

Street Fire Station and the Memorial Church Parish House. He had established his name in the McKnight district during the early 1880's but moved to Forest Park at the beginning of that neighborhood's development. He died in 1907 at the age of 56.

17 Garfield Street was built in 1899, and Willard White was first listed here in 1900. The house is two stories in height and covered with clapboard. A broad, one-story porch covers the facade and there is a dormer window in the front slope of the roof that has a scroll pediment with wreath.

14 Fairfield Street is a shingle-clad house which features a three-story corner tower, Dutch gables, and a variety of window shapes and sizes. Diamond-shaped panes are used for transoms and upper sashes. The house was built in 1902, and William F. Clark, owner of a Main Street printing and engraving firm, was listed here in 1903.

191 Forest Park Avenue is the Park Memorial Baptist Church. This church is an outgrowth of the Belmont Avenue mission, which was founded in 1889 by the State Street Baptist Church. Their first chapel was located at the corner of Belmont and Euclid Avenues and was built in 1892. The mission became a full church in 1899, but growth in the Forest Park neighborhood was so rapid that a larger church was soon needed. The present structure was built in 1901 from plans of local architect G. Wood Taylor.

196 & 204 Forest Park Avenue are two of the earliest houses in the McKnight brothers' portion of this planned neighborhood. Built in the early 1890's the houses are similar in scale and detail, and are more typically Victorian than most of their later neighbors. Both houses are covered with clapboard and also feature decoratively-cut shingles. Each has a wraparound front porch with columns and balustrade, and a projecting gabled entrance with carved sunburst.

95 Maplewood Terrace is an interesting example of Shingle Style architecture. The house was built in 1901 and features flowing surfaces and curved forms. A large gambrel roof with a gambrel projection to the front caps the house. The front entrance is contained in a two-story, round tower with conical roof.

87 Maplewood Terrace forms an interesting contrast to its neighbor to the east. Although both are covered with shingles, they are very different stylistically. This house is of the Colonial Revival style, and is symmetrically arranged, with central entrance, and a gable roof with three gabled dormers with round-headed windows. It was built in 1907 at a cost of \$8000. for Thomas Crane, a commercial traveler.

79 Riverview Terrace was built in 1912 from designs of local architect G. Wood Taylor for the Mutual Investment Co. This company had been formed in 1889 specifically to develop the Forest Park section. The two most prominent members of the firm were John and William McKnight, developers of the Springfield neighborhood that bears their name. After John McKnight's death in 1890 his son Charles entered into the partnership. The M.I. Co. concentrated on the section of the Forest Park neighborhood north of Sumner Avenue, with much of the building taking place in the first two decades of this century. During these years Charles McKnight was president of the firm and he was the first occupant of this house. The house is 2½ stories in height, covered with stucco and has a gable roof. The roof extends well beyond the walls and folds down at its edges. The entrance is covered by a small portico with open-work roof and stucco piers.



79 Riverview Terrace

43 Maplewood Terrace was built in 1905 for Howard L. Kinsman at a cost of \$9000. from designs of Kirkham & Parlett, a prominent local architectural firm. It is a fine example of their residential design, Colonial Revival in style, and features Classically-inspired detailing, including cornices with modillions and friezes, corner pilasters, and a portico with Tuscan columns. The entrance is centrally located and has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. A Palladian window is located on the second story, above the main entrance.

25 Maplewood Terrace is a two-story, stucco house which can loosely be described as being in the Mission Style. It has curvilinear gables, wide eaves with double brackets, and a paneled frieze. There is a second-floor porch that is recessed under the main roofline. The house was built in 1909 at a cost of \$6000. for Oscar E. Fifiield, the superintendent of mortgage loans for the Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.

257 Fort Pleasant Avenue was built in 1903 at a cost of \$12,000. for C. D. Proctor, a real estate dealer. The house is shingled on the first story, and has stucco and half-timbering above. Major features of the house include a large stone chimney and brick piazza.



257 Fort Pleasant Avenue

190 Fort Pleasant Avenue is a two-story brick residence that was built in 1910 for Frank Dunlap, a local real estate dealer. The house is symmetrically arranged, with a central entrance. Above the entrance are four stained glass windows of Art Nouveau design. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with blackened headers, and covers the first story. The upperstory is covered with stucco and half timbering.

35 Riverview Terrace was constructed in 1924 at a cost of \$25,000. from plans of the local architectural firm of E. C. & G. C. Gardner. It was built for the Fort Pleasant Realty Trust, and according to the Springfield Directories was first occupied in 1929 by Mrs. Louise Baldwin. The first story is of quarry-cut brownstone while the second story is stuccoed and features half-timbering.

55 Riverview Terrace was built from designs of architect Gordon Allen. It was completed in 1914 at a cost of \$17,000. for Mrs. Edith M. Hendee. By 1918 Horace A. Moses, president of the Strathmore Paper Co. was living here. The house is constructed of brick and stucco, and features casement windows and a brick piazza in front.

Oxford Street was developed as a residential street between 1910 and 1914 by the Mutual Investment Co. Most of the houses were designed by G. Wood Taylor, a local architect who specialized in residential design. The houses are all two stories in height and clad with stucco. This covering is relatively rare in Springfield, and Oxford Street has the finest grouping of stucco houses in the city. Of particular interest are number 6, which was designed by the local firm of Kirkham & Parlett, and number 17, designed by Mr. Taylor.



6 Oxford Street

For Forest Park Heights, three walks, each 1-1½ hours in length, have been outlined on the map. Each identified stop is keyed to the text presented here. For further information about material presented in this brochure, or about future guided tours, contact the Genealogy/Local History Department of the City Library.

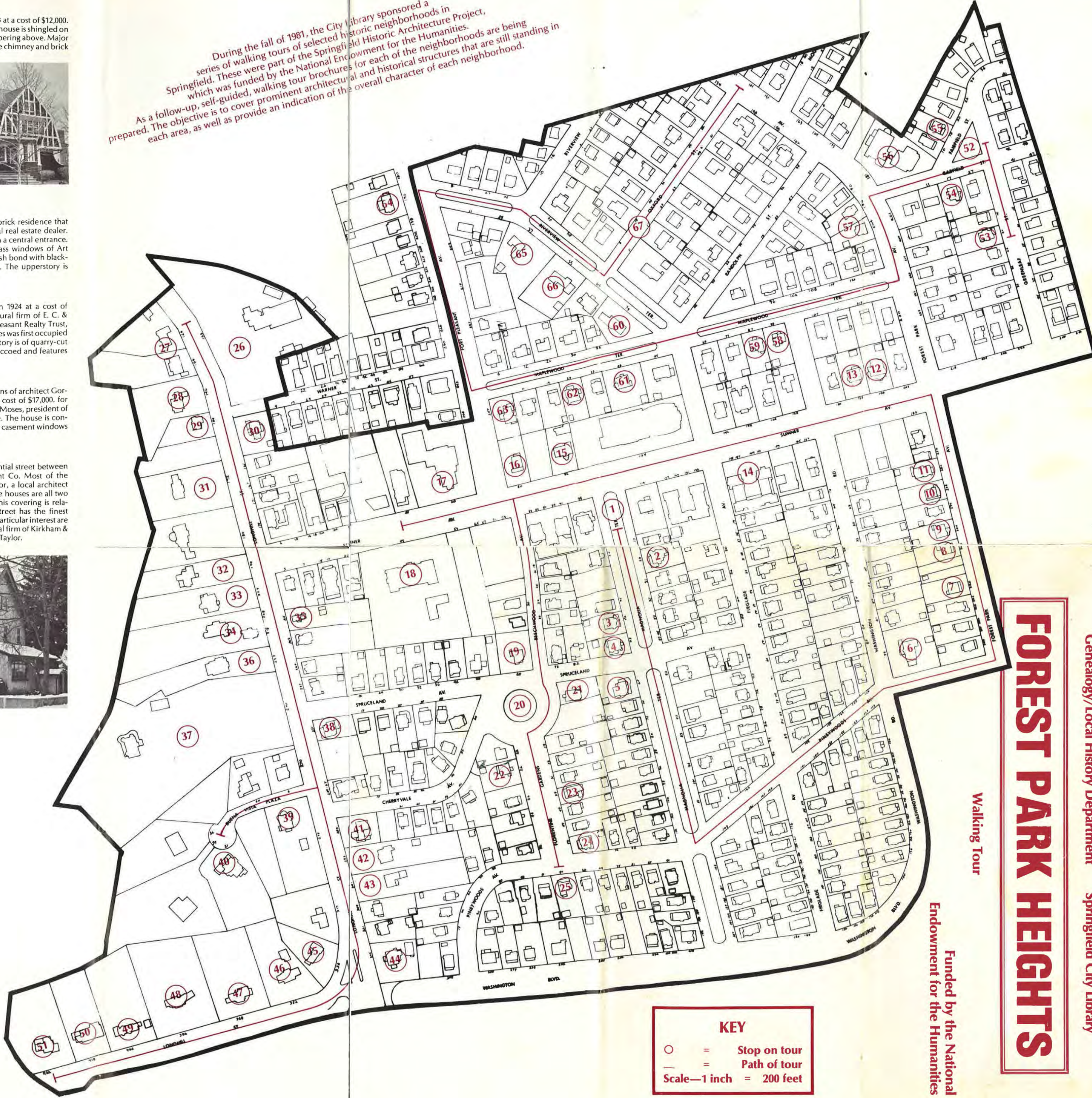
Concept & Text: Ed Lonergan

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John Polak (Photos: 12, 44, 47, 60)

Frank Ward (Photos: 4, 8, 11, 25, 39, 41, 63)

During the fall of 1981, the City Library sponsored a series of walking tours of selected historic neighborhoods in Springfield. These were part of the Springfield Historic Architecture Project, which was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. As a follow-up, self-guided, walking tour brochures for each of the neighborhoods are being prepared. The objective is to cover prominent architectural and historical structures that are still standing in each area, as well as provide an indication of the overall character of each neighborhood.



KEY
○ = Stop on tour
— = Path of tour
Scale—1 inch = 200 feet

FOREST PARK HEIGHTS

Genealogy/Local History Department Springfield City Library

Walking Tour
Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

● 1 ●

Magnolia Terrace is the main thoroughfare of the Forest Park Heights Co. development. This was a real estate agency formed in 1893 specifically to develop the area south of Sumner Avenue, adjacent to Forest Park. Louis F. Newman was the general manager, and he supervised the construction of approximately 100 residences between 1893 and 1904. This street was described by Mr. Newman as being 1500 feet in length, 100 feet wide, with houses set back 25 feet from the sidewalks and having a center terrace 25 feet wide. The terrace was considered a "plantation" with 100 magnolias and 400 other flowering plants and shrubbery, while the grass plots on either side were lined with carefully selected, nursery-grown trees.

● 2 ●

23 Magnolia Terrace. This large home was built in 1895 for Charles E. Brown, a partner in a wholesale grocery business, at a cost of \$10,000. The design is by local architect B. Hammett Seabury. A broad piazza covers much of the facade and part of the southern side of the house. Brownstone is used for the bases of the columns, which in turn support an upper balcony with decorative railing. At the northern corner of the facade is a three-story tower with conical roof.

● 3 ●

42 Magnolia Terrace was designed by local architect Guy Kirkham, and built in 1902 for Edgar Wells at a cost of \$4300. Mr. Wells was the president and treasurer of the Chadwick Copying Book Co. of Springfield. The house is asymmetrically arranged, with the entrance off to the side. A steeply-pitched wall gable dominates the facade.

● 4 ●

48 Magnolia Terrace. This prominently-sited house was built by the noted Springfield builder Napoleon Russell in 1898 at a cost of \$5500. for William L. Sadler, a Main St. druggist. It was illustrated in the Springfield *Homestead's* pictorial on homes of Forest Park Heights, and features classically-inspired detailing, including fluted corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals and an entrance portico with fluted Corinthian columns. There is also a rounded bay at the south corner of the facade and a two-story bow window to the right of the front entrance.



48 Magnolia Terrace

● 5 ●

64 Magnolia Terrace was built in 1896 at a cost of \$9000. from plans of local architect Carroll H. Pratt. It is colonial in styling and features a wide piazza extending across both the Magnolia Terrace and Spruceland Avenue facades. Pairs of fluted, ionic columns rest on paneled bases and are capped by a decorative cornice and frieze. This in turn supports a balcony which is decorated with pairs of urns atop paneled bases.

● 6 ●

73 Washington Road. This large house was built for Frank L. Brigham, president of the Brigham Co. "importers and manufacturing furriers, ladies' suits, etc." It was designed by local architect G. Wood Taylor and cost \$8000. to build in 1902. The large piazzas and balconies on three sides of the house contribute to the sense of size for this structure.

● 7 ●

320 Forest Park Avenue was originally owned by Charles Winkler, co-owner with his brother Eugene of Winkler's hotel and restaurant on Bridge St. Eugene had bought the house next north (no. 308) in 1900 and Charles had this house constructed in 1902 at a cost of \$4400. The clapboard house has fluted corner pilasters, a broad front porch, and hipped roof with two hooded dormers.

● 8 ●

308 Forest Park Avenue is an exuberant example of the free adaptation of Classical design and Colonial motifs in turn-of-the-century house building. It was built in 1895 for Rev. Harry C. Meserve, pastor of Faith Congregational Church. The house is covered with clapboard on the first story and shingles above. A large gambrel roof forms much of the mass of the house, with the front slope of the gambrel broken on the second floor by a wall dormer composed of three windows and topped by a balustrade with urns. Above this, in the upper slope of the gambrel is a gable dormer with Palladian window. A one-story porch covers the facade and features fluted columns and a balustrade with urns. Both this balustrade and the upper one are adorned with small, wooden balls set between the individual balusters to give the effect of festoons.



308 Forest Park Avenue

● 9 ●

300 Forest Park Avenue dates from 1897 and was built for Frank M. West, a manufacturer of wooden packing boxes and crates. The two-story, clapboard house is capped by a hipped roof and features wide eaves with ornate brackets and dentils, and corner pilasters with decorative embellishments. The facade is covered by a one-story porch with fluted Corinthian columns, bow front entrance and balustrade with urns.

● 10 ●

288 Forest Park Avenue was built in 1894 for J. L. Merrick at a cost of \$5700. Mr. Merrick was a partner in the Mill River Manufacturing Co., makers of bed quilts and "comfortables". This is very much a Victorian house in styling and features scalloped shingles as decorative trim, asymmetrical massing, a wrap-around front porch with turned posts, decorative brackets and cut-out balustrade, and an ornate oriel window on the south side.

● 11 ●

280 Forest Park Avenue is an interesting combination of Victorian styling and Classical motifs. It is a large house, covered with clapboard and trimmed with decoratively-cut shingles in the gables and on the upper floors of the three-story, corner tower. The tower is capped by a high-pitched, octagonal roof and finial. The two-story, front porch has fluted columns with a Classical cornice, frieze and dentils on the first story while decorative, Victorian posts are used on the second story. A stylized Palladian window is featured in the pedimented gable on the facade.



280 Forest Park Avenue

● 12 ●

194 Sumner Avenue is one of the few Mission Revival houses in Springfield. The stucco walls, tile roof and broad veranda are all characteristics of this style. The house was not originally built in this manner, but is a 1912-13 remodeling of a late 19th century clapboard house. Eugene A. Dexter moved into the house when it was new in 1898. He also was the one to remodel the house. Dexter owned a large bakery in Springfield that employed 300 workers.



194 Sumner Avenue

● 13 ●

188 Sumner Avenue. This large, pretentious home was built in 1899 at a cost of \$12,000, for F. W. Lathrop, a real estate dealer. It was designed by Carroll H. Pratt, a local architect who worked with Louis F. Newman, head of the Forest Park Heights Co. The house was described as being of "southern colonial design with all of the modern details of finish, containing 12 spacious rooms". A large, double veranda with a balcony on the third floor covers most of the facade. This features four, two-story, fluted ionic columns. Fluted, ionic pilasters are used on the house itself and there is a wide, decorative frieze under the overhanging eaves.

● 14 ●

127-33 Sumner Avenue. During the second decade of the 20th century the character of Sumner Avenue began to change, with brick apartment blocks replacing the large single-family houses. This 32 apartment building was built in 1923-24 at a cost of \$125,000, from designs of B. H. Seabury. The block is set back from the street and has a large courtyard.

● 15 ●

96 Sumner Avenue. This large Colonial Revival residence was built in 1896 for Henry E. Marsh, proprietor of the Cooley Hotel (now known as the Hotel Charles). Built at a cost of \$12,500, the house features fine Classical detailing. A large carriage house, a rarity in this neighborhood, is in the rear of the property.

● 16 ●

80 Sumner Avenue was built in 1895 for Charles C. Spellman, an attorney, from designs of G. Wood Taylor. The house cost \$6500. to build and was described as "typical of the best of our modern colonial architecture". It was illustrated in the *Ladies' Home Journal* and in the *Scientific American* "as representative of its class, and has attracted attention in many places other than this city". Originally the house was covered with

shingles and featured a wide piazza on both street frontages. A second floor balcony with decorative railing topped the piazza on the Sumner Avenue facade.

● 17 ●

52 Sumner Avenue is Faith United Congregational Church. This was built in 1912 from plans of E. C. and G. C. Gardner, and replaced a smaller chapel which dated from 1872. Faith chapel had begun as an offshoot of the South Congregational Church just after the Civil War and it wasn't until 1894 that it became independent. By 1911 the rapid development of the neighborhood made a larger and more substantial church a necessity. A drive was begun which resulted in the new church. It was described at the time of its completion as "of the English Gothic Style" and was built of "Weymouth seam-face granite . . . trimmed with made stone of a lighter color, in pleasing contrast". The interior was finished with quartered oak, with "the decorations in keeping with the subdued color scheme of the exterior."

● 18 ●

45 Sumner Avenue. The Sumner Avenue School was built in 1911-12 from designs of E. C. & G. C. Gardner. It was constructed on the site of the Long Hill Cemetery, which had occupied this site at least since 1850. This small Baptist burying ground had been bought by the city in 1907 and the remains and headstones were removed to Oak Grove Cemetery. The cemetery was for the families who lived in the immediate vicinity of the Longhill and Sumner intersection: Lombard, Cooley, Osborne, Dickinson, Darling and Warner. The school replaced a four-room, wood-frame structure that stood at the corner of Belmont and Keith.

● 19 ●

64 Spruceland Street is a residence that features ornate window detailing. On the second story the windows are outsized and crowned with scroll pediments and urns. A stylized Palladian window is situated on the third floor. The house was built at a cost of \$7500. in 1895 by Hascal Dodge, a mason and builder, for his own residence.

● 20 ●

Florentine Gardens was one of the focal points of the Forest Park Heights Co.'s development. It was primarily developed in the first decade of the 20th century by William H. Dexter, a prominent local real estate man. Thirteen houses were built, ranging in cost from \$3500. to \$6000. Most featured Classical detailing. The street has wide side terraces, incorporated into the front yards of the adjacent houses. The major feature is a small, circular park, located at the intersection of Florentine Gardens, Cherryvale, Spruceland and Beechwood Avenues. Originally known as "Floral Park" it was twenty-five feet high and consisted of three tiers, with various flowering shrubs on each tier. A shallow, circular pool filled by a fountain was located on the uppermost tier. By the 1940's the park had deteriorated and become a traffic hazard so it was dismantled.

● 21 ●

1 Florentine Gardens features a 2½ story front porch with a large arabesque in the upper gable.

● 22 ●

26 Florentine Gardens is a two-story house with hipped roof, which is crowned by a small balustrade. Details include fluted corner pilasters, narrow clapboards and a front porch with balustrade.

● 23 ●

33 Florentine Gardens has clapboard on the first floor and shingles above. It is capped by a hipped roof, which is broken in front by a gambrel dormer with a Palladian window within. The one-story front porch has a pedimented entrance, balustrade and fluted posts.

● 24 ●

53 Florentine Gardens is a two-story house with high, hipped roof, corner pilasters with decorative embellishments and a one-story front porch with Tuscan columns, balustrade, and pedimented entrance.

● 25 ●

57 Pinewoods Avenue was built in 1901 at a cost of \$6500. for Dr. Harry C. Medcraft, a dentist. It was designed by Louis F. Newman and built by Jerry Shea & Co. The house is entirely covered with wooden shingles and presents a very picturesque silhouette to the street with its steeply-pitched gables, recessed porch, balcony and two-story bay window.



57 Pinewoods Avenue

● 26 ●

133 Longhill Street is the most extravagant mansion ever built in the Forest Park neighborhood. Begun in 1927, it was completed the following year at a cost of \$60,000 for Dwight W. Ellis, president of the A. D. Ellis mills, manufacturers of fine fabrics, in Monson. The architect for the house was Chapman Frazier. Tudor Revival in styling, the house is built of brick, and has stone window surrounds, decorative half-timbering and a slate roof with thick shingles.

● 27 ●

124 Longhill Street is a distinctive Shingle Style house that was built for Dr. Charles R. Chapman, a physician, in 1907. The house is L-shaped with steeply-pitched, gambrel roofs, and features a two-story bow window with leaded glass.

● 28 ●

146 Longhill Street was built at a cost of \$30,000 in 1907 for Frank Wesson, grandson of Daniel B. Wesson, the founder of Smith and Wesson. Frank Wesson was associated with the firm for 57 years, as treasurer for nearly forty years and as a vice-president for fifteen years. He lived here until his death in 1962 at the age of 81. The house is two stories in height, covered with stucco, and capped with a red tile, hipped roof. It is sited on the edge of the hill and has a spectacular view up and down the Connecticut River. The western side of the house has a broad piazza, pergola and conservatory which all take advantage of the view.

● 29 ●

154 Longhill Street is one of the few houses in the area that pre-date the coming of the electric trolleys to Forest Park in 1890. It is 2½ stories in height, L-shaped with decorative stick-work in both gables, and has brackets under the eaves. A double, roundheaded window is in the front gable. The one-story, front porch is a later addition. The house was built about 1870 for Linus Dickinson.

● 30 ●

155 Longhill Street. This Classically detailed house was constructed in 1902 by local builder Napoleon Russell for Leslie Anderton, a commercial traveler. Built at a cost of \$4500, the house features fluted corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals, a one-story front porch with fluted piers and Corinthian capitals, and an entrance with leaded glass sidelights. Above the entrance on the second floor of the facade is a Palladian window, and the front slope of the gable roof is broken by an oversized, pedimented dormer.

● 31 ●

172 Longhill Street is a large, Tudor Revival residence designed by M. H. Westhoff and built in 1916 at a cost of \$20,000 for William E. Gilbert, president of the Union Trust Co. It is built of brick and has stone window surrounds, a slate roof with thick, individual shingles and decorative, brick chimney stacks, and a gabled pavilion on the facade. The front entrance features an ornate, stone, door surround.

● 32 ●

190 Longhill Street on the surface appears to be a 20th century house, however, it actually dates from 1869. It was constructed as a two-story, L-shaped, brick house with cupola for Isaac P. Dickinson, "Long Hill's famous gardener". In 1919 the house was renovated by Kirkham & Parlett for Mrs. Irene P. Lewis. The exterior was stuccoed and the gables decorated with half-timbering.

● 33 ●

204 Longhill Street is a residential design of Kirkham & Parlett and was built in 1908 for Mrs. Jennie W. Bull at a cost of \$20,000. The house is two stories in height and capped with a high, hipped roof. The first floor is composed of granite, while the second is of wood shingles. Two, two-story bay windows flank the central entrance, which has a small portico supported by fluted, ionic columns and crowned by a balustrade.



204 Longhill Street

● 34 ●

208 Longhill Street was built in 1912-13 from designs of G. Wood Taylor for Ernest Bugbee, treasurer of D. H. Brigham & Co., a Main Street clothier. Built at a cost of \$10,000, the wood-frame house is covered with stucco and crowned by a hipped roof. The edges of the roof are folded down, creating deep eaves, which also have brackets.

● 35 ●

215 Longhill Street is the oldest known house in this area, dating from about 1850. In the mid 19th century this was a small farming community, primarily composed of Baptists. There were several small wood-frame houses on Longhill Street and Sumner Avenue. This property was long in the hands of the Darling family.

● 36 ●

224 Longhill Street is a compact Georgian Revival house that was built for Edwin Lancaster in 1915-16 at a cost of \$19,900. Designed by Kirkham & Parlett this two-story, brick structure features a slate, hipped roof and a central, projecting pavilion with Palladian window on the second floor and the front entrance on the first floor. The entrance is framed by a small portico with segmental pediment and Doric columns.



224 Longhill Street

● 37 ●

240 Longhill Street. This has long been known as the Fort Hill property, for it was here that the stockaded village of the local Indians was located. In 1894 Dr. Philip Kilroy bought the property with the intention of building his home here. The following Spring one of the "earliest recorded systematic excavations attempted in the Connecticut Valley" was begun on the site. Post holes for the stockade, fire pits, pipes, and other implements were all found here. According to John Pynchon's account books the fort that was on this site was built in 1666 for the Indians by the English settlers. The Indians remained here only until 1675 when, having burned Springfield to the ground, they left the valley forever. Dr. Kilroy's house was completed in 1895 at a cost of \$14,000.

● 38 ●

251 Longhill Street was built in 1900 at a cost of \$9500. for E. M. Ezekiel, the general agent of the D. B. Crockett Co. of Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was constructed by local builders Kelso & Thompson from plans by Louis F. Newman. Of colonial inspiration the house has a broad piazza with double columns and decorative balustrade, and a balcony above. Fluted pilasters define the corners of the house, as well as the projecting, central pavilion.

● 39 ●

276 Longhill Street was built in 1899 for Mrs. E. P. Savory at a cost of \$25,000. The house was designed by Louis F. Newman and it was described at the time as "modified French Renaissance of the chateau period". The facade has a central, one-story, semi-circular portico with ionic columns and classical entablature, and a balcony above. Flanking the portico are two-story towers of curved form with conical roofs. The house is topped by a hipped roof with a large dormer of decorative shape at the front. On the interior the stairs wind about an open stairwell, extending from the first floor to the roof. A large colored transept, directly over the stairwell lets light in through the roof. To the rear of the house is a carriage house and stable of the same general style and format.



276 Longhill Street

● 40 ●

31 Buena Vista Plaza was described soon after it was built as "one of the show places of the city and generally regarded both exteriorly and interiorly the most beautiful home in Springfield". It was built in 1897 at a cost of \$18,000 for Louis F. Newman, the general manager of the Forest Park Heights Co. Mr. Newman designed several homes in the area developed by his company and probably designed this one for his own residence. He named it Villa Bluff, alluding to its size and setting, with a fine view of the Connecticut River and western hills. The style of the house is an adaptation of the English Tudor and the house is composed of brick, shingles, and half-timbering in the steep gables. A broad piazza and terrace front the house, with cobblestone foundation, stone floor and steps, and wooden columns.

● 41 ●

283 Longhill Street. This picturesque house dates from 1927 and was built from designs of West Springfield architect O. E. Hermes at a cost of \$35,000 for Harry Slingerland, vice-president & general manager of the General Ice Cream Co. in Springfield. The house is covered with stucco and features a red tile roof. Window openings are articulated with brick surrounds, and vary in size and their placement on the house.



283 Longhill Street

● 42 ●

293 Longhill Street was built in 1925 for Percy O. Dorrr, manager of Harris Forbes & Co. Inc., a local investment firm. The house was designed by local architect Max Westhoff and won first prize in the Samuel Bowles Memorial competition for excellence in residential architecture. "Exterior simple with good mass and good detail, and the grounds and garden are admirably studied and arranged". Herbert W. Headley of Springfield served as landscape architect for the property.

● 43 ●

301 Longhill Street was built in 1924-5 for Joseph E. Holmes from designs of the Hartford architectural firm of Smith & Bassett. The house won first prize in the first annual Samuel Bowles Memorial competition for excellence in new residential architecture. "The design of the exterior is excellent, simple, quiet and good detail".

● 44 ●

325 Longhill Street is an ornately detailed residence that was built in 1897 at a cost of \$8000. for Edward F. Pierce, the owner of a saloon and restaurant on Bridge Street. The house was built from plans of F. R. Richmond & J. W. Donohue, Associated. Mr. Richmond is best known for his exuberant, Victorian, public buildings in Springfield, while Mr. Donohue was the official architect for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield for over twenty-five years. This house is enlivened by a two-story portico on each street facade, and fine Classically-derived detailing. The corners of the house are defined by ionic pilasters; Corinthian columns and pilasters are used for both porticos; and the eaves are decorated with modillions, dentils, and a frieze.



325 Longhill Street

● 45-51 ●

The western extension of Longhill Street wasn't developed until the early 1920's. The street serves as the northern bound of Forest Park, so that only the north side was available for residential development. Seven houses were constructed, all designed by local architects.

● 45 ●

336. This Tudor Revival house was built from designs of Max Westhoff at a cost of \$20,000. in 1930, and received honorable mention in the 1931 Samuel Bowles Memorial competition for excellence in residential architecture. The original owner was Joseph Behan, a vice-president of Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.

● 46 ●

352. Also designed by Max Westhoff, this Georgian Revival house was constructed in 1931 at a cost of \$30,000. It was built for Joseph Insull, a retired executive of General Electric in Pittsfield. At the same time a garage with chauffeur's quarters was built in the rear of the house.

● 47 ●

368. This sprawling, Tudor Revival house is constructed of brick, variegated stone, stucco and half-timbering. A two-car garage with maid's quarters above is part of the house. Designed by the B. H. Seabury Co. and built in 1931 at a cost of \$32,000, the house was owned by Harold Duckworth, head of the Duckworth Chain Co.



368 Longhill Street

● 48 ●

386 is a Tudor-like, brick-and-stucco house built in 1929 at a cost of \$30,000, for Louis Bauer, president of the H. J. Perkins Co., wholesale grocers. Designed by Morris Maloney, the house is integrated with the hillside, and features ornamental trees, plantings and a curving drive in front.

● 49 ●

406 was originally built in 1923 from designs of Kirkham & Parlett for William H. Sargeant, a vice-president of the Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. The two-story Tudor-styled, brick-and-stucco house cost \$25,000. to build.

● 50 ●

418 was designed by Max Westhoff for Dietrich Sievers, owner of the Highland Hotel. Built in 1924 at a cost of \$25,000, the house is Colonial in inspiration.

● 51 ●

432 is yet another of Max Westhoff's designs. The house was built in 1936 at a cost of \$20,000, for George Bulkeley, president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

● 52 ●

Garfield Triangle was presented to the City of Springfield in 1901 by the Mutual Investment Co., developers of the section of Forest Park Heights between Fort Pleasant Avenue and Belmont Avenue. This small park, .13 acre in size, provides a quiet contrast to busy Forest Park Avenue.

● 53 ●

20 Greenleaf Street was built in 1893 at a cost of \$4000, for local architect F. R. Richmond. Mr. Richmond had apprenticed as a carpenter in his native town of Shelburne Falls and in Amherst before coming to Springfield in the early 1870's to work for E. C. Gardner. He remained with Mr. Gardner until 1882 when he established his own architectural business, in partnership with B. Hammett Seabury. The major commissions of this firm included: Tapley School, Strickland School (corner Oak & Union Streets) and the E. H. Barney house. In 1890 the firm split up and each architect went on his own. Important commissions for Mr. Richmond included: the Masonic Building at State and Main Street, South Main Street School, North Main