. In 1880 he moved into a spanking new factory at this location only to watch it burn to the ground in the Great Fire of 1882. This building with its highly decorative brickwork around the windows and along the front cornice, was operative five months later.

TURN LEFT ON ESSEX STREET.

11. Hamil Mill Lofts
Essex Street and Locke Street

During the 1920s, Hamel Leather was the nation's largest producer of shoe linings and for many years the largest employer in Haverhill. Their factory complex looks like much of Haverhill's industrial building stock but the brick found here was used to sheath some of the nation's first concrete-reinforced buildings, not as load-bearers. In recent years a handful of the Hamel buildings have been returned to life, including three eight-story buildings for residential use: the 1911 Pentucket Associates Building, the 1915 Essex Associates Building, and the 1916 Tilton Building. The tall brick smokestack is a souvenir of the days when Hamel generated its own steam power for the operation.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
ON ESSEX STREET BACK TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT IN
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Look Up,

Lowell



A Walking Tour of Lowell...

Francis Cabot Lowell got the wheels spinning on the American cotton manufacturing industry after studying British looms and introduced the first practical power loom in America. Looking to expand his operations, Lowell became interested in the spot where the energetic Merrimack River joined the languid waters of the Concord River. By the time his associates Tracy Jackson, Nathan Appleton and Paul Moody founded the Merrimack Manufacturing Company in 1822, Lowell had suffered an untimely death.

Founded as a company town, Lowell became the largest and most significant of all such towns. Both men and women, girls actually, slept in corporation lodging houses, ate in company dining halls, shopped in company stores and when they died, were buried in company lots. In return, the workers were expected to report for work at five in the morning and work until seven at night. Women received from \$2.25 to four dollars a week and the men about twice that. While the town boomed, working conditions were slow to keep up. The first “mill girls” strike took place in 1834.

As more and more industry established itself in Lowell through the 1800s the mills could no longer be staffed simply with girls from local farms and waves of immigrants descended on expanding factories dramatically changing the character of the city. First came the Irish and then the French-Canadians and then eastern Europeans and workers from the Mediterranean countries. Each settled in enclaves around the city; enough Greeks moved here that Lowell was sometimes called “American Athens.”

Its more common nickname was “Spindle City” - the most important textile center in the world. By the 1850s Lowell was the largest industrial complex in the United States. By World War I the population was over 110,000 but the 100-year growth spurt was about to end with a thud. Textile manufacturing moved south so quickly that by 1931 only three major mills remained active and as many as one in three of Lowell workers was on relief or homeless.

Today the population is about the same as it was in Lowell’s heyday a century ago but the city is a vastly different place. Since 1975, over 350 historic structures have been rehabilitated downtown and in 1978 the Lowell National Historical Park was established to tell the story of the Industrial Revolution. We’ll see for ourselves what that make-over has wrought on a walking tour of the ultimate company town that was built inside the bent elbow of the Merrimack River...

1. City Hall
375 Merrimack Street

The powerful Richardsonian Romanesque style was widely embraced for public building after the death of its creator, Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson, in 1886. The craze lasted little more than a decade and in 1893 it resulted in three important Lowell buildings - the post office on Appleton Street, Memorial Hall behind City Hall and City Hall itself. Executed in light gray granite, the building features a tower and corner turrets.

FACING CITY HALL, WALK PAST
THE BUILDING TO YOUR LEFT
TO THE NEXT BUILDING UP
MERRIMACK STREET.

2. Pollard Memorial Library
401 Merrimack Street

The first public library in Lowell was established in 1844 in rooms in the City Hall on Merrimack Street. In 1893 this Richardsonian Romanesque building was constructed as a functional memorial to the Lowell men who perished in the Civil War. Inside was a large public assembly hall and space for the library. The current building is actually a rebuild of the original after a vicious 1915 fire which claimed many of architect Frederick W. Stickney's exquisite interior details. It didn't become Pollard Memorial Library, named for a one-time mayor, until 1981 which is why you still enter through Memorial Hall.

TURN AND WALK BACK TOWARDS
CITY HALL AND CONTINUE
DOWN MERRIMACK STREET.

3. Monument Square
**Merrimack Street and Dutton Street and
Worthen Street and Arcand Drive**

Monument Square features a granite obelisk dedicated to Luther Ladd, Addison Whitney, and Charles Taylor, members of the Mass 6th Regiment and among the first four fatalities of the Civil War when their regiment was mobbed in Baltimore on the 19th of April 1861 while

marching to Washington. It also features a bronze statue of *Winged Victory*, a gift from James Cook Ayer. The memorial commemorated Union victory in the Civil War and was dedicated on July 4, 1867.

TURN RIGHT ON DUTTON
STREET IN FRONT OF THE CANAL.

4. Boston and Maine Railroad Memorial
Dutton Street, south of Merrimack Street

The Boston and Lowell Railroad (B&L) was one of America's first railroads and the first major line in Massachusetts. Chartered in 1830, the first trains were rolling in 1835. By the early 1840s the Boston and Maine (B&M) had arrived from Portland, Maine and tied into the B&L track. The railroad proved a great success and the B&M, as renters of the track, found its trains increasingly shunted to the side tracks in favor of the B&L trains. They started laying their own line to Boston and the B&L sued to hold their monopoly. They lost and in the process discovered that the B&M had actually been their best customers. The older line slipped into decline and by 1887 it was the Boston and Maine that was the dominant line in Lowell with passenger service that continued until 1973.

This is the site of the first depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Standing as a memorial to the venerable railroad is a steam switcher built in 1911 by the American Locomotive Company of Manchester, New Hampshire. For four decades it shuttled freight to and from Lowell textile mills and then spent another quarter-century hauling stone from a Westford quarry.

TURN LEFT IN FRONT OF THE
STEAM ENGINE AND CROSS THE
CANAL THROUGH THE PARK
DOWN TO SHATTUCK STREET.
CROSS OVER TO MIDDLE STREET.

**5. The New England Quilt Museum
18 Shattuck Street at Middle Street**

This building was originally constructed in 1845 by master craftsman Josiah Peabody for the Lowell Institute for Savings. The street level of the Greek Revival structure has been compromised over the years but look up to enjoy an ornate wrought-iron balcony that curves around the Shattuck Street elevation and a dentil-studded copper cornice.

WALK DOWN MIDDLE STREET THAT RETAINS THE GRAY COBBLESTONES THAT ONCE COVERED LOWELL. MANY OF THE COMMERCIAL BLOCKS BUILT IN THE 1880S AND 1890S HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED AND CONVERTED TO ARTIST LOFTS AND STUDIO SPACE. AT THE END OF TWO-BLOCK MIDDLE STREET, TURN RIGHT AND TURN LEFT ON PRESCOTT STREET.

**6. Old Lowell National Bank
88 Prescott Street**

The Old Lowell National Bank took its first deposits on May 19, 1828 in a building at 18 Shattuck Street. It also did a long stint on the second floor of the Wyman Exchange building on Central Street. In fact the bank had more locations than presidents since Charles M. Williams was at the head of the company for over 50 of its early years. Old Lowell moved into this Neoclassical vault in the early 1920s. The facade is dominated by a foursome of fluted Corinthian pilasters that frame the otherwise window-studded building.

**7. Southwick Block
82 Prescott Street**

Royal Southwick was born in Uxbridge in 1785 and married Direxa Clafin in 1826. Southwick was an anti-slavery Quaker and state legislator but the bills were paid by his productive woolen mills. The Southwick family built this commercial block in the early 1880s and next door they also erected the Clafin Block. The brick build-

ings were constructed in a familiar Italianate style but also show some of the new Queen Anne decorative details that were just coming into vogue at that time.

ONE BLOCK LATER, AT THE END OF PRESCOTT STREET IS MERRIMACK STREET AND KEARNEY SQUARE.

**8. Howe Building
11 Kearney Square at Merrimack Street
and Bridge Street**

The area around Merrimack Street was once a residential buffer zone between the mills to the north and the business district to the south but by the 1890s a booming Lowell began consuming the modest wooden homes and filling the area with large, multi-story commercial blocks. This one was built by John and Henry Howe in 1894 and the curved corner is a response to the non-square corners of Merrimack Street. The red bricks, granite trim and terra cotta panels all flow around the corner in a seamless presentation.

**9. Sun Building(s)
15 Kearney Square
8 Merrimack Street**

Brothers John and Daniel Harrington ran a print shop in Lowell in the 1870s and decided to start a weekly newspaper in 1878 as an Irish Catholic counter-voice to the existing papers that favored the wealthy Protestant factory owners. *The Sun* became a daily in 1892 and eventually outlasted its competitors to become the city's only major paper when it purchased the *Courier-Citizen* in 1941. *The Sun* would remain in the Harrington family until it was sold to corporate interests in 1997.

A few years later a Lowell native named Jack Kerouac was hired to report on local sports. In 1951 Kerouac taped pages of semi-translucent paper together to create a scroll so he could write without interruption on his manual typewriter. After three weeks in a New York City loft he had written the generation-defining novel *On The Road*, single-spaced and without paragraphs. Kerouac's association with *The Sun* helped spread

its reputation well beyond its circulation area.

As of 2007 *The Sun* has operated from the first floor of the American Textile History Museum over on Dutton Street but for most of its history its realm was around Kearny Square, including the four-story classically-inspired building and the ten-story, turn-of-the-20th century landmark, locally known as “the sunscraper.” The building is topped with the unmistakable neon “Sun” sign.

10. Runels Building/Fairburn Building 10 Kearney Square at Merrimack Street and Bridge Street

George Runels put together a resume that seems otherworldly today but not so unusual for a Massachusetts man of the 1800s. He put to sea on whale boats in the 1840s and then got into the granite cutting business. There were also stints as a farmer and a couple years in the California gold fields. After becoming established as a businessman he served in the town government and was elected Mayor in 1882. He built this four-story brick commercial block with a little Romanesque flair in 1892. The facade is broken by recesses in the bricks and decorations of granite and ocher-colored terra cotta. What was Merrimack Square is now Kearney Square and the Runels Building is the Fairburn Building, named after a subsequent owner.

CROSS OVER ONTO
BRIDGE STREET.

11. Bridge Street Boardinghouse 28-52 Bridge Street

During the 1800s there were some 60 large boardinghouses for mill girls around the city. Bridge Street was once lined with brick buildings like this one owned by Massachusetts Mills. Once their usefulness was exhausted these utilitarian structures were prime candidates for the wrecking ball. This one, however, was re-adapted as commercial space for many years until it became completely worn out and largely vacant. Only three such boarding houses remain in Lowell. This one received a complete make-over in 1986 and the brick walls with granite trim were reconstructed. Doors, windows and roof details were restored nearly to their original appearance.

12. Jack Kerouac Park Bridge Street and French Street

Lowell native Jack Kerouac is best known for his classic novel *On The Road* that gave the world the “Beat Generation” in 1957 but he wrote more than 30 books of prose and poetry, including five novels based on his time in Lowell. Inside the park Houston artist Ben Woltena created the Jack Kerouac Commemorative with eight triangular granite columns in 1988. The columns are set in the park in a symmetrical cross and diamond pattern representative of the complex Buddhist and Catholic faiths that were the foundation of much of Kerouac’s writing. Excerpts from his novels are inscribed on the columns.

TURN LEFT ONTO
FRENCH STREET.

13. Boott Cotton Mills 141 John Street at French Street

The Boott Cotton Mills were incorporated in 1835 by Abbott Lawrence, John Amory Lowell and Nathan Appleton for the purpose of producing “drillings, sheetings, shirtings, linens, fancy dress goods, and yarns.” Between 1836 and 1839, four mill buildings rose along the Merrimack River, each operating independently from the other. Development of the millyard continued until 1900 when the last major mill additions were made. The mills remained in operation until the 1950s.

The Boott complex is one of the most historic and architecturally significant millyards in the United States. All four of the original 1830s mills survive as part of an interconnected series of buildings as do the 1835 company office and counting house. The mills have been redeveloped as residential space, save for Mill No. 6 which serves as the Boott Cotton Mills Museum.

TURN RIGHT ON FRENCH STREET.

14. Lowell High School
Kirk Street and French Street

Lowell High School opened in 1831 as one of the first schools in the United States with both boys and girls in the same classrooms. That first year there were 47 students; today the student body is more than 4,000. The beginnings of today's sprawling campus of buildings began in 1840. Notable alumni include writer Jack Kerouac, Hollywood legend Ed McMahon and United States Senator Paul Tsongas.

TURN LEFT ON LEE STREET.

15. St. Joseph the Worker Shrine
37 Lee Street

A large section of the present building housing St. Joseph the Worker Shrine was used by a Protestant group, the Unitarian Society, beginning in 1850. In 1868, this former Protestant church was purchased by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate to establish St. Joseph Parish. The first Mass was celebrated here on May 3, 1868. St. Joseph was consecrated as St. Joseph the Worker Shrine by Archbishop Richard Cushing on May 10, 1956.

TURN RIGHT ON JOHN STREET.
TURN LEFT ON MERRIMACK STREET.

16. Hildreth Building
33-53 Merrimack Street

The first structure built on this site was a church in 1837. It was occupied in 1846 by the Lowell Museum that displayed a penchant for staging plays of questionable taste and got their license revoked. The building was ravaged by fires in 1850, 1853 and 1855. A final fiery blow was struck in 1865 and the five-story structure was razed. The Hildreth Building that replaced it was considered among the grandest of Lowell's 19th century commercial blocks. The architects Henry Van Brunt and Frank M. Howe designed the five-story brick building in the early 1880s before they departed for Kansas City to build palatial passenger depots for the Union Pacific Railroad. Fisher Ames Hildreth was a newspaper publisher

and postmaster in Lowell; his namesake building has been heavily altered at street level but the upper floors retain much of their original character. The first CVS pharmacy opened in Lowell in 1963 (not this one though); the chain now boasts more than 7,000 stores.

TURN AND WALK BACK UP
MERRIMACK STREET, AWAY
FROM KEARNEY SQUARE.

17. Bon Marche Building
143-153 Merrimack Street

This is actually three separate facades that were unified when the Jordan Marsh department store was a tenant in the 1970s. The central section was built in 1887 by Frederick and Charles Mitchell to house the Bon Marche Dry Goods Company.

18. St. Anne's Episcopal Church
8 Kirk Street at Merrimack Street

When the Boston Manufacturing Company formed the Merrimack Manufacturing Company in 1822, Kirk Boott was sent from Waltham to Lowell to be the first agent and treasurer. Boott quickly made the enterprise a money-maker as he immersed himself in all aspects of the operation, including establishing the Episcopal denomination of the first church for the mill workers. He even had the meetinghouse for St. Anne's designed to resemble St. Michael's Church in Derby, England, where he had been married while studying at the prestigious Rugby School. The cornerstone was laid on May 20, 1824 and the church consecrated March 16, 1825. Boott died in his carriage at the corner of Dutton and Merrimack Streets in downtown Lowell on April 11, 1837. Some reports say the carriage tipped, other say a back ailment stemming from his time in the military killed him.

19. Moody Street Feeder Gate House
Merrimack Canal at Merrimack Street

The Merrimack Canal, dug in the 1820s, was the first major Lowell canal constructed exclusively for power purposes, and delivered 32 feet of hydraulic head to the mills of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The gate house was

built in 1848 and is named for another canal, the Moody Street Feeder, that connected the canal to the newer, more powerful Northern Canal. Three immense gates inside the building allow water to flow from the Feeder into the canal.

TURN RIGHT ON DUTTON STREET.

20. Masonic Center
79 Dutton Street,
north of Merrimack Street

This Neoclassical building, fronted by a parade of massive fluted Doric columns, is the meeting place of several lodges and fraternal organizations. The oldest is the Pentucket Lodge that was chartered with 15 Masons in 1807. Legend has it that the name of the Lodge was supposed to be Pawtucket and it was poor penmanship that earned it the title Pentucket. The lodge had seven previous lodges before this building was constructed in 1928.

RETURN TO MERRIMACK STREET
AND TURN RIGHT. WALK OVER TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
CITY HALL BEYOND MONUMENT
SQUARE.

Look Up,

Marblehead



A Walking Tour of Marblehead...

The first settlers here in 1629 supposedly mistook the granite outcroppings overlooking the Atlantic Ocean for marble and so the nascent fishing village got a name. Enough wealth came from the sea that the town grew into one of the ten largest in the English colonies. So abundant were the fish that the King's Royal Agent, after visiting Marblehead in 1660, returned to England and declared that Marblehead was "...the Greatest Towne for Fishing in New England."

When revolutionary feelings fomented in the 1770s, Marblehead mariners were at the forefront of what would later become the American Navy and it was the first town to send out a private ships to harass and capture British vessels. The town paid a heavy price for the Revolutionary War. Many men were lost and those that returned often found their boats destroyed or rotting. Other wealthy merchants loyal to King George fled to Canada.

Marblehead had peaked economically. The fishing revived but a gale at the Grand Banks of Newfoundland on September 19, 1846 destroyed half the Marblehead fishing fleet and claimed the lives of 65 men and boys. Fishing would never be the same again. The fishing industry was replaced in town by shoe-making for a time but fires in 1877 and 1888 closed the factories.

Once again Marblehead turned to the sea for its sustenance. The town became a resort destination and its exceptional harbor filled with yachts from a half-dozen clubs. The familiar sight of vacationers and tourists helped Marblehead recognize the value of preserving its heritage early on. Today more than 200 houses built before the American Revolution and another 800 constructed in the 1800s still line the winding, hilly streets.

Those narrow streets are best explored only on foot but there is usually on-street parking to be had around the the town's most prominent building. At only 130 years years old it is about the youngest building we will encounter on our walking tour...

1. Abbot Hall
188 Washington Street

You didn't always have to risk your life at sea to make a fortune in the shipping trade. Benjamin Abbot was a cooper who fashioned an empire in Boston building shipping containers. He made enough barrels in the 1800s, in fact, to leave his native Marblehead \$100,000 when he died in 1872. Salem architects George A. Fuller and George C. Lord were hired to design the new town hall and they delivered an eclectic High Victorian confection busy with polychromatic brick and stone patterns, a corbeled brick cornice, sandstone carvings and varied rooflines. The dominating tower, with bell and clock courtesy of James H.G. Gregory, can be seen in Boston. The building, with a reading room and library and offices, was dedicated on December 12, 1877.

Town hall was able to find such a favorable hill-top spot since this ground was part of the original common where livestock grazed and the local militia trained. It was once called Windham Hill and later in a patriotic rush, Washington Square, and stands 60 feet above the waves. Today Abbot Hall still serves its original purpose but also houses a museum whose treasures include the original painting of *Spirit of '76*, the widely-replicated and parodied depiction of the three Revolutionary patriots with fife and drum and bandaged head. Painter Archibald MacNeal Willard had first displayed it at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Also on display is the 1684 deed recording the purchase of Marblehead from the Nanapashemet Indians.

FACING ABBOT HALL, TURN LEFT
AND WALK DOWN THE HILL
ALONG WASHINGTON STREET.

2. Jeremiah Lee Mansion
161 Washington Street

In the years before the American Revolution Jeremiah Lee was considered the wealthiest merchant and ship owner in Massachusetts. His home, built in 1768, is testament to his means as it had few rivals in the British colonies. Said to have cost over ten thousand pounds, it was also expensively furnished. The exterior of the wooden seven-bay Georgian-style mansion is scored as

imitation stone ashlar. A commander of the local militia, Lee died early during the American Revolution while engaged in covert activities against the British. The war cost the family its magnificent house but subsequent owners resisted making any fashionable changes. The town's first bank, the Marblehead Bank, operated here from 1804 until 1904 when it was acquired by the Marblehead Museum and Historical Society that is headquartered across the street.

TURN RIGHT ON HOOPER STREET.

3. Grand Bank
2 Hooper Street

This triangular intersection was referred to as Bank Square in the 1800s because all three of the town's banks were located here. The first, the Marblehead Bank, arrived in 1804. This two-story gray granite building was constructed for the Grand Bank in 1831 using some of the first stone to be blasted from the quarries on Cape Ann. The bank was named for rich fishing grounds of the North Atlantic that generated most of the cash in Marblehead; it later was chartered as a national bank and moved over to Pleasant Street in 1962.

4. King Hooper Mansion
8 Hooper Street

Greenfield Hooper was a candle maker who built the core of this gambrel-roofed house in 1728. His son, Robert King Hooper, became the town's leading shipping prince in the 1740s and 1750s. He was called "King" for his fair dealings, although his great wealth didn't hurt. A loyalist, Hooper fled to Nova Scotia in the Revolution but the great esteem in which he was held enabled him to return before his death in 1791. King added the front section of the house in 1745, eliminating a small yard and bringing the house out to the street. The mansion stayed in the Hooper family until 1819 when it was swapped for the schooner *Economy*. It is the only private home in Marblehead to contain a ballroom that was also used as a basketball court when the house was bought by the YMCA in 1905. The King Hooper Mansion is the home of the Marblehead Arts Association, which includes some 650 artist and non-artist members.

FOLLOW HOOPER STREET UP THE HILL AROUND TO THE LEFT AND DOWN THE HILL.

5. Lafayette House
Hooper Street and Union Street

This was what Jeremiah Lee considered a “starter home,” constructed in 1751 and lived in by the Lee family until 1768 when they moved to the landmark mansion on Washington Street. It became a Marblehead landmark of its own when the corner of the first floor was removed. Legend has it that the Marquis de Lafayette’s carriage was too large to pass by the house when he visited Marblehead in 1824, so the corner of the house was removed. Actually, the corner was built that way for a retail shop entrance. It was common for merchants to sell wares from their houses; this remained partly a retail operation until the 1860s.

BEAR RIGHT ON FRONT STREET AND WALK DOWN TO THE HARBOR.

6. Boston Yacht Club
1 Front Street at Marblehead Harbor

The Boston Yacht Club was founded in 1866 with 90 original members who sought yacht racing that would provide “that spirit of comradeship, of courtesy and chivalry, of sympathetic joy in a common sport.” The first clubhouse was constructed in 1874 at City Point in South Boston and by 1910 was operating from six different stations, including Marblehead that started in 1902. Today, Marblehead is the sole station for the club’s 500 members and 400 yachts.

FOLLOW FRONT STREET AS IT CURVES TO THE LEFT AND TAKE THE FOOTPATH TO THE RIGHT UP INTO THE PARK.

7. Crocker Park
Front Street at Marblehead Harbor

This was Bartoll’s Head, one of the highest points of land on the coast, until 1886 when Uriel Crocker deeded the rights to the town and it became Marblehead’s first recreation area. The view from these headlands commands the entire harbor and Marblehead Neck.

CONTINUE ON THE FOOTPATH BACK DOWN TO FRONT STREET.

8. Herreshoff Castle
2 Crocker Park at Front Street

When artist Waldo Ballard was looking to design his new house in the 1920s he didn’t bother with any architectural pattern books. Instead he and his wife Joan sailed to northern Europe to study castles. He finally hatched a plan based on Norseman Erik the Red’s castle in Brattahlid, Greenland. Ironically, Erik the Red’s castle had been leveled centuries earlier and Ballard wound up sketching his design from books that described the castle in detail. But no doubt the Ballards had more fun traveling Europe than scouring library shelves. The castle was built in 1926 from rocks blasted from the surrounding hill and piled into four-foot thick walls.

In 1945 the Ballards sold the castle to L. Francis Herreshoff, son of noted yacht designer Nathanael Herreshoff. Yachts created by the elder Herreshoff, an original member of the Boston Yacht Club, defended America’s Cup eight times. The castle is now a bed and breakfast.

TURN RIGHT ON FRONT STREET.
TURN RIGHT AT STATE STREET.

9. Town Wharf
end of State Street

Marblehead residents have been using this public wharf since 1660. Early mariners did not have the crane to help them lift their boats in and out of the water, however.

RETURN TO FRONT STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

10. Three Cod Inn
84 Front Street

This public house, portions of which may have been built as early as 1680, gained a measure of notoriety in 1775 when the British frigate *Lively* fired several shots into Marblehead as a reminder of British rule. One was said to have slammed into the front of the tavern although the explosion actually occurred in a storehouse on an American ship. "When the legend becomes fact, print the legend..."

TURN LEFT ON GLOVER SQUARE.

11. John Glover House
11 Glover Street in Glover Square

John Glover grew up fatherless and began work early as a cobbler. He eventually carved a place in Marblehead's elite as a merchant and was a major in the militia when the Revolution erupted. He became commander upon the death of the colonel and led a detachment of some 600 Marblehead fishermen and seamen in the country's first regiment of military mariners, the ancestors of today's marines. Glover executed two crucial water transports that influenced the outcome of the war. First he ferried 9,000 men, oxen and cannon across the East River in the dead of night to save General George Washington's army from certain destruction after the disastrous Battle of Long Island. Then, a few months later his troops rowed Washington's men across an ice-choked Delaware River in Durham boats to score a critical American victory in Trenton, New Jersey.

Glover, who left service a general, built his beautifully proportioned Georgian house in 1762. It features a fine pedimented doorway and a gambrel roof; the house is a single room deep.

RETURN TO FRONT STREET
AND TURN LEFT.

12. Lovis Cove
141 Front Street

Lovis Cove was a favorite harbor for pirates through the centuries which gives rise to its alternate name - Screeching Lady Beach. The lady in question differs in various tellings but all agree that an English woman was murdered by Spanish pirates on the beach or nearby and that on the anniversary of her death you can still hear her chilling cries rising from the pebbly beach.

13. Fort Sewall
end of Front Street

Fort Sewall was first established in 1644 as an earthen breastwork on Gale's Head, one of this area's rocky headlands. The fort was enlarged in 1742 for defense against incursions by the French and in 1794 a magazine and barracks were put in place. In use again during the War of 1812, the fort was named for Judge Samuel Sewall, a town leader and later a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The old garrison saw its final duty during the Civil War and in 1890 the federal government gave the spectacularly sited land to the town which opened a park here.

WALK BACK DOWN FRONT
STREET TO FRANKLIN STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

14. Hearth And Eagle
30 Franklin Street

In the mid-1940s, the celebrated historical novelist Anya Seton set out on a journey of discovery in search of her ancestors. She found one in Marblehead, a place she described as "a sea-girdled town of rocks and winding lanes and clustered old houses." She also found a setting for her fourth novel which she called the *Hearth And Eagle*, which is what this house has been known as ever since. Built in 1715 with a single gable window in the roof, the house was significantly enlarged in 1750.

15. Ambrose Gale House
13 Franklin Street

Parts of this house were built by an early merchant Ambrose Gale in the 1680s and it is a contender for "Oldest House in Marblehead." History can not say for sure. After being altered through the years it picked up a makeover to a guess at what it may have looked like in the 1600s. At the least the shape - early wooden homes were not painted and the boards weathered to a dark brown.

16. Engine House #2
Franklin Street

Although the Marblehead Fire Department was officially organized on July 1, 1829 it actually received its first fire fighting apparatus in 1751, presented to the Town Robert "King" Hooper. This is the second fire department established, M.A. Pickett No 1, in May of 1866. The Victorian firehouse was later absorbed into the Marblehead Fire Department. Across the street was once the site of the Mary Alley Hospital, donated in 1904. It was the only in-town hospital in Marblehead and operated until the 1960s.

TURN LEFT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.

17. Old North Church
41 Washington Street

The congregation was Marblehead's first, founded in 1635. This meetinghouse was the third used, constructed in 1824 from stone blasted from the ledge behind the church. Gray stone blocks were used for the street-facing gable and fieldstone for the other sides. The two-stage white steeple is surmounted by a gilded copper codfish more than four feet long. It is believed to have been crafted in the early 1700s but its artisan is lost to history.

18. Elbridge Gerry House
44 Washington Street

Elbridge Gerry was born in Marblehead, the third of twelve children, in 1744. He went to Harvard to study medicine but went into his father's shipping business instead. His vociferous opposition to taxes launched a political career that landed him in Philadelphia as a member of the Continental Congress. Gerry signed the Declaration of Independence but a decade later he was one of three men who refused to sign the Constitution because it did not then include a Bill of Rights. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives under the new national government, and served in Congress from 1789 to 1793. Back in Massachusetts he ran unsuccessfully for governor four times before winning two one-year terms in 1810 and 1811. He was defeated in 1812 but departed for a larger stage as the fifth Vice-President of the United States under James Madison. Elbridge Gerry became the first Vice-President not to run for President when he died in office at the age of 70 in 1814. He is best remembered for the political practice of "gerrymandering," a term coined when the Massachusetts legislature redrew the boundaries of state legislative districts to favor Governor Gerry's party. Gerry ran his political career from a house in Cambridge and wouldn't recognize his old house today. In the 1840s it received a third floor and a Greek Revival appearance that became popular after he died.

19. Major John Pedrick House
52 Washington Street

John Pedrick had his own Paul Revere moment two months before the British marched on Concord from Lexington in April 1775. The British target was supplies in Salem and when the force landed Pedrick mounted his horse and galloped to Salem with the news. He was said to be allowed to pass on the road only because the British colonel was courting his daughter. The action helped mobilize resistance and the onset of the Revolutionary War was delayed. His house sports the imitation rusticated blocks used to present the appearance of expensive stone - but only on the street-facing facade. Pedrick lost everything in the fight for freedom and returned from the Revolutionary War penniless.

20. Captain Russell Trevett House
65 Washington Street

Sea captain Russell Trevett was the patriarch of a shipping dynasty in 18th century Marblehead. He had this splendid example of a Georgian house constructed around 1715. It was later lived in by his son, Samuel Russell Trevett, who commanded an artillery company during the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 at the age of 24.

21. Town House
Market Square

The stylish Town House was constructed in 1727 to serve as both the town hall (upstairs) and a market (downstairs). It is highly decorated with fashionable corner quoins, dentil blocks along the roofline and a distinguished entrance. It is one of the oldest municipal buildings still in use in the United States.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK A FEW STEPS UP SUMMER STREET.

22. St. Michael's Church
Summer Street

As it approaches its fourth century, St. Michael's is the oldest Episcopal Church in New England still standing on its original site. It was constructed in 1714 with a 50-foot steeple that was removed in 1793 because it was thought to be rotting. The church was considered a caldron of support for King George and when the Declaration of Independence reached Marblehead, patriots intoxicated with freedom broke into the church and rang its bell until it cracked. It was replaced in 1802 and that bell would be taken down and recast by Revere & Son in 1818. The building was substantially renovated in 1833 with pointed-arch clear windows, slip pews, and the pulpit and altar gathered together on the north wall. Victorian stained-glass windows came on board in the 1880s.

RETURN TO SUMMER STREET AND TURN LEFT.

23. The Brick Path
145 Washington Street

Thomas Robie built this three-story, side-facing brick house in the mid-1700s. Few houses were built of brick in Marblehead until the 1800s as it was thought that making bricks in the damp climate would promote lung diseases. Robie was as fiercely loyal to the British Crown as patriots were to the cause of independence and his house became a meeting place for Loyalists during the Revolution. He eventually was forced to flee to Nova Scotia with his family. The house takes its name from a gift shop that operated here for many years.

BEAR RIGHT TO STAY ON WASHINGTON STREET AND WALK UP THE HILL TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

New Bedford



A Walking Tour of New Bedford...

The town of Dartmouth was formed from so-called “common land” on June 8, 1664, and included the territory called Acushena, Ponagansett and Coakset. The bounds of the town were defined June 3, 1668. From this territory New Bedford was founded as a town in 1787 and incorporated as a city in 1847.

First mayor Abraham Howland and the new city fathers were predominately Quakers. Followers of the religious teachings of Englishman, George Fox, the Quakers referred to themselves as the “Society of Friends” and “Children of the Light.” Their spiritual mission in life was to spread (diffuse) the “Inner Light of Christ” to all they encountered. So here they were, the Children of the Light, employed in the lighting industry, supplying whale oil to the entire world for lighting.

The town had grown since the economically difficult days of the American Revolution a decade earlier. With its well-protected deep harbor, by 1823 New Bedford had surpassed Nantucket in the number of whaling ships leaving its harbor each year and by 1840, with the arrival of the railroad and easier access to markets in New York and Boston, the port was the whaling capital of the world. New Bedford was for a time “the richest city in the world.”

This walking tour will begin at the Visitor Center for the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, just a couple of blocks from the waterfront of the “city that lit the world”..

**1. New Bedford Institute of Savings
(National Park Visitors Center)
33 William Street**

The sandstone-faced building began life in 1853 as the New Bedford Institute of Savings. The Third District Court moved in to these quarters in 1896 and today it serves as the Visitor Center for the National Park Service, entered through a grand granite balustraded porch.

STAND AT THE INTERSECTION
OF 2ND STREET AND WILLIAM
STREET.

**2. Citizens National Bank
41 William Street**

Originally built for the Citizens National Bank, circa 1877, the lower level of this Romanesque building is encased in blocks made from Longmeadow Freestone. After its days as a bank were over it housed a series of dining and drinking establishments with the current incarnation paying tribute to that decorative stone.

**3. United States Customs House
37 North 2nd Street**

Robert Mills, the country's leading proponent of Greek Revival architecture, designed many Customs Houses as the supervising architect of the United States Treasury. This one from the 1830s was one of them, executed in white granite with a classic portico. Today it is still the New Bedford office of the U.S. Customs Service - the oldest continuously operating Custom House in the nation.

**4. Andrew Robeson House
32 William Street**

Andrew Robeson found success in whaling, banking and printing; so much so that he was featured in the 1851 book, *Rich Men of Massachusetts*. This Federal-style mansion was built in 1821 in the center of Second Street and had grounds and gardens that covered nearly two square blocks. In the winter of 1978, the 500-ton mansion was lifted off its foundation and moved

400 feet to this location. Thanks to a crippling blizzard, the journey took four months.

TURN RIGHT ON 2ND STREET.

**5. Benjamin Rodman Mansion
50 North Second Street**

This Federal-style mansion was built in 1821 by Benjamin Rodman, a founder of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. The granite block mansion with quoined corners is an example of the simplicity of Quaker style and was the home of the Rodman family until 1872. By 1890, the mansion had been completely surrounded by storefronts and it was converted into a warehouse by demolishing the interior walls and opening a large hole in the front wall. A 1965 restoration saved the building.

**6. Bourne Warehouse
47-49 N. Second Street**

A fine example of late 19th century commercial architecture, this warehouse was erected in front of the Andrew Robeson mansion and housed an auction business selling everything from antique furniture to ships. The building was restored in the 1970s.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON N. WATER STREET.

**7. Rodman Candle Works
72 N. Water Street**

Originally built by Samuel Rodman around 1810 as a factory, this building housed one of the first spermacetti candle making operations in New Bedford. Spermacetti candles were made from whale oil and provided a high-quality, long lasting light source. The building is constructed of large wood beams and two-foot thick walls of granite rubble. The stucco exterior is scored to create the illusion of granite block construction.

TURN LEFT ON RODMAN AND
CROSS THE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
TO THE WATERFRONT.

8. New Bedford Waterfront

In the 1840s New Bedford's whaling industry employed nearly 10,000 people. Outfitters, shipyards for building and repairing whaling vessels, bakeshops, barrel makers, caulkers, carpenters, sail lofts, ropeworks, and whale oil refineries were active at the water's edge. At the foot of Rodman Street, just north of where the overpass stands today, were the wharves of Parker, Howland, and Hazard. Jutting out into the harbor to the south were the wharves of other wealthy merchants such as Rotch, Taber, and Merrill. Today, the port of New Bedford is home to the largest commercial fishing fleet on the East Coast and consistently one of the top five ports in terms of dollar value of its catch in the United States.

WALK SOUTH THROUGH THE WATERFRONT DOCK AREA.

9. Bourne Counting House One Merrill's Wharf

Built by whaling master Captain Edward Merrill, this large 1840s granite building once housed the counting rooms of merchant Jonathan Bourne. Situated on the historic New Bedford waterfront, the building also served in making ship sails as the Durant Sail Loft.

RETURN TO STATE PIER AND CROSS THE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE TO UNION STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

10. Sundial Building Union and N. Water streets

This Federal style structure was built circa 1820 by Charles and Seth Russell, Jr., two grandnephews of New Bedford's founder, Joseph Russell, III. The building takes its name from the still functional sundial affixed to the Union Street elevation. This sundial was used by whalers and mariners to set their nautical instruments and chronometers to "New Bedford Time."

TURN RIGHT ON N. WATER STREET.

11. Double Bank Building Water and William Streets

At the heart of what was once the financial center of New Bedford, this Greek Revival building was constructed in the 1830s to house two prominent banking institutions: Merchants Bank and Mechanics Bank. The two banks hired different builders to execute the design by architect Russell Warren. Due to a differing interpretation there is a slight difference between the vertical slope of the four polished granite columns on the left and the four on the right.

A few particularly large and beautiful old bluestone pavers still grace the front of the Double Bank building at the foot of William Street in the Historic District. New Bedford once boasted of 20 miles of bluestone sidewalks.

TURN LEFT ON WILLIAM STREET.

12. Corson's Block 27 William Street

Constructed in several phases from 1878 to 1884 Corson's Block that commands this intersection is an outstanding example of Romanesque commercial architecture.

TURN LEFT ON JOHNNY CAKE HILL.

13. New Bedford Whaling Museum 18 Johnny Cake Hill

This is the largest museum in America devoted to the history of American whaling and its signature port. Paintings, prints, scrimshaw, art glass and the *Lagoda*, the world's biggest ship model.

14. Mariners' Home 15 Johnny Cake Hill

This mansion dates to 1787 and the family of Joseph Rotch, a pioneer in New Bedford whaling. In 1850, the family donated the building to the New Bedford Port Society to be a home for transient seamen and has provided shelter for over 150 years.

15. Seamen's Bethel
15 Johnny Cake Hill

Seamen's Bethel was immortalized as the "Whaleman's Chapel" by Herman Melville in his classic novel *Moby Dick*. Completed in 1832, the Bethel continues to this day as a house of prayer and memorial to New Bedford mariners who lost their lives at sea.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET.

16. New Bedford Institute of Savings
174 Union Street

This Neoclassical vault dates to 1898. Today it is home of the New Bedford Ocean Explorium.

TURN LEFT ON PURCHASE STREET.

17. Zeiterion Theater
684 Purchase Street

The Zeiterion Theater, now the Theater for the Performing Arts was a vaudeville house when it opened in 1923. The memorable chandelier in the main concourse was crafted in Czechoslovakia with 6,000 cut glass pieces and 240 lamps.

RETURN TO UNION STREET AND TURN LEFT.

18. Star Store
715 Purchase Street

The Star Store was the crown jewel of New Bedford's shopping district when it opened on March 17, 195 with 150,000 square feet of selling space on four floors, a basement and a roof garden. Actually, re-opened - the New Bedford Dry Goods Co. had been prospering since it opened the Star Store in 1898 with only 15,000 square feet. After expanding into adjoining buildings and making additions the new retail palace had become inevitable. By the 1990s the Star Store was the poster-child for the dismal fate of America's downtown shopping palaces with a dilapidated building sheathed in crumbling terra cotta. The grand exterior has been restored and the building is now the home of the University

of Massachusetts-Dartmouth's College of Visual and Performing Arts.

19. First Unitarian Church
**northeast corner of Union Street
and County Street**

This 1830s meetinghouse was designed in the 1830s in Gothic Revival style highlighted by a tall, crenelated tower. In 1896 the Boston firm of Peabody and Stearns constructed the Parish House, an addition to the rear.

TURN LEFT ON COUNTY STREET.
WALK DOWN THE EAST SIDE OF
THE STREET.

20. Grace Episcopal Church
422 County Street

After Civil War Captain Civil War Captain Thomas Rotch Rodman, converted to the Episcopal faith the family went all in with their new devotion. They paid for the construction of this Gothic church of granite and brown freestone in 1881 and it is sited in what was once the Rodman garden.

21. Ivory Bartlett House
416 County Street

This Italian villa from 1857 sports a tall tower to the rear and pendant brackets along the eaves. Its most distinguishing feature is an elliptical roof arch that is believed to have been taken from a much more grand design by Calvert Vaux, co-creator of Central Park in New York which he published in his influential book *Villas and Cottages* that same year.

22. George Bartlett House
414 County Street

If the window design of this Greek Revival house appears to mimic its neighbor it may be because this was the home of George Bartlett, brother of Ivory. The Bartletts were whaling agents and owned Ivory Bartlett and Sons, a major outfitter of ships. Among the contracts awarded this company was the agreement to completely outfit the Stone Fleet, a flotilla of aged whaling

ships which sailed to the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, in the Civil War in an attempt to blockade the port with sunken hulks.

23. Samuel Rodman House
408 County Street

The Gothic style home which once commanded this whole block was built for whaling merchant Samuel W. Rodman. The rough exterior of this 1840s house applies Quaker restraint to the decorative styles that were coming into vogue at the time.

24. J. Arthur Beauvais House
404 County Street

South Dartmouth native J. Arthur Beauvais came to town as a bookkeeper in his uncle's employ. He would become one of New Bedford's most astute businessmen, founding the Citizen's National Bank and helming the Weeden Manufacturing Company, makers of children's toys, in the 1880s. His fanciful Queen Anne house with shingles above bricks was built in 1883.

25. Andrew Gerrish, Jr. House
398 County Street

If Andrew Gerrish was searching the streets of New Bedford for the house he built in 1825, it is a safe bet he would walk right past his old lot. Here he constructed a dignified Federal-style home that faced south. In the 1880s after attorney Wendell H. Cobb acquired the property the house was transformed into the exuberant Queen Anne style all the rage at the time.

26. Rotch-Jones-Duff House
396 County Street

This house was William Rotch, Jr.'s third house, built for him when he was 83 years old in 1834 as he finally moved away from the waterfront where he oversaw his whaling interests. The house was one of the first projects by a young house carpenter named Richard Upjohn, only recently arrived in the city from his home in England and soon to become one of America's foremost architects. He had come to join his brother who had preceded

him and was employed by the lumber merchant, contractor, and builder, Samuel Leonard as a draftsman. Built of brick that was then covered with clapboards, it is suggested that Rotch wanted the solidity of a stone house without the pretense exhibited by the granite massiveness of his near neighbors.

Owned over the years by only three families, this house bears the reputation of being one of the most beautifully preserved homes in New Bedford. The fine proportions of this Classical Revival house have been altered only by the addition of a belvedere and dormers on the roof.

27. William Rotch Rodman Mansion
388 County Street

The William Rotch Rodman Mansion was designed by Rhode Island architect Russell Warren. The dignity and grandeur of what was reputed to be one of the most expensive homes built in America in the 1830's still remains. In the 1850's this house was the home of New Bedford's first Mayor Abraham H. Howland and it has served many institutional uses in this century. It has been recently restored by private investors.

28. Captain Cornelius Howland House
380 County Street

The Captain Cornelius Howland House was built for master of the ship *Lafayette*, among others. From the 1840s, it places the newer Greek Revival detailing on the then retreating Federal style form.

TURN LEFT ON RUSSELL STREET.

29. William Tallman Russell House
66 Russell Street

This was the only house on the block when it was constructed in 1819 so whaling merchant William Tallman Russell got the street named for him. The Federal house received an extensive Greek Revival make-over in the 1830s that brought the outstanding porch supported by twinned, fluted doric columns.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON RUSSELL STREET BACK TOWARDS COUNTY STREET. CROSS COUNTY STREET AND TURN RIGHT, WALKING UP THE WEST SIDE.

30. Grinnell Mansion
379 County Street

This is another 1830s commission for busy architect Russell Warren. His patron was Joseph Grinnell who left New Bedford for New York City in 1810 and prospered mightily with his cousin in the Fish, Grinnell and Company trading venture. Grinnell actively promoted Warren and his Classical Revival designs similar to this one dot the New Bedford landscape. Here Warren used Quincy granite from a quarry recently opened to provide stone for the Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown. The fluted Doric columns out front were destroyed by fire but have recently been restored.

31. Mary Howland House
399 County Street

The Mary Howland House and the Barton Ricketson House next door were both built shortly after the initial owners purchased the lots from the heirs of William R. Rotch in 1850. The entire block was once the estate of Gilbert Russell, son of the founder of the city, Joseph Russell. The Howland House was built in 1855 for Mary Howland, probably as an investment. It was originally sheathed in smooth boarded "shiplap" siding and was shingled only in recent years.

32. Barton Ricketson House
401 County Street

The brick Barton Ricketson House differs only in fabric from the Howland House. Both Italianate dwellings exhibit a two story, square plan with a belvedere and a central peak in the roof line of each side of the square. Ricketson was a merchant and whaling agent who kept his counting room here at his home.

33. Gilbert Russell House
405 County Street

This Victorian French Second Empire-inspired confection swallowed a fine Federal-style home that Gilbert Russell built in 1805. Scarcely a square foot of facade went undecorated in a thorough re-modeling by Dr. Edward Abbe, its owner from 1868 to 1897.

34. Benjamin Cummings House
411 County Street

This outstanding Italianate mansion was constructed by in 1854 by a local investor, Lehman Ashmead. It features paired brackets under the roof lines, sets of round-topped windows, and a shallow Mansard roof typical of the period. Dull it is not, and that would have been mandatory to attract a buyer like Benjamin Cummings. Hailing from South Dartmouth, after getting wealthy in the whaling trade, Cummings launched his own ship which he called the *Benjamin Cummings*. If that wasn't enough to make its owner's identity obvious there was always that full-length figurehead of Cummings to tell the tale.

35. Marcia Parker House
413 County Street

This many-faceted Queen Anne residence was built for Marcia Parker, the widow of Ward Parker, a whaling and coasting captain turned banker, between 1889 and 1892. Covered with details of decorative carpentry and leaded glass, its silhouette, bristling with faceted dormers, towers and gables, changes dramatically as one passes. The asymmetrical variety is a hallmark of the style.

36. Roosevelt Apartments
northwest corner of Arnold Street
and County Street

The Roosevelt Apartments were built in 1926 for the Arnold Realty Corporation. The entry bay is marked by tall thin columns and other Adamesque details of the Federal period.

37. James Arnold House
southwest corner of Union Street
and County Street

James Arnold, a native of Providence who became one of New Bedford's leading citizens, devoted much of his life to an appreciation of botany. He and his wife travelled to Europe many times seeking interesting trees and other plantings which would enrich their surroundings. He welcomed the citizens of New Bedford to visit his extensive gardens and they became a point of civic pride. Upon James Arnold's death, his \$100,000 bequest to Harvard earmarked for botanical research, formed the cornerstone for one of Boston's finest gardens, the Arnold Arboretum. His much altered house was constructed in 1821. The dependencies on either side were added when the building became the property of the Wamsutta Club in 1919. The private club was initially founded in 1866 to introduce the modern game of baseball to the aristocratic youth of the city.

38. Jirch Perry House
435 County Street

The Federal-style house adorned with well-proportioned Greek Revival elements such as the Doric columns of the porch and the Greek Key motif above the doorway was occupied by merchant Jirch Perry in 1838. The house remained in his family until it was sold to the Wamsutta Club in the 1890s. Enlarged to the rear since, it now houses a Masonic temple.

39. Bristol County Superior Court
441 County Street

The brick Bristol County Superior Court was completed in 1831. The court has been the sight of many trials of the past including the famous trial of Lizzie Borden. She was declared innocent of the axe murders of her parents and walked back out through the colonnade of Ionic columns a free woman. Daniel Webster argued a case here in 1843.

40. New Bedford High School
County Street, head of William Street

With a commanding view down William Street to the waterfront below, the building was constructed in 1909 as the New Bedford High School. This location is also the original site of the farm house of Joseph Russell, New Bedford's founder. The Beaux-Arts Classical High School is of yellow brick with contrasting limestone trim. The building was designed by the Boston firm of Clough and Wardner after two designs by Samuel C. Hunt, a local architect, were variously accepted then rejected amid political squabbles between rival city politicians.

41. Lorum Snow House
451 County Street

North of the High School across Morgan Street is the impressive Italianate home of the wholesale dry goods merchant and whaling agent Lorum Snow, built for him in 1852. The Renaissance loggia above the entrance is an elaborate feature rarely found in Italianate buildings in New Bedford. More typical of the style are the paired brackets under the peaked roof lines of all four sides of the house. The pairs of rounded windows, projecting hoods above the windows, and the full dentil course between bracketed pairs and under the window hoods create a rich texture of ornament found only in the best examples of this style.

42. Trinity Methodist Church
southwest corner of County
and Elm streets

The Trinity Methodist Church has dominated the southwest corner of County and Elm Streets since its construction in 1858. It is a good example in brick of the Gothic Revival style, with its pointed openings and decorative Gothic tracery in windows and panels of the tower. The church was remodeled and expanded in 1924 when this congregation, then known as the County Street Methodist Church, was joined by two others to form the Trinity Church.

43. Captain Steven N. Potter
479 County Street

Across Elm Street is the home built for the master mariner Captain Steven N. Potter in 1843. At its core is a fine Greek Revival home with bits and pieces of subsequent styles incorporated through the years.

TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON 8TH STREET.
TURN LEFT ON WILLIAM STREET.

44. First Baptist Church
149 William Street

Located adjacent to the Northwest corner of William and South Sixth Streets, it has been in continuous use for worship, education and service to the community since 1829. The congregation began in 1813. An excellent example of Federal/Greek-Revival style with white clapboards and classical trim and built with timber frame construction, the space within the 3-story building includes a 400-person sanctuary with choir loft and balcony. Its spire is the middle of the three shown on the City Seal of 1847 and it is the only one on the City Seal still standing. The steeple served as a navigational aid for mariners returning to the harbor.

45. Bristol County Registry of Deeds
25 N. 6th Street

This Neoclassical government building features yellow bricks wrapped in stone corner quoins and a Corinthian-columned entranceway.

46. City Hall
133 William Street

This Neoclassical brick and brownstone originally housed both the city offices and the public library. The cornerstone was laid in 1856. The building was enlarged in 1886 and again in 1906. The central elevator, installed in 1906, is the oldest operating elevator in the country. While the building still operates as the seat of city government, the library was moved across the street to its current location in 1910.

47. *Whaleman's Memorial*
outside the New Bedford Public Library,
613 Pleasant Street

This statue pays tribute to the whalers who dared to challenge the world's oceans in search of whales. The large bronze and granite statue depicts a harpooner poised at the bow of a whaleboat. The inscription, "A Dead Whale or a Stove Boat," provides a glimpse into the dangers and courage required to crew aboard a whaleship.

Dedicated on June 20th, 1913, the statue was gift to the city by William W. Crapo and sculpted by Bela Pratt. New Bedford's oldest living whaling master at the time, Captain George O. Baker, unveiled the statue before thousands of onlookers.

48. New Bedford Public Library
613 Pleasant Street, southwest corner of
William Street

The second free public library in the nation was established by the city of New Bedford in 1852. From 1856 to 1910, books were passed out from the second floor of what is now City Hall. The current Greek and Egyptian Revival building granite structure houses a fine collection of historical and genealogical materials as well as one of the largest collection of whaling log books in the world. Lining the impressive marble staircases is a collection of historical plaques and photographs.

49. New Bedford Art Museum
608 Pleasant Street, southeast corner
of William Street

Housed in the renovated Anthony J. Catojo, Jr. Building, this museum features displays of the City of New Bedford's rich and historic art collection. The building was constructed in 1918 and was formerly known as the Vault Building. It was renamed in honor of the late city councillor Anthony J. Catojo, Jr.

The museum features a collection of paintings by 19th and early 20th century New Bedford artists, including Albert Bierstadt, William Bradford, and Charles Henry Gifford. The museum also hosts exhibits by local and international artists displaying art in all media.

50. Merchant's National Bank
northwest corner of William Street and
Purchase Street

This is the fourth home of the bank, founded in 1825. It was built in 1914.

53. Cherry Building
southeast corner of Purchase Street and
William Street

Here is a splash of Art Deco in New Bedford.

CONTINUE ON WILLIAM STREET
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT
AT THE NATIONAL PARK VISITOR
CENTER.

Look Up,

Newburyport



A Walking Tour of Newburyport...

The area around the mouth of the Merrimack River has always been an important transportation route and fishing ground. European transplants were setting up a town called Newbury by the 1630s. By 1764 when the port section of the community seceded from Newbury to become Newburyport there was a 100-year tradition of shipbuilding in the town. There would be another 100-some years of seafaring prosperity to come. In 1793 the seeds of the United States Coast Guard were cast on the waters here with the launching of the USRC Massachusetts built by William Searle and commissioned by President George Washington.

By the middle of the 19th century the town was dotted with steam-powered brick mills to complement the riches brought back from the sea. However, the end of the age of the wooden clipper ships was not far off and “Clipper City” would fall into serious decline in the early 20th century.

Nothing ever appeared to pull the old maritime town out of its reversal. By the 1950s, with federal money in hand, the bulldozers were ready to level the entire downtown area. There was no definite plan really. Maybe a strip mall or just a parking lot. The mandate was just clear the decaying eyesores away. Portions of the waterfront and downtown were razed but before the wrecking balls swung too often the citizens recoiled in horror and a grassroots protest turned the future of Newburyport 180 degrees. Instead of annihilation there would be preservation and restoration.

And so our walking tour can take in buildings by two of America’s most famous early architects, Charles Bulfinch and Robert Mills and houses built in the 1700s by wealthy sea captains and traders. We’ll begin by the banks of the Merrimack River, once stuffed full of bustling wharves, then decaying ghost buildings, and now a waterside park...

**1. Waterfront Park/Boardwalk
Merrimac Street at Green Street**

Captain Paul White built the first wharf on the Merrimack River in 1655. For the next two hundred years vessels from all over the world would dock in Newburyport. The last square-rigged ship built in Massachusetts was launched here in 1883. By the 1970s the historic waterfront docks had fallen apart, and the shoreline was ragged and crumbling. The sight of rubble and the waste from demolished waterfront buildings was more common than sailboats on the Merrimack. In 1975 the City began shoring up and replacing pilings and constructing a boardwalk on the bulkhead. The original plans called for two miles of unobstructed river views. That didn't materialize but the stretch that was built helped bring the waterfront back to its rightful place at the heart of town.

**WALK DOWNSTREAM ALONG
THE BOARDWALK TO ITS END AT
CUSTOM HOUSE WAY AND TURN
RIGHT AWAY FROM THE RIVER
AND WALK UP TO WATER STREET.
TURN LEFT.**

**2. Custom House
25 Water Street**

This gray stone federal building was constructed in 1835, the handiwork of Robert Mills, considered the first American-born architect. As supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, Mills used the Greek Revival style seen here in many famous early American buildings from South Carolina to Massachusetts. Later Mills designed the Washington Monument. Today the Custom House presents 300 years of maritime history along the Merrimack River as a museum.

**3. Rear Range Light
61-1/2 Water Street**

Fires were routinely set on the beach at Plum Island to guide mariners to the mouth of the Merrimack River until the Marine Society of Newburyport erected beacons in 1783. Regular lighthouses were erected on the island in 1788.

This is one of two range lights built in 1873 to guide ships up the Merrimack River into Newburyport. Range lights, also known as leading lights, are typically a pair of lights displayed at different heights and located far enough apart to enable mariners to line one above the other to indicate the center of a channel. Normally, the front light is shorter than the back or rear light. In this case the front light was a 14-foot iron tower and this brick pyramidal tower rose 47 feet above sea level. In 1961, both range lights were decommissioned and the Rear Range Light was sold to private interests. Today you can dine atop the lighthouse with the proceeds going to preserve the lights.

TURN RIGHT ON FEDERAL STREET.

**4. William Pierce Johnson House
17 Federal Street**

This beautifully preserved brick Georgian-style mansion was completely restored in 2003 and won awards for the make-over. It probably didn't look this good when William Pierce Johnson constructed the gambrel-roofed house in 1777. Johnson was a successful shipmaster who owned a good-sized fleet plying the West India trade. He built a wharf at the foot of Ship Street in 1798, four years before he died at the age of 57. The house stayed in the Johnson family until 1876.

**5. William Bartlett House
19 Federal Street**

William Bartlett was born in Newburyport in 1748 and lived in the town for 93 years. Receiving no formal education was no impediment to his business career as he amassed a fortune as a merchant, most of which he gave away. More than \$250,000 went to the foundation of the Andover theological seminary in 1807. He constructed this fine Federal-style house in 1797.

6. Old South Church
29 Federal Street

Reverend George Whitefield, an Anglican Protestant, was born in 1714 and first came to the American colonies as a missionary. He arrived in Newburyport in September, 1740 and the revival that followed his labors, brought into existence Old South Church. Whitefield would cross the Atlantic Ocean thirteen times and preach more than 18,000 sermons about “the Great Awakening.” His audiences often numbered as many as 15,000 people. Old South Church was built in 1756 and today is one of the oldest wood frame churches still in use in New England. Whitefield died in Newburyport in 1770 and is buried beneath the church pulpit.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS AND
TURN LEFT ON MIDDLE STREET
(THIS THREE-WAY INTERSECTION
IS NOT MARKED BY A STREET SIGN
- IF YOU SEE BECK STREET ON
YOUR RIGHT, YOU HAVE GONE
TOO FAR.) MIDDLE STREET
RETAINS MUCH OF THE FEEL OF
ITS DAYS AS A MIDDLE-CLASS
ENCLAVE IN THE 1800s.

7. The Grog
13 Middle Street

Civil War veteran Alfred W. Thompson returned from the battlefields and opened a “Ladies and Gents Eating and Oyster House” on Middle Street. It became the Pilot House after Prohibition and in 1969 the eatery was rechristened “The Grog” after the English Navy’s traditional ration of rum and water.

TURN LEFT ON STATE STREET.

8. Grand Army Building
57 State Street

This brick mid-block building began life in 1853 with a hardware store on the first two floors and quarters for Newburyport’s Company A Cushing Guard on the top floor. Company A would later distinguish itself during the Civil

War on the battlefield at Antietam. The building served many masters until 1877 when it was bought for \$8,300 by the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization for veterans of the Civil War. As the veterans passed away, however, maintenance became spottier and spottier. By the 1950s, when no one was left who could remember the Civil War, the post was virtually uninhabitable. In 1960 William Page moved the insurance business started by his father in 1922 on Pleasant Street here and executed the first building renovation in Newburyport in many years, all with private capital.

9. Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank
63 State Street

The Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank was organized on April 24, 1854 with authority to take deposits of as little as five cents. Those first deposits were taken in a second floor office of the old Mechanicks Bank at 51 State Street. In 1873 land was purchased opposite Charter Street and then the headquarters bounced back to this site in a hybrid Revival style. The brick building and entrance are Neo-Georgian in style and appended to that are Greek Revival embellishments, including a pediment supported by classic columns.

10. Newburyport Public Library
94 State Street

This handsome brick building was constructed by Patrick Tracy for his son Nathaniel in 1771. Nathaniel Tracy was a fervent supporter of the American cause during the Revolution and George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams were among the luminaries who enjoyed the hospitality in Tracy Mansion. Tracy became a privateer who sent his ships against England with twenty-four cruisers that captured 120 vessels. All that bounty made Tracy the richest man in Newburyport. He owned houses across the colonies and it was said he could travel to Philadelphia and sleep under his own roof each night. His fortunes changed precipitously, however, and he lost all but one of his privateers and 97 of his merchant ships. He also provided many donations to the American forces, and lost money dealing with the French and Spanish. Nathaniel Tracy was forced to sell his house and lived out

his life on a nearby farm, supported by wealthier friends until his death in 1796 at the age of 45.

His house went on to lead a long and interesting life. It was used as a hotel and a bowling establishment and even a dentist office. And after the Newburyport Public Library was founded in 1854 it hosted the library beginning in 1866. Four years later the first newspaper reading room in the United States could be found in the library. In 1881 the building received a fashionable Victorian makeover and in 2001 it was greatly expanded and renovated but not so much that Nathaniel Tracy wouldn't recognize his old home.

11. Institution for Savings
93 State Street

The bank opened its teller window on April 5, 1820 in a room in Town Hall and collected \$465.10 in deposits on its first day. The bank pursued a peripatetic existence around town until 1870 when it landed in this elegant Victorian brownstone headquarters. The building shows elements of early Georgian style with its symmetry and rooftop balustrade, splashes of Greek Revival style with its Corinthian pilasters and the popular Italianate style of the day with corner quoins and vertically elongated windows.

12. Dalton House
95 State Street

Built in 1746 by Michael Dalton and later owned by son Tristram Dalton, who was one of the first U.S. senators of Massachusetts, if the ample size does not speak to the great wealth of the Daltons then the grand entranceway surely does.

TURN LEFT ON HIGH STREET.

13. Cushing House
98 High Street

Here is the only National Historic Landmark in Newburyport. Shipbuilder and sea captain William Hunt constructed this elegantly proportioned Federal house in 1808. When he died in 1822 the widow of a fellow sea captain, John Newmarsh Cushing, bought the property. The house would remain in the Cushing family for 138 years. The most noted of the Cushing resi-

dents was Caleb, President John Tyler's commissioner to China. Caleb Cushing negotiated the 1844 Treaty of Wanghia, securing for the United States diplomatic and trade privileges by opening five major ports, establishing consular offices, and paving the way for American interests in the Far East. Today the 21-room brick house is home to the Historical Society of Old Newbury.

THE TOUR ONLY GOES ONE
BLOCK DOWN HIGH STREET BUT
THIS IS THE STREET WHERE THE
GREAT SEAFARING WEALTH OF
NEWBURYPORT MOST MANIFEST-
ED ITSELF IN DAYS GONE BY.
EXPLORE AS FAR AS YOU LIKE
BEFORE TURNING AND HEADING
BACK TOWARDS STATE STREET.
GO PAST STATE STREET ON HIGH
STREET TO CONTINUE THE TOUR.

14. George Washington statue
Bartlet Mall, High Street at Pond Street

George Washington was a frequent visitor to Newburyport and New Yorker Daniel I. Tenney determined to present the town of his childhood a statue of the general. He commissioned John Quincy Adams Ward to create a life-size bronze. Ward represented Washington in the half military dress in which he was accustomed to appear while Commander-in-chief. The statue was dedicated in the snow on the occasion of the 147th anniversary of Washington's birth on February 22, 1879.

15. Essex County Superior Court
Bartlet Mall, 145 High Street

In 1804 Newburyport's coffers were bursting with shipping money and it was no problem to lure America's first celebrity architect, Charles Bulfinch, to design a courthouse. Bulfinch had the job done by 1805 and the building has served as a courthouse ever since - the oldest regularly operating courthouse in the United States. Unfortunately Charles Bulfinch would have a hard time recognizing his work here. He provided the courthouse with an open arcade of graceful arches across the front and a central gable on the

roof. Both were eliminated in 1853 when the town sold the courthouse to the county. Actually, you can get a better feel for Bulfinch's hand by walking around to the back and viewing the elevation overlooking the Frog Pond. The area around the Frog Pond has been used as a town common since the 1600s. The promenade known as the Bartlet Mall was created in 1800 through the efforts of Captain Edmund Bartlet by filling in a ravine. The bombshell on display in the front of the building was brought back from the Siege of Louisburg in 1759 during the French and Indian War.

TURN RIGHT ON GREEN STREET.

16. The Clark Currier Inn
45 Green Street

Thomas March Clark, a wealthy shipbuilder, constructed this fine Federal mansion in 1803. His son, Thomas March Clark, Jr., was born in the house on Independence Day 1812; he would later become Bishop of Rhode Island for nearly half a century. Ernest M. Currier, a notable New York silversmith, bought the house in the early 1900s as a summer retreat.

TURN LEFT INTO THE GREEN
SPACE THAT IS BROWN SQUARE
AT PLEASANT STREET.

17. Garrison Inn
11 Brown Square

Moses Brown began his business career as an apprentice carriage-maker and by the age of 21 in 1763 he was operating his own carriage business. He branched into shipbuilding and began making rum from molasses coming up from the West Indies. In time Moses Brown owned more land in town than any other man. He built Brown Square in 1802 and the Brown Square House as a residence in 1809. It later became a boarding house and hotel and now operates as the Garrison Inn.

Newburyport-born William Lloyd Garrison apprenticed as a printer and became editor of the *Newburyport Herald* in 1824 at the age of 19. He evolved into one of the most outspoken abolitionists of the age, establishing an anti-slav-

ery newspaper called *The Liberator* and even being jailed for libel when he criticized a merchant involved in the slave trade. The statue of Garrison on Brown Square in front of the inn was sculpted by Daniel Chester French, who later executed the sitting Abraham Lincoln for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

18. Central Congregational Church
14 Titcomb Street on Brown Square

Central Congregational Church was formed in 1909 by the union of three downtown Congregational Churches: North, organized in 1768; Prospect Street, organized in 1793, and Whitefield, organized in 1849. The first sanctuary on this spot was a wooden one built in 1768. It was replaced by a red brick one in 1826, which was extensively damaged by fire in 1861. The rebuilding altered the steeple but retained the general appearance of the sanctuary.

TURN AND WALK BACK
THROUGH BROWN SQUARE
AND ACROSS GREEN STREET
ON PLEASANT STREET.

19. Unitarian Universalist
26 Pleasant Street

The First Parish was founded around the Merrimack and Parker rivers in 1635, the same time settlement began. In 1694 parishioners in the westernmost segment of the colony, now West Newbury, broke from the mother church to found the Second Parish. By the early 1700s settlers were drifting away from their farms more and more as a seafaring town developed down by the Merrimack River. Third Parish - this congregation - organized to meet the religious needs of those townsmen in 1722. This is the second meetinghouse for the parish, constructed in 1801. The previous church stood on Market Square and before it was torn down the organ, bell, clock, and weathercock were moved to the new building. The bell lasted until 1816 when a larger one was carted in from the foundry of Paul Revere and Son. A larger organ arrived in 1834 as well, crafted by Joseph Alley, one of Newburyport's two early organ builders. The late 18th century

“act of parliament” clock still hangs on the gallery rail, and the glass-eyed gilded weathercock, said to have been imported from England and recently restored, still looks down on the town.

RETURN TO GREEN STREET
AND TURN RIGHT.

20. City Hall
60 Pleasant Street at Green Street

Newburyport was chartered as a city in 1851 and the cornerstone was laid and dedicated for the home of the new government on July 4, 1850. The brick building with brownstone trim constructed in the Italianate style was ready for business just eight months later.

21. Strand Theater
15 Green Street

The Colonial Revival Strand Theater from the 1920s is a survivor from the aborted wave of urban renewal that struck Newburyport in the 1960s. The movie house closed in the 1970s and then did duty as an unemployment office and most recently as retail space.

TURN RIGHT ON
MERRIMAC STREET.

22. Market Square
State, Merrimac, Liberty, and
Water streets

Townsfolk gathered in Market Square in 1773 to burn British tea in protest of those taxes without representation. Most of the downtown area was leveled in the 1811 fire and most buildings seen around the square today date from that time.

CROSS THE STREET INTO
WATERFRONT PARK TO RETURN
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

North Adams



A Walking Tour of North Adams...

For most of its existence, transportation has shaped the fortunes of North Adams - although early on not many people were stopping since the Hoosac Valley was not suitable for farming, riddled with rocky soil and dark, impenetrable swamps. The Mohawk Trail, an Indian trade route which connected Atlantic tribes with tribes in Upstate New York and beyond, passed through here. Eventually loggers discovered the richly forested slopes and settlement began in the 1730s. Fort Massachusetts was constructed at the confluence of the two branches of the Hoosic River; a town named for Boston patriot Samuel Adams was established in 1778.

The streams flowing into the valley spawned numerous small-scale industries as Adams became a milltown. there were textile mills and saw mills, sleigh-makers, a marble works and an iron works. Industry in the town soared to a whole new level in 1848 when work was begun on a tunnel through Hoosac Mountain. The project had its beginnings in 1819 as a planned canal to connect Boston with the Hudson River. By 1848, however, it was a railroad tunnel. No one could imagine the difficulties ahead. The tunnel would not be completed until 1875. More than \$21 million was spent. It would cost 193 workers' lives - by comparison there were 112 deaths in building the Hoover Dam and 11 on the Golden Gate Bridge. When it was finished the 4.75-mile Hoosac Tunnel was the second-longest in the world. Only an 8.5-mile tunnel in the French Alps was longer. It would be longest tunnel in North America for another 50 years. Even today it remains the longest active transportation tunnel east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Hoosac Tunnel transformed North Adams. When construction began there were maybe 2,000 people in town; when the tunnel opened there were more than 15,000. In 1878, North Adams was broken off from Adams and in 1895 became its own city - today it is the smallest city in Massachusetts. North Adams charged into the new century with its industry firing on all pistons.

By the 1980s the factories and mills were empty and rotting. Thomas Krens, director of the Williams College Museum of Art, saw the broken glass and scarred brick buildings as gallery space for large-scale modern art. His vision evolved into the Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art that spreads over 13-acres and 25 19th century factory buildings. As a result, North Adams has now become a popular stopping point for travelers on the old Mohawk Trail that is now part of Massachusetts Route 2, which was created as one of the United States' first scenic highways. But there is plenty to see on the outsides of those buildings as well and our walking tour to see what is there will begin at the traditional center of town...

1. Civil War Soldiers' Monument
Monument Square, head of Main Street

North Adams provided many more than its share of soldiers to the Union cause in the Civil War and this monument to their contribution was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1878. It features a marble depiction of a soldier at parade rest standing on a pedestal of brown freestone. One hundred years later as the city prepared to honor the statue's centennial it was struck by a motorist and shattered. It was put back together for a rededication on July 4, 1981, three years later. From this spot you can look around and see the seven churches that inspire the moniker "City of Steeples."

FACING THE SAME DIRECTION
AS THE CIVIL WAR SOLDIER,
WALK DOWN THE HILL ALONG
MAIN STREET. YOU WILL NOTICE
THAT THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE
STREET (ON YOUR LEFT) HAS BEEN
SWEEP COMPLETELY BY URBAN
RENEWAL WHILE THE NORTH
SIDE - THE "SUNNY SIDE OF THE
STREET" RETAINS ITS LOOK OF
DECADES PAST.

2. First Baptist Church
131 Main Street

This is the tallest of the steeples in the "City of Steeples" at 191 feet above the curb. This is the fourth church for the congregation that was organized by Calvin Keyes in 1908 with 22 members. Its predecessor burned on May 4, 1875 in a fire that started in the church organ. The Romanesque-styled church was dedicated in 1880.

3. First Congregational Church
134 Main Street

The church was organized in 1827 and hit the ground running - their first meetinghouse was ready the next year. It was replaced with this building in 1865, constructed for a cost of \$33,000. It is noted for the two-ton bell that hangs in the tower and its fine stained glass windows.

4. Mohawk Theater
111 Main Street

The Mohawk Theater, adorned with Art Deco Indian motifs designed by William Luther Mowll and Roger Glade Rand of Boston, screened its first film, *Mr. Doodle Goes to Town*, on November 5, 1938. Elias M. Loew, head of the Loew's theater chain, was on hand for the premier. The house was designed as a movie theater with no stage area and a single balcony above a splendid 25-foot wide screen. The Mohawk suffered the fate of most every downtown movie house in America and closed its doors in 1991 but unlike most of its brethren the building escaped demolition.

5. Dowlin Block
103 Main Street

Edwin Thayer Barlow, who picked up his architectural degree from Cornell University in 1891 and lived up on Church Street, contributed this six-story, granite-faced Renaissance Revival commercial block to the North Adams streetscape. His crowning achievement was working on the facade of the New York Public Library.

6. Hoosac Savings Bank Building
93 Main Street

The North Adams Savings Bank was chartered in 1848 and on January 13, 1849 a representative of the Oneco Lodge of Odd Fellows walked in and made the first deposit. It was for \$44. In 1871 the Hoosac Savings Bank opened on the south side of Main Street and the venture was successful enough to move into this building in 1893. Designed by architect H. Neill Wilson of Pittsfield, the Romanesque-flavored headquarters with fine terra cotta decorations cost \$60,000 to build. The two venerable institutions merged into the North Adams Hoosac Savings Bank in 1962, taking the charter of the elder bank and occupying the space of the younger.

7. Empire Building
55-61 Main Street

The Sullivan Brothers - six of them - built the Empire Theatre in 1901 and hired the leading theater architect of the day, J. B. McElfatrick and Sons, to design their 1,400-seat playhouse in the rear of the Wilson House. The Wilson House, built in 1866, was the grand dame of North Adams hotels. The theater was a great success; Theodore Roosevelt made a campaign speech for the Bull Moose Party during an aborted presidential run in 1912. Months later, on July 2, a fire said to have started in the Wilson's kitchen, destroyed everything - the hotel, the theater, the Sullivan Brothers' furniture store and warehouse that was the town's first six-story building, and the four-story Empire apartment house. Damage was estimated at \$600,000 and the blaze was big enough to make the *New York Times* the next day. The Sullivan Brothers rebuilt the theater which became the Paramount in the 1930s. It was demolished in the 1970s but the foyer can still be seen at 55 Main Street.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
HOLDEN STREET AND TURN LEFT.

8. First Blackinton Block
30 Holden Street

When Sanford Blackinton died in 1885 at the age of 88 his obituary credited him with changing "North Adams from a prosaic farming hamlet to an enterprising manufacturing village." He accomplished that through a woolen mill he helped start in 1824 and his endeavors as a banker. By the time he commissioned this commercial block in 1873, Blackinton was one of the three richest men in Berkshire County. He hired influential Victorian architect Marcus Fayette Cummings of Troy, New York to design his brick building in an ornate Italianate style.

TURN RIGHT ON CENTER STREET.

9. Flatiron building
**Church Street and Eagle Street at
Center Street**

So-called triangular "flatiron" buildings were common in 19th century American towns where organically created streets formed odd angles. This one was built in 1854 and shows the Italianate style popular at the time in its bracketing at the roofline.

10. St. Francis of Assisi Church
75 Eagle Street

The first Catholic services in North Adams were held in 1848 and thereafter a pastor from Pittsfield came up once every three months to hold mass in a congregant's house. During the building of the Hoosac Tunnel missions were set up for the workers on site. The cornerstone for this soaring church edifice was laid in 1867 and the church dedicated two years later.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH
STREET. TURN LEFT ON EAST
MAIN STREET AND BEGIN YOUR
TOUR OF THIS NORTH ADAMS
RESIDENTIAL AREA WITH ONE OF
THE RICHEST COLLECTION OF
VICTORIAN ERA HOUSES - QUEEN
ANNES, SECOND EMPIRES,
GOTHICS, AND ITALIANATES -
IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

11. The First United Methodist Church
159 East Main Street

The first Methodist church, a wooden structure, was raised on this corner in 1843. It cost \$400 and would be replaced by a large brick building in 1873. After fire destroyed that sanctuary in 1927 it was followed by this stone English Gothic church that served the congregation for 80 years until it was abandoned due to the burden of maintenance costs.

12. Millard House
165 East Main Street

This handsome house with decorative brickwork and French Second Empire detailing was built around 1850 for boot and shoe manufacturer George Millard. Before he purchased the factory that would become George Millard & Sons the entire output of the firm was sold in adjoining towns less than a day's ride on horseback from North Adams and the pay received was butter, eggs and produce from the local farmers. In turn the workers' wages were doled out in same.

13. C.H. Cutting House
181 East Main Street

C.H. Cutting owned a dry goods store in North Adams and another in Adams. His Stick Style house built in 1881 is still resplendent in fine wooden details more than 125 years later.

14. Jewett House
199 East Main Street

This eclectic brick house trimmed in stone with its profusion of protrusions is another contribution to the North Adams streetscape by Marcus F. Cummings. It was built in 1872.

15. Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur
228 East Main Street

The French Catholic congregation in North Adams was established in 1870, freeing the 200 or so French-speaking families in town from worshipping with the Irish Catholics at St. Francis. This East Main Street property was acquired in 1874 but it took the fledgling parish more than a decade to acquire the funds necessary to complete this fine brick church.

TURN RIGHT ON PLEASANT STREET. TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET, THE STREET OF CHOICE FOR THE MOVERS AND SHAKERS IN NORTH ADAMS DURING THE LATE 1800s AND EARLY 1900s.

16. A.C. Houghton Mansion
172 Church Street

Albert Charles Houghton, the first mayor of North Adams and its largest employer as head of the Arnold Print Works, commissioned the building of this elaborately detailed Neoclassical house in the 1890s. The mansion remained with the Houghton family until 1926 when it was sold to the Freemasons who built a brick addition to the rear. But some say A.C. Houghton never left his beloved home at all.

In 1914 Houghton bought his first automobile, a Pierce-Arrow seven-passenger touring vehicle and a man in his employ, John Widders, was trained in its operation. On August 1, Widders drove the proud family to Vermont to visit friends and while in the town of Pownal he maneuvered the Pierce-Arrow around a work crew, hit a soft spot in the shoulder and the car flipped down a steep embankment. One of the family friends and Houghton's daughter, Mary, were killed. Stricken with guilt, the next morning Widders retired to the basement in the house and shot himself. Although Albert Houghton had not been seriously injured in the mishap, he died ten days later at the age of 70, the cause said to be the proverbial broken heart. Since they have owned the property various Masons have reported strange noises - old A.C. padding about? - and paranormal activity in the Houghton Mansion and it has earned a reputation as one of New England's most haunted buildings.

17. Wilkinson House
164 Church Street

This was the home of Edward S. Wilkinson, a son-in-law of Albert Houghton and the third mayor of North Adams. Constructed in 1895 of stone, stucco and green wooden trim the house is an early example of the Arts and Crafts movement that came to reject the gratuitous flourishes of the Victorian age. Wilkinson, who was a banker before becoming mayor at age 58 in 1900, died in an Albany hospital two years later after an unsuccessful kidney operation. He remains the only North Adams mayor to die in office.

18. Gallup House
149 Church Street

This is another house for a Houghton son-in-law, William A. Gallup who was a partner in the Arnold Print Works. H. Neill Wilson of Pittsfield provided the Colonial Revival design, similar to the one he used for the Houghton Mansion up the street.

19. Richmond House
129 Church Street

This well-detailed brick Victorian house with corner tower was constructed for Clinton Q. Richmond, banker and president of the Hoosac Valley Street Railway Company. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

20. North Adams Public Library
74 Church Street

This most prominent lot in town was purchased in 1863 by Sanford Blackinton. He employed Troy architect Marcus Fayette Cummings to design his new house, which was started in 1867. It took more than two years and \$75,000 to complete the Second Empire style mansion - in an age when a good working wage was about a dollar a day. Blackinton lived here until he died at the age of 88 in 1885; his second wife, Eliza lived out her life here - totally in three downstairs rooms - until 1896.

At that point Mayor A.C. Houghton purchased the landmark mansion and donated it to the city for the first permanent home of the North Adams Public Library that had been started in 1884. Renovations to the tune of \$19,000 prepared the interior for use as a lending institution but the exterior - a splendid example of the romantic French Renaissance-inspired style with its mansard roof, window hoods and exquisite detailing remained intact as it does today, more than a century later.

**YOU HAVE NOW REACHED
THE TOUR STARTING POINT
IN MONUMENT SQUARE.**

Look Up,

Pittsfield



A Walking Tour of Pittsfield...

Pittsfield began as a business deal. In 1738 Colonel Jacob Wendell, bought 24,000 acres of lands known originally as Pontoosuck, a Mohican Indian word meaning “a field or haven for winter deer.” Wendell acquired the land as a speculative venture; there is no evidence he ever visited Western Massachusetts from his home in Boston. Some say he bought the land as a tax dodge to resell without being subject to Boston levies, others say he was looking to develop for settlers. Either way the French and Indian War delayed settlement on the frontier for many years.

By 1761 the village was ready to incorporate. Royal Governor, Sir Francis Bernard named it Pittsfield after British nobleman and politician William Pitt, a vocal supporter of the Americans. Pittsfield was an agricultural community, with newly cleared cropfields nourished by the many streams feeding into the Housatonic River. Merino sheep from Spain were introduced into the area in 1807 and woolen mills dominated the economic climate for most of the rest of the century.

Situated in the center of the Berkshire Hills, the growing town became the county seat in 1868, replacing Lenox. The character of Pittsfield was to change dramatically in 1891, the year it incorporated as a city. William Stanley had recently come to town, up from Great Barrington, to establish his Stanley Manufacturing Company to produce the country’s first alternating current electric transformers. In 1903 the General Electric Corporation purchased controlling interest in Stanley’s company and the nascent corporate giant began establishing a presence in Pittsfield that would reach a peak workforce of over 13,000 and push the population to a high of 50,000.

Widespread layoffs at General Electric in the 1980s began a company withdrawal that would claim all but a few hundred jobs, leaving behind an industrial wasteland that became a federally designated Brownfields site. The company left a legacy on the Pittsfield streetscape as well - what was once a town of great estates was now dominated by developments for middle-class workers. Our walking tour of downtown Pittsfield will be dominated mostly by pre-GE structures, many of which have changed usage as the town has changed around them. We’ll begin on the original village green which no longer calls to mind the bucolic sheep-raising days of early Pittsfield...

1. *The Massachusetts Color-Bearer*
Park Square, East Street at North Street

Efforts to memorialize their fallen sons in the Civil War began almost immediately after hostilities ceased in 1865. By 1871 some \$10,000 was raised for the purpose and famed Irish-born sculptor Launt Thompson won the design competition. His *Massachusetts Color-Bearer* was widely regarded and reproduced on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

The statue stands at the head of Park Square, the traditional village green in Pittsfield. It is said that America's first agricultural fair was held on the green in 1810. It was the idea of Elkanah Watson, a visionary traveler and writer, agriculturist, canal promoter and friend of George Washington. A native of Plymouth, he moved to Pittsfield in 1807 at the age of 49 to raise Merino sheep at his farm.

FACING THE STATUE WALK TO
YOUR RIGHT DOWN THE SOUTH
SIDE OF PARK SQUARE.

2. **Berkshire Athenaeum**
southeast corner of South Street and
East Street

The Berkshire Athenaeum began as a private subscription library in 1850. With the help of Thomas F. Plunkett, who began his business career as a peddler and became president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and the prominent Allen family. A bequest from the estate of Phineas Allen, founder of the *Pittsfield Sun*, who had died in 1868 led to the construction of this outstanding High Victorian Gothic building in 1874. The land was provided by railway magnate Thomas Allen. Designer William Appleton Potter, then Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, used alternating bands of dark blue limestone from Great Barrington, red freestone from Longmeadow and red granite from Missouri in its construction. After serving the Berkshire Athenaeum for 100 years the library, noted for its private collections of Herman Melville and others moved down to the opposite corner at Wendell Street and the building became the Berkshire County Registry of Deeds.

3. **Berkshire County Courthouse**
76 East Street

Pittsfield replaced Lenox as the Berkshire County seat in 1868 and the city responded by building this marble courthouse on the southeast side of Park Square. The prominent site, noted for its fine elm trees, had been the home of John Chandler Williams and the town paid \$35,000 for the property. Another \$160,000 was allotted for the building. Designs were penned by Louis Weisbein of Boston in a Renaissance-inspired style with white marble quarried from Sheffield built upon a basement of light blue marble from the same town used in construction. It was first occupied in 1871.

CROSS OVER TO THE
NORTH SIDE OF PARK SQUARE.

4. **First Church of Christ**
27 East Street

Thomas Allen, the "Fighting Parson" who carried a musket into his pulpit during the American Revolution and fired the first shot against the British at the Battle of Bennington, was the first minister of the church in 1764. In 1789 America's first "name" architect, Charles Bulfinch of Boston, drew up plans for the new parish meetinghouse. Its design would come to be copied in other New England towns. The Bulfinch Church was partially destroyed by fire in 1851 and was hauled away to do service as a gymnasium and then became part of a hotel until it was razed in 1939. This third parish church, designed by New York architect Leopold Eidlitz in a Gothic style rendered in gray stone, was dedicated in 1853.

5. **Old Town Hall/Berkshire Bank**
43 East Street

When the founders of Pittsfield's Episcopalian church wanted to build their new meetinghouse the land they desired already had a town-owned structure standing on part of it. In a compromise to create St. Stephen's, Lemuel Pomeroy offered to erect a new town hall next door. The plain brick building with a stuccoed front was ready in 1832. It would pick up some styling through

the years as it served as Town Hall until 1891 and City Hall afterwards into the middle 1900s when the government shuffled around the corner to the old post office. The old war horse was then fitted out for use as a bank.

6. St. Stephen's Church
67 East Street

Nova Scotia-born Edward A. Newton had been converted to Christianity by missionaries while working in the Far East and when he settled in Pittsfield in 1830 he set about forming a local Episcopalian church. His efforts resulted in St. Stephen's named for a young priest and close friend, Stephen Higginson Tyng. The first church building was completed in 1832 of gray stone in the Gothic style. It was replaced in 1889 with the current English Gothic church constructed of Longmeadow brownstone that is dominated by its imposing square tower.

**WALK DOWN ALLEN STREET
BETWEEN OLD TOWN HALL
AND ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.**

7. City Hall
70 Allen Street

The current Pittsfield City Hall was actually constructed as a post office in the 1930s. The two-story Neoclassical building fronted by an Ionic colonnade was converted into a municipal building in the 1950s.

8. Old Central Fire Station
66 Allen Street

Up until 1891 fires in Pittsfield were handled by as many as four volunteer fire departments. After that fires became the responsibility of the City. This Romanesque-style Central Fire Station, executed in red brick with rough-faced granite trim, was constructed for that task shortly afterwards. Added to the National Historic Register in 1977, the building has been adapted for commercial re-use.

**AT THE END OF THE STREET TURN
RIGHT ON FENN STREET. TURN
LEFT ON 1ST STREET AND CROSS
THE RAILROAD TRACKS. TURN
LEFT ON MELVILLE STREET.**

9. Notre Dame Roman Catholic Church
40 Melville Street

In 1867, with about 100 French-speaking Catholics in Pittsfield, a congregation of their own was broken off from St. Joseph's a block away and began meeting in an old building on Melville Street. In 1895 the cornerstone for this Romanesque-styled church was laid. After more than a century of service the building has been converted into an urban living laboratory for local food, the arts, and as a community center.

10. Boys & Girls Clubs
16 Melville Street

Zenas Crane of the papermaking family had a vision of a club where activities would help harness the energy of young boys and start them on a path towards useful citizenship. With \$800, rooms were rented and the Boys Club was so organized in 1900. One of the main features of the club was cobbling equipment so boys could learn to repair their own shoes. In 1906 the Club moved into permanent headquarters inside this red brick Colonial Revival building whose \$40,000 price tag was picked up by Zenas Crane. Membership jumped to 1,200 and additions and upgrades quickly followed. In 1991 the name was officially changed to incorporate girls and membership today hovers around 5,000.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH STREET.

11. St. Joseph Church
414 North Street

There were so few Catholics in Berkshire County that the first mass was not held until 1835 and then only by happenstance when a Vermont missionary was accidentally detained at the Berkshire Hotel in Pittsfield. After that the town became a regular stop on the circuit and by 1849 a parish was established. The Gothic style church dates to the 1860s and was constructed of light-grey limestone quarried about two miles to the north.

TURN AND WALK BACK ON
NORTH STREET, TRAVELING
SOUTH TOWARDS THE CENTER
OF TOWN.

12. Capitol Theatre
330 North Street

This building was constructed around 1901 and converted into the Capitol Theatre, a big-city movie palace for Pittsfield that remained in operation until the 1980s. After a prolonged period of vacancy the deteriorated theater was replaced with a senior center. Only the prominent Art-Deco style marquee remains standing.

13. Agricultural National Bank
100 North Street

The first bank in Pittsfield was chartered in 1806 but failed when an embezzlement bled \$200,000 from its assets. Prominent town businessmen re-organized the next bank, the Agricultural Bank, in 1818 with \$100,000 in capital. It was a success from the start and was chartered as a national bank in 1865. This exuberant Beaux Arts bank headquarters was built in 1908. It features engaged fluted Ionic columns on its front and similar pilasters parading down each side.

14. Central Block
75 North Street

Edward Dorr Griffin Jones began his business career in supplying machinery to paper mills in Lee. He sold his company in 1867 and came to Pittsfield at the age of 43 to form E.D. Jones & Sons Company. The firm had wide-ranging interests including banking and real estate and clocks. He constructed this brick commercial block in 1881; it recently received a \$6 million renovation.

15. Kinnell-Kresge Building
55-57 North Street

This building was constructed in 1918 as a joint venture between George K. Kinnell, a local veterinarian, and the S.S. Kresge chain of 5-10 cent stores. Its outstanding feature is its ornate upper facade of glazed white terra cotta tile and brick and designed by Joseph McArthur Vance with lion heads, egg-and-dart ornamental trim, and floral swags. It is based on a similar facade that appeared on the S.S. Kresge Company Headquarters building in Detroit, Michigan. The building has been re-adapted as a six screen movie house and a recent restoration involved the removal of each of the 1,700 individual terra cotta tiles.

16. Berkshire Loan and Trust Company
54 North Street

The Berkshire Loan and Trust Company opened its doors in July 1895. This Neoclassical vault features fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order topped by well-defined tooth-like dentils along the cornice.

17. Berkshire Bank
24 North Street

Established in 1846 as Berkshire County Savings Bank, Berkshire Bank is one of Massachusetts' oldest and largest independent banks and the largest banking institution based in Western Massachusetts. The current headquarters building is of 1890s vintage.

**18. Berkshire Life Insurance
Company Building
5-7 North Street**

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company was chartered in May 1851 and George Nixon Briggs, just coming off seven one-year terms as the 19th Governor of Massachusetts, was chosen as its first president. As befitted one of the city's most successful financial institutions, the golden-hued Berkshire Life headquarters was constructed at this prominent intersection in 1868. The five-story, Renaissance-inspired building was attributed to architect Louis Weisbein. It was added to the National Historic Register in 1986.

**19. The Berkshire Museum
39 South Street**

It was the vision of Zenas Crane, the third-generation owner of the Crane & Co. paper company, that blended the treasures of the art, science and history worlds into a single museum for the people of Western Massachusetts in 1903. Crane acquired many of the artifacts himself, including important works of art from the Hudson River School and American landscapes by Albert Bierstadt and Frederic Edwin Church. He helped sponsor the first successful expedition to the North Pole by Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson in 1908-1909 and two of their sledges wound up here. So did the writing desk of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Crane also constructed the two-story Italian Renaissance building to hold the diverse collections.

**20. First Baptist Church
88 South Street**

A small group of Baptists organized in Pittsfield in 1772 under the leadership of Valentine Rathbun. In 1780 he led his parishioners to join the neighboring Shakers and their new messages of simplicity and pacifism. Rathbun quickly became disenchanted with the Shaker doctrines but not all his flock followed him back and by 1800 the Pittsfield baptists were extinct. The congregation struggled back and by 1827 were able to erect their first meetinghouse and the current structure was dedicated in 1850.

**21. South Congregational Church
110 South Street**

The Congregational Church had suffered rifts in Pittsfield through the years but the creation of the South Congregational Parish was a consequence of too much growth in the First Parish in 1848. The handsome wooden meetinghouse, topped by a graceful spire, burned before it could be dedicated in 1849. After it was replaced a gale toppled the spire in 1859. It cost \$3,500 to make the star-crossed church whole again.

**22. Berkshire Automobile Company
109 South Street**

The Berkshire Automobile Company was one of the earliest American car manufacturers, with their first touring car ready for advertising to the trade in 1906. The Pittsfield firm eventually produced six different models which they promoted with speed trails from Pittsfield to Boston and New York City, setting record times on the primitive roads. In another ploy they arranged for over 100 pounds of *New York Times* newspapers to be loaded in Port Hudson, New York every Sunday and raced to Lenox in two hours. Still the company was out of a very tough business within a few years. The classic Art Deco auto garage from the 1920s was restored at the same time as the adjoining Colonial Theatre.

**23. The Colonial Theatre
111 South Street**

The Sullivan brothers of North Adams got into show business in 1901 with the construction of the Empire Theatre. They hired America's foremost theater architects, J. B. McElfatrick and Sons, to design their performance house in that town. Its success led to Pittsfield in 1903 and the construction of the Colonial Theatre at the cost of \$70,000. McElfatrick again was retained and he delivered superb natural acoustics and exquisite plaster detailing. The classically-inspired exterior was created by Joseph McArthur Vance.

The Colonial was a regular stop for nationally-known performers until the 1930s when the demise of vaudeville theater and the Great Depression conspired to shutter the venerable

playhouse. It emerged in 1937 as a movie house but closed again in 1952. For the next half-century the building was used as a retail paint and art supply store - but never converted. Drop ceilings and partitions concealed the balconies and appointments of the old theater. In 2001 The Colonial Theatre Association purchased the building and began a painstaking restoration that ended in a re-opening to the public in 2006. Of the more than 150 playhouses designed by J.B. McElfatrick, the Colonial is one of less than a dozen that can still be enjoyed today.

24. Masonic Hall
116 South Street

The Masonic Hall was built in 1912 and is celebrated for its 3,000 square foot ballroom that is regarded as the finest in the Berkshires. Its mirrored ball has reigned over the dance floor since 1917. The hall was designed by Pittsfield architect Joseph McArthur Vance whose resume included the superstructure of the Wahconah Park Stadium, one of the last remaining ballparks in the United States with a wooden grandstand, the Bascom Lodge atop Mount Greylock and the Colonial Theatre.

TURN LEFT ON HOUSATONIC STREET. TURN LEFT ON WENDELL STREET, WHERE MANY A "BERKSHIRE COTTAGE" WAS BUILT IN AMERICA'S GILDED AGE OF THE LATE 1800s.

25. Thaddeus Clapp House
74 Wendell Avenue

Thaddeus Clapp was superintendent of the Pontoosuc Woolen Mill and son of Colonel Thaddeus Clapp who had been the superintendent of the mills of Lemuel Pomeroy. He built this mansion with Colonial Revival detailing around the roof and grand entrance in 1871. Inside, the house was outfitted with the latest innovations of the day - steam central heat and indoor plumbing. The interior anticipated the coming revolt against the excesses of the Victorian age with an emphasis on fine craftsmanship.

26. Thomas Colt House
42 Wendell Avenue

Thomas Colt, whose family was in the paper-making business, built this brick Italianate villa in 1865. Over the years the house did duty as a summer cottage, a private school and clubhouse for the local Women's Club.

TURN LEFT ON EAST STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON PARK SQUARE.

Look Up,

Plymouth



A Walking Tour of Plymouth...

Plymouth, the oldest town in Massachusetts, actually began settlement on board the *Mayflower* that brought 102 settlers from England in 1620. That first winter conditions were too harsh to make much headway on shore; only fifty-two of the English separatists who had broken away from the Church of England survived. The town they built served as the capital of Plymouth Colony (which consisted of modern-day Barnstable, Bristol, and Plymouth counties) from its founding until 1691, when the colony was annexed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Plymouth grew up mostly as a fishing and whaling town. Industry was limited to a few mills and forges and small factories. In the early 1800s two of those factories were ropewalks providing rigging and rope for ships. In 1824, 34-year old Bourne Spooner, a Plymouth native who learned the ropemaking trade in New Orleans, chartered a new company on a 130-foot frontage of Plymouth Harbor. Over the next 145 years Plymouth Cordage would become the world's largest ropemaker; in the Old West Plymouth Silk finish Lariat Rope was as famous as the Colt 45 revolver or the Stetson hat.

The first tourism trade came to Plymouth in the late 1800s but it was not until a fuss was manufactured over the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 that Plymouth and the Pilgrims and the First Thanksgiving really staked out a homestead in American mythology. So while it continues to be an active port and fishing vessels still work the docks it is tourism that is the major industry in Plymouth today.

So dutifully, we will begin our tour at the repository for all things Pilgrim and then make our way down to the historic waterfront...

1. Pilgrim Hall
75 Court Street

In 1820, two hundred years after the landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, the Pilgrim Society was established to create a museum for posterity. Nearly 200 more years later it still runs the oldest continuously operated public museum in America. Alexander Parris designed the museum building, which opened in 1824. Rhode Island architect Russell Warren, a leading proponent of the Greek Revival style, constructed a wooden portico in 1834. It was replaced on the occasion of the tercentary with stone in 1920. The top part of Plymouth Rock resided here through much of the 1800s and the collection features priceless treasures of the Pilgrim experience.

FACING PILGRIM HALL,
TURN LEFT.

2. Church of St. Peter
86 Court Street

After decades of missionary status, Plymouth's Catholics, their ranks swelled by Irish immigration from the home country's epic famine, finally got its own church when the cornerstone of this building was laid on July 4, 1873.

TURN RIGHT ON PARK STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET.

3. Hedge House
126 Water Street

William Hammatt, an Atlantic sea captain, built one of Plymouth's finest Federal-era houses in 1809. In 1830 the house, then located up the hill on Court Street, was purchased and enlarged by Thomas Hedge. Hedge was a successful shopkeeper who owned "Hedges Wharf" on the waterfront. The Hedges lived in the house until 1918 when the last family member died. Facing demolition, the Plymouth Antiquarian Society paid \$1 for the house and moved it 300 yards to Water Street to serve as its headquarters. The unusual profile presented by the Hedge House is the result of octagonal rooms inside.

4. *Mayflower II*
State Pier at Pilgrim Memorial State Park

After transporting the original 102 English Separatists through 66 perilous days at sea the iconic *Mayflower* wound up as scrap lumber back in England. The ship, with its crew of 25 to 30 men, had plied the waters around Europe as a cargo ship since 1609. Despite proving its mettle with a transatlantic crossing the *Mayflower* was dismantled after the death of its master Christopher Jones.

In the spirit of brotherhood between England and America in the aftermath of World War II the concept of constructing a reproduction of the *Mayflower* and recreating the voyage took flower. The replica *Mayflower II* was designed by naval architect William A. Baker and was launched on April 20, 1957. The voyage ended 55 days later in Plymouth Harbor where the ship has been moored ever since.

5. Plymouth Rock
Water Street at Pilgrim Memorial State Park

Tradition holds that this glacial erratic deposited by a retreating glacier some 10,000 years ago was the point of disembarkation for the Pilgrims in 1620. When the townspeople attempted to move the rock in 1774 it broke in half and the top slice was carted up the hill for display in the town's meetinghouse and then Pilgrim Hall. In 1867 the Pilgrim Society completed a Victorian honorarium at the site of the lower half and Plymouth Rock was reunited. For the 300th anniversary of the landing the rock was relocated to its present location and enclosed in a Roman portico designed by the fabled architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White.

6. Coles Hill
Carver Street at Water Street

During the first bitter winter of their settlement, the Pilgrims conducted night burials on this hill so the surrounding Indians would not suspect their shrinking numbers. Corn was planted over the unmarked graves. A statue of Massasoit, the Indian chief who ratified the 1621 peace treaty stands at the crest of the hill. His likeness was

imagined by Cyrus Edwin Dallin in 1911. His model was accepted by the Improved Order of Red Men for the monument, however delays related to World War I postponed the project and a slightly different version was later installed in 1921.

AT THE END OF WATER STREET, TURN LEFT.

7. Jabez Howland House
33 Sandwich Street

This is the only existing house in Plymouth where an actual Mayflower Pilgrim lived. The older part of the house was built by Jacob Mitchell (not an original Pilgrim) about 1667 who sold it to Jabez Howland who lived there with his family until he moved to Bristol, Rhode Island in 1680. Jabez's father John - that original Pilgrim - spent winters in the house. When John Howland died in 1672 he was over 80 years old and the last male *Mayflower* passenger living in Plymouth. Ironically, he almost did not survive the Atlantic crossing - he was swept overboard and hauled aboard with the aid of a boat hook. The house was a private residence until 1912 when it was purchased as a museum.

TURN AND WALK BACK TOWARDS WATER STREET, CONTINUING STRAIGHT AS THE ROAD BECOMES MAIN STREET.

8. Plymouth Post Office Building
5 Main Street

This Colonial Revival public building of brick and limestone was executed in 1913 under the auspices of Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It was added to the National Historic Register in 1986.

TURN LEFT ONTO TOWN SQUARE AND WALK UP THE HILL ON THE LEFT (SOUTH) SIDE.

9. 1749 Court House and Museum
4 Town Square

This hillside building was used by the county as a circuit court and the town when court was not in session. The court moved out in 1820 and town offices were located here until the 1950s. Now open as a museum, it stands as the oldest wooden court house in America.

10. First Parish Church
19 Town Square

The congregation was founded in the English community of Scrooby in 1606 by the Pilgrims, a group of Protestant Christians. After sailing to Plymouth in 1620 services were held on the *Mayflower* and are still held today - the oldest continuous religious services in the United States. After meeting in the fort on Burial Hill until 1648, the first of four church buildings was constructed here. The current granite Romanesque-styled sanctuary dates to 1889.

11. Burial Hill
entrance at head of Town Square

The first Pilgrim burials actually took place on nearby Cole's Hill during the first winter of 1620-21. On this hill was constructed a blockhouse that also served as a meeting house for the colony and for First Parish Church in Plymouth until 1677. Tradition holds that the first burial on this site was that of 80-year old Pilgrim John Howland who descendants include President Franklin Roosevelt and both president Bushes. Plymouth Colony governor William Bradford is also interred here.

WALK BACK DOWN TOWN SQUARE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

12. The Church of the Pilgrimage
8 Town Square

In 1801 a rift in the Unitarian Church cleaved the congregation that had formed in England in 1606 when breaking from the Church of England. Fifty-two persons withdrew from the First Parish and its perceived increasingly liberal tendencies. The seceding group organized itself into what was first called The Third Church of Christ in Plymouth. When this building was constructed in 1840 the church became known as The Church of the Pilgrimage.

CROSS MAIN STREET ONTO LEYDEN STREET. THIS HILLY STREET WAS ORIGINALLY KNOWN AS FIRST STREET WHERE THE PILGRIMS BUILT THEIR FIRST HOMES. BEAR LEFT ON CARVER STREET.

13. Mayflower Society Museum
4 Winslow Street at North Street

Edward Winslow, Pilgrim descendant and great-grandson of Edward Winslow, third Governor of Plymouth Colony, constructed the core of this house in 1754. A staunch supporter of the Crown during the Revolution, his allegiances cost him the house when he fled to New York City. The lower front was essentially his clapboard house. In 1898 when wealthy Chicago businessman Charles L. Willoughby began investing in Plymouth real estate he hired restoration specialist Joseph Chandler to enlarge and remodel the house in Victorian style with Colonial overtones. He moved it back thirty feet to create a spacious front yard overlooking the harbor. In 1941 the Mayflower Society for descendants, formed in 1897, purchased the house for its headquarters. The price tag - \$23,500.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH STREET.

14. Spooner House
27 North Street

This house, one of the town's oldest, was built in 1749 for the widow Hannah Jackson but after local merchant Deacon Ephraim Spooner purchased the home it remained in the same family for the next 200+ years. In 1954 James Spooner bequeathed the house and generations of family possessions for a historical museum.

TURN RIGHT ON COURT STREET.

15. Plymouth County Courthouse
Court Street at Russell Street

The cupola-topped, highly decorative brick courthouse is the county's second, constructed in 1820. It picked up in-the-day makeovers in the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles through the years. The architectural showpiece, with its statue in the front gable of blind justice, served its original function until 2007.

16. Bartlett-Russell-Hedge House
32 Court Street

The handsome Federal-style house that has anchored this corner for over 200 years was built by the Bartlett family that produced John Bartlett of *Familiar Quotations* fame. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. For many years the building has done duty as a bank.

CONTINUE A FEW MORE STEPS ALONG COURT STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Quincy



A Walking Tour of Quincy...

What is today Quincy was settled in 1625 as the northern part of the town of Braintree. It was not until 1792 - by which time early residents such as the Adamses and Hancocks and Quincys had brought great distinction to the community - that it was incorporated as a separate town, taking the name of Colonel John Quincy, grandfather of soon-to-be First Lady Abigail Adams.

For its first 200 years Quincy was a farming community. In 1752 King's Chapel in Boston was constructed of granite gouged from the ground here and the quality of the stone became widely known, forcing local authorities to pass laws against its outside use to keep the stone from running out. But in 1825 Quincy granite was selected to build the Bunker Hill Monument and the race for the fine-grained stone was on. The first commercial railroad in the country was constructed so horse-drawn wagons could convey the granite to the wharf on the Neponset River. At one point more than 20 granite quarries were operating in the city and its largest industry attracted immigrants from all over Europe. The last quarry did not close until the 1960s.

By that time the City had developed a second signature industry - naval shipbuilding. During World War I, thirty-six destroyers were built in the drydocks of the Fore River Shipyard and it blossomed into one of the world's great shipyards during World War II. Shipbuilding lasted until the 1980s.

It is not just heavy industry where Quincy had made a mark on American culture - it is also the birthplace of Howard Johnson's, where a young cigar-shop owner went into hock to buy a run-down drug store near the train station in 1925, and Dunkin' Donuts, after William Rosenberg changed the name of his Quincy doughnut shop from "The Open Kettle" in 1950.

We won't see any Hojos or Dunkin' Donuts on our walking tour but we will see a lot of the Adams family. We'll see family homes and buildings they helped construct and buildings they owned. So we will start at the Visitor Center for Adams National Historical Park in the heart of Quincy Center. It isn't a historical site itself but is a good place to get our bearings...

WALKING OUT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE VISITOR CENTER (PRESIDENT'S PLACE AT 1250 HANCOCK STREET), TURN RIGHT AND WALK NORTH ON HANCOCK STREET. BEAR LEFT AT ADAMS STREET.

**1. Adams Academy Building/
Quincy Historical Society
8 Adams Street**

The home of the Quincy Historical Society has been churning out history for the better part of three hundred years. John Hancock was born in a house on this site on January 23, 1737. After his father Reverend John Hancock died in 1744 Josiah Quincy moved into the house which burned in 1760. The property came to John Adams who deeded it to the Town of Quincy in 1822 for the express purpose of building a college preparatory school for boys on the distinguished site.

It would be a half-century before grandson Charles Francis Adams opened the Adams Academy. Boston architects William Robert Ware and Henry Van Brunt used red brick and contrasting Quincy granite to craft the Gothic style schoolhouse. The Adams name attracted a distinguished faculty but the school closed in 1908. After serving many masters over the coming decades the building became the home of the historical society that Charles Francis Adams, Jr. helped to found in 1893. The bronze statue out front of a World War I "doughboy" remembers the local men who served in the first global war.

CONTINUE ON ADAMS STREET AS IT BENDS LEFT AND CROSSES THE BURGIN PARKWAY.

**2. Old House
135 Adams Street**

Leonard Vassall, a sugar-planter from Jamaica, built the beginnings of this house in 1731. It was abandoned by loyalist owners following the American Revolution and John and Abigail Adams bought it in 1787 in anticipation of Adams' retirement from the business of launching

a new nation. At the time the house consisted of only two low-ceilinged rooms on the ground floor, two bedrooms, and an attic. Instead, Adams would be away for 12 more years serving as Vice-President and President and Abigail handled the expansion and refurbishing herself. John Adams returned to the house he called Peacefield in 1801 to live his final 25 years as a gentleman farmer.

Peacefield would stay in the Adams family for four generations, until 1927. It was also home to President John Quincy Adams and his wife Louisa Catherine Adams, their son Charles Francis Adams who was ambassador to England during the Civil War, and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The Gothic Revival Stone Library next to the house is a fireproof 1870 addition, constructed for the papers and books of John Quincy Adams. The grounds are open to the public and include a typical 18th century garden and an heirloom orchard.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON ADAMS STREET AND TURN LEFT ONTO BRIDGE STREET, IMMEDIATELY AFTER RE-CROSSING THE BURGIN PARKWAY. CONTINUE TO HANCOCK STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**3. Dorothy Quincy Homestead
34 Butler Road at the corner of
Hancock Street**

This land was acquired by Edmund Quincy for his family's farm in the 1630s. Descendants of the five generations of Quincys who lived here would include such luminaries as John Quincy Adams and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dorothy Quincy Hancock, wife of John and the first First Lady of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was raised here. The core of the present impressive house, dates to 1686. It evolved through two hundred years of enlargements to display a Georgian facade under a gambrel roof. Now a National Historic Landmark, the Quincy Homestead is open to the public through the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts.

4. Quincy Masonic Lodge
1170 Hancock Street

The architectural firm of J. Williams Beal Sons of Boston had been shaping the look of Hancock Street since the 1880s when they took the commission for this monumental limestone lodge. The Classical Revival building with Beaux Arts embellishments is dominated by a quartet of giant Ionic columns. Look for Masonic symbols crafted into the architrave above the colonnade.

5. Quincy Massachusetts Lodge No. 943
B. P. O. E. Building
1218-1222 Hancock Street

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE) came relatively late to Quincy; the first organizational meeting in the city was held in 1904, almost 40 years after the fraternal brotherhood was formed. By 1924, however, the Elks could afford \$150,000 to build this elegantly proportioned Colonial Revival lodge house. J. William Beal Sons designed the three-story brick building with limestone trim around a central Palladian window. A parade of stone balustrades march across the front of the flat roof.

6. Munroe Building
1227-1249 Hancock Street

In the 1800s this land was part of the real estate empire of Henry Harwick Faxon that included extensive holdings throughout Quincy and Boston as well. His interest in this property did not, however, involve dollar signs but bottles of booze. Since the 1830s the Hancock House had stood here, doing a brisk business with the City Hall trade and Faxon, described as a fanatic in the cause of temperance, bought it in 1873 to shut down the tavern. Part of the site became Constitution Common and McIntyre Mall and in 1929 Boston architects George F. Shepard and Frederick Baldwin Stearns, favorites of the Faxon family, brought this brick Georgian Revival business block - complete with stone swag decorations - to the Quincy streetscape. Costing \$250,000, it was the second of two planned multi-use downtown buildings. The Dimmock Building a block to the north was the first, finished a year earlier in 1928.

7. John Adams
City Hall Plaza, 1305 Hancock Street

This life-size bronze of the second President was executed by Newton resident Lloyd Lillie, a sculptor of many historical figures. It was dedicated in 2001.

8. Hancock Cemetery
Hancock Street, north side of City Hall

One of America's oldest, the cemetery was founded in 1640 and for more than 200 years the leading citizens of Quincy were buried here, including many of the Quincy and Adams families. Interments stopped in 1854. Colonel John Quincy, who gave his name to the town, is here and Josiah Quincy. Henry Adams, who established the family in Braintree when he arrived in 1638, is here. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were also buried here before they were moved to the crypts beneath the church across the street now known as United First Parish Church.

9. Quincy City Hall
1305 Hancock Street

About 200 years after settlement and 50 years after incorporating as a town, the residents finally voted to build a town hall in 1841. The two-story Greek Revival government building, with its gable facing onto the street, was completed in 1844.

Architect Solomon Willard naturally used native blue-grey granite in its construction. Willard had designed the Bunker Hill Monument two decades earlier and it was his decision to use hefty blocks of Quincy granite that triggered the stone quarrying boom around town. Willard provided the new town hall with exacting granite details, including an entry through fluted Ionic pilasters. Perhaps because its citizens waited so long for a town hall when a more expansive City Hall was required just 40 years later rather than tear down the building - as was the general practice around the country - it was retained and altered.

McIntyre Mall, adjacent to City Hall, was constructed in 1981 and named in honor of police Captain William F. McIntyre, father of

James R. McIntyre, who was Mayor of the City of Quincy from 1965 to 1971. On November 3, 1985, City Hall was designated the James R. McIntyre Government Center.

**10. United First Parish Church
1306 Hancock Street**

The congregation was established in 1636 to become the anchor of the newly minted town of Braintree. John Hancock was pastor here from 1726 to 1744 and baptized his son John, destined to become a rabble-rousing patriot, in the church. John Adams, a lifelong church member like most of his family, donated the granite for the construction of the current building that replaced the wooden Hancock Meeting House on the site. Adams would not live to see completion of the Doric-colonaded Greek Revival structure, designed by Alexander Parris, in 1828. But he and his son, sixth President John Quincy Adams, and First Ladies Abigail Adams and Louisa Catherine Adams, rest within a family crypt here. For that reason United First is known as the “Church of the Presidents.”

**11. Adams Building
1342-1368 Hancock Street**

This three-story building curving around a prominent intersection in Quincy Center helped usher in the age of large commercial blocks in the 1880s. It was actually built in two stages, first beginning in 1880 fronting Hancock Street. The architecture with a heavy emphasis on half-timbering is considered Jacobean, in a revival of English Elizabethan style. The design for the Adams family, which owned the property until 1952, came from J. Williams Beal, a go-to architect for important buildings around Plymouth County. In the style of the day, the first floor contained stores, the second floor offices and the upper floors community rooms and living quarters.

**12. Granite Trust Building (Bank of America)
1400 Hancock Street**

In 1929 J. Williams Beal Sons capped a half-century of work along Hancock Street with this exclamation point of a ten-story skyscraper at the southern boundary of Quincy Center. It was constructed as a banking headquarters for the Granite Trust Company, whose roots ran directly back to the Stone Bank that provided Quincy’s first banking services in 1836. Their previous work in Quincy had demonstrated their facility with the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Here they delivered a modern Art Deco creation of granite and limestone that emphasizes clean, vertical lines.

TURN AND WALK A FEW STEPS
BACK TO TEMPLE STREET.
TURN RIGHT.

**13. Quincy Patriot Ledger Building
13-19 Temple Street**

On January 7, 1837 John Adams Green and Edmund Butler Osborne put out the inaugural edition of the *Quincy Patriot*, the town’s first newspaper. In 1852 George Washington Prescott, a descendant of Colonel William Prescott, who won fame at the Revolutionary War Battle of Bunker Hill with his order, “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes,” showed up at the *Patriot* offices to work hawking papers. He would later buy the paper and it would remain in the Prescott family until 1997. In 1899, Prescott started the *Quincy Daily Ledger*, continuing the *Patriot* as a weekly. In 1916, the weekly and daily were merged into the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*.

Through the name changes and machinations the newspaper always operated out of second floor office at 1424 Hancock Street. In 1924 the *Patriot Ledger* got its first home in this Colonial Revival building behind a facade of four large pilasters and arched windows and doors. Printing and circulation operations moved to South Quincy in 1961 and in 1988 the editorial and business offices finally followed.

WHEN YOU REACH WASHINGTON STREET, CROSS OVER ONTO THE GROUNDS OF CRANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

**14. Crane Memorial Library
40 Washington Street**

Harpers Weekly called this building “the best Village library in the United States.” It has been voted as one of “America’s 150 favorite works of architecture.” The man who designed it in 1882, the influential Henry Hobson Richardson, considered it among his most successful works.

Thomas Crane moved to Quincy with his family from Georges Island in Boston Harbor in 1810 when he was seven years old. As a young man he trained as a stone cutter and went to New York City as a partner in a stone yard. When much of that city was consumed by fire in the 1830s the market for Crane’s Quincy granite exploded and he parlayed his good fortune into vast real estate wealth. Crane died in 1875 and his son Albert used a \$20,000 bequest to build the town a public library in memory of his father.

Crane found the nation’s best architect in his back yard. Richardson would design five libraries in his lifetime and this one is his simplest in plan, the better to emphasize his trademark design details - broad Romanesque arches, window groups, conical tower and signature rough-faced Milford granite trimmed in red Longmeadow sandstone. Over the years the Crane Library has picked up three careful additions and a recent \$16 million restoration.

CONTINUE CROSSING THE GROUNDS UNTIL YOU REACH SPEAR STREET. TURN LEFT.

**15. Bethany Congregational Church
18 Spear Street**

This is the third sanctuary for the congregation that first organized in 1832 with 21 members. Another work of J. Williams Beals Sons in 1928, the firm turned to the Gothic Revival style that had been a favorite for ecclesiastical architecture for almost a century. The gabled facade is set off by a fine square tower festooned with finials and gargoyles.

**16. Coddington School
34 Coddington Street at Spear Street**

Charles Brigham was nearing the end of a long and distinguished career when he won the commission for this academic building in 1909 at the age of 68. In an era of great school building in Quincy, Brigham delivered one of the best, a design that would influence many that followed. The longitudinal mass of the building is relieved by a slight projection of the facade and the third floor lunette windows bring new life to the traditional rectangular windows below. In the same spirit, Brigham used granite window lintels and string courses to break up the red brick massing.

TURN LEFT ON CODDINGTON STREET AND FOLLOW IT DOWN TO HANCOCK STREET. TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Salem



A Walking Tour of Salem...

In 1626 Roger Conant led a group of fishermen down from Cape Ann and settled along the Naumkeag River beside a naturally protected harbor. Two years later a land grant and fresh financial support from England put the entire area under the control of the Massachusetts Company. Company man John Endecott became the governor of the fledgling settlement, renamed the village Salem and Roger Conant received 200 acres of land for holding “Naumkeag” together in its first months and stepping aside gracefully as it expanded.

At first Salem was a farming and cod-fishing community but by the early 1700s Salem-built ships helmed by shrewd Yankee captains were plying waters far from home. In 1785 the *Grand Turk* left the protected harbor bound for the new trade in China. Other daring captains followed. The spices, silks and teas in their cargo holds fetched great wealth and at the time of America’s first census in 1790 Salem, population 10,000, was the sixth largest city in the United States.

Salem’s “Golden Age” of the early 1800s showed itself on the city streets. Native son Samuel McIntire was busy crafting one superb Federal-style mansion after another on Essex Street and Chestnut Street and Federal Street. But just as Salem was incorporating as a city in 1836, the port and its gradually silting harbor were being eclipsed by Boston and New York City. Light manufacturing took up the economic slack by the early 1900s until June 25, 1914 when a series of explosions in the Korn Leather Factory at 57 Boston Street ignited what came to be known as The Great Salem Fire. More than 1,300 buildings burned across 253 acres. In a city of 48,000 people, some 20,000 lost their homes.

Spared however, were much of those esteemed early houses and Salem began to draw on its historic past to lure tourists to town. What turned out to be the main attraction for outsiders, however, was not the wealth of fabulous architecture in the city but a fascination with a dark seven-month period in 1692 when hysteria over witchcraft led to a series of trials that caused 19 people to be hanged and another “pressed to death” by gradually loading stones one after another onto his chest.

Our walking tour will pass several witch-related sites although only one structure remains in Salem that had any direct connection to the trials and we will begin in the center of town in a large municipal parking lot on Church Street...

EXIT THE PARKING LOT
ON THE EAST SIDE, TOWARDS
THE CHURCH.

1. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
24 St. Peter Street

It was not until the 1730s that the open practice of any religion other than Congregationalism was permitted in Salem. St. Peter's was founded in 1733 and the land for the original wooden church was donated by a wealthy merchant named Phillip English who had run afoul of the Congregational Church in the past for not paying support tribute. After 100 years the current stone church, derived from a design in Derby, England, was constructed. In 1845, architect Richard Upjohn, one of the leading cheerleaders for the Gothic Revival style, designed a chancel for St. Peter's. The triplet window he installed is one of the nation's oldest stained glass windows.

TURN LEFT ON BROWN STREET,
WALKING AWAY FROM THE
PARKING LOT.

**2. Salem Armory/The Regional
Visitor Center**
2 New Liberty Street at Brown Street

The Salem Cadets formed in 1785 as an officer's training corps. The unit continues today as the Second Corps of Cadets is Battery B of the 101st Field Artillery of the Massachusetts National Guard. This building was constructed in 1895 as the company drill shed; it is all that stands today of the Salem Armory.

3. Roger Conant Statue
**Brown Street at northwest end of Salem
Common**

Roger Conant came to Plymouth Colony in 1623 at the age of 31. He did not fit in with strict Pilgrim society, however, and he migrated north, eventually bringing his family and a group of settlers to Naumkeag, now Salem, in 1626. Conant served as governor of the new village. But in 1628 John Endicott arrived with an ownership claim and Conant was pushed aside as head of

Salem. Nonetheless, he remained active in the town he founded until his death in 1679 at the age of 87.

Henry Hudson Kitson, whose works include statues of Robert Burns and Admiral David G. Farragut in Boston and the *Lexington Minuteman*, designed this cloaked depiction of Conant. The bronze statue was perched on a huge boulder brought from the woods near the floating bridge at Lynn and dedicated on June 17, 1913.

4. Salem Witch Museum/East Church
19 1/2 Washington Square North

East Church had nothing to do with the Salem Witch Trials - but the old Gothic Revival building provided an appropriately eerie setting for the Salem Witch Museum when it was founded in 1972. The meetinghouse constructed of brownstone blocks with its windows now darkened, was built between 1844 and 1846.

TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON
SQUARE (THE COMMON IS ON
YOUR LEFT).

5. Hawthorne Hotel
18 Washington Square West

In 1923 a group of 230 businessmen set out to build a "modern Hotel for Salem" through public subscription. Within a week more than a thousand area residents invested more than \$500,000 for its construction. Daily sales totals were posted on a billboard in Town House Square and published in *Ho, Tell!*, a newsletter that was cranked out throughout the course of the drive. The resulting six-story Colonial Revival hotel was named for home-grown author Nathaniel Hawthorne and opened in 1925. In the 1960s when the popular television show *Bewitched* filmed two episodes on location in Salem, the cast and crew stayed at the Hawthorne. The façade of the hotel that appeared on the tube, however, was built on a studio lot in Hollywood and the interiors that appeared on the show bore no resemblance to the real Hawthorne.

TURN LEFT ON ESSEX STREET.

6. Narbonne House
71 Essex Street

This is an example of a trademen's house surviving from the 17th century. When butcher Thomas Ives first constructed it in 1675 there was little more than a single room on the first and second floor, with an attic under the tall peaked roof and a small root cellar.

TURN RIGHT ON TURNER STREET
AND WALK DOWN TO DERBY
STREET.

7. House of the Seven Gables
115 Derby Street

This is one of New England's oldest surviving structures and The House of the Seven Gables is often recognized as the oldest surviving mansion house in continental North America, with 17 rooms and over 8,000 square feet including its large cellars. John Turner, one of Salem's earliest merchant princes, built it in 1668. It hasn't gone nearly 350 years without additions, subtractions and alterations to the styles of the day. Along the way it also became one of the most famous residences in America after Nathaniel Hawthorne - whose cousins lived here - published his 1851 novel *The House of the Seven Gables*. When Caroline Emmerton bought the house in the early 20th century she restored it to its original seven gables. In building a museum to provide education and fund planned settlements for the poor, Emmerton also acquired and moved to the site five additional historical structures, including the 1804 birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The frame house was probably constructed in the 1730s.

TURN RIGHT ON DERBY STREET.

8. Derby House
168 Derby Street

The oldest surviving brick house in Salem was constructed as a wedding present. Captain Richard Derby, a fisherman and trader, built it in 1762 for his son Elias Hasket Derby and his bride Elizabeth Crowninshield. When America went to war with Great Britain seeking independence much of the Derby fleet turned to privateering against English ships. Elias Derby then parlayed his hijacked goods into a profitable East India trade that made him one of America's richest men.

Housewright Joseph McIntire is believed to have been involved in the building of the fine Georgian home with a gambrel roof and elegant entranceway that announced the status of the occupants. The Derbys sold the house in 1796 to another merchant king, Captain Henry Prince, Sr.. He would shortly build the West India Goods Store next door where spices, teas and porcelain could be bought from across the globe. The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities rescued the house in 1937 and passed it along to the Salem Maritime National Historic Site.

9. Hawkes House
174 Derby Street

This was one of the first commissions for Samuel McIntire, one of America's first architects. McIntyre taught himself the Palladian style of architecture from books, and soon had a reputation among the city's elite for designing elegant homes. This one was intended for Elias Hasket Derby and Elizabeth Crowninshield in 1780 after they were ready to move out of the Derby House next door. The Derbys did not, however, move into the elegant three-story house and relocated in the center of town instead. McIntire's creation was left unfinished until 1801 when shipwright Benjamin Hawkes purchased the house and downsized it to accommodate two families.

10. Custom House
178 Derby Street at waterfront

This handsome government building was constructed in 1819 to conduct business on the wharves and collect taxes. During the early 19th century, between 8 and 12 percent of the nation's revenues were collected in this building; it served in that capacity until 1937. An imposing flight of granite steps leads to a Federal-style brick office with a Palladian window above an ionic balustraded portico and a parade of round-headed first floor windows. The rooftop is distinguished by a cupola and large eagle, first carved in 1826 and replaced by a fiberglass replica in 2004. Architectural splendors aside, the Custom House is most famous for one of its Customs Surveyors. Between 1847 and 1849, when Nathaniel Hawthorne wasn't making entries in his ledger books he was writing his novel, *The Scarlet Letter*. In a light-hearted introduction to the book that Hawthorne hoped would be a counterpoint to the darkish storyline, he wrote knowingly about the Custom House.

At Central Wharf, across the way, is a replica of the tall ship *Friendship*, a 171-foot three-masted trading ship, originally built in 1797, which traveled the world over a dozen times from its base in Salem. The original was taken by the British during the War of 1812, then stripped and sold in pieces.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET.
TURN LEFT ON ESSEX STREET.

11. Crowninshield-Bentley House
126 Essex Street

Four generations of Crowninshields lived in this house that was built for sea captain John Crowninshield around 1727. But the house is remembered today not for the family but for the Reverend William Bentley, who boarded here from 1791 until his death in 1819. Bentley was a popular teacher and scholar who spoke 21 languages, seven fluently. He wrote columns for the local papers and kept an exhaustive diary that filled 32 volumes; an abridged 11-volume version was published in 1905.

12. Gardner-Pingree House
128 Essex Street

This is one of Samuel McIntire's most esteemed buildings with its elegant proportions, created in the Federal style in 1805 for John Gardner, another merchant hanging on the Derby family tree who could afford the price tag for one of Salem's most expensive early 19th century houses. Now owned by the Peabody Essex Museum, the well-preserved period furnishings can be viewed by the public.

13. Plummer Hall
132 Essex Street

In 1760 a group of Salem's cultural elite formed one of the earliest private library organizations in the United States. Dues were 11 pounds per year - more than \$1000 today. The Revolutionary War scrambled the Social Library and also spawned a second library in town - when the British frigate the *Duke of Gloucester* was captured it contained the 116-volume library of Richard Kirwan. The lot was auctioned in Salem and became the Philosophical Library. The two organizations merged into the Salem Athenaeum in 1810. The Athenaeum's first permanent building was constructed here in exuberant Italianate style on designs by Enoch Fuller in 1856 with a large bequest from Caroline Plummer. In 1905 the Athenaeum sold the building to the Peabody Essex Museum, which connected it to another outstanding Italianate villa wrapped in rusticated quoins and sporting heavy cornice brackets, the Daland House next door. Boston architect Gridley J. F. Bryant did that work for John Tucker Daland, another prosperous trader.

14. John Ward House
132 Essex Street

John Ward built the beginning of this house in 1684. It has been enlarged through the years but its historic 17th century features such as steep gables and a second-story overhang are still evident. The house was moved to its present site in 1910 as part of the Peabody Essex Museum. It was one of the earliest American buildings to be restored and opened for historical interpretation.

15. East India Marine Hall
161 Essex Street

The East India Marine Society was formed in 1799 by Salem sea captains who had sailed beyond the Atlantic Ocean to collect “natural and artificial curiosities” in distant lands. In 1825 the “museum” moved into its own building, constructed in the Greek Revival style by architect Thomas Waldron Summer. The organization expanded its scope under the benefactions of philanthropist George Peabody in the mid-1800s. In 1992 the “Peabody” merged with the Essex Institute to create the Peabody Essex Museum with more than two million works in its collection.

WALK THROUGH THE PROPERTIES OF THE PEABODY ESSEX MUSEUM OVER TO CHARTER STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

16. The Burying Point
Charter Street

This is the oldest burying ground in Salem, established in 1637. Interred here are sea captains and governors, *Mayflower* passengers and, most notoriously, participants in witch trials.

TURN RIGHT ON CENTRAL STREET.

17. Salem Police Department
17 Central Street

Records indicate that funds for the purpose of law enforcement were appropriated in Salem as early as 1676 but the police department traces its formal roots to the establishment of a police station, located around the corner on Front Street, in approximately 1865. The force moved into this Colonial Revival headquarters, designed by local architect John M. Gray, in 1914.

18. Essex Bank
11 Central Street

Charles Bulfinch, designer of the Massachusetts State House and America’s leading architect, provided the plans for the Essex Bank in 1811. The Essex Bank commenced business on July 2, 1792 as the first bank in Salem. It did not, however, enjoy a long residency in its handsome new “Central Building.” The bank was insolvent by 1822. The Salem Fraternity, America’s first boy’s club when it was established in 1864, moved into the building in 1899 and outfitted the former bank with classrooms, community rooms and a gymnasium.

TURN LEFT ON ESSEX STREET.

19. Salem Five Cents Savings Bank
210 Essex Street

Salem Five Cents Savings Bank was founded in 1855, accepting deposits as small as a nickel. More than 150 years later, assets are approaching \$3 billion. This building dates to 1892 with a remodeling after the Great Fire of 1914.

20. Rust Store
216 Essex Street

When Jacob Rust built this brick emporium in 1801 it no doubt slid unnoticed into the existing Salem streetscape. Two centuries later it stands as a lonely survivor to what Essex Street looked like in the heyday of the great sailing merchant ships.

21. Salem Bank Building
217 Essex Street

The Salem Bank was incorporated on March 8, 1803, operating on Essex Street. In 1911 the bank purchased this one-time retail store and hired bank architects Franklin H. Hutchins and Arthur W. Rice to make it over without sacrificing the Colonial Revival detailing that covers nearly every inch of the decorative exterior. The bank also owned the five-story Hale Building next door; it features the only cast-iron facade in Salem. In the 1870s cast iron became an inexpensive way to add Victorian elegance to downtown commercial structures.

22. First Church (Daniel Low & Company)
231 Essex Street/121 Washington Street

First Church was a presence at this historic center of Salem since the beginning in 1629. This building was the fourth on the site, constructed in 1826. The congregation met upstairs while income was generated by renting out the first floor to shopkeepers. Parishioners from that day would never recognize their church today after it received a sprucing up in the High Victorian Gothic style in 1874. In 1922, the First Church merged with North Church and moved away. The building was then purchased by Daniel Low & Company, a local jewelry and silversmithing company established in 1867.

23. YMCA
284-296 Essex Street

Alexander Graham Bell was lodging in the house of Thomas Saunders and teaching at a deaf school in Boston when he invented the telephone - and this is where that house stood until it was wiped away in 1898 for this YMCA. Beverly architect Walter J. Paine added splashes of Beaux-Arts decoration to his Colonial Revival orange brick recreation palace. The upper floors are wrapped in flush stone corner quoins and inset stone lintels crown the windows.

24. Witch House
310 Essex Street

This house was built sometime before Judge Jonathan Corwin purchased it in 1675. It stands as a representative 17th century manor house with steep gables and a sloping salt-box roof but its lasting notoriety resides in its survival as the only structure in Salem with direct ties to the Witchcraft Trials of 1692. Corwin was a merchant who served as a judge on the communal charged with hearing some of the cases. Judge Corwin, who was appointed to the Superior Court of Massachusetts, lived in the house for 40 years and it remained in the family almost 200. Creaking on into the 1900s, it was slated to be razed when townsfolk rallied to its rescue to raise \$42,500 to move and restore the "Witch House." Now owned by the City of Salem, the Corwin House has been open to the public since 1948.

25. First Church
316 Essex Street

The congregation was more than 200 years old when this Gothic Revival church was constructed of Quincy granite in 1836. Begun in 1629 as the second oldest Protestant congregation in America, the church's theology had shifted to Unitarianism by that time. The English Gothic design of the meetinghouse, acclaimed as one of the best of the form in New England, represented a break with the Puritan past.

26. Ropes Mansion
318 Essex Street

Samuel Barnard, a merchant, built this Georgian mansion in 1727 but takes it enduring name from the Judge Nathaniel Ropes, Jr., who plucked it from the Barnard family in 1768. The Ropes family stayed in the house until 1907 and in 1894 the house was renovated and pushed back from the street to make room for a small yard and garden. Today the house much resembles its original form on the outside with its symmetry, trio of small pedimented gables and wooden fence-like roof balustrade.

27. Salem Athenæum
337 Essex Street

When the venerable learning institution moved up the street from 132 Essex Street in 1905 architect William G. Rantoul drew his inspiration for the new library from the first family of the State of Maryland, the Carrolls, and their Palladian-inspired Homewood mansion in Baltimore. Now two hundred years old, the Athenæum is home to over 50,000 volumes.

TURN LEFT ON HAMILTON STREET. TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET TO BEGIN EXPLORING ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL STREETS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

28. Hamilton Hall
9 Chestnut Street

In 1805 a group of Salem stockholders organized the South Buildings Association for the purpose of creating an assembly hall for the local Federalist political party. Go-to architect Samuel McIntire delivered the group a landmark example of the Federal style with a parade of Palladian windows that illuminated an inner ballroom. The brick exterior is decorated with carved swags. The Hall, which was named for Federalist hero Alexander Hamilton who had been killed in a duel with Aaron Burr just a year earlier, has been in use for over 200 years.

WHEN CHESTNUT STREET ENDS,
CONTINUE STRAIGHT ONTO
NORMAN STREET.

29. United States Post Office
2 Margin Street

When it came time for a new postal facility in the 1930s, designer Philip Horton Smith cast an eye to the surrounding neighborhoods for this Colonial Revival brick building. In evidence are decorative swags, recessed fan-light windows and a classical pedimented front studded with a modillioned cornice.

TURN LEFT ON
WASHINGTON STREET.

30. Peabody Building
120 Washington Street

Salem's 21st century hometown paper, the *Salem News*, was the 54th newspaper to publish in the city's history. The first edition was put out as a penny paper from a small office on Central Street on October 16, 1880. By 1890 the paper was successful enough to move into the Colonial Revival building named for banker S. Endicott Peabody. The street level has been severely adapted for commercial use but by looking up you can still see classical detailing. The fourth floor with a deeper colored brick and differing fenestration is a later addition.

31. City Hall
93 Washington Street

Here's a story you don't hear much anymore. In 1837 the United States Treasury had a surplus of some 40 million dollars. So President Andrew Jackson gave the extra money to the various states who dispersed it among their cities and towns. Salem got \$34,000 and used it to build a City Hall - and even then used only \$22,000 of the free money. The City got a municipal building it has used for 175 years without using a single tax dollar. Boston architect Richard Bond designed the two-story building in the Greek Revival style with a granite street facade of four giant pilasters and brick walls on the other three sides. The eagle perched above City Hall is a gilded exact replica of one carved by Samuel McIntire that was damaged in a hurricane.

32. Salem Masonic Temple
70 Washington Street

In the middle of the street opposite the Masonic Temple once stood the building where nineteen accused witches were tried and sentenced to the gallows in 1692. That courthouse was torn down in 1760. This beefy five-story brick-and-stone edifice from 1915 is of interest itself with an impressive Corinthian portico supported by a rusticated first floor. Peek around the corner to grasp the immense proportions of this fraternal lodge.

33. Tabernacle Congregational Church, UCC
50 Washington Street

This congregation is a spawn of First Church that took the name Third Church of Christ in Salem in 1762. Their meetinghouse burned along with much of the town in 1774. The replacement was a copy of London's Tabernacle, made famous by preacher George Whitefield, a frequent visitor to the North Shore. It picked up a distinguished three-stage steeple from Samuel McIntire in 1805. That church was sacrificed for a wooden Italianate sanctuary in step with the style of the 1850s but by the 1920s the congregation decided to bring back the original design in the current stone church.

TURN LEFT ON FEDERAL STREET.

34. Essex County Courthouses
32-34-42 Federal Street

Under the new Charter for the Province of Massachusetts with a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer in 1692 for the Salem witch trials, the town gained the distinction of holding the nation's first court. Essex County began constructing courthouses on Federal Street in 1839 and, rather than replacing outdated buildings they were left standing as newer replacements marched down the street. The result is an impressive wall of seven decades of architectural history.

First up, on the corner, Richard Bond continued his Greek Revival work he began with City Hall. Glorious Corinthian columns provide the entrance to the granite temple that was completed in 1841. Twenty years later architect Enoch Fuller delivered a brick building, now used as Superior court, in the popular Italianate style of the day. The building received a brawny arched Richardsonian Romanesque entrance in 1891. By the early 1900s, America was enamored with the Neoclassical style for its important government buildings and Clarence Blackall gave Salem one of the finest in Massachusetts for its Deeds and Probate Court in 1908.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON FEDERAL STREET TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

35. Lyceum Hall
43 Church Street

Lyceums became instantly popular in the United States after being introduced by Joshua Holbrook in Milbury, Massachusetts in 1828. Modeled after the concept of the "Mechanics Institutes" in England, lyceums presented lectures and readings to provide "mutual education and rational entertainment." The Salem Lyceum Society was organized in 1830 and over the next 60 years America's most famous thinkers graced its stage - Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Quincy Adams. Daniel Webster was said to receive the largest fee ever paid to a guest lecturer - \$100 for a presentation on "The History of the Constitution of the United States." On February 12, 1877 Alexander Graham Bell made the first public demonstration of the telephone in Lyceum Hall. The building seen today is a replica of the historic society headquarters.

CONTINUE ON CHURCH STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Springfield



A Walking Tour of Springfield...

In 1891 Dr. James Naismith, seeking a game to fill the winter months for his physical education class, had wooden baskets nailed to an elevated track ten feet above the Springfield YMCA gym floor and invented basketball. Dr. Naismith would never play the game that he devised, the only major sport invented in America, a game that would spread more rapidly than any sport in history. Today Springfield is famous as the home of basketball yet in the 1930s in the influential guidebook produced by the federal government, *Massachusetts: A Guide To Its Places and People*, the invention of basketball is never mentioned.

The city has never lacked for influential personalities, tracing back right to the founding of the town by a small group led by William Pynchon. The settlement was originally named Agawam Plantation, but in 1640 it was renamed Springfield after the village near Chelmsford, Essex in England where Pynchon was born. Pynchon guided the settlement through its early years, mostly by cashing in on the region's beaver population. It is estimated that he exported between 4,000 and 6,000 beaver pelts a year between 1636 and 1652. When he was censured for his religious views in the early 1650s rather than retract his position he returned to England as a wealthy man.

George Washington cast the die for Springfield's future when he selected the town as the site for the National Armory in the 1770s. The initial ramification came when Daniel Shays presented the first armed challenge against the federal government in 1787 and picked the Armory as his target. Shays, a Revolutionary War veteran and farmer, and his "army" of 800 disgruntled taxpayers were repulsed by soldiers outside the walls of Armory, crushing the rebellion. In the 1800s the Armory would be the catalyst for the industrialization of Springfield. The railroad came to town early and Springfield became a leader in the manufacture of passenger coaches. Charles and Frank Duryea, built a gasoline powered automobile in their bicycle garage in town in 1893 and the Duryea Motor Wagon became to be the first automobile ever offered for sale. Beginning in 1929 the Granville Brothers (Zantford, Robert, Mark, and Edward) began building airplanes at the Springfield Airport. Their company lasted barely five years and they built only 24 planes but their sophisticated GeeBee set world speed records and made their names famous during the Golden Age of Flight in the 1930s.

Our walking tour will begin at the Armory that operated in Springfield for 174 years and is now a national historic site - and important for the walking tourist as a site of free parking for a visitor to the downtown of New England's fourth largest city...

**1. Springfield Armory National Historic Site
Federal Street**

The Springfield Armory was one of the first two federal armories in the country and the one responsible for the manufacturing of small arms. The famous "Springfield Rifle" came to refer to any of several types of guns churned out from the armory through the years. One hundred and seventy four years, to be exact, before the armory shut down. Today the grounds operate as a national historic landmark and some of the buildings have been converted to museums - the Springfield Armory collection of military firearms is the second largest in the world, dwarfed only by the British collection at the Royal Armouries.

WALK OUT THE ENTRANCE OF THE ARMORY ON FEDERAL STREET AND TURN RIGHT. ACROSS THE STREET IS A BOULDER MARKING THE CRUCIAL BATTLE OF SHAY'S REBELLION. TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET.

**2. Masonic Temple
339 State Street**

This stone temple has loomed over State Street since 1923 when it was constructed by the Springfield Masonic Hall Association to accommodate the meetings and activities of thirty-three lodges. Local architects McClintock & Craig shepherded the Classical Revival building to completion at a cost of \$1,500,000. The Temple was fitted with lounge rooms, pipe organs and banquet hall. It has since been sold to the Holy Christian Orthodox Church and renamed the Basilica of the Holy Apostles.

**3. U.S. Federal Court House
300 State Street**

World renowned Israeli-born architect Moshe Safdie designed the new Springfield Federal Courthouse, tagged with a budget of \$53 million. The first expense was moving the historic Alexander House that sat on this lot around the corner.

TURN RIGHT ON ELLIOT STREET AND WALK A FEW STEPS DOWN TO THE BACK OF THE COURTHOUSE.

**4. Alexander House
70 Elliot Street**

Tucked behind a white picket fence, this is one of the oldest surviving houses in Springfield and certainly the most prominent. This highstyle Federal mansion house was built in 1811 by Simon Sanborn, who would establish himself as one of the town's leading builders in the first decades of the 1800s. The design, highlighted by a projecting portico, is derived from the work and pattern books of Asher Benjamin. This is the third location for the Alexander House. It was moved for the first time in 1874, when its owner, former Springfield mayor Henry Alexander, Jr., moved it two hundred feet from its original site to the corner of State Street and Elliot Street. To make room for the new federal courthouse, the 10,000-square foot home, owned by Historic New England since 1939, was jacked up and hauled down the street.

RETURN TO STATE STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**5. Saint Michael's Cathedral
254 State Street**

This is the mother church of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield which is now comprised of 85 parishes and eight missions. It was constructed in 1860 on plans drawn - not surprisingly - by architect Patrick Keely. Irish-born Keely was the house architect for the Catholic church and is credited with designing nearly 600 church buildings. He is said to have designed every 19th century Catholic church in New England.

6. Classical High School
235 State Street

In 1874 when the Springfield High School was built on this block its next door neighbor was the Hampden County Jail. By the 1890s more students were pouring into the high school than inmates into the jail so the old jail was sacrificed for this newer high school, designed along classical lines by the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell, Richardson and Driver. The old high school soldiered on as the State Street Grammar School until it was razed in 1922. Springfield High School became Classical High School in 1934 and remained the jewel of the city's school system until the coming of Central High School in 1986. The building was then refitted as condominiums.

7. Springfield City Library
220 State Street

The private subscription Springfield Library Company was lending out books as early as the 1790s but it would not be until 1885 that the city would have a lending library free to all. At that time the library operated from a red-brick Gothic style building on this site that had been built with private donations twenty years earlier. It would be replaced in 1912 with this Italian Renaissance showcase that was made possible when industrialist Andrew Carnegie donated \$260,000 to the City Library Association to build a central library and three branch libraries. Plans from architect Edward L. Tilton called for a pink granite base, surrounded by white Vermont marble, with a frieze of white terra cotta, and topped with a dark green tile roof. The second floor Rotunda, called "the Library's grand center court," displays Corinthian columns, balustrade, and an amber-tinted glass dome.

TURN LEFT ON MAPLE STREET.

8. South Congregational Church
45 Maple Street

The church organized on March 23, 1842. In 1875 William Appleton Potter designed this Victorian landmark with a 120-foot tower crowned by a pyramidal cap. The three distinct roof types are covered with matching bands of colored shingles. The array of shapes and alternating granite and sandstone trim give the church an eye-catching appeal from the curb to the roofline.

RETURN TO STATE STREET
AND TURN LEFT.

**9. Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust
Company/Community Music School of
Springfield**
127-131 State Street

The Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company incorporated in 1885. This rare example of an Art Moderne building was built in 1933. After enduring a parade of bank mergers and corporate takeovers it was donated to the Community Music School of Springfield. Many of the building's classic Art Deco details remain, including a well-preserved mural of *The Modern Impulse Made Possible By Modern Banking* by Carroll Bill, a Boston artist.

10. United Bank
115 State Street at Main Street

There is little to betray this commercial building's origins as a Masonic temple in the 1890s.

**11. Century Investment Company/
United Electric Light Company**
73 State Street

In 1881 the short winter days were not giving Blair and Fiske Manufacturing Company, makers of lawnmowers, enough hours in the day to grow their business. They needed better light to work at night. They began with electric arc lights in the factory and then wired the roof to illuminate a neighboring ice skating rink. It wasn't long before merchants up and down the street followed

suit. By summer there was enough demand for electricity to incorporate the Springfield Electric Light Company who assumed the electric portion of Blair and Fiske's business. In 1911 this Beaux Arts headquarters, resplendent with wrought iron, stained glass and finely veined marble, was constructed. It was renovated by Century Investment in the late 1970s.

**12. Bacon & Wilson
33 State Street**

George A. Bacon opened his law practice on June 17, 1895. Although he specialized in corporate and business law, Bacon no doubt had plenty occasion to take notice of this elegant French Renaissance building constructed in 1910 directly across from the courthouse. In 1991 partners in the firm Bacon founded nearly a century before purchased the building and executed an award-winning restoration.

CROSS STATE STREET TO THE
COURTHOUSE PLAZA AND MAKE
YOUR WAY ACROSS THE PLAZA.

**13. Hampden County Courthouse
Court Square at Elm Street and
State Street**

This is the county's second courthouse, constructed in 1871-74 to replace the original 1822 building. The cost was \$214,068 and the designer was famed architect Henry Hobson Richardson. The building, although somewhat obscured by later additions, shows some of the design features that would become hallmarks of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, including bold arches, rough-faced stone, in this case light gray Monson granite, and a strong emphasis on vertical lines.

CONTINUE ALL THE WAY
THROUGH THE PLAZA TO
COURT STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**14. Springfield Municipal Group
34-36 Court Street**

On the afternoon of January 6, 1905 fire was discovered in the large brick City Hall that had served Springfield since 1856. Five minutes later flames burst from all parts of the building. In twenty minutes the roof fell in and in an hour nothing was standing except the walls and tower. According to reports, the fire was set by a pet monkey escaping from its cage and overturning a kerosene lamp in pursuit of food from an exhibition in progress in the hall. The people in the building all escaped but the monkey lost its life in the conflagration. Also lost were all the assessors' records in the city; the monetary loss of \$100,000 was uninsured.

Ambitious plans were laid for the city's second city hall. The grand municipal complex was to consist of two temple-like Greek Revival buildings flanking a 300-foot high Italianate Campanile clocktower. Completed in 1913, former President William Howard Taft officiated the opening ceremonies. Due to a height restriction in Springfield, the Campanile, with a carillon of twelve bells, remained the tallest structure in the city until 1973.

WALK INTO THE TREE-SPECKLED
GREEN SPACE - COURT SQUARE.

**15. First Church of Christ
midpoint of the Green in Court Square**

The congregation organized in 1637, a year after settlement, and by 1645 a meetinghouse was constructed on the southeast corner of Court Square. This is the fourth church for the parish, designed in 1819 by Isaac Damon who led into the square with a portico of Doric columns supporting a triangular pediment. The church provided a stop along the Underground Railroad and played host to famed statesman Daniel Webster and abolitionist John Brown. First Church continued to be active as the oldest congregation in western Massachusetts and one of the oldest in America until 2007 when declining membership forced its disbandment. The building was purchased by the city and its contents auctioned off.

16. Miles Morgan Statue Court Square

Miles Morgan of Bristol, England, didn't sail across the Atlantic Ocean in 1636 in search of religious freedom and he wasn't a trader. If a passport had been required the 20-year old Morgan might have listed his occupation as "adventurer." Almost immediately upon arriving in Boston he set out for the wilderness along the Connecticut River. He built a fortified blockhouse on its banks and married a girl he met aboard ship, Prudence Gilbert. When the settlement of Springfield was sacked during King Phillip's War the villagers took refuge in Morgan's little fortress until relief could arrive. After the excitement on the frontier faded away, Morgan sailed back to Great Britain where he died in Wales at the age of 82. The bronze statue of Miles Morgan was erected by one of his descendants in 1883. Sculpted by Jonathan Scott Hartley, the frontiersman is depicted in huntsman's dress, jack-boots, and cocked hat, with a rifle over his shoulder.

WALK OVER TO ELM STREET ON
THE EAST SIDE OF COURT SQUARE.

17. Court Square Building 11 Elm Street, facing Court Square

Court Square received a near-seamless wall along its eastern flank in 1892 with the construction of this handsome commercial block, designed by hometown architect F.S. Newman. The building is constructed of red brick with a facade on two sides of buff-colored brick trimmed in granite, brownstone and terra cotta. It was most famous among Springfield folk as the home of the Court Square Theater where the likes of Al Jolson, Will Rogers, George M. Cohan, the Barrymores and Sarah Bernhardt graced the stage. After a run as a Loew's movie house, the Court Square theater was demolished in 1956. A sixth floor was added in the 1920s that became the Court Square Hotel, a ghost sign of which can still be seen on the rear brick wall.

TURN LEFT AND WALK OUT OF
COURT SQUARE ALONG ELM
STREET, TOWARDS MAIN STREET.

18. Byers Block 3-7 Elm Street off Court Square

This unassuming three-story building is the remains of the Byers Block that was constructed for James Byers in 1835 by noted architect Simon Sanborn. It is the oldest commercial building still standing in Springfield. Over the years many of the city's most prominent men operated from the offices above the ground floor retail space: including historian George Bancroft, Gideon Welles who was Secretary of the Navy under Abraham Lincoln, George Ashmun who delivered the nominating speech for Lincoln in 1860, 12 Springfield judges and seven Springfield mayors.

19. Chicopee National Bank Building Elm Street and Main Street

The Chicopee Bank organized in 1836 as the financial institution in town for the working stiff. There had been grumblings since the founding of the Springfield Bank in 1814 that the business of small traders and one-man shops was not welcome. The bank picked up momentum in 1865 when it gained a federal charter and by 1889 it was ready to occupy this enviable corner at the center of town. Springfield architect F.S. Newman provided the Romanesque-style design around a prominent three-story corner oriel capped by a copper roof. The red brick one-time bank headquarters is splendidly trimmed with carved brownstone.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.
CROSS COURT STREET.

20. Northwestern Mutual
1351 Main Street

Marsden J. Perry of Providence was a pioneer in electric lighting industry in the 1880s which he parlayed into an interurban electric trolley system which comprised practically all of Rhode Island railways. He invested his profits in a small local bank that by 1894 had transformed into the Union Trust Company of Providence. As his empire expanded he tapped Boston architects Robert Swain Peabody and John Goddard Stearns, Jr. to create this impressive vault in the Beaux Arts style of limestone and marble in 1907. It would be one of Perry's last triumphs as a run on his bank shortly thereafter crippled his financial world. Union Trust Company would go on to be the forerunner of Fleet National Bank and the Springfield building would eventually house Northwestern Mutual Life that traces its roots to the Civil War.

WALK BACK THE FEW STEPS TO
COURT STREET AND TURN LEFT.

21. Mass Mutual Center
1277 Main Street at Court Street

The Springfield Civic Center opened in 1972 and with a \$71 million upgrade the MassMutual Center offers an elegant ballroom, five fully-functional meeting rooms, 40,000 square feet of exhibit space, and a totally renovated 8,000-seat arena. The tenants include the American Hockey League Springfield Falcons and the National Basketball Association Developmental League Springfield Armor.

TURN LEFT ON DWIGHT STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON HARRISON
STREET. TURN RIGHT ON
CHESTNUT STREET.

22. Christ Church Cathedral
35 Chestnut Street

While in command of the Springfield Armory Colonel Roswell Lee, a devout Episcopalian, initiated the first church services in town in an improvised chapel on the armory grounds in 1817. When a fire in 1824 orphaned the fledgling congregation it began a peripatetic existence around town until Colonel Lee's son Henry established the first Christ Church in 1839. The current Norman-style church of Longmeadow brownstone was erected in 1876, the tower cracked almost immediately, however, and it would be fifty years before the vestry voted to rebuild it.

TURN LEFT AND WALK BEHIND
THE CHRIST CHURCH INTO THE
QUADRANGLE.

23. Springfield Museums
**Quadrangle; 21 Edwards Street at
State and Chestnut streets**

The Springfield Museums are a collection of art, history and science museums clustered around the Dr. Seuss National Memorial Sculpture Garden. Theodor Seuss Geisel was born in Springfield in 1904.

The oldest building on the Quadrangle is the Italian palazzo designed for the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum. Smith was born in Derby, Connecticut and made his fortune building carriages. He retired in 1867 at the age of 35 and afterwards traveled the world collecting art and objects. He married Belle Townley, a native of Springfield and moved here. When his collection was officially transferred to the museum in 1914 it was valued at over a million dollars and the transaction made the *New York Times*.

The Springfield Science Museum was established in 1899 as the Springfield Ethnological and Natural History Museum, "a collection of specimens of natural history and a repository of arts and curiosities, a Museum in fact, of curious or instructive objects..." Those curiosities were first displayed in City Hall in 1859 but four decades later the collection demanded its own building. Architects Tilton and Githens rebuilt

the 1899 brick building with a clean limestone facing in the 1930s. The museum also features a planetarium - the first built in the United States.

The Michele & Donald D'Amour Museum of Fine Arts was erected in response to a bequest from Mr. & Mrs. James Philip Gray, who left their entire estate for the "selection, purchase, preservation, and exhibition of the most valuable, meritorious, artistic, and high class oil paintings obtainable." The building is another by Tilton and Githens, from 1933, steel sheathed in limestone. On the south side of the Quadrangle the William Pynchon Memorial Building is a Georgian Revival effort from 1927 that houses the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum, telling the tale of settlement since 1636.

WALK THROUGH THE
QUADRANGLE OUT TO
EDWARDS STREET AND TURN
RIGHT. TURN LEFT
ON ELLIOT STREET.

24. Elliot Street houses

At the quiet end of Elliot Street, away from the flow of through traffic is a collection of late 1800s eclectic Victorian houses. These include the Wright House from 1887, the Barton House from 1895 and the Elliot Apartments from 1887.

25. Hispanic Baptist Church 22 Salem Street at Elliot Street

The seminal architect of the post-Civil War period in America was Henry Hobson Richardson working out of Boston. Richardson designed three buildings in Springfield, the first of which, the Unity Church - his first ever commission - in 1866, was torn down in 1962. The others are the former Hampden County Courthouse on Elm Street, now serving as Juvenile Court, and this building. Richardson won the commission for the North Congregational Church in 1868 and drew his design for a different location which was reworked when the congregation moved here in 1873. Constructed of red Longmeadow sandstone, this was one of Richardson's first works in the Romanesque style.

TURN RIGHT ON SALEM STREET.
TURN LEFT ON SPRING STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON PEARL STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT THE
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

Look Up,

Stockbridge



A Walking Tour of Stockbridge...

Stockbridge is the second oldest town in the Berkshires, after Sheffield, established in 1734 as a mission for the Mahican Indian tribe. Their missionary was a Yale reverend named John Sergeant and under his guidance “Indian Town” was a great success and Stockbridge, named for the town in Hampshire, England from which the mission hoped to elicit funds, was incorporated as a town in 1739. Unfortunately Sergeant would live only a decade longer and relations with the Stockbridge Indians deteriorated rapidly. By 1785 their land was sold and the impoverished tribe was led out of the Berkshires - by a son of John Sergeant - to Oneida County, New York where they would gain some notoriety through the writings of James Fenimore Cooper.

The town was little noticed for its first 100 years until the railroad arrived in 1850. But unlike other towns where the Iron Horse brought industry and commerce, to Stockbridge it brought wealthy New Yorkers looking to escape the stale summer air. They built impressive “Berkshire cottages” around town and in America’s Gilded Age the town gained a reputation as the “inland Newport.” In 1853 America’s first village beautification organization, the Laurel Hill Association was formed and continues to this day.

The town gained a reputation as a mecca for writers and artists and it turned out that it would be a magazine illustrator who would ingrain Stockbridge into the national psyche. Norman Rockwell spent the final 25 years of his life in Stockbridge, using downtown scenes for his cover paintings in the *Saturday Evening Post* and others. And ever since the town has taken pains to insure that those indelible images are not going to go away anytime soon.

Our walking tour will begin off Stockbridge’s busy Main Street and down by the meandering Housatonic River where there is a small park and space for cars and we’ll head up into the town to see why Rockwell once declared, “Stockbridge is the best of America, the best of New England”...

FROM THE PARKING LOT WALK OUT TO BUSY SOUTH STREET AND TURN RIGHT (AWAY FROM THE HOUSATONIC RIVER). WALK UP TO MAIN STREET.

1. Cat & Dog Fountain
South Street at Main Street

This small fountain in a traffic island at the head of South Street has been a town landmark since 1862.

DO NOT TRY TO CROSS MAIN STREET. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET AND WALK DOWN THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE STREET.

2. Merwin House
14 Main Street

Francis and Clarissa Dresser built the beginnings of this Federal-style brick house in 1825. It was sold out of the family in 1875 to well-to-do William and Elizabeth Doane from New York as a summer retreat. They added a Shingle-Style ell addition and otherwise upgraded the property over the years of their ownership. William died in 1923 and Elizabeth passed away in 1932. The house passed to their daughter Vipont who moved in with her third husband, New York stockbroker Edward Payson Merwin. He lived only a few more years and Vipont Merwin lived out the final thirty years of her life here. She willed the house to the public for a museum "as an example of an American culture which is fast becoming extinct."

3. Town Hall
6 Main Street on Village Green

This Neoclassical Greek Temple fronted by a quartet of fluted Doric columns handled town functions for many years.

4. First Congregational Church of Stockbridge
4 Main Street on Village Green

The church was formally organized in October 1734 when a young tutor from Yale named John Sergeant was sent to preach to the Muh-He-Kun-Ne-Ok (Mohican) people of the Berkshire Hills. Sergeant was quite successful in his mission; in the first year 40 Mohicans, including two chiefs, were baptized. After his death in 1749, Sergeant was followed by fiery preacher Jonathan Edwards who continued the work with the Mohican people while writing his masterpiece, *Freedom Of Will*, which remains one of the greatest works in American theology. This is the third building for the church, erected in brick in 1824.

5. Children's Chime Tower
Village Green

The tower was built in contrasting stone by David Dudley Field to honor his grandchildren. It was dedicated in 1878 and the bells in the 75-foot tower are rung at 5:30 every evening from "apple blossom time till the first frost on the pumpkins." Field was the oldest of the four sons of the Reverend David Dudley Field, a well-known American clergyman and author, who became one of America's foremost lawyers and law reformers. The location of the tower is on the spot of the first Stockbridge meetinghouse from 1734.

CROSS MAIN STREET TO THE NORTH SIDE AND TURN RIGHT.

6. Stockbridge Cemetery
Main Street

This cemetery was founded in the early 1800s around the ancestral family plot of the Sedgwicks, one of the town's early influential families. When Theodore Sedgwick died in 1813 after a career that included a stint as a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court he was laid to rest here. Around him would be placed the graves of family members, in-laws, servants, and family pets, in concentric circles, grouped by familial affiliation, and placed with their feet toward the center. The arrangement came to be

known as the Sedgwick Pie, said to have been conceived so that on the Judgment Day, when the dead are raised, the Sedgwicks will only have to look at other Sedgwicks.

Other notables interred here are Cyrus Field, who was the driving force behind the laying of the first trans-Atlantic cable and Norman Rockwell, tucked between his second and third wives, Mary and Molly.

7. Mission House 19 Main Street at Sergeant Street

The Reverend John Sergeant came to live among the Stockbridge Mohican Indians in the 1730s, building a simple cabin while he attended to his ministry. Sergeant married Abigail Williams in 1739 and a couple years later he was able to construct this spacious clapboard house on nearby Prospect Hill. In the 1920s the house, a National Historic Landmark, was disassembled, moved, and restored at this location. About that time the grounds were transformed into a replica Colonial garden by famed landscape architect Fletcher Steele with circular brick paths hugged by a cypress fence.

8. The Austen Riggs Center 25 Main Street

It was while recovering from a bout of tuberculosis in his summer home here that Austen Fox Riggs in 1907 became intrigued by the study of the mind that was just beginning to take hold in the medical community. He developed his own system of treatment based on talk therapy combined with a structured routine of daily activities that emphasized a balance between work, play, rest, and exercise. He founded the "Stockbridge Institute for the Psychoneuroses," renamed "The Austen Riggs Foundation" in 1919, that has been a fixture on Main Street for over a century.

The campus features several historical buildings including a cottage built in 1772 by Timothy Edwards, a Revolutionary War colonel, and the son of Jonathan Edwards, the second minister of the Stockbridge Congregational Church. The Elms Cottage was the site where the first trans-Atlantic cable message was successfully received from Europe by Stockbridge native Cyrus W.

Field. The sprawling white brick Colonial Revival building fronting Main Street was designed by one of America's most sophisticated architectural firms, Delano & Aldrich. William Adams Delano and Chester Holmes Aldrich met in the late 1890s and partnered in 1903. That first year they secured commissions from the Rockefeller, Stokes and Winthrop families as they went on to design townhouses, country houses, clubs and banks, often in the Neo-Georgian and Federal styles, combining brick and limestone, which became their trademark.

9. War of the Rebellion Monument Main Street and Pine Street

This brownstone obelisk surmounted by a bronze eagle sculpture was dedicated in October 1866, one of the earliest memorials erected to honor Civil War dead. More than 3,000 people attended its dedication. The front features an ornate carving of two flags, crossed swords, a wreath and a soldier's haversack. Important battles and name of soldiers lost adorn the monument that is fronted by a small cannon.

10. St. Paul's Episcopal Church 29 Main Street

The Episcopalian church in Stockbridge was established in 1834 and for its first 50 years services were held in a wooden Gothic Revival church. The building was razed in favor of the current sanctuary of South Berkshire limestone. The Norman design was provided by Charles Follen McKim, the founding partner in the firm of McKim, Mead & White, which set the standard for architectural taste in the United States between 1879 and 1909. This was McKim's first church. John La Farge created the Chancel window, a depiction of St. Paul, and the windows flanking the font in the baptistry are by Louis Comfort Tiffany. The statue on the porch, *The Spirit of Life*, is by the celebrated Daniel Chester French, best remembered for the Lincoln Memorial. The sculptor made his home in West Stockbridge at his Chesterwood estate.

11. Red Lion Inn
30 Main Street

On the long colonial road between Boston and Albany in 1773 Anna and Silas Bingham set up a small store in Stockbridge that would soon become a much-welcome rest stop for weary travelers who learned to look for the sign of the red lion. From the fires in the Red Lion Inn sprouted the seeds of Shays Rebellion in 1786-87 that helped forge the power of the new national government in the face of armed protest.

In its original incarnation the Red Lion Inn featured bar rooms on the first floor and eight bedrooms and a ballroom upstairs. Through the 1800s the hostelry went through many owners and by 1884 could accommodate over 100 guests. A fire that erupted in the pastry kitchen leveled the Inn in 1896 but it was restored to its former glory in just eight months, albeit under a new red lion shield. The guestbook features five U.S. presidents: Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, and Franklin Roosevelt.

12. Berkshire Bank
32 Main Street

This was the home of the Housatonic Bank that was incorporated in 1825 with a capitalization of \$100,000. The builders didn't go far for the materials needed to construct the bank - the bricks were fired from clay scraped out of the Housatonic River and the marble for the trim was quarried in West Stockbridge.

13. Old Town Hall
34 Main Street

This picturesque little red brick and terra cotta building with stepped gables and a rear tower was constructed in 1884 for use as town offices. The government has since left the Queen Anne gem for retail use.

14. The Mews-"Alice's Restaurant" Site
40 Main Street

Down this alley in 1965 was the Back Room Rest, a restaurant owned by Alice M. Brock. That Thanksgiving an 18-year old Arlo Guthrie was arrested for littering while trying to dispose of some of Alice's garbage after finding the town dump closed for the holiday. That incident became the basis for the iconic 18-minute, 34-second *Alice's Restaurant* song on Guthrie's debut album of the same name and a 1969 movie. Alice Brock only owned the restaurant for about a year and it has operated under various names and figurations in the passing years.

15. Seven Arts
44 Main Street

Jason Braman ran a general store out of this 1892 building for many years. Braman posed as the town clerk in Norman Rockwell's Saturday Evening Post Cover, *The Marriage License*. The setting for the painting was the interior of the Town Hall down the street.

16. Stockbridge Library
46 Main Street

Books were being lent around Stockbridge as early as 1789 when 25 townfolk formed the Berkshire Republican Library. There was not a library building until 1861, however, when Nathan Jackson of Tyringham, who had been schooled at Stockbridge Academy, offered \$2,000 for the purpose. The gift came with a catch - the town had to match the sum. No problem. More than 400 people donated books and raised another \$2,500 for the new Stockbridge Library Association. The corner lot at Elm and Main streets was donated by a local shopkeeper with the promise that the new building wouldn't block her view of Main Street and J.Z. Goodrich constructed the stone building at his own expense. By the summer of 1864 the Stockbridge Social Library opened with 3,000 books. It was commonly called the Jackson Library but Nathan Jackson never saw the fulfillment of his vision - he died a year earlier. A 1930s expansion and remodeling brought the handsome Colonial Revival appearance.

17. *Watering Trough*

Main Street at Elm Street

It has been many a year since a thirsty horse availed itself of the opportunity for a cool drink from this water station in the center of busy Main Street. The trough was installed in 1881 with no pretensions - it bears the messages of its purpose: "Utility is preferable to grandeur" and "Merciful man is kind to his beast."

18. *Town Offices/Plain School*

Main Street

Now home to town offices after a nearly \$7 million renovation, this Colonial Revival building was the former Stockbridge Plain School and shared with the former Williams High School. The bust in the niche over the entrance is a nod to the town's founding as a mission for the Stockbridge Indians.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO ELM STREET AND TURN LEFT.

19. *Elm Street Market*

4 Elm Street

Another Norman Rockwell inspiration - the old-fashioned soda counter here wound up in *After the Prom*.

20. *Hose House No. 1*

10 Elm Street

The wooden frame red-and-white fire station dates to 1862. It was the subject of one of Norman Rockwell's works entitled *The New American LaFrance is Here!* The illustration was part of a series of advertisements for the American LaFrance Fire Engine Co. Although Hose House No. 1 was in use until the 1950s it could never have accommodated the impressive American LaFrance pumper depicted in the painting. The fire station was purchased by the Red Lion Inn in 1974 and now serves as their most popular guesthouse.

21. *St. Joseph Church*

11 Elm Street

This church had its beginnings on this corner in 1862 as a mission church. St. Joseph's became a parish church in 1922.

**TURN RIGHT ON MAPLE STREET.
TURN LEFT ON SOUTH STREET TO
RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING
POINT.**

For additional touring...

To take one of the most unique nature walks in the Berkshires, walk out of the parking lot along Park Street (the Housatonic River will be on your right). At the end of the street cross the river on the footbridge. On the other side turn right to pick up the Ice Glen Trail. Nathaniel Hawthorne called the Ice Glen, a cleft in the rocks between Bear and Little Mountains, "the most curious fissure in all Berkshire." It is a ravine without a stream - all the water around Ice Glen flows on a south-north axis while the gorge is aligned east to west. In fact, the dry Glen, stuffed with stacked boulders and draped with hemlocks, was once a glacial lake. Tucked away from the sun's rays, the season's last snow clings here, hence its name. The entire trail is less than a mile long.

Look Up,

Swampscott



A Walking Tour of Swampscott...

For the first two centuries after settlement in the 1620s there wasn't much to distinguish one fishing village from the next as they spread out along the North Shore from Boston. By the 1800s individual identities began to emerge and in the community of Swampscott, then part of the town of Lynn, large hotels and resorts started to appear alongside the fishing and lobstering docks. In 1852 a group of 97 Swampscott petitioners asserted to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that: "1. They are situated somewhat remote from the central portion of Lynn; and 2. That their business is different from that of the principal part of Lynn; and 3. That their convenience and interests would be promoted by a separate government." The leaders of Lynn took \$5,450 for the land it was losing and waved bye-bye.

By the late 1800s with the coming of the Eastern Railroad it became easier to commute to Boston and Salem where the new American professional class could find jobs more and more of the summer visitors began to plan a permanent move to the Swampscott seashore. The migration did not go unnoticed by some of Swampscott's wealthier residents.

After financier Enoch Redington Mudge died in 1881 his heirs looked to develop his 130-acre seaside estate in the heart of Swampscott into residential homesites. Their vision went beyond clearing some trees and pounding stakes in the ground. Instead they went to Brookline and hired the "Father of Landscape Architecture," Frederick Law Olmsted to plan their community. Olmsted's resume included New York City's Central Park, Boston's "Emerald Necklace" park system and dozens of other influential projects.

Olmsted brought his philosophy of gently curving lines in harmony with nature to the 191 house lots. It was not intended as an enclave solely for the rich but included lots of varying sizes to attract a wide range of homeowners. In 1888 the serpentine streets began to be laid out among the rocky hillsides and verdant valleys. By 1917 the subdivision was largely complete with a rich diversity of houses that spanned the end of the ornamental Victorian Age and carried into the cleaner, unadorned styles of the Craftsman and Arts and Craft builders.

For this residential walking tour we will encounter a neighborhood that 100 years later looks as if it might have existed in Frederick Law Olmsted's famous sketchbooks...

**1. Monument Square
Burrill Street, Humphrey Street and
Monument Avenue**

Olmstead envisioned a grand public entrance to his subdivision with a roomy boulevard peppered with monuments and flowering trees and imaginative shrubbery. The reality is a landscaped island fronted by a single monument that was already in place - a 30-foot granite obelisk dedicated in 1883 to the 14 men from Swampscott who gave their lives in the Civil War. Olmstead used the names of Civil War generals on many of his streets.

**WALK DOWN BURRILL STREET
WITH THE OCEAN ON YOUR LEFT.**

**2. Swampscott Public Library
59 Burrill Street**

This was the site of Professor Elihu Thomson's tennis courts until 1915 when he donated a slice of his estate for the town library. The price tag for the Georgian Revival single story building was \$25,000. When a northern addition was added in 1997 the final bill came in at \$1.2 million.

**3. Swampscott Church of Spiritualism
61 Burrill Street**

This rare example of a Shingle Style church was executed in 1891 for the Swampscott Universalist Society. The Universalists worshiped here until 1982 when it was sold to the Swampscott Church of Spiritualism.

**4. Swampscott Fire Department
76 Burrill Street**

The Swampscott Fire Department started in 1824 while the community was still an annex of Lynn and a handtub was purchased. If it comes, you will build it so a small firehouse was constructed on Blaney Beach. A second wheeled handtub was acquired in 1845 as the town prepared for a break with Lynn. The department was manned by volunteers for decades until a spate of fires struck Swampscott, often with fishermen-volunteers unavailable. With small industries and deep-pocketed tourists beginning

to arrive in the late 1800s the town hired paid firefighters and after fire destroyed two buildings of Jonathan Blaney the slow-to-fill handtubs were replaced by fire hydrants. The department expanded to two stations as Swampscott became primarily a residential town so no house was more than three-quarters of a mile from help to allay insurance rates but today this is the only firehouse.

**TURN RIGHT ON
PARADISE STREET.**

**5. Mary Baker Eddy House
23 Paradise Road**

Mary Patterson, the future Mary Baker Eddy, was living in this house in February 1866 when, on her way to a temperance meeting, she slipped on the ice, crumbled to the pavement and crushed her insides. She was barely able to move and her prospects grim. Friends and clergy arrived, prepared for what seemed like a terminal vigil. The 44-year old Patterson sought refuge in the Bible and one day pulled herself up from the cot and crossed the room without assistance to the amazement of the others in the room. This spiritual healing would be the foundation for the Christian Science Church. The house would be sold shortly after her recovery and her husband would soon desert her but Mary Baker Eddy would live another 45 years, becoming the only American woman to found a worldwide religion.

**TURN RIGHT ON
ELMWOOD ROAD.**

**6. Chaison's Boat Yard
5,7,9 Elmwood Road**

George L. Chaison operated a boat yard on this location around the turn of the 20th century. His dories became so well known for their seaworthiness and craftsmanship that today the "Swampscott Dory" or the "Chaison Dory" is still a prized small boat. These structures were used in his operation that continued until 1954.

7. First Town Hall
13 Elmwood Street

This building was constructed in 1842 to serve as the Swampscott fire station and in 1852, the year Swampscott was incorporated, the first town meeting was held on the second floor. The building was moved in 1864 and again in 1873 and again in 1891. That year it ceased to operate as a fire station and was moved here. In the days before electrical wiring and plumbing it was not uncommon to move houses around a town - as long as you had enough sturdy oxen.

**RETURN TO PARADISE ROAD
AND TURN RIGHT.**

8. The John Humphrey House
99 Paradise Road

The oldest parts of this house, the kitchen and a birthing room, are believed to have been constructed in 1637 which makes this the oldest house in Swampscott and among the earliest houses in America. Over the years the house, presumably built for Sir John Humphrey, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was considerably expanded. Constructed of wooden pegs, it features such novelties as "kings boards," flooring that was wider than eight inches that only prominent members of the community were permitted to use since wide boards were reserved for the king's ships. The building was originally located on what is now Elmwood Road but moved to its current location in 1891 as the Olmsted district was developed. When the Swampscott Historical Society formed in 1922, the Humphrey House was one of its first acquisitions.

**TURN RIGHT ON ELLIS ROAD.
TURN RIGHT ON FARRAGUT
STREET AND FOLLOW IT AS
IT WINDS TO THE LEFT TO
MONUMENT AVENUE.**

9. The Church of the Holy Name
60 Monument Avenue

The Church of the Holy Name was organized in 1891. Charles Henry Joy, a dry goods merchant, donated the land for the church building. Shortly after he died in 1892, his widow, Marie Louise Joy, built the church as a memorial to her husband and to her father, Enoch Redington Mudge. The church was designed by Henry Vaughan, best remembered as the architect of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. Vaughan was an Englishman who came to the United States to bring the English Gothic style to the American branch of the Episcopal Church but here he delivered a sanctuary in the English Tudor style, highlighted by stained-glass windows from prominent artisans of the day.

**CONTINUE ACROSS MONUMENT
AVENUE ONTO WALKER ROAD
THAT CURVES TO THE LEFT.**

10. Germain-Guay House
16 Walker Road

This house from 1910 puts a Neoclassical structure inside an Arts and Crafts body. The walls are constructed of limestone blocks and feature fluted Doric columns and pilasters. The roof is covered in distinctive red tiles.

**TURN RIGHT ON SHERIDAN ROAD.
TURN RIGHT ON ELMWOOD
ROAD.**

11. Perry House
148 Elmwood Road

This is a fine example of a Craftsman house from 1915, a time when residential architects were rejecting the over-ornamentation of the prior Victorian age. Its owner, William H. Perry, owned a printing business in Lynn.

12. Odd Fellows Hall
115 Elmwood Road

This was one of the first structures to be built in the new Olmsted District, a simple lodge for “secret and benevolent societies,” including the Odd Fellows, Rebekah Lodge, Improved Order of Redment, Nodwa Council, and the Masons.

13. Coulthurst House
94 Elmwood Road

With its broad porch and rounded edges, this is a splendid souvenir from the Shingle Style of the late 1880s. The onion-domed turret is an outstanding feature for this house that stands as the sentinel to the neighborhood.

14. First Church in Swampscott,
Congregational
40 Monument Avenue at Elmwood Road

So named because it was the first church established in town, those historical services were held in 1845 by Reverend Jonas Bowen Clarke in a schoolhouse on Redington Street. In 1846, he organized First Church with 13 charter members and four years later dedicated the a Romanesque church on Blaney Street. A Colonial Revival church on Burrill Street followed in January, 1926. Development of the Monument Avenue site began with the Fellowship House, in 1955, and the present New England colonial church was completed in 1967. This was the site of Enoch Mudge’s grand home in the middle of the 19th century.

**TURN LEFT ON
MONUMENT AVENUE.**

15. Elihu Thomson House/Town Hall
22 Monument Avenue

English-born Elihu Thomson was an engineer and inventor who was awarded over 700 patents in his lifetime. At the age of 27 in 1880 he founded, with Edwin J. Houston, the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. In 1892 the firm merged with the Edison General Electric Company to become the General Electric Company. The centerpiece of his Swampscott estate was this Georgian Revival manor house with splashes of classicism sited at the crest of a hill. After he died here in 1937, the building lived on as the Swampscott town hall.

**WALK A FEW MORE STEPS ALONG
MONUMENT AVENUE TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT.**

Look Up,

Worcester



A Walking Tour of Worcester...

It took three tries for a settlement in the hills around the Blackstone River to take hold. The first massing of a handful of houses in 1673 was burned to the ground two years later in King Philip's War against local Indians. The town was resettled and incorporated in 1684. When Queen Anne's War against the French and Indians erupted in 1702 the settlement was abandoned. The beauty of the area and its geographical advantages demanded another try at settlement, which came in 1713. The town was incorporated under the name Worcester from the famous English town and in 1731 was named county seat, a role it performed until the dissolution of the county government in 1998.

In 1828 the Blackstone Canal began linking Worcester, at the headwaters of the Blackstone River, with Providence and the open sea. The Blackstone Valley became the linchpin of the Industrial Revolution and set Worcester on the path to becoming the greatest industrial city in the United States not on a natural waterway.

There was nothing glitzy about Worcester industry; its wealth was built on a succession of prosaic product. First came Ichabod Washburn's patented process for extruding steel wire used for pianos and twisting the barbed wire that fenced the American plains. There were the requisite textiles, of course, and William Crompton's special looms revolutionized the spinning of cotton. The grinding wheels and heavy-duty abrasives of the Norton Company found favor in industrial plants across the globe. And in 1853 Russell Hawes patented the first practical machine for folding envelopes. Suddenly a three-man crew could produce 25,000 envelopes in a single ten-hour day and by the end of the century three out of every five envelopes in America was coming out of the United States Envelope Company.

Our walking tour will explore significant buildings constructed in the halcyon days between the Civil War and the Second World War that turned Worcester into New England's second-most populous city...

1. Worcester Common

In the original village plan twenty acres were to be set aside for use as a training field for the militia and as a place to build a meetinghouse and school building. By 1713 the open space was being traversed with roads and between 1730 and 1795 a corner by today's Salem Square was used as a burying ground. In 1840 the Old Norwich & Worcester Railroad ran tracks across the Common. In 1854 the headstones were recorded, laid flat on the graves and the entire area was seeded over. Today's Common is now a five-acre remnant of that historic greenspace.

Spruced up with millions of dollars in renovations the Common features several monuments of note. The earliest remembers the exploits of Timothy Bigelow who served as Colonel of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment in the American Revolution. Donated by his grandson, ironically it was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on April 19, 1861 as Worcester soldiers in the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment were on their way to the front at the outbreak of the Civil War. The Soldier's Memorial to that conflict was dedicated in 1874 when Randolph Rogers created a Corinthian granite column resting on a three-level pedestal. The bronze figure of Athena stands atop the column with a soldier, sailor, infantryman and artilleryman at the corners. On the north side of the Common is the monument to the Irish immigrants who built the Blackstone Canal and the railroad and worked in the factories during the boom time of the mid-eighteenth century.

WALK OVER TO THE SOUTHEAST
CORNER OF THE COMMON.

2. Worcester Public Library

3 Salem Square at Franklin Street

John Green was born into a doctoring family in Worcester in 1784. In fact, there would be a line of four Dr. John Greens who served the community continuously for 135 years. Although well-remembered by their patients this third of the lineage would have the lasting legacy as founder of the Worcester Public Library in 1859. Dr. Green collected books from an early age and presented them to the city along with \$35,000 for

the library. Today the collection is the largest in central Massachusetts with over 900,000 volumes. The current building is the result of a \$20 million renovation at the start of the century.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK UP
FRANKLIN STREET (THE COMMON
IS ON YOUR RIGHT).

3. Capitol Theatre/Paris Cinema 68 Franklin Street

The Capitol Theatre opened on December 11, 1926 as one of the "Atmospheric" movie houses sweeping the nation. The idea was to allow patrons an escape from reality by decorating theaters in exotic motifs from far-off lands. Architect Roger Garland gave the Capitol a Spanish aura. The theater had more than 2,000 seats. The Capitol was twinned in the 1960s and then became an adult theater before it was closed down in 2006.

4. Bancroft Commons 50 Franklin Street

Currently a mixed residential and commercial building, this grand presence overlooking the Worcester Common began life in 1912 as a luxury hotel. Renowned architects Esenwein & Johnson of Buffalo, New York designed the Bancroft Hotel in a flamboyant Beaux Arts style with a brick facade on the upper floors trimmed with terra cotta blocks along the corners. The ten-story building rests on a base of granite and marble. The city's leading hostelery was converted in 1964.

5. Bay State Savings Bank 28 Franklin Street

The Bay State Savings Bank launched in 1895 with \$7,660 of pledges pooled from 114 city investors. It was the fifth savings bank to organize in Worcester, and the first in thirty years. This headquarters building, with Beaux Arts flourishes, was constructed in 1900.

**6. *Telegram and Gazette*
20 Franklin Street**

The *Worcester Evening Gazette* put out its first edition on January 1, 1866 when Charles Chase purchased the operations of the *Worcester Daily Transcript*. The *Worcester Telegram* began publishing Sundays in 1884 and went daily two years later. The two papers were published by the same company which took possession of this site in 1910. The current building came along in 1935 to house not only the printing presses but the paper's radio station WTAG. In the 1986 the morning and evening papers became a single daily *Telegram and Gazette*.

7. **Park Plaza Tower
507 Main Street at Franklin Street**

Daniel H. Burnham & Company were pioneers in the construction of American skyscrapers, specializing in conservative Neoclassical architecture which they applied to this 11-story high-rise in 1915. One of Worcester's largest office buildings, the Park Plaza is constructed of a steel frame faced in dressed limestone. Carvings with floral and animal motifs can still be seen at the third floor and between the seventh and eighth floors. The building was converted mostly to apartments in the 1970s.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

8. **City Hall
455 Main Street**

When the first town hall was dedicated on May 2, 1825 the price tag for the two-story building was \$9,017.90. When this Italian Renaissance city hall was opened to great fanfare on April 28, 1898 the final cost was \$625,000. Worcester had come a long way through the 19th century. Distinguished artist and architect Richard Morris Hunt was engaged to oversee the project but he died and his son Richard Howland Hunt shepherded the building to completion. Faced with grey Milford granite, the magnificent bell tower is 205 feet high, modeled on the Palazzo Vecchio town hall in Florence, Italy. A bronze star set in the sidewalk marks the spot where, on July 14, 1776, Isaiah Thomas read the Declaration of

Independence for the first time to a New England audience from the steps of the Old South Meeting House.

**9. *George Frisbee Hoar statue*
north side of City Hall**

George Frisbie Hoar was the grandson of Roger Sherman, the only person to sign all four great state papers of the United States: the United States Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Association, the Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution. He followed his father into the United States House of representatives and the spent the final 27 years of his life as a United States senator. Hoar settled in Worcester after graduating from Harvard Law School and in 1865 was one of the founders of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, now the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The sculptor for his likeness in 1908 was Daniel Chester French, who would later complete an even more famous rendition of a sitting politician - Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

10. **Worcester Plaza
446 Main Street**

Taking its cue from the all-glass, 790-foot John Hancock Tower in Boston, this scaled down version at 325 feet and 24 stories is the tallest building in Worcester. It was completed in 1974 on designs by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates.

11. **Slater Building
390 Main Street**

The city's second "skyscraper" rose in 1907, designed in a Classical Revival style. It was constructed of a steel frame faced with granite at the base. The use of dressed Indiana limestone at the upper floors was a first in Worcester. The facade is enlivened with carvings such as foliage, an eagle with open wings, and human faces. The 10-story building carries the name of Samuel Slater, who sparked the Industrial Revolution with his cotton mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the plans for which he carried from England in his head.

12. Commerce Building
336-344 Main Street

The architectural firm of Peabody, Stearns & Furber delivered the first skyscraper to the Worcester streetscape in 1897. The nine-story Beaux Arts structure has been added to in the rear with expansions through 1930. The ornate dressed white marble facade dances with carvings of lion heads, angels, shields, and garlands of fruit.

13. Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street

Elbridge Boyden was a prominent 19th century American architect from Worcester and this is his finest work, completed in the Renaissance Revival style in 1857 when he was 47 years old. Mechanics Hall was widely regarded as the finest pre-Civil War concert hall in the United States. The acoustics were so perfect the voices of speakers such as Charles Dickens and Theodore Roosevelt could be heard clearly throughout the hall without benefit of electric amplification. The Mechanics Association, formed in 1842 to help members develop the knowledge and skills to manufacture and run machinery in the mills, built Mechanics Hall to house educational and cultural activities. For more than a century it has been used for concerts, political and community meetings, even for wrestling matches, basketball games and other sporting events. Since an extensive restoration in 1977, it has been primarily a venue for concerts.

14. Worcester Five Cent's Savings
Bank Building
316 Main Street

The Romanesque Revival style is evident in this 1891 headquarters for the Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank with its buff brick walls curving to meet the rounded corner bay. The bank headquarters with limestone trim was designed by busy local architect, Stephen Earle.

15. Central Exchange Building
301-315 Main Street

The Central Exchange has graced the heart of the Worcester commercial district since 1896. Architect W.G. Preston carried the elegant Classical Revival style around the corner and part of the way down Walnut Street. Architectural details grow in abundance the higher the building rises from the curb. The top floor features rounded windows supported by small Corinthian columns and the roof is topped by a balustrade.

16. Thule Building
184 Main Street

Charles Frederick Hanson is acknowledged as the first Swede to settle in Worcester, arriving as a 19-year old in 1868. He began his work career in piano repairing and before it ended he was well-known in the city as a music dealer, music teacher and conductor. An active member in many social societies around Worcester, he was instrumental in the organization which built this distinctive building for the city's Swedish societies in 1905. Hanson moved his music store here when it opened. Although the lower floors have been altered the whimsy evident in the upper floors remains.

17. Elwood Adams Hardware
156 Main Street

The first brick building ever built in Worcester stood on this site in 1782. It was razed in 1832 to be replaced by the first two stories of this building. The height was doubled in 1865 to four stories. The one thing that never changed was the building's function. Daniel Waldo didn't call the saddles, oils, lamps, shovels and tools he sold here in 1782 "hardware" like we do today. Elwood Adams bought the store in 1869 and although it left the family in 1947, the name lived on. Today Elwood Adams Hardware is the oldest business in Worcester and bills itself as the "Oldest Hardware Store in the USA."

18. Wesley United Methodist Church
114 Main Street

The handiwork of Boston architect H.J. Carlson was much admired when this Gothic style church was completed in 1927. The congregation, more than 2,500 strong since the new church incorporated the previous Grace and Trinity churches, would expect no less since the price tag was more than a million dollars.

19. First Unitarian Church
90 Main Street

In 1785 when Dr. Aaron Bancroft was denied ministry in First Parish, 67 of his supporters broke away from the church and formed Second Parish. The new congregation had a meetinghouse by 1792, the money needed for construction being raised through the sale of pews. The first church building on this site rose in 1829; in 1849 when it was being renovated it burned to the ground instead. The church was rebuilt at the cost of \$18,000 - again funded by the sale of pews. It stands today, but not without incident. The Hurricane of 1938 toppled the steeple and a fire in 2000 during another renovation caused \$4 million of fire and water damage.

20. Worcester County Courthouse
2 Main Street

This has been Court Hill since the construction of its first courthouse in 1732. The current building, now vacant, is the product of expansions and shifting architectural tastes between 1843 and 1954. The original core of the courthouse was designed by Greek Revival enthusiast Ammi Burnham Young, who was destined to become the supervising architect of the United States Treasury. The classical Main Street elevation was outfitted in 1899 by Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul of Boston with a Corinthian-columned central entrance and pedimented pavilions.

21. Worcester Memorial Auditorium
Lincoln Square

The "memorial" is a tribute to veterans of World War I and the "auditorium" is a multi-use hall that has hosted everything from college basketball to the Rolling Stones and Bob Dylan. The Classical Revival temple was designed by architects Lucius W. Briggs and Frederic C. Hiron with Indiana limestone atop a granite base and completed in 1933. The interior mural by celebrated artist Leon Kroll took another three years and when the main mural was finished it was the largest of its kind in the United States.

22. Worcester Boys' Club
Lincoln Square

This land was once the possession of the Salisburys, one of Worcester's wealthiest 18th century families. The handsome Salisbury Mansion was built here in 1772 as a combination store and family home. It remained in the family at the head of Main Street until the early 1900s when industrial Worcester began lapping at the doorstep. The house was threatened with destruction but was willed to the American Antiquarian Society and hauled a few blocks up Highland Street where it became the city's first house museum. The Georgian Revival building was designed by the architectural firm of Frost, Chamberlain, and Edwards and constructed between 1928 and 1930. The facade is segmented by Ionic pilasters and curves to mimic the shape of the street out front. The Boys Club sported more than 5,000 members when its clubhouse opened.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON MAIN STREET TO EXCHANGE STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON COMMERCIAL STREET.

23. DCU Center
50 Foster Street

The city-owned arena opened as the Centrum in September 1982 with Frank Sinatra on the marquee. In 1997 a convention center was added to the facility.

AT THE END OF COMMERCIAL
STREET TURN RIGHT ON FRONT
STREET.

24. Chase Building
44 Front Street

Ransom Clarke Taylor started in his father's business peddling meat by-products in the 1840s. By the time he moved to Worcester his own meat business was the largest in the region with branches from New York City to Albany, growing from a two-man, two-horse operation to a network of hundreds. After twenty years in the meat game he shifted his interests to real estate and banking. He built the first five-story, six-story and seven-story blocks in Worcester, including this ornamental building in 1886 that he named for his wife Mary Louisa Chase, who died in 1878.

CROSS THE STREET INTO
WORCESTER COMMON AND
THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls