

For background information about Edward Everett Square, please go to <http://www.dorchesteratheneum.org/page.php?id=1954>

1 James Blake House

Built in 1661, The Blake House is Boston's oldest existing house and is a rare example of West Country English timber frame construction. In the 1890s the Dorchester Historical Society moved the building about 500 yards from a location just west of Edward Everett Square to its present location in Richardson Park.

2 William E. Russell School

Designed in the Colonial Revival style in 1903 by architect James Mulcahy, this school was named to honor Massachusetts Governor Russell, a Democrat from Cambridge, who died in 1986. In colonial times there were two ponds at this intersection, but by the early nineteenth century, Richard Clapp had built a home here. [If you like, walk two blocks east to see the Blessed Mother Theresa of Calcutta church complex and return to this point]

3 Town Meeting Square

The intersection of Pond Street, Pleasant Street and Cottage Street was the site of the first Meeting House. The thatched structure was enlarged in 1634 by a window-lit loft. The Meeting House was rebuilt in 1645; then approximately 1673 it was moved by oxen to Rocky Hill (Meeting House Hill). Richard Mather, father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton, served as minister to the Dorchester congregation from 1636 until his death in 1669.

4 10 Pleasant Street

A full-blown Greek Revival style building, this house dates to the mid 1840s. Between 1894 and 1898 the house acquired a large rear ell and a rectangular stable at the rear of its lot.

5 218-220 East Cottage Street

This double house exhibits features of the Italianate/Mansard styles. Bostonians became particularly enthralled with French culture in and after

the 1840s, after new steamships provided trans-Atlantic passenger service. Between the 1850s and 1870s French Second Empire architecture with the Mansard roof emerged as a dominant American style. The key architectural feature is the two-slope upper roof on all four sides, called "Mansard" after the original French designer, Pierre Mansart.

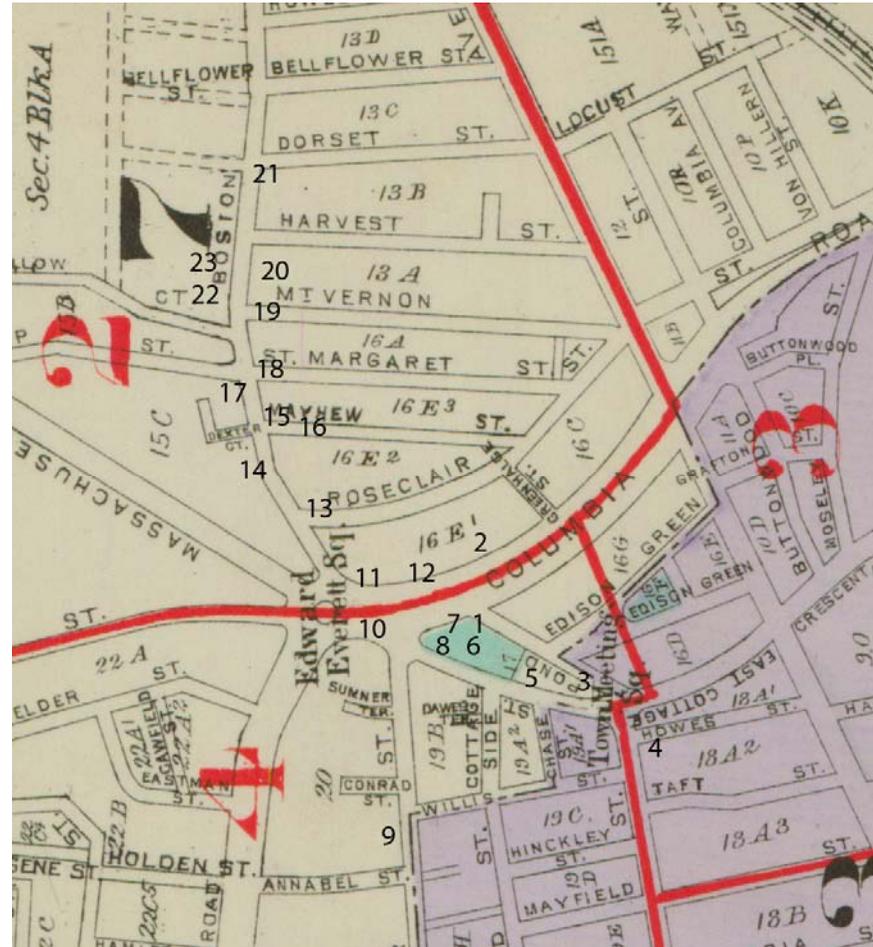
6 Statue of Edward Everett

Designed by William Wetmore Story of Salem in 1866, the statue depicting Dorchester son Edward Everett. The statue was originally set up in the Boston Public Garden. Later on Dorchester Day, June 6, 1911, it

was installed in a traffic island at the middle of the intersection at Edward Everett Square and remained until it was toppled by motorists. The statue was stored for a few years, then placed here in Richardson Park.

7 Flagpole

A wooden flagpole was installed with great fanfare on Dorchester Day, June 1, 1935. It was dedicated to foster and perpetuate patriotism and love of country. When the wooden pole was destroyed by a lightning strike in 2006, a replacement of fiberglass was installed.



8 Copenhagen Fountain

In her will, Mehitable Calef Coppenhagen donated funds to the city to honor the memory of her parents, who lived in Dorchester, and by extension to honor all parents, with a suitable memorial in the form of a fountain. Sculptor Albert Henry Atkins designed the fountain, which bears the inscription "In Memory of Beloved Parents."

9 19 Sumner Street

A memorable example of the Italianate style, number 19 Sumner Street was built on a similar scale to houses in the Mill Street area. The ell exhibits a side porch that retains its fluted columns. The main façade features a center pavilion with heavy scrolled door hood, original multi-panel front door set within a well-molded segmental arch. A pair of tall windows on the second level are surrounded by an unusual, incised diamond shaped pattern of shingling. [Examples of Stick Style houses appear at 18 and 22 Sumner Street.]

10 Clap's Favorite Pear

This bronze sculpture of the pear developed by William Clapp's three sons at their farm on Boston Street was designed by Laura Baring Gould. The lands on both sides of Boston Street to the north were cultivated as fruit orchards as early as 1810. Check various pieces of art around the Square. [The Old Dorchester North Burying Ground is located about 1/2 mile to the west along Columbia Rd]

11 Edward Everett Birthplace marker

Edward Everett was born, April 11, 1794, in a Georgian-style house that stood behind this marker. Everett served as state senator and representative and Governor as well as US Congressman and Senator. He was appointed ambassador to Great Britain and later became President of Harvard College. He gave the principal oration at Gettysburg on the same occasion that Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous address.

Dorchester Historical Society
www.DorchesterAtheneum.org

