

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sumner Hill Historic District  
other names/site number same

2. Location District is roughly bounded by Seaverns & Carolina Avenues

street & number and Everett & Newbern Streets  not for publication  
city, town Boston (Jamaica Plain)  vicinity  
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02130

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>18</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>53</u>	<u>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>28</u> objects
			<u>53</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Valerie A. Talmage  
Signature of certifying official Sept 21, 1987  
Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;  
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Adrian Byers 10-22-87  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

architecture  
education  
community planning and development

Period of Significance  
1850-1915

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Sumner Hill Historic District, which possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, is significant because it represents a well-preserved residential district characterized by an unusual number of substantial, architecturally distinguished buildings constructed between 1850 and 1900. Designed by some of Boston's leading architects, the homes and public buildings on Sumner Hill constructed for successful local manufacturers and businessmen are representative of nearly all major nineteenth century architectural styles. The Sumner Hill Historic District is also significant because it represents a classic Boston settlement pattern based on the late nineteenth century development commuter suburbs. Many of the landscape features that contributed to Sumner Hill's suburban popularity and rural character are still extant. The district is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

The area presently occupied by Jamaica Plain was, until 1851, part of the town of Roxbury, a vast tract of land that stretched from Boston Neck to the Dedham line. The area's rugged topography determined early road and settlement patterns and created a system of radial streets (Centre Street and Washington Street) bisected by relatively few crossroads (Perkins, Green, and South Streets). During much of the 17th century, Jamaica Plain, like most of Roxbury, was sparsely settled, occupied primarily by large farms which supplied nearby Boston with grain and foodstuffs. By the 1680s, the nucleus of a village center had formed at Eliot Square (Monument Square) with the establishment of a church and school. Throughout the early 18th century, farming continued to be the mainstay of the community, but by mid-century, Jamaica Plain's rural charm had been discovered by wealthy Bostonians. Distinguished citizens such as John Hancock and Governor Francis Bernard purchased huge parcels of land and established elegant summer estates along the picturesque uplands. The Loring-Greenough House (1760), which borders the Sumner Hill Historic District and is individually listed on the National Register, is the only surviving country estate remaining in Jamaica Plain.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Summer Hill Historic District  
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

The Sumner Hill Historic District consists of an outstanding variety of large single-family residences that were built between 1850 and 1900. The structures encompass a multitude of architectural styles including Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival. Many of the structures were built by well-known Boston architects in the most fashionable styles of the day and all the structures exhibit a high level of workmanship and quality of materials. Most of the houses in the district use a wide assortment of materials in complex and inventive ways and are irregularly massed, contributing to the architectural vitality and depth of the district.

The Sumner Hill Historic District retains a distinctly different atmosphere from the areas immediately surrounding. Its clear residential character and narrow streets separate Sumner Hill visually from the commercial activity of Centre Street on the west. Historically, the Boston and Providence railroad bed (Southwest Corridor), constructed in 1834, has created an effective barrier from manufacturing activities of the Stony Brook valley on the east. To the north and south, the difference in architectural quality, density, scale, and period of development separate Sumner Hill from other residential areas.

The Sumner Hill area has maintained its architectural quality and has suffered very few losses or major alterations to its residential structures. Alterations that have occurred have primarily involved the application of synthetic siding, the enclosure of porches, and small side and rear additions. Almost all of the houses in the district are well maintained and several buildings on Sumner Hill are being restored or renovated. Except for the development of the Southwest Corridor, no known alterations have occurred that may have disturbed archaeological features in the district.

The earliest Italianate style houses in the district were constructed on land subdivided in the 1850's from the David Greenough estate. The first house built on the newly created Elm, Alveston, and Roanoke Streets was the imposing General William Sumner House (10 Roanoke Avenue, # 70), 1852. The house, which dominates the crest of the hill, is distinctive architecturally for its transitional nature, combining a Greek Revival style pedimented entry, Doric columns and cornerboards with paired cornice brackets, hip roof, and long narrow windows typical of the Italianate style. The nearby Gilbert House of 1854 (83 Elm Street, #100), built two years later fully embraces the Italianate style and exhibits its characteristic cornice brackets, two story bay windows, hood mouldings, and paired round arched windows. The Italianate style remained popular on Sumner Hill for the next 30 years and numerous examples may be found throughout the district, including a well-preserved group of ca. 1855 L- and T-plan houses on Harris Avenue (7,9,11,15 Harris Avenue, #s 8,7,118,116).

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Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

Sumner Hill has several exceptional Second Empire houses, the most elaborate of which were built during the 1860s along the newly extended portion of Alveston Street between Roanoke and Greenough Avenues. The four houses at 20,23,28, and 31 Alveston Street, (#s 114,121,112,125; Photographs 2 and 3), are similar in plan and exhibit classic Second Empire details such as quoins, scalloped slate shingles, round-arched dormers, bellcast, convex and concave mansard roofs, and elaborate window mouldings. 23 Alveston Street, (# 121), the most lavish of the four, also has incised Neo-Grec floral motifs and a two-story octagonal bay (Photograph 2). Elegant Second Empire details also appear on more humble houses in the district such as the trio of slate-roofed mansard cottages at 84,88,90 Seaverns Avenue, (#s 27,28,29), ca. 1865. Brick mansard Second Empire rowhouses were very popular in more urban sections of Boston, but were an anomaly among the detached houses of Sumner Hill. 22-26 Greenough Avenue, (#s 127,128,129), ca. 1875, is one of only four such groups built in the district.

Development in the 1870s of Everett, Bishop, and Newbern Streets on the eastern edge of Sumner Hill produced several outstanding homes, four of which were the work of John D. Webster, a local builder and architect. Webster's distinctive homes, built sometime during the early 1870s, are eclectic and spirited combinations of Italianate, Second Empire, and Stick style motifs (9,13,15 Bishop Street, #s 51,52,53; Photograph 4). The elegant house at 73 Elm Street, (# 106; Photograph 1), ca. 1875, with its jerkinhead roofs, stickwork gable aprons, clapboards overlaid with vertical boards, polychromatic slatework, and asymmetrical massing, has been attributed to Webster and represents the most elaborate Stick style house on Sumner Hill. A "purer" example of the style also appears at 109 Segwick Street, (# 90; Photograph 7), 1872.

The Queen Anne style is particularly well-represented on Sumner Hill and the area hosts some of the most architecturally sophisticated examples of the style. Large, well-detailed houses constructed in the mid-1880s, exhibiting complex plans, asymmetrical fenestration, elaborate porches, contrasting surface textures, and multiple chimneys, stand at 6,8,22 Everett Street, (#s 38,39,40); 11 Revere Street, (# 22); and 11 Roanoke Avenue, (# 68; Photograph 9). 10 Revere Street, (# 63), 1880, is an exceptional example of the style designed by the well-known Boston firm of Ware and Van Brunt, who were also responsible for Memorial Hall and the Episcopal Divinity School at Harvard University. This handsome house has an unusual roofline, vertical and horizontal boarding, turned porch posts, and a lively mix of shingles and clapboards. Other good examples of the style are located at 9 and 14 Newbern Street, (#s 73,46).

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Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

On the west side of the hill, the picturesque cul-de-sacs of Storey Place and Greenough Park provide intimate settings for a remarkable assemblage of Shingle style houses several of which were designed by William Ralph Emerson. These houses, particularly 9 Greenough Avenue, (# 131), ca. 1880; 21 Greenough Avenue, (# 136), ca. 1884; and 5 Greenough Park, (# 123), 1893, exhibit a continuity of roof and wall and a continuously shingled exterior which expresses the structural frame beneath. Eyebrow dormers (21 Greenough Avenue, # 136) and swelling surfaces (15 Greenough Avenue, # 130) are characteristic elements of the style.

The Colonial Revival style that began to appear in the 1890s, was used throughout Sumner Hill as a design source for the last wave of construction in the district. John A. Andrew Street exhibits several simple, hipped-roof homes typical of early suburban Colonial Revival houses (14,24,25 John A. Andrew Street, #s 79,82,86). Much more sophisticated architecturally is 7 Greenough Avenue, (# 132), 1893, designed by Clarence Blackall, well-known Boston theater architect, and George F. Newton. The house features an irregular combination of classical elements such as paired Corinthian columns, bowed entablature, and oval window in an overscaled, asymmetrically massed plan. Located at the foot of Greenough Avenue, it provides an impressive introduction to Sumner Hill's collection of homes.

In addition to its many fine residential properties, the district contains several public buildings of outstanding architectural quality. These include two Gothic Revival churches, the Jamaica Plain Methodist Church (40 Elm Street # 72), 1870, and St. John's Episcopal Church (Elm Street at Roanoke Avenue, # 62; Photograph 8), 1882. The Methodist church, which is perched on the slope of Sumner Hill, is a small, English, country-style, Gothic Revival building. Constructed out of native puddingstone, the steepleless church has pointed arch windows, a steeply pitched roof, and an octagonal apse. St. John's Church, located further up Sumner Hill, is a more elaborate structure set well back from the street on the crest of the hill overlooking the Stony Brook valley. Designed by Harris M. Stephenson, an early proponent of the Colonial Revival style, the church is constructed of Roxbury puddingstone with brownstone trim. It is composed of a square corner tower with pyramidal roof offset from a long nave, and has a late 1880s parish house addition. The church is in an excellent state of preservation except for poor spot repointing, and retains its typical Gothic Revival batten doors, tall pointed-arch windows, and polychromatic roof slates.

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Sumner Hill Historic District  
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

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The neighborhood also has an architecturally distinguished school, the former Jamaica Plain High School (70-74 Elm Street # 101; Photograph 5), now vacant. The high school was designed by the nationally known firm of Andrews, Jacques, and Rantoul, in 1901, and has a ca. 1925 addition on the northern end of the building. Located on the crown of Sumner Hill the Tudor Revival style school is L-shaped in plan and uses its steeply sloped site to accommodate five levels into what appears to be three. The building has deeply recessed windows with limestone surrounds and a limestone cornice. Two towers and a limestone trimmed parapet contribute to the school's medieval appearance. The original building was acclaimed for its fire-proof construction and utilizes multiple exits, steel beams, and terra cotta blocks; it was one of the first fire-proof schools built in Boston.

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Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

In 1834, the Boston and Providence railroad was established along the western edge of the Stony Brook valley, making the water power of Stony Brook more accessible and industry developed rapidly in the 1840s and 1850s. The railroad also transformed the population of Jamaica Plain. Access to fast, efficient rail transportation meant that the populace was no longer limited to farmers and wealthy summer residents and for the first time people could live outside of Boston and commute to work. In response to demands for suburban housing many of the large estates in Jamaica Plain began subdividing their property for residential development.

In 1851, the western section of Roxbury, which included present-day Jamaica Plain, separated from Roxbury and was incorporated as the separate town of West Roxbury. Separate town status lasted only until 1873 when the citizens voted to annex themselves to the City of Boston. Shortly thereafter, in the 1880s and 1890s, a second wave of residential development occurred, with the establishment of streetcar lines which reinforced Jamaica Plain's link with the city proper. By the beginning of the twentieth century, residential development began to level off, and Jamaica Plain today retains much of its nineteenth century housing stock and remains a largely residential community.

The area encompassing the Sumner Hill Historic District, like the rest of Jamaica Plain, underwent two distinct phases of development. The first period began in 1850, when the heirs of David S. Greenough began subdivision of his "mansion house estate" whose boundaries encompassed most of the land in the district west of Elm Street, and lasted until the depression of 1873. Development during this phase was largely a result of the increase in population brought on by the arrival of the Boston and Providence railroad. Estate land was sold in large chunks to resident speculators who built homes for themselves and further subdivided their lots.

A network of streets developed on Sumner Hill, reflecting its residential growth. In the 1840s, the only roads were Starr Street (Everett Street) and "Greenough's street," but by 1850, Roanoke, Alveston, and Elm streets were laid out on the crest of the hill. From the very beginning, the Sumner Hill National Register District was characterized by large-scale homes on generous lots and succeeded in attracting upper middle-class merchants, businessmen, and professionals from both Jamaica Plain and Boston. The tone was established by the first house built in the district, the William Sumner House (10 Roanoke Avenue, # 70), 1850. William Sumner (1780-1861) was a noted lawyer, legislator, and real estate developer whose extensive holdings included land in Jamaica Plain, East Boston, and Chelsea. Both the Sumner Tunnel in Boston and Sumner Hill were named in honor of General Sumner.

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Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

By 1858, extensions of Harris Avenue to Roanoke Avenue and Alveston Street to Greenough Avenue added new room for development. The three Italianate-style houses at 9,11,15 Harris Avenue (#s 7,118,116), were built for Charles Brewer, a local merchant, on speculation and were typical of the type of subdevelopment that occurred in the district. The extended portion of Alveston Street was surveyed for house lots as early as 1859 and it is likely that parcels changed hands several times before construction occurred in the mid-1860s. At that time the street's large, well-preserved Second Empire houses were bought by a variety of professional people, including insurance agents John Bumstead (20 Alveston Street, # 114) and Benjamin Putnam (28 Alveston Street, # 112); a retired Civil War colonel, F. B. Beaumont (23 Alveston Street, # 121); and a local grocer, David Keezer (31 Alveston Street, # 125; Photograph 3)

During the 1870s, commercial development adjacent to the Jamaica Plain depot at Woolsey Square (no longer extant) was paralleled by residential construction activity along Elm, Bishop, and Newbern Streets. In 1871, local architect John D. Webster purchased a five-parcel tract from George F. Woodman (83 Elm Street, # 100) and began constructing the distinctive Italianate/Stick style houses that appear at 9,13,15 Bishop Street, (#s 51,52,53; Photograph 4). To serve the spiritual needs of this developing section of Sumner Hill, the Jamaica Plain Methodist Church (40 Elm Street, # 72), 1870, was built at the intersection of Elm and Newbern Streets.

The depression of 1873 slowed growth on Sumner Hill throughout the 1870s, and very few homes were built during this period. The notable exceptions are the four groups of brick mansard rowhouses (22-26 Greenough Street, #s 127-129; 60-64 Elm Street, #s 102-104; 26-30 Everett Street, #s 41-43; 28-30 John A. Andrew Street, #s 83,84, Photograph 4), which were all built in the late 1870s. These atypical, multi-family units probably represent an attempt by speculators during this depressed period to maximize their investment by increasing the number of units per lot.

During the 1880s, Sumner Hill underwent a second wave of residential development. Boston's expanding population was rapidly outgrowing the confines of the narrow Shawmut peninsula and nearby suburbs like Jamaica Plain became popular for residential expansion. The electrification of horse drawn streetcars enabled trolley companies to expand their service, putting neighborhoods as far as ten miles from the city center within reach of the commuter. Sumner Hill's desirable location adjacent to the trolley lines on Centre Street helped maintain its popularity with upper middle class manufacturers and professionals, and fashionable new Shingle and Queen Anne style homes were added to the district. One of the earliest areas to be

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subdivided during this second phase was Lower Greenough Street and Storey Lane. Several outstanding Shingle style houses were built here in the early 1880s for corporate executives (2 Storey Place, # 134), Boston store owners (15 Greenough Street, # 130), and manufacturers (18 Greenough Street, # 5; Photograph 6). At the same time, large, elegant Queen Anne houses were filling in the lots along Everett and Newbern Streets (6,8,22 Everett Street, #s 38,39,40; Photograph 9 and 11,12,14, Newbern Street, #s 74,48,47), for a similar type of resident. Symbolizing the growth of the district, a second church, St. John's Episcopal Church (Roanoke Avenue and Elm Street, # 62; Photograph 8), was built in 1882, on land donated by William Sumner. During the 1890s, available building sites on Sumner Hill became scarcer and development slowed.

Some of the last houses constructed on Sumner Hill were the Sturtevant-Foss House, (11 Revere Street, # 22), 1890; 7 Greenough Avenue, # 132, 1893; and the three houses built on tiny Greenough Park (3,4,5 Greenough Park, #s 123,120,119), ca. 1893.

During the mid-twentieth century, the district experienced minor and reversible alterations as some of the larger, single-family houses such as 9 and 11 Revere Street were converted to apartment houses, nursing homes, and some lodging houses; many of the district's smaller houses have remained in use as single-family residences or have been modified as owner-occupied two- and three-family houses. In general, the physical changes made to buildings during this period were the enclosure of originally open porches, the installation of synthetic sidings, and the removal of some wooden ornamental details; however, the extent of these changes has been far less than in surrounding neighborhoods of Jamaica Plain which experienced extensive property abandonment. Within approximately the last five years, the physical decline of the district has been reversed by the rehabilitation and restoration of several prominently situated buildings. Typical of this trend are the Victorian Gothic style house at 73 Elm Street which has remained an owner-occupied house throughout its history and the Sturtevant-Foss House at 11 Revere Street which has recently been restored as part of its conversion from a nursing home to residential condominiums. Similarly, the now vacant Jamaica Plain High School is scheduled to undergo exterior restoration as part of its conversion to residential apartments. Smaller-scale renovations throughout the district have tended to strengthen the area's late-nineteenth century character; a trend that seems likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

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Sumner Hill Historic District  
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

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Archaeological Resources

Prehistoric Resources

The Sumner Hill Historic District contains no documented prehistoric sites. The district is located due east of Arnold Arboretum, which does contain prehistoric sites; however, the Sumner Hill district lacks the varied topography, fresh water sources, and general high level of preservation of original land surfaces of the Arnold Arboretum. The survival of any prehistoric archaeological sites within the Sumner Hill Historic District would be purely serendipitous because of the extensive grading of the hill for residential construction in the nineteenth century.

Historic Archaeological Resources

Significant historic period resources may exist within the Sumner Hill Historic District, although no archaeological survey has been undertaken. There is no open public space within the district, and expected categories of archaeological resources include deposits of household refuse contained within each privately-owned houselot, as well as evidence of landscaping and gardening from the Victorian period. Because of the range of Sumner Hill residents of differing social and economic status, the comparative study of these expected archaeological resources would be of high scientific significance.

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Sumner Hill Historic District  
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

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Sumner Hill Historic District  
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Massachusetts

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The boundaries of the Sumner Hill Historic District follow the lot lines and street curblines along Seaverns Avenue, Everett Street, Newbern Street, and Carolina Avenue. (See attached Assessor's map for the exact delineation of boundaries. The boundaries for the Sumner Hill Historic District were chosen to include all structures and properties which contribute to the architecturally outstanding, mid to late 19th-century, single-family, residential character of the area. All properties included within the district share a common development plan arising from the subdivision of a single 18th-century estate. Adjacent properties, beyond the district's boundaries represent significant difference in scale, density, architectural quality, and pattern of development and therefore cannot be considered for inclusion in the district.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET  
 SUMNER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 Boston (Jamaica Plain)

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
16	7	house	3 Alveston Street	ca. 1870	C	Italianate/ stick details	B
15		house	5 Alveston Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire sidehall	B
14		house	7 Alveston Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire	B
115		house	17 Alveston Street (corner of Harris Ave.)	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire	B
121	8	Col. F.B. Beaumont House	23 Alveston Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire	B
122		house	27 Alveston Street	ca. 1960	NC	Contemporary	B
124		house	29 Alveston Street	ca. 1960	NC	Contemporary	B
125	9	David Keezer House	31 Alveston Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire	B
126		house	33 Alveston Street (corner of Greenough St.)	ca. 1880	C	Queen Anne	B
19		house garage	8 Alveston Street (corner of Revere St.)	ca. 1865	C	Italianate	B
66	3a	Solomon Ager House	16 Alveston Street (corner of Roanoke Ave.)	ca. 1863	C	Italianate	B
114	4	John Burnstead House	20 Alveston Street (corner of Roanoke Ave.)	1863	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
113		house	24 Alveston Street	1863	C	Second Empire	B
112	5	Putnam House	28 Alveston Street	1863	C	Second Empire	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET  
 SUMNER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
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<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
111		house	36 Alveston Street	ca. 1880 ca. 1920	C	Shingle/ Queen Anne bay	B
110	6	Livermore House	40 Alveston Street (corner of Greenough Ave.)	1891	C	Shingle	B
17		house	2 Alveston Terrace (corner of Seaverns Ave.)	ca. 1865 ca. 1885	C	Italianate/ Queen Anne alterations	B
18		house garage	6 Alveston Terrace	ca. 1865 ca. 1935	C NC	Italianate sidehall	B B
		vacant land	Alveston Terrace				
75		house	3 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate cottage	B
76		house	7 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
85		house retaining wall	21 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1915	C C	Colonial Revival concrete	B S
86		house retaining wall	25 J.A. Andrew Street (corner of Sedgwick St.)	ca. 1915	C C	Colonial Revival concrete	B S
77		house	6 J. A. Andrew Street (corner of Newbern St.)	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
78	155	house	10 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
79		house garage	14 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1910 ca. 1930	C NC	Colonial Revival	B B
80		house	16 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1885 ca. 1920	C	Queen Anne porch addition	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET  
 SUMNER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 Boston (Jamaica Plain)

<u>MAP #</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
81		house garage	20 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1885 ca. 1930	C NC	Queen Anne	B B
82		house	24 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1910	C	Colonial Revival	B
83		Brick Row House	26 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1878	C	Second Empire	B
84		Brick Row House garage	30 J.A. Andrew Street	ca. 1878 ca. 1930	C NC	Second Empire	B B
49		house garage	3 Bishop Street	ca. 1880 ca. 1920	C NC	Stick	B B
50		house	7 Bishop Street	ca. 1877	C	sidehall Italianate	B
51		house	9 Bishop Street	1877	C	Italianate	B
52	25	house	13 Bishop Street	1877	C	Italianate	B
53	26	house	15 Bishop Street (corner of Everett St.)	1877	C	Italianate/Stick	B
57		house	4 Bishop Street (corner of Newbern St.)	ca. 1870	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
26	512	Central Congregational Church	corner of Elm, Revere, & Seaverns Streets	1936	NC	Georgian Revival	B
105		house retaining wall garage	67 Elm Street	ca. 1860	C C NC	Italianate with pudding stone	B S B
106	106	house retaining wall	73 Elm Street (corner of Greenough Ave.)	ca. 1870	C C	Second Empire/Stick pudding stone	B S

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100	107	house	83 Elm Street (corner of Sedgwick & Greenough Sts.)	1854	C	Italianate	B
		retaining wall Carriage House		1854	C	pudding stone Italianate	S B
58		house	30 Elm Street	ca. 1860	C	Italianate/ Second Empire sidehall	B
59		house	34 Elm Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire sidehall	B
61		house	36-36A Elm Street (corner of Newbern St.)	ca. 1915	C	Colonial Revival	B
72	513	J.P. Methodist Episcopal Church	corner of Elm and Newbern Streets	1870	C	Gothic Revival	B
104	105	Brick Rowhouse	60 Elm Street	1877	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
103	105	Brick Rowhouse	62 Elm Street	1872	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
102	105	Brick Rowhouse	64 Elm Street	1872	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
101	514	Jamaica Plain High School	70-74 Elm Street	1901 ca. 1925	C	Tudor Revival northwest addition	B
		vacant land	86 Elm Street				
		vacant land	corner of Everett & Elm Streets				



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56		house	7 Everett Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
55		house	11 Everett Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
54		house	15 Everett Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/ Second Empire	B
		garage	(corner of Bishop St.)		NC		B
45		house	41 Everett Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
		vacant	43 Everett Street				
44		Triple Decker House	45 Everett Street	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
37		house	2 Everett Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
		retaining wall	(corner of Gordon St.)		C	pudding stone	S
38	108	house	6 Everett Street	1880	C	Queen Anne	B
39	109	house	8 Everett Street	1882 ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne with additions	B
40	110	house	22 Everett Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
			(corner of Bishop St.)				
41		Brick Rowhouse	26 Everett Street	ca. 1880	C	Second Empire	B
			(corner w/Bishop & Call St.)				
42		Brick Rowhouse	28 Everett Street	ca. 1880	C	Second Empire	B
43		Brick Rowhouse	30 Everett Street	ca. 1880	C	Second Empire	B

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35		house	13 Gordon Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/Second Empire sidehall	B
34		Triple Decker House	15A Gordon Street	ca. 1890	C	Astylistic	B
33		house	15 Gordon Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/Second Empire cottage	B
32		house	17 Gordon Street (corner of Elm St.)	ca. 1865 ca. 1940	C	Italianate with entrance alteration	B
36		house	14 Gordon Street	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/Second Empire brick	B
		garage		ca. 1920	NC		B
132	127	house	7 Greenough Avenue	1893	C	Colonial Revival	B
131	128	house garage	9 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1880	C NC	Shingle	B B
130	129	house garage	15 Greenough Avenue (corner of Storey Place)	1880	C NC	Shingle	B B
136	130	house	21 Greenough Avenue (corner of Storey Place)	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
137		house	25 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1885 ca. 1960	C	Queen Anne with porch alteration	B

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138		house	29 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/ Second Empire Queen Anne dormers & windows Colonial Revival portico	B
		garage			NC		B
99		house	37 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1865	C	Italianate/Second Empire	B
		iron fence			C		S
		garage		ca. 1960	NC	brick	B
1		house	4 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1885 ca. 1920	C	Shingle porch addition	B
2		house	6 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1885	C	Shingle	B
3		house	8 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1875	C	Italianate/ Second Empire porch & bay alterations	B
		garage		ca. 1910 ca. 1940	NC		B
4		2-family house	14-16 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1875	C	Italianate	B
5	125	house	18 Greenough Avenue (corner Greenough Park)	1885	C	Shingle	B
129	126	Brick Rowhouse	22 Greenough Avenue (corner Greenough Park)	1875	C	Second Empire	B
128	126	Brick Rowhouse	24 Greenough Avenue	1875	C	Second Empire	B
127	126	Brick Rowhouse	26 Greenough Avenue	1875	C	Second Empire	B

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109		house	36 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1875 ca. 1885 ca. 1910	C	Italianate Queen Anne window hoods Colonial Revival porch	B
108		house	38 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1865 ca. 1880 ca. 1910	C	Italianate; Queen Anne bay & dormer Colonial Revival porch pudding stone	B S
		retaining wall			C		
		vacant	off 38 Greenough Avenue				
107		house	40 Greenough Avenue	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne/Stick pudding stone	B
		retaining wall			C		S
123	132	house	5 Greenough Park	1893	C	Shingle	B
120		house	4 Greenough Park	ca. 1890	C	Shingle	B
119		house	3 Greenough Park	ca. 1890	C	Shingle	B
6	131	house	1 & 2 Greenough Park	1856 ca. 1885	C	Italianate; Queen Anne addition	B
8		house	7 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855 ca. 1960	C	Italianate enclosed porch	B
7	141	house garage	9 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855 ca. 1910	C NC	Italianate	B B
118	142	house	11 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855	C	Italianate	B
117	143	house	13 Harris Avenue	ca. 1980	NC	Contemporary	B
116		house	15 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855	C	Italianate	B

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9		house	4 Harris Avenue	ca. 1865 ca. 1880	C	Italianate sidehall porch addition	B
10		Brick Garage	6 Harris Avenue	ca. 1936	NC		B
		vacant	Harris Avenue lot				
11		house garage	10 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855 ca. 1920	C NC	Italianate	B B
12		2-family house	12-14 Harris Avenue	ca. 1855 ca. 1960	C	Italianate enclosed porch	B
13	140	2-family house	16-18 Harris Avenue (corner of Alveston St.)	ca. 1855 ca. 1865	C	Italianate alteration	B
73		house	9 Newbern Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
74		house	11 Newbern Street	ca. 1870	C	Italianate sidehall; Gothic Revival details	B
60		house	6 Newbern Street	ca. 1870 ca. 1920	C	Italianate sidehall porch added	B
48		house	12 Newbern Street	ca. 1880	C	Italianate sidehall; Gothic gable screen	B
47		house	14 Newbern Street	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
46		house	16 Newbern Street	ca. 1895	C	Colonial Revival	B
139		house garage	18 Newbern Street	ca. 1895 ca. 1930	C NC	Queen Anne	B B

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25		house (part of Central Cong. Church property garage)	3 Revere Street	1936	NC	Colonial Revival	B
24	213	house	7 Revere Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire	B
23		house	9 Revere Street	ca. 1865 ca. 1920 ca. 1970	C	Second Empire additions additions	B
22		Sturtevant-Foss House	11 Revere Street	1890	C	Queen Anne	B
21		house garage	13 Revere Street	ca. 1865 ca. 1925	C NC	Second Empire	B B
20		house	15 Revere Street	ca. 1865 ca. 1950	C	Italianate enclosed porch	B
62	520	St. John's Church	Revere & Roanoke Streets	1882	C	Gothic Revival	B
63	212	Thomas Sherwin House retaining wall	10 Revere Street	1880	C C	Queen Anne	B S
64		house retaining wall	12-14 Revere Street	ca. 1910	C C	Craftsman	B S
65		house retaining wall	16 Revere Street (corner of Alveston St.)	1880	C C	Queen Anne	B S
68	217	house garage	11 Roanoke Avenue	1885 ca. 1930	C NC	Queen Anne	B B

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67		house	15 Roanoke Avenue	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
71	214	house gate post & wall playhouse	6 Roanoke Avenue (corner of Elm St.)	1873	C	Italianate/Second Empire	B
				1873	C		S
					C		B
70	215	General William Summer House retaining wall	10 Roanoke Avenue	1852	C	Greek Revival/Italianate	B
69		house retaining wall	14 Roanoke Avenue	ca. 1885	C	pudding stone	S
					C	Queen Anne pudding stone	B
27	240	house	84 Seaverns Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire cottage	B
28	240	house	88 Seaverns Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire cottage	B
29	240	house	90-92 Seaverns Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire cottage	B
30		apartment house	96 Seaverns Street	ca. 1875	C	Italianate/Queen Anne	B
31		house	Seaverns & Elm Streets	ca. 1870	C	Italianate	B
97		triple decker garage	69 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
					NC		B
96		apartment house	75 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
95		house	81 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1895 ca. 1915	C	Colonial Revival; brick addition	B
94		2-family house	87 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1895	C	Colonial Revival	B

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93		house	93 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1865 ca. 1930	C	Italianate enclosed porch	B
92		house	99 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1865	C	Second Empire/ stick entry por.	B
91		house garage	105 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1890	C NC	Queen Anne	B B
90	241	house retaining wall	109 Sedgwick Street	1872	C C	Stick Style	B S
89		house	115 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1880	C	Queen Anne/Stick Style	B
88		house retaining wall	119 Sedgwick Street (corner of JA Andrew St.)	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
98		house	68 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1910	C	rubble	S
87		house retaining wall	116 Sedgwick Street	ca. 1895	C	Colonial Revival	B
135		house	1 Storey Place	ca. 1895	C	Queen Anne; Colonial Revival porch dressed stone	B S
134		house	3 Storey Place & adjacent rear lot	ca. 1880 ca. 1910	C	Shingle porch added	B
133	258	house	2 Storey Place	1880 1883	C	Shingle	B

KEY  
 C- contributing      B- building  
 NC- non-contributing      S- structure