



**LOWER MAPLE
RIDGEWOOD & MAPLE HILL
HISTORIC DISTRICTS**
Springfield, Massachusetts

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.

For Maple Street, two walks, each 1½-2 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
Photographs: Genealogy/Local History Dept.



39 — 313 MAPLE STREET

porch on the north side. For the interior, quartered oak, cherry, mahogany, ash, maple and sycamore were used to create a rich, exotic mood. The first floor contained front hall, (31 x 12), parlor, library, dining room, music room and kitchen.

• 40 •

355 Maple Street dates from about 1860 and was probably built for George Reynolds, a prominent contractor and landscape gardener. Mr. Reynolds began as a gardener but by 1870 had formed a partnership with Justin Sackett that was oriented more towards the building of streets and sewer lines. Until the dissolving of the firm in 1892 they were the "most extensive highway contractors and excavators in this city" and would employ as many as 150 men on one job. Sackett and Reynolds were responsible for the original grading and laying out of roads at Forest Park.

• 41 •

37 George Street was built in 1896 by architect Frederick S. Newman for his own residence. Mr. Newman came to Springfield in the early 1880's and worked with E. C. Gardner. He is originally listed in the directories as a carpenter, and his first known work is the supervision of the construction of J. H. Appleton's Maple St. mansion, which was designed by E. C. Gardner. Mr. Newman set up his own office in the mid 1880's and quickly built a large practice. He specialized in office buildings, and by 1888 had designed six such structures in Springfield, including the Chicopee Bank Block at the corner of Main and Elm Sts. and the Fuller Block (now known

as the Forum Building) at the corner of Main and Bridge Sts. Perhaps his best known building is the Court Square Theater (1892), and the hotel addition (1900), both of which are on Elm St. In 1892 he opened branch offices in Hartford, Conn. and Philadelphia to oversee large commissions he had received in those cities. Mr. Newman remained in Springfield until 1903, when he moved to New Hampshire.

• 42 •

385 Maple Street was built in 1895 for Charles B. Brown, the secretary of the J. H. Rogers Carriage Co.

• 43 •

393 Maple Street was built from designs of local architects Kirkham & Parlett in 1923 for John Stuart. Mr. Stuart was an officer of the Springfield Glazed Paper Co. and served two terms on the Board of Aldermen.

• 44 •

237-39 Mill St. This plain brick structure dates from 1852 and was originally built as a double tenement for the Ames Paper Mills which were located south of here on the north bank of the Mill River. The business was founded in 1800 by David Ames, the first superintendent of the U.S. Armory at Springfield, and carried on by his two sons David Jr. & John. The Ames Co. manufactured quality paper and John Ames made several inventions which revolutionized the paper-making business. During the 1820's the Ames family had five mills in the Connecticut River Valley and produced more than half the paper used in the United States.

• 45 •

400 Maple Street is Springfield's only example of a French Provincial house. This style was popular in the period between the two world wars and is usually reserved for people of wealth. The house is set on an acre of land that is beautifully landscaped. This was formerly part of the John Ames estate, and was separated for the construction of this house. It was built in 1929 from designs of Boston architect John Barnard, at a cost of \$45,000. It is two stories in height, smoothly stuccoed and topped off with a slate, hipped roof. The windows of the second story have fine, wrought iron balconies, and there are large patios in the front and rear of the house. These are reached by large French doors. The original owner was Clarence J. Schoo, who came to Springfield in 1920 and founded the General Fibre Box Co. He was intimately involved with the Eastern States Exposition, serving as a trustee since 1926. As a benefactor of Springfield College he gave the classroom-science building which was dedicated in 1963 as the Clarence and Grace Schoo Hall. Mr. Schoo was a lifelong friend of professional golfer Bobby

Jones, with whom he was a founding member of the Augusta National Golf Club. He frequently played golf there with President Eisenhower.

• 46 •

185 Mill Street. This large Tudor-styled house was built in 1905 for Solomon Griffin, the managing editor of the *Springfield Republican*. It was built at a cost of \$18,000, from plans of the local architectural firm of Kirkham and Parlett. Mr. Griffin had a large piece of property and his stable was sited at the opposing corner from the house.

• 47 •

141 Mill Street was built in 1876 for the Rev. Samuel Buckingham, pastor of South Congregational Church. The Rev. Buckingham came to Springfield in 1846 and presided over the South Church for forty seven years, until 1893. For the next five years, until his death in 1898, he served as pastor emeritus. One of Rev. Buckingham's hobbies was horticulture and his property was so well landscaped that the Springfield Amateur Horticultural Society asked him to make a presentation in the early 1890's based on his experiences.

• 48 •

127 Mill St. was built in 1898 for Miss Sarah P. Birnie at a cost of \$3,000. The house was designed by the local architectural firm of Kirkham and Parlett and is a relatively early example of Georgian Revival architecture in Springfield.

• 49 •

7 Crescent Hill is a fine example of Shingle Style architecture. It was built in 1888 from designs of Boston architects Hartwell & Richardson. (This is William S. Richardson, not the more famous H. H. Richardson). This firm also designed Classical High School during the mid 1890's. There were two houses built on Crescent Hill during 1888 for members of the Southworth family. This house was built for Mrs. Harriet Southworth, widow of Edward, while No. 6 was built the same year for her son Mase, a chemist.

• 50 •

5 Crescent Hill dates from 1897, and was built at a cost of \$5,000, from designs of the prominent, local architectural firm of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner. The original owner was George S. Merriam, son of George Merriam of the world-famous G & C Merriam Co. This house was built at the time of George S.'s marriage and was owned after his death by his widow until her death in 1943 at the age of 91. G. S. Merriam was a noted essayist and biographer and was also connected with the G & C Merriam Co.

• 51 •

4 Crescent Hill. This is the carriage house that accompanied a large brick house, which was located about 200 feet north of the carriage house in the rear of the property at 3 Crescent Hill. The house and carriage house were built in 1864-65 for George E. Howard, a prominent industrialist. They were designed by Calvert Vaux, an influential New York architect, and the house was contemporaneously described as "without doubt the most costly residence of its size in the state", and cost in excess of \$50,000. The carriage house cost \$8,000, to build. The site "commands one of the loveliest outlooks in the Connecticut valley". The house featured a frescoed interior and an extravagant use of contrasted woods. It was demolished during the mid 1930's.



52 — 3 CRESCENT HILL

• 52 •

3 Crescent Hill has long been regarded as Springfield's finest piece of nineteenth century residential architecture. Henry-Russell Hitchcock, the dean of American architectural historians, has called this "one of the finest nineteenth century houses in America" and featured it in his "Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries". The house was built in 1849-50 for John Mills from designs of Henry Sykes. Mr. Mills was an attorney and was prominent in politics, serving in the State Senate for six terms, as well as being State Treasurer and a candidate for vice-president on the Free Soil ticket. Henry Sykes practiced in Springfield during the 1840's, but little is known of his local work. He was also active in the Amherst area. H. R. Hitchcock

points out "the delicacy and refinement of the detail, the charm of individual features such as the curved bay in the dining room and the circular staircase rising three full flights and lighted from above imply that Sykes might have been one of America's greatest architects had he not died so shortly thereafter".

• 53 •

1 Crescent Hill was built in 1884 for Samuel Bowles III at a cost of \$7,000. The house was designed by Springfield architect E. C. Gardner. Mr. Bowles was the third Samuel to serve as editor for the *Springfield Republican*. His grandfather had founded the newspaper in 1824 as a weekly journal, his father had added a daily edition in 1844, and he added the Sunday edition in 1878.

• 54 •

302 Maple Street. This was the site of the Walter H. Wesson Mansion. It had been built in 1882 at a reported cost of \$50,000, from designs of Clarence Luce for one of the three sons of Daniel B. Wesson. Prof. Hitchcock considered it "one of the finest and most elaborate examples of the American Queen Anne... (and) after the nearby Mills' Italian Villa built over a generation earlier, the most interesting and perhaps the best house in Springfield". In early 1982 the structure was destroyed by fire.

• 55 •

250 Maple Street was built in 1928 for Edwin S. Gardner, a lawyer, at a cost of \$48,000 from designs of Boston architect John Barnard. Distinctive features of this house include the massive slate roof with thick, rough-finished slate shingles and tall chimney stacks; large multiple windows with stone surrounds, mullions and transoms; and half-timbering decoration in the gables.

• 56 •

220 Maple Street is a very picturesque, High Victorian Gothic residence, built in 1873-74 for Mrs. Calvin L. Loomis. It was designed by the noted Boston architectural firm of Ware and VanBrunt and built by Springfield's master builder Chauncey Shepard. The cost was about \$25,000.

Genealogy/Local History Department
Springfield City Library

MAPLE STREET

Walking Tour

Funded by the National
Endowment for the Humanities

• 1 •
31-37 Maple Street and 5-15 Temple Street. The **Chateau** is a “stand-out” for a number of reasons, foremost of which is its height — six stories or seventy feet. Only two other six-story apartment houses are known to have been built in Springfield during the first third of the twentieth century, and one has been demolished. The fifty-five apartments and 278 rooms also make **The Chateau** one of the largest residential blocks ever built in the city. It was built in 1906 at a cost of \$175,000. by the firm of Gagniers and Angers, local specialists in apartment-house construction. The firm viewed this as a major showpiece, and used it in their subsequent business advertisements. The massiveness of the block, which is emphasized by the two-story brownstone base, is broken up by a profusion of curved surfaces on both the Temple and Maple St. facades.

• 2 •
62-64 Temple Street dates from 1879. Built of brick, the double house is two stories in height with a slate Mansard roof and Gothic-styled dormer windows. No. 62 was owned and occupied by Daniel J. Marsh, who served as treasurer of the Springfield Five Cents Savings for over fifty years and served as chairman of the Park Commission as well, while No. 64 was owned and occupied by Charles Birnie, the legal advisor and assistant secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

• 3 •
70-76 Temple Street was built in 1874 for Robert O. Morris, who had opened the street through his land in 1872. The four-unit rowhouse cost \$32,000. to build and was designed by local architect George E. Potter. Mr. Morris, who was Clerk of Courts from 1872 to 1925, lived at number 72 and William S. Shurtleff, judge of probate and insolvency from 1863-96, lived at number 74.

• 4 •
82 and 84 Temple Street were both built in 1880 by local contractors Charles W. Rice and Henry Clark, and are finely detailed wood-frame structures. 84 Temple was originally owned and occupied by William H. Burrall, a civil and mechanical engineer and 82 Temple was originally owned and occupied by Orvis W. Bullock, a manufacturer of jewelers' and watchmakers' tools.

• 5 •
60-62 High Street is a double house that was built in 1869 for Albert T. Folsom, who served as City Clerk and City Treasurer from 1862 to 1888. The house was built by C.L. Shaw and cost \$20,000. It is two stories in height and features a French roof and bracketed cornice.



6 — SCHOOL STREET SCHOOL

• 6 •
57 School Street was known as the School Street School and was built in 1892-93 at a cost of \$18,000. from designs of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner. However, this is not the school that the street was named after. In 1827 at the northeast corner of Union and School Sts. the town's first high school was constructed. School St. was laid out to provide access to the school from State St. A small grammar school had been built at the northwest corner of Union and School Sts. in 1843, and it was this school that was replaced by the 1893 building. The present building has fine yellow terra cotta detailing on both street facades.

• 7 •
Ridgewood is a small, turn-of-the-century development which contains some of Springfield's finest houses. In 1853 Col. James M. Thompson had a large, stone mansion built on what would later become Ridgewood Terrace. This was known as Highland Place and was one of the most fashionable residences in Springfield. Sited on the brow of the hill it commanded fantastic views of the Connecticut River Valley. Col. Thompson had a seven-acre estate with a large apple orchard and many specimen trees. He had been a pioneer in the express company business, owning the Boston, Albany & New York route, which he later sold to the American Express Co. Locally he served as president of the Springfield Institution for Savings, the Chapin National Bank, and the Springfield Gas Light Co. He died in 1884. “Ridgewood” was begun in 1894 by William H. McKnight, Springfield's pioneer “suburban” developer. His name is memorialized with the McKnight neighborhood, which he and his brother John began in 1870, and he also played a major role in the development of the Forest Park neighborhood. W. H. McKnight was aided

in the Ridgewood project by his son-in-law G. Wood Taylor, a young architect. In 1894 Ridgewood Place was laid out near the western edge of the old Thomson estate. Four years later, in 1898, sewers, water, gas, and electricity were put in, with the electric wires underground to avoid “unsightly poles”. The next year Col. Thompson's house and stable were demolished and Ridgewood Terrace macadamized.

• 8 •
41 Ridgewood Place. This is G. Wood Taylor's own residence, built in 1910 at a cost of \$20,000. Mr. Taylor graduated from M.I.T. in 1890 with a B.S. in architecture and apprenticed for several years with William Emerson and Shepley Rutan & Coolidge in Boston. In 1895 he moved to Springfield and married Lillian McKnight, daughter of William H. McKnight. Prominent works of Mr. Taylor which are still standing in Springfield include the Wesson Memorial Hospital (1906) on High St. and the Armory Street School (1901-02) and addition (1907-09). However, his main field was residential design. He retired in 1913 due to ill health, and died in 1921.

• 9 •
351 Union Street was built in 1905 for George C. Baldwin at a cost of \$12,000. Mr. Baldwin was the secretary of the Confectioners Machinery and Manufacturing Co.

• 10 •
12 Ingraham Terrace. This large Georgian Revival residence was built in 1907 for Edward O. Sutton, the general agent for Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Kirkham and Parlett and constructed at a cost of \$20,000.

• 11 •
383 Union Street was built by local carpenters Hubbard and Hendrick in 1863-64 for Dr. Varillas Owen and his wife Maria. Dr. Owen was a physician and his wife was founder and president of the Women's Club and the Botanical Club. Their son, Walter Tallant Owen, studied with local architect E. C. Gardner, and later worked with New York architects Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick. He designed the George Walter Vincent Smith art museum in Springfield.

• 12 •
Zion's Hill. The first known development of this area occurred in the early 19th century and was spurred on by the construction of a Methodist church at the western corner of Union and Mulberry Streets in 1823. A small Methodist community, which acquired the name of Zion's Hill, grew up here and the houses at 387, 399-401, and 409 Union St. all date from this period. The

Rev. Orange Scott, minister of the church, lived at 399-401 Union St. The Methodist Cemetery was dedicated in 1825 and is located behind the Union St. houses. Today, it is part of the Springfield Cemetery.

• 13 •
152 Mulberry St. is the only known house in the Ridgewood section not designed by G. Wood Taylor. It was designed by local architect Edwin J. Parlett, and built for his own residence in 1899. Mr. Parlett originally came to Springfield in 1893 as the representative of New York architect Bruce Price, and supervised construction of the D. B. Wesson mansion on Maple St. He remained here afterwards, and in 1904 entered into partnership with Guy Kirkham. Major commissions of the firm in which Mr. Parlett played an important part include: Commerce High School, Forbes and Wallace department store, Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s home office and the tower of Christ Church Cathedral. E.J. Parlett lived in this home until his death in 1931.

• 14 •
42 Ridgewood Terrace. This large brick house was built in 1899 for Louise Morgan at the time of her marriage to Alfred Leeds, a paper manufacturer. It was featured in *Ten Famous Houses of Springfield*, written in 1952 by Juliette Tomlinson, and was designed by G. Wood Taylor at an approximate cost of \$20,000. The style was contemporaneously described as “Elizabethan though not of a pronounced type”. It was also called “one of the largest single residences in the city, having some 17 rooms, all of good size”. The house contains eight fireplaces, and had a dining room and library finished in mahogany. The third floor had a servants' suite of three rooms and bath, as well as billiard room and two bedrooms.

• 15 •
35 Ridgewood Terrace was built in 1899 for W. R. Robeson, general superintendent of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at a cost of \$10,000. The architect was G. Wood Taylor and the design was contemporaneously described as the “English half timber style”. The first story is of granite with the upper story being of beam and plaster. The house is fronted by a stone terrace, walled in front, with a bay in the center. Dark oak and heavy beamed ceilings are used in the front parlor and dining room. Mr. Taylor also designed the oak side-board which is built into the dining room.

• 16 •
26 Ridgewood Terrace is a large, ornate mansion that was built in 1896 at a cost of \$15,000. for John Hall, the newly promoted, fourth president of the Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Hall also served as president of the Springfield Institution for Savings. Upon his death



16 — 26 RIDGEWOOD TERRACE

in 1908 the house was acquired by Albert Steiger, founder of one of Springfield's major department stores. Mr. Steiger lived here until his death in 1938. The style is Tudor Revival, with the first story of brick laid in Flemish bond and the upper stories of half timbering. A large slate roof caps the house. Oak floors are used throughout the house, with wainscoting of oak in the hall, sitting room, library, and dining room. Both the hall and library have heavy, beamed ceilings of oak. Mahogany is used for the front parlor. The house was illustrated in the *American Architect and Building News* in 1897. G. Wood Taylor, who had recently moved to Springfield from Boston was the architect.

• 17 •
83 Ridgewood Terrace was the last house to be built in the original Ridgewood development. It was constructed in 1911-12 at a cost of \$19,000. for Col. Stanhope Blunt, the retired commandant of the U.S. Armory at Springfield. Col. Blunt was active in civic affairs, serving on the planning board and the park commission. His name is memorialized in Blunt Park.

• 18 •
81 Mulberry St. was built in 1894 for Charles A. Bowles at a cost of \$7,000. Mr. Bowles was a son of Samuel Bowles, second editor of *The Republican*, and operated a paper supply business in Springfield. His house was an early commission of local architect Guy Kirkham, and is a fine example of Georgian Revival design. It is a relatively early example of this style and as such is much freer with its historical allusions than homes of the 1920's.

• 19 •
63 Mulberry Street. Originally this was a two-story

house with gable roof. It was built in 1845 for a Mrs. Bliss. In 1888 the house was considerably enlarged and remodeled for Chester W. Bliss by the local architectural firm of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner. Mr. Bliss was the son of William Bliss, president of the Boston & Albany railroad, and was the assistant general superintendent of the B & A railroad himself as well as president of the Chapin National Bank in Springfield. In 1895 Guy Kirkham designed a large stable for Mr. Bliss and it was constructed in the rear of the property. This shingled structure features a slate roof and corner tower and was illustrated in the *American Architect and Building News*.

• 20 •
34 Mulberry St. is one of the few remaining works of Springfield architect Simon Sanborn. It was built in 1840 for John Bunker, a retired sea captain.

• 21 •
269 Union Street is from designs of local architect B. Hammett Seabury, and was built in 1894 at a cost of \$6,000. The original owner was James L. Johnson, the western Mass. general agent for the Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co. Distinctive features of this house include the three-story, circular corner tower with bulbous roof and finial; decorative cut shingles used as belt courses between the first and second stories and under the eaves, as well as in the pedimented gables; and the chimney with terra cotta decorations.

• 22 •
263-65 Union Street was built in 1872-73 for Charles W. Rice, a real estate and insurance agent. The double house is built of brick, two stories in height with a slate Mansard roof and features a decorative, two-story front porch. E. W. Shattuck was the builder, and the cost was \$15,000. Mr. Rice sold each half of the house separately, with no. 265 being owned by Julius H. Appleton, president of the Riverside Paper Co. in Holyoke, from 1874 until the completion of his Maple St. mansion in 1885. Later this same half was owned by William A. Lincoln, vice-president of the Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and treasurer of the United Electric Light Co.

• 23 •
238-40 Union Street. This was originally constructed as a triple rowhouse in 1869. It was described at the time of its completion as “a block of three elegant brick houses ... two stories high, with French roof and swell fronts, in the traditional Boston style. The end tenements have bay windows from top to bottom, and all of them are arranged in the best city style”. The block was built for Col. J. M. Thompson at a cost of \$27,000. by C. L. Shaw.

• 24 •
83 Maple Street is a two-story brick house built in 1841. The original owner was Solymon Merrick, inventor of the monkey wrench and a well-known manufacturer. The house was purchased in 1847 by Ansel Phelps, then an attorney for the Western Railroad (subsequently renamed the Boston and Albany Railroad), and later Springfield's fourth mayor. Architecturally this is one of Springfield's finest residences. The two-story brick structure is capped by a low hipped roof and a wide frieze under the cornice. The Maple Street facade is covered by a two-story portico with Corinthian columns and a fine wrought iron balustrade on the second floor. The two windows on the first floor of this side are floor-length with six over nine sashes and very decorative surrounds. The major entrance to the house is centrally located on the Union Street facade. A one-story porch with Corinthian columns and balustrade covers this side of the house.

• 25 •
76-78 Maple Street is a double townhouse that was built in 1879. It is two stories in height, built of brick and capped with a slate mansard roof. At the northern corner of the facade is a three-story tower with pyramidal slate roof. Rough-cut brownstone is used for the window sills and lintels and is combined with ornamental brickwork to provide a sense of horizontal continuity along the facade.

• 26 •
58 Maple Street. This was the site of Springfield's most extravagant mansion, the home of Daniel B. Wesson. Mr. Wesson was co-founder of Smith and Wesson, the internationally known gunmaker and had New York architect Bruce Price design his residence in the early 1890's. The design was published in the *American Architect and Building News* in 1893. The house was 3½ stories in height and constructed of pink granite with a red slate roof and bronze crestings and finials. Stylistically it was adapted from the French chateaux of the Renaissance. Completed in 1898, the house cost between \$350,000 and \$450,000. to build. At D. B. Wesson's death in 1906 it was to be given to the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, but they weren't able to raise the necessary endowment. In 1915 it became a private club and remained such until fire destroyed the house in 1966.

• 27 •
45 Maple Street South Congregational Church has been described by Henry-Russell Hitchcock as “one of the finest examples of the High Victorian Gothic in America”. The church was designed by New York architect Wil-



27 — SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

liam Potter and built by Norcross & Bros. of Worcester in 1873-75. During the early 1870's Mr. Potter served as the U.S. Supervising Architect. The structure is composed of Longmeadow brownstone, on a foundation of Monson granite. The elaborate trimmings include ornamental columns of polished Aberdeen granite at the main entrance, window tracery of terra cotta, and beltings of yellow Ohio sandstone. A tall tower with pyramidal slate roof serves as a focus for the church, and is richly ornamented. Also noteworthy are the rose windows located in the transept's gables, each 26 feet in diameter. In the late 1940's a large parish house was added to the eastern end of the church on High St. This was faced with Longmeadow brownstone, which had been quarried at the same time as that used in the South Church. The stone was acquired when the First Baptist Church at the corner of State and Spring Sts. was demolished.

• 28 •
176-84 Maple Street: This is perhaps the most ornate of Springfield's Victorian townhouses. It was built in 1873 from plans of local architect George E. Potter. Little is known of Mr. Potter other than that he practiced in Springfield during the 1870's and received major commissions for commercial and office blocks in downtown Springfield as well as individual residences throughout the city. His only other known remaining

structure in Springfield is the Temple Street Rowhouse, which dates from 1874. This block consists of six townhouses, built of brick, “of the Elizabethan Gothic style of architecture, with trimmings of Ohio stone and New Jersey brick”, according to the 1873-74 Springfield City Directory. Each house cost about \$10,000 to build.

• 29 •
171 Maple Street. The Springfield Cemetery was established in 1840 with the purchase of twenty acres at “Martha's Dingle”, and dedicated the following year by the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, first minister of the Unitarian Church in Springfield. Rev. Peabody was the “guiding light” behind this cemetery, as he thought that the area near the old burying ground, behind First Church on the bank of the Connecticut River, was becoming too commercialized. In 1848 the monuments and remains from the old burying ground were moved to the new cemetery, with most of them grouped together along Pine Street. The large, granite and brownstone chapel was built in 1884-85 from plans of E. C. Gardner, and features Tiffany windows. In 1909-10 a crematory was added. The brownstone columbarium was built in 1932 from designs of Max Westhoff.

• 30 •
216 Central Street is one of Springfield's largest residences. It took three years to build and was completed in 1894 at a cost of \$40,000. The house was designed by Springfield architect Jason Perkins, and is the only known residential commission of his that is still standing. It contains twenty rooms and was built with two two-story colonnades, one on the south side with two 16' high columns and one on the western side with four similar columns. The house faced to the west to take advantage of the site at the brow of the hill. To the rear, was a large porte cochere which was supported by four brownstone pillars. The north side of the house had a 30 foot long veranda with three eleven foot high brick pillars. The tall chimneys give evidence of the number of fireplaces within. Originally there were five on the first floor and four on the second. The house was originally built for Charles L. Goodhue, a nationally famous contractor for waterworks. Mr. Goodhue served on the Springfield Board of Water Commissioners from 1889 to 1905 and was the president of the Chicopee National Bank and the Knox Automobile Co. Later the house was occupied by Roger L. Putnam, three-term mayor of Springfield and president of Package Machinery Co. Mr. Putnam sold the house in 1956 to the Ursuline Order of nuns for use as a private academy.

• 31 •
48 Madison Avenue is one of Springfield's few remaining houses from the first third of the 19th cen-

tury. It was constructed in 1827 for Henry Sterns, a representative of Boston insurance agencies and treasurer of the Springfield Institution for Savings. The house was originally constructed at the brow of Central Street hill, but was moved to its present site during the early 1870's. The architect for the house was Simon Sanborn, Springfield's first “master builder”. Mr. Sanborn came here in 1811 to supervise construction of James Byers' house, “Linden Hall”, on State St. Remaining in Springfield, S. Sanborn not only designed most of this town's houses for the well-to-do, but also built the Town Hall (1828), County Jail (1815), Unitarian Church, (1819), the first bank in town (1814), several business blocks, and the first mills in Chicopee Falls (mid 1820's).

• 32 •
31-33 Madison Avenue is a fine example of the Bracketed-Italianate style of architecture, popular in the mid 19th century. This is a double house, built in 1869 for Henry Avery, “Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description”, and Seth W. Avery, “Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags, etc. Manufactures to order Silk and Cassimere Hats and Caps. Ladies' Furs made and repaired at short notice”.

• 33 •
5 Madison Avenue was built at a cost “over \$16,000.” in 1871-72 for Rufus Chase, a partner in Day, Jobson & Chase, “Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Mouldings, Stair Work etc.” and owners of a steam planing mill and lumber yard. Mr. Chase's house was designed by the local firm of Perkins and Gardner and built by J. H. Marien. It was described in the 1872-73 directory: “It attracts the eye of a tasteful observer at once, on entering Central Street from Maple. It is of large size and handsome exterior, finely finished and conveniently arranged.”

• 34 •
201 Maple Street is a composite structure, that was originally built in 1844 for Homer Foot, and then extensively remodeled and enlarged in 1901 for Andrew Wallace. The architect for the original house was Simon Sanborn, Springfield's master builder of the first half of the 19th century. He designed a Gothic cottage for Mr. Foot, probably the first one in Springfield. These “cottages” were a reaction against the austerity of the Greek Revival style which had swept America in the early 19th century. Homer Foot was a successful Main St. hardware merchant whose business covered much of Western Mass. In 1901 Andrew Wallace, co-founder of Forbes and Wallace, Springfield's premier department store, had Springfield architect E. J. Parlett alter the house at a cost of \$30,000. The following year Mr.

Wallace had a \$10,000 “stable” built on his property. This had stalls for horses, a harness room, hitching room and carriage room on the first floor while the second floor contained a recreation room, which could be used as a children's playroom, gymnasium or ballroom, a caretaker's room and a hayloft.

• 35 •
225 Maple Street was built in 1927 for Louis E. Tifft, an investment banker. The house was designed by Boston architect John Barnard and won first prize in the 1927 Samuel Bowles Memorial competition for excellence in residential architecture. “This house has an excellent plan, both floors, well adapted to a difficult site. The design and detail of the exterior is of unusual excellence and individuality and the grounds are very skillfully handled”.



36 — 241 MAPLE STREET

• 36 •
241 Maple Street: This impressive brick mansion was the first house to be built on Maple St. hill. It was constructed in 1826-27 by one of Springfield's master builders, Chauncey Shepard, for David Ames Jr. at the time of his marriage. Mr. Ames' father, David Ames Sr. had been the first superintendent of the U.S. Armory and had been engaged in the paper-making business after retirement. His two sons, David Jr. and John, carried on the business and made it a nationally known firm. Maple St. had been cut across the hill in 1822 to reach the Ames paper mill on the banks of the Mill River. This house was located on the brow of the hill, which featured magnificent views of the Connecticut River Valley. The finest house in Springfield at this time was “Linden Hall” which had been built in 1811 for James Byers. Mr. Ames had C. Shepard use Linden Hall as a model, but directed him to design a larger and more impressive version. Shortly after the Civil War, a succeeding owner, Solomon Gordon, who had married daughter Rebecca Ames, had the same Chauncey

Shepard extensively remodel the house. The portico, however, remains in its original condition, and is the highlight of the house.

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263 Maple Street is a fine example of Georgian Revival architecture that was built in 1928 from plans of local architect Max Westhoff. The original owner was Phelps Brown, president of the Wico Electric Co.

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6 Ames Hill Drive was built in 1927 for George Kyburg, treasurer of the Package Machinery Co. It was designed by Max Westhoff and won second prize in the 1928 Samuel Bowles Memorial competition for excellence in residential architecture. “The house is well placed in a very interesting location and one of the features that attracted the attention of the jury was the connecting wall, gateway and garage including the small loggia facing the garden ... the timber work is well done in the true Tudor character. The brick used and the chimneys are interesting. The setting and planting also adds greatly to the general effect.”

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313 Maple St. is one of the grand Victorian mansions of Maple Street. It was built between 1884 and 1886, at a cost estimated to be \$40,000, for Julius H. Appleton, a paper manufacturer. E. C. Gardner served as the architect and F. S. Newman supervised the construction. The “finishing, decoration and furnishing” were designed by Edgar Hartwell & Co. of New York, the fireplaces were put in by W. H. Jackson & Co. of New York, and the slate roof was done by M. F. Clark & Co. of Hartford. The rest of the work was done by local contractors, including Royal Harrington for the masonry; C. L. Mowry installed the “plumbing, gas-pipes and heating apparatus”, and Sackett & Reynolds graded the grounds. The Appleton family had lived on Maple Street for a number of years. J. H. Appleton tore his grandfather's “white dwelling” down for this house, and his father had built a house just south of the grandfather's house. The style of the house was described at the time as “a modification of the English Gothic”. It is two stories in height with a high roof “that allows an ample suite of rooms on the third floor”. The house has a first story composed of Longmeadow brownstone and upper story of “paneled woodwork, painted a russet brown”. A four story square tower with flaring, pyramidal roof is located at the south corner of the facade, while a three story, round tower with flaring, conical roof is at the north corner. A circular balcony projects from the round tower on the second story while a two story piazza extends across the facade and southern side of the square tower. A two story bow window is used on the south side of the house and there is a carriage