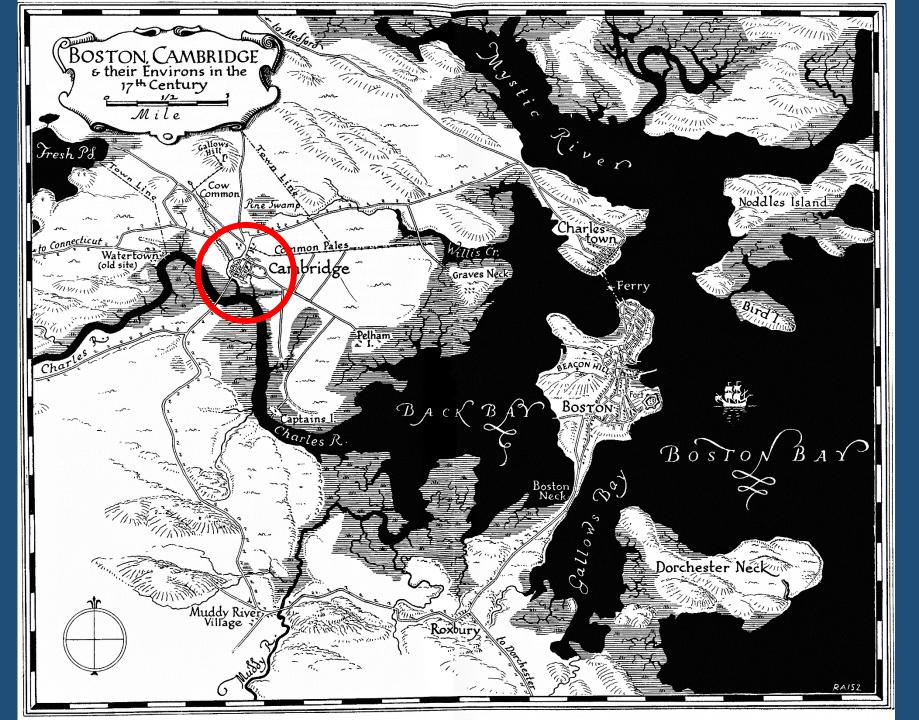
Neighborhood Development and Zoning in Cambridge

Charles Sullivan
Cambridge Historical Commission
May 19, 2021

Cambridge in the 21st century is a community in danger of losing its collective memory.

In 2010 the Census Bureau determined that 30% of owner-occupants and over 70% of renters had arrived within the previous five years, while only 17% of owner-occupants and 2% of renters had lived here for more than twenty years.*

* U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2010 American Community Survey. "Tenure by Year Householder Moved into Unit."

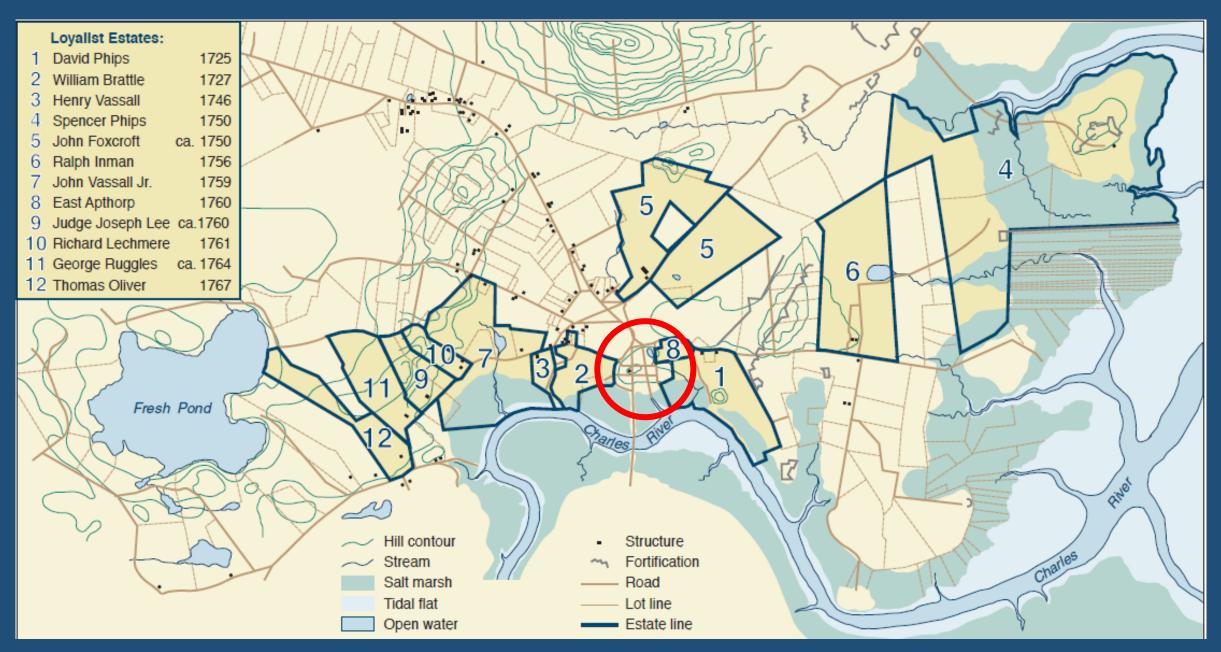


Reconstructed plan of Cambridge and environs in the 17th century

The village (Harvard Square) circled



First known view of Cambridge and Harvard College, 1693

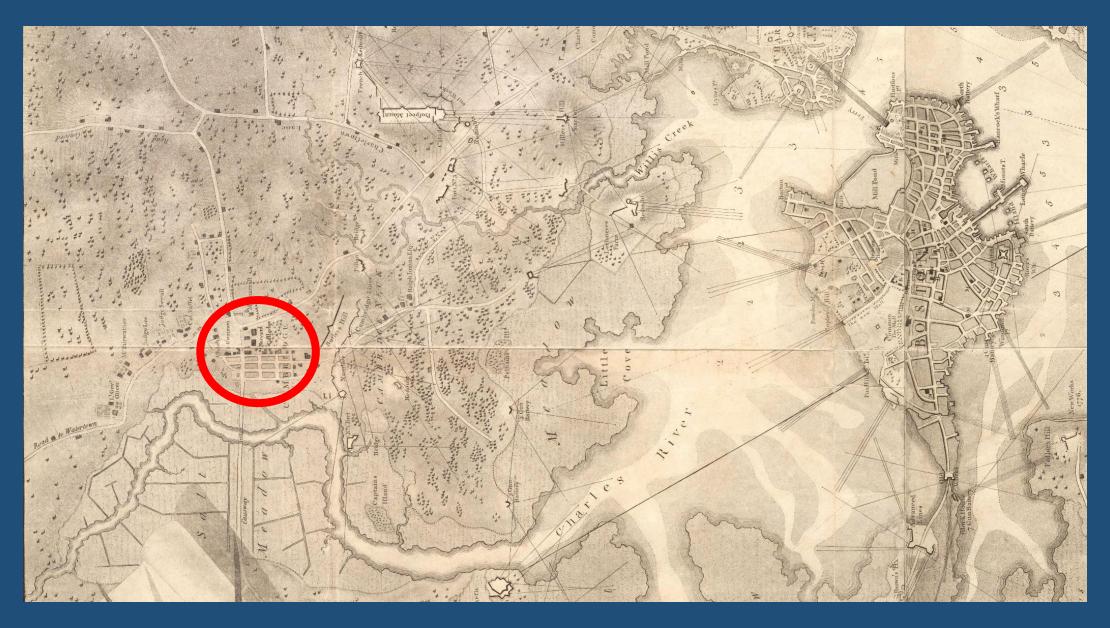




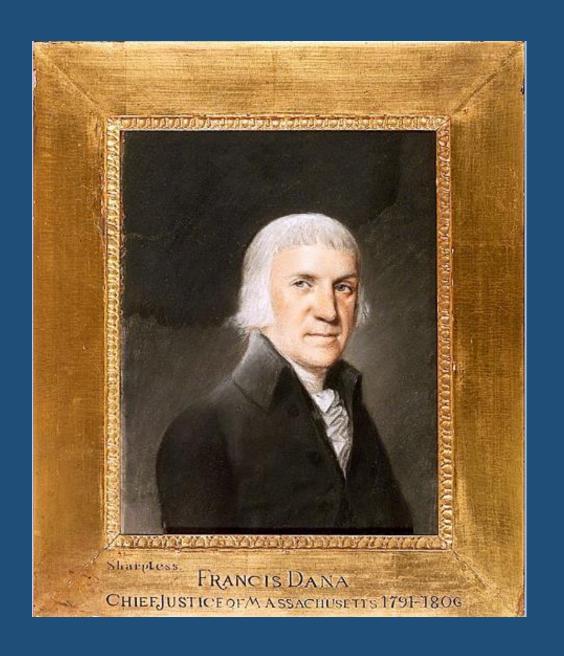
John Vassall Jr. house, 105 Brattle Street (1759)

with porches added by Andrew Craigie in 1791-94

Cambridge and Boston in 1777



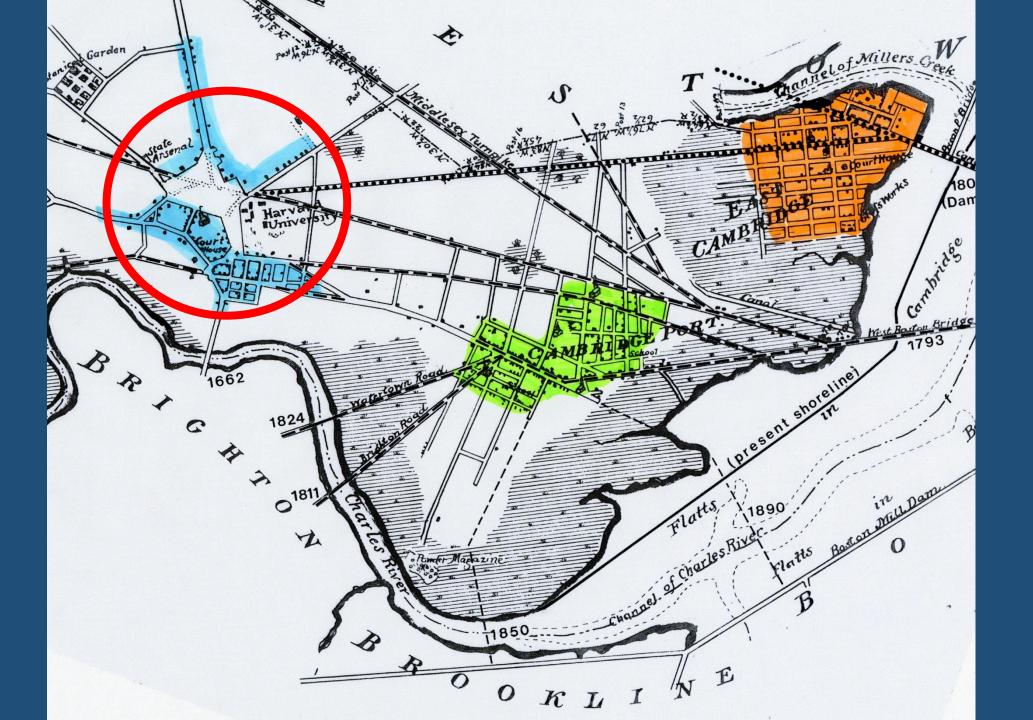
Henry Pelham, "A plan of Boston in New England with its environs ...", 1777



Francis Dana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1791-1806



West Boston (Longfellow) Bridge, 1793

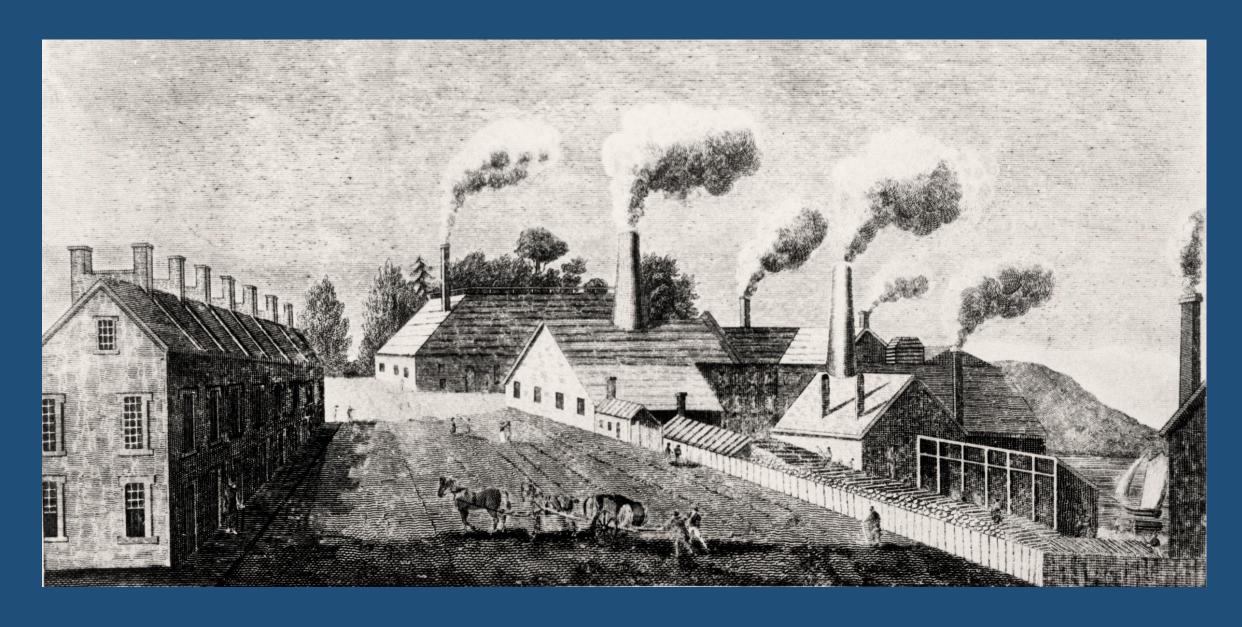


Three villages on the verge of dissolution, 1830

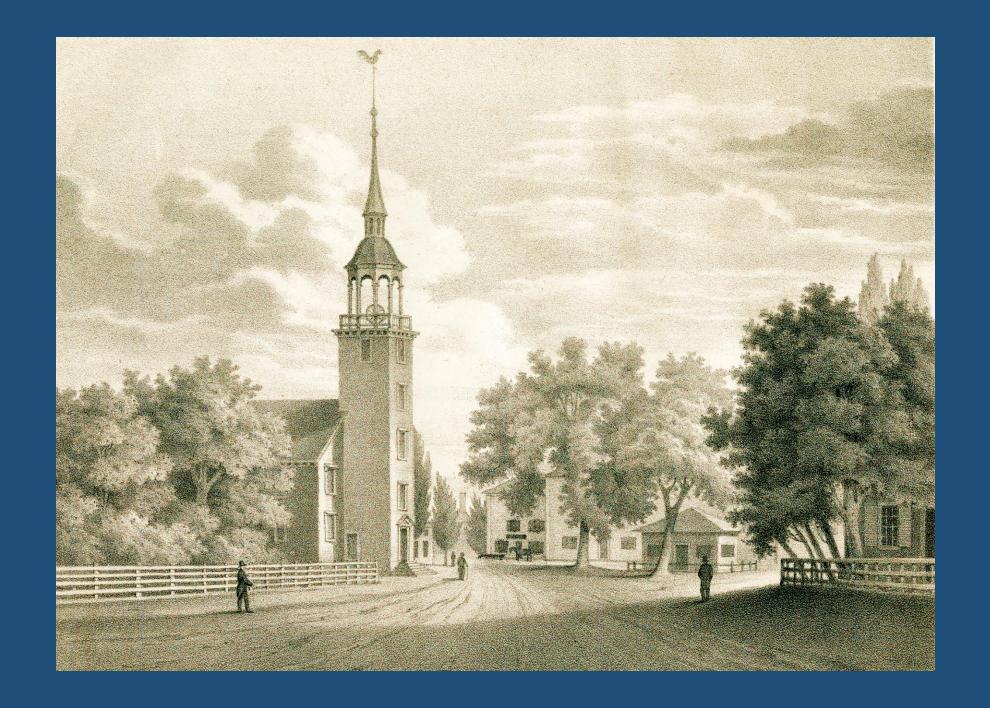
Old Cambridge circled



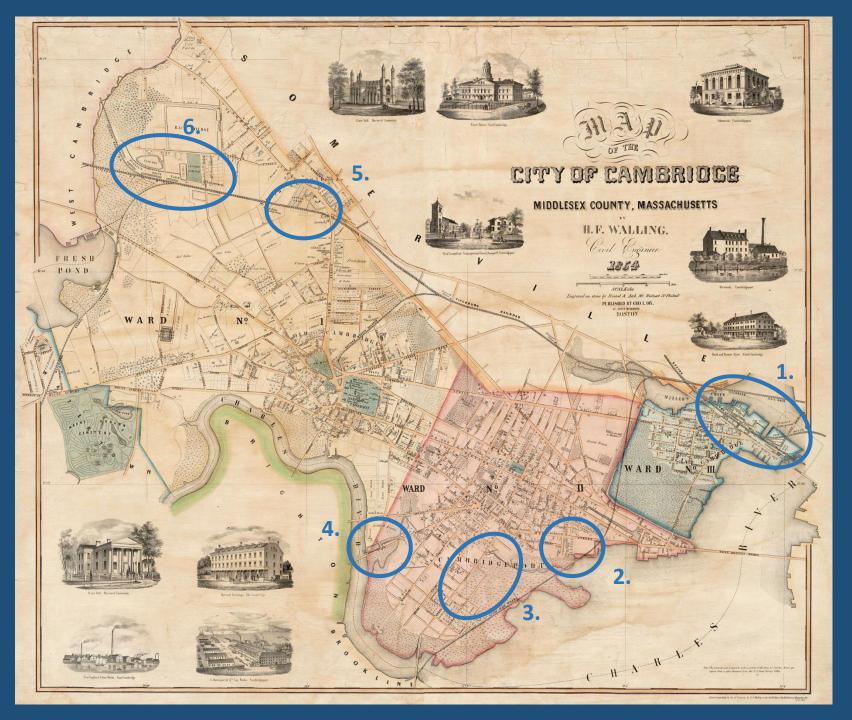
The Old Hovey Tavern, Cambridgeport, ca. 1825



New England Glass Works, North Street, East Cambridge, ca. 1825



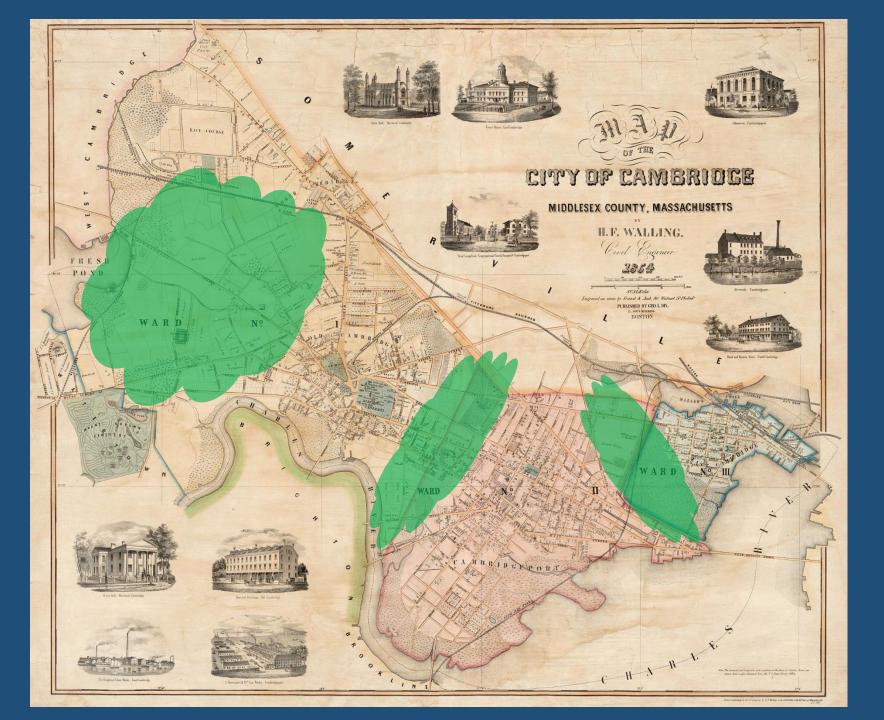
The village, 1833



Industries on the Periphery

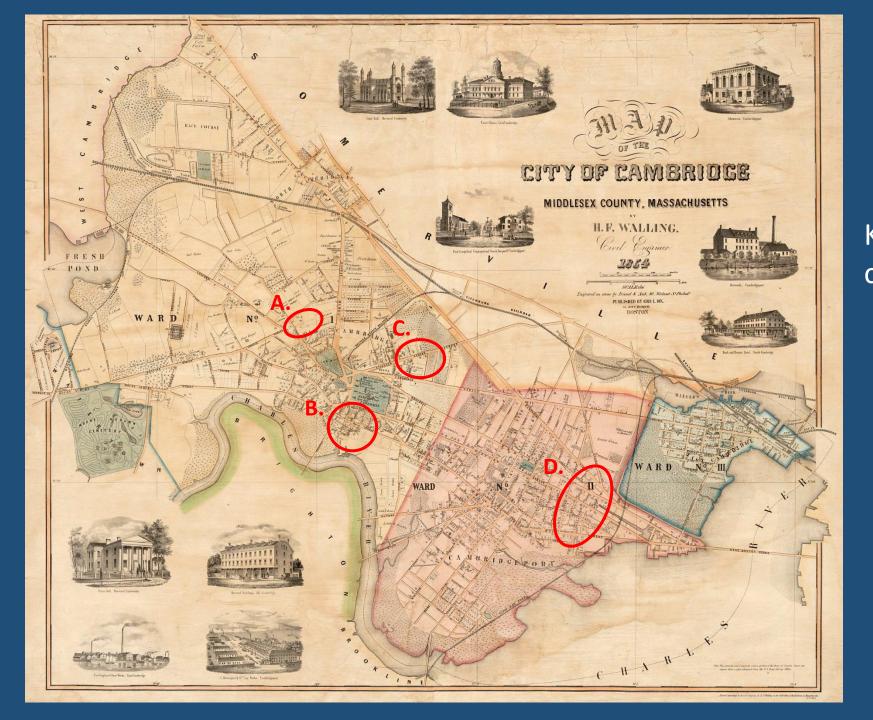
- 1. Glass factories, rail yards
- 2. Railroad car manufacturing
- 3. Soap boiling
- 1. Printing, rope walks
- 5. Stockyards
- 6. Clay pits and brickyards

Henry F. Walling, "Map of the City of Cambridge ... Massachusetts," 1854



Open Spaces Between Villages

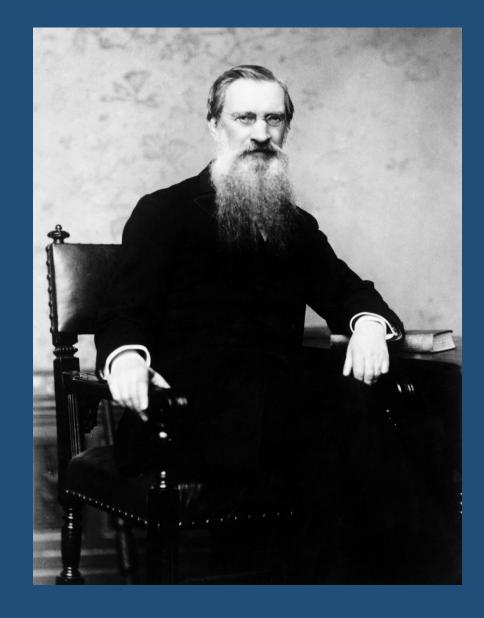
Henry F. Walling, "Map of the City of Cambridge ... Massachusetts," 1854



Known minority communities, ca. 1800-1860

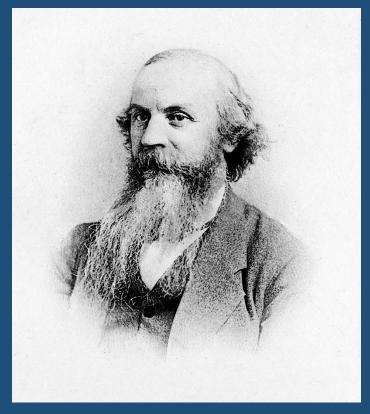
- A. Lewisville
- B. Harvard Square
- C. Harvard Hill
- D. Lower Port

Henry F. Walling, "Map of the City of Cambridge ... Massachusetts," 1854



Gardiner Greene Hubbard (1822–1897)

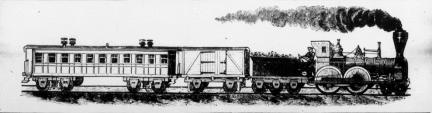
Instruments of Change



Dr. Estes Howe (1814–1887)

HARVARD BRANCH RAILROAD.

FOR CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1852,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE CAMBRIDGE,	LEAVE BOSTON,
NEAR THE COLLEGES,	AT THE FITCHBURG STATION,
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.30 "	9.30 "
10.15 "	12.45 P. M.
1.40 P. M.	2.15 "
3.30 "	3.50 "
4.25 "	5.30 "
6.30 "	6.50 "
7.10 "	绿"11.15 "

* Except on Saturdays, when it will leave at 10 P. M.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Season Tickets, \$6 per quarter. Package Tickets, ten for a dollar, will convey passengers from and to Cambridge to Dover Street, or to the New South Boston Bridge, by the Dover street Omnibus and the South Boston Omnibus, which leave the Fitchburg Station on the arrival of each train.

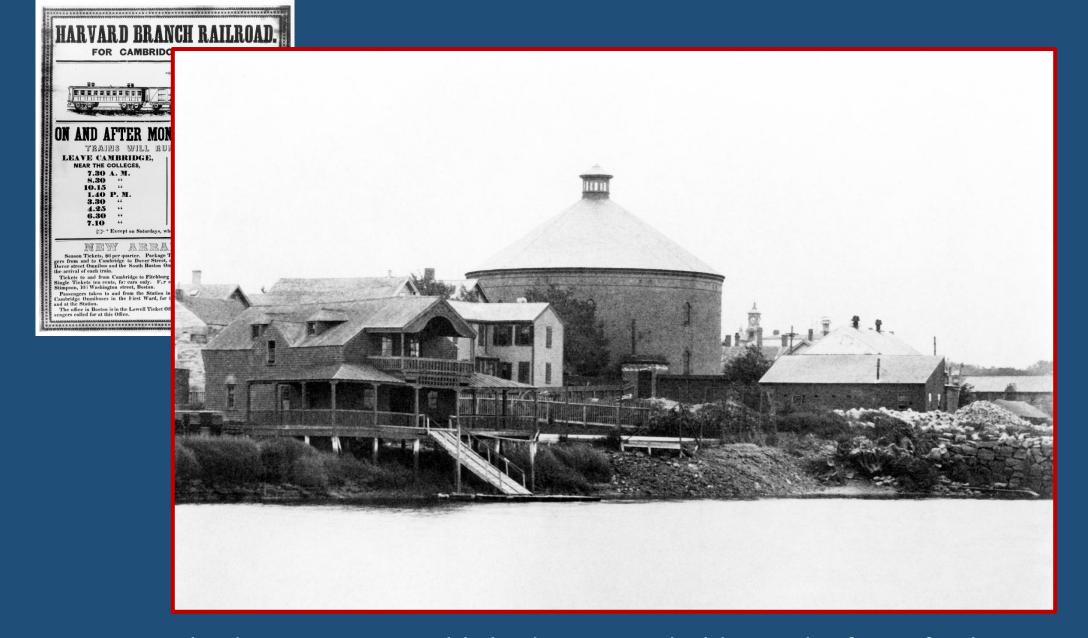
Tickets to and from Cambridge to Fitchburg Station at fifty cents for a package of seven. Single Tickets ten cents, for cars only. For sale at the Railroad Stations, and by Charles Stimpson, 105 Washington street, Boston.

Passengers taken to and from the Station in Cambridge to any distance now run by the Cambridge Omnibuses in the First Ward, for three cents. Order slate, at Wood & Hall's and at the Station.

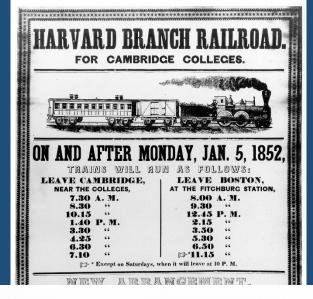
The office in Boston is in the Lowell Ticket Office, Scolley's Buildings, Court street. Passengers called for at this Office.

PRINTED AT THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

Harvard Branch Railroad, 1849-54



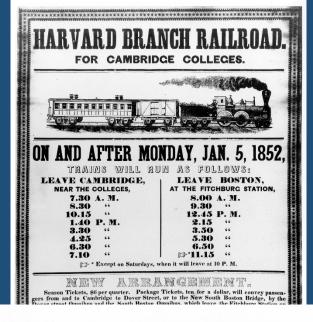
Cambridge Gas Co., established 1852; gasholder at the foot of Ash Street

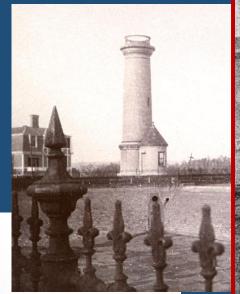




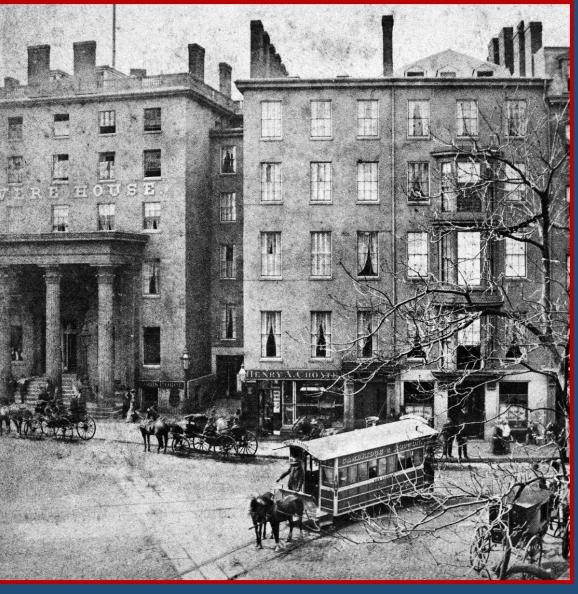


Cambridge Water Works, established 1852 Standpipe on Reservoir Hill

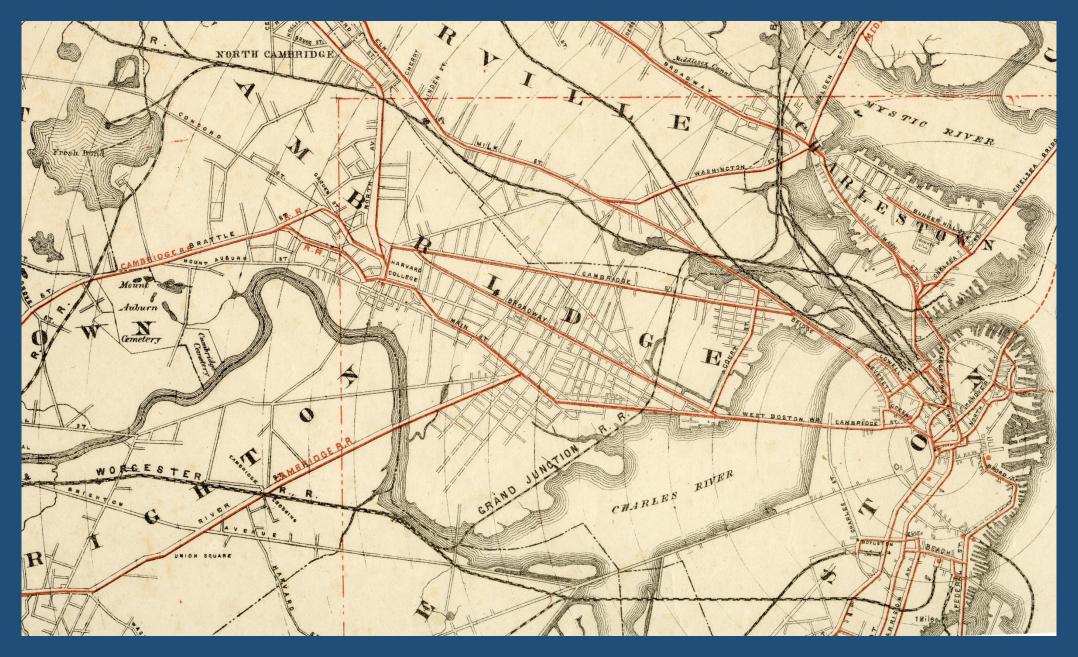




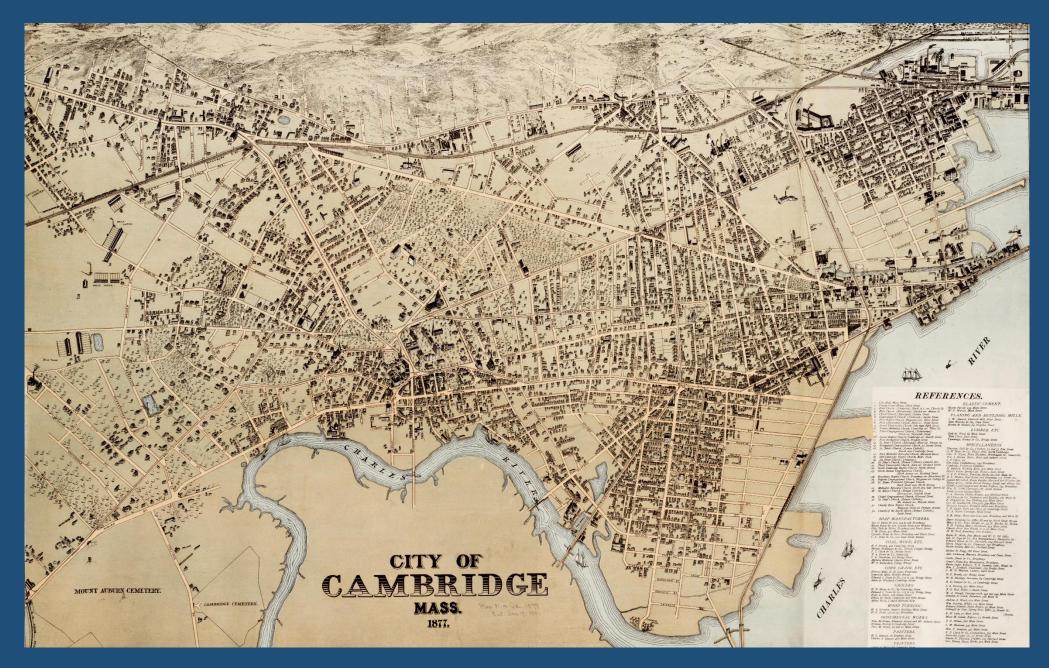




Cambridge Railroad, established 1854 Boston terminal, Bowdoin Square



J.G. Chase, Rail Road Map of Boston, 1865



Bird's Eye View of Cambridge, 1877

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment

Fire Safety

Major conflagrations in North American cities:

1866 Portland, Maine

1871 Chicago, Illinois

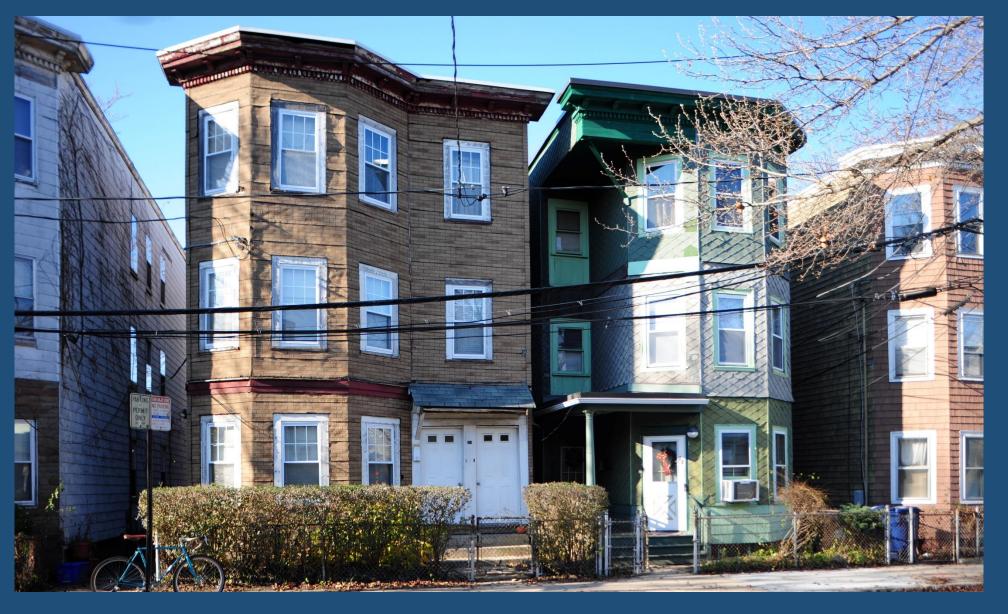
1872 Boston, Mass.

1874 Chicago, again

1877 St. John, N.B.

1889 Lynn, Mass

Fire Safety



Fire Safety



Second Chelsea Fire, Oct. 14, 1973. 200 buildings destroyed and 1,100 left homeless

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment

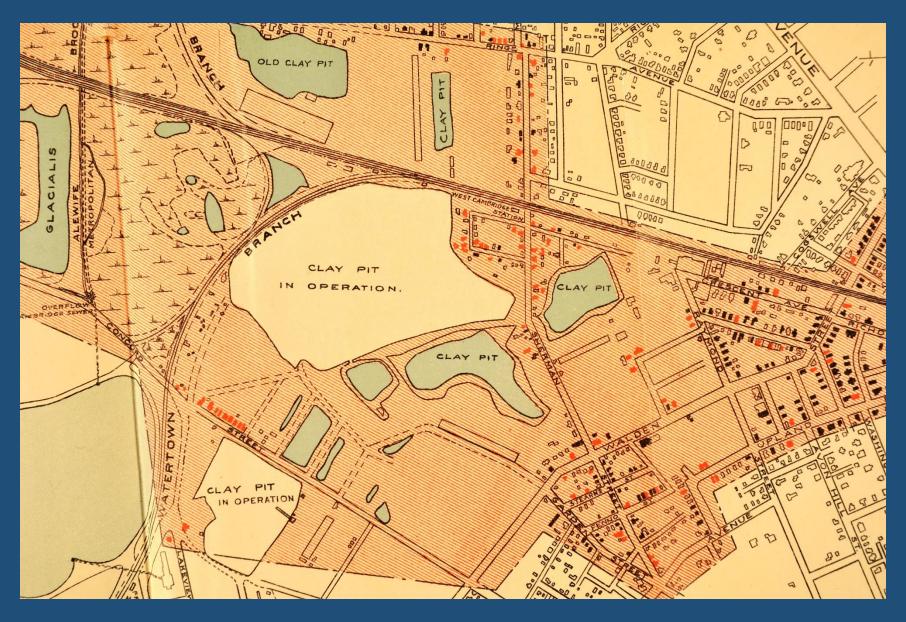
Public Health

Outbreaks of Communicable Disease in Cambridge:

1872-73	Smallpox
1885-1940	Tuberculosis
1888-1910	Typhoid
1890-1904	Malaria
1893-1910	Scarlet fever
1893-1910	Measles
1894-95	Diphtheria
1901-02	Smallpox
1918-19	Influenza

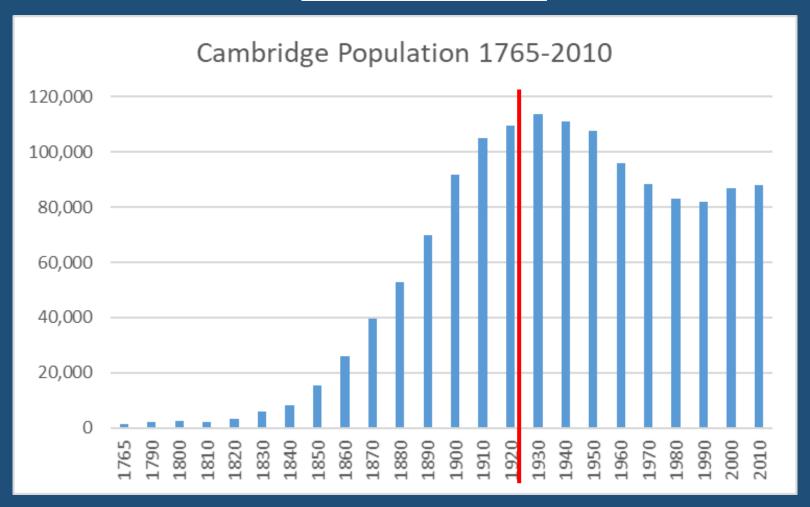
Source: Cambridge Health Department reports and frequency of references in Cambridge newspapers

Public Health



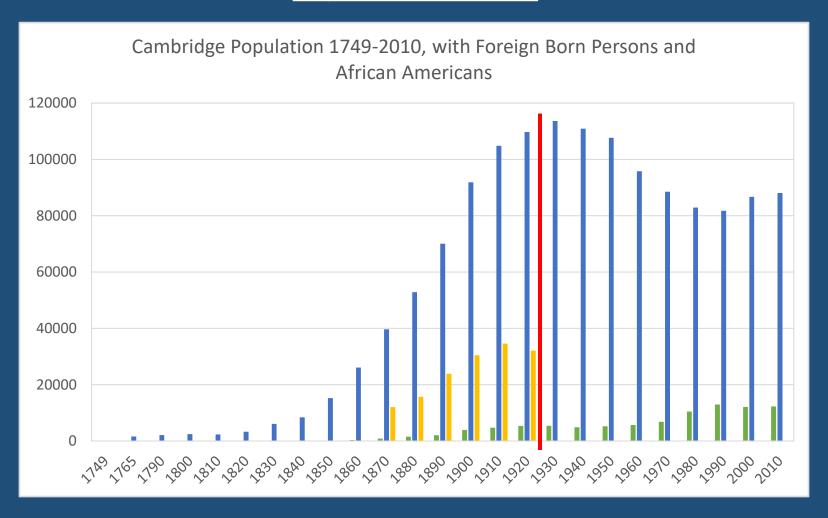
Distribution of Malaria Cases in North Cambridge, July 1904

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment <u>Population Growth</u>

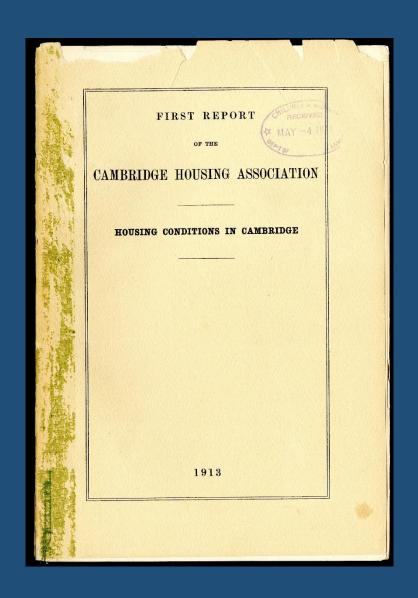


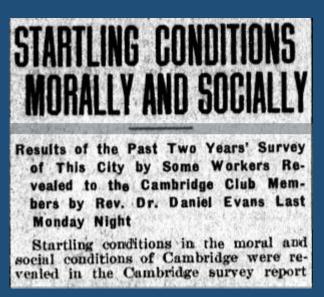
Red Line = Adoption of Zoning, 1923
Persons in group quarters (students) excluded

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment <u>Population Growth</u>



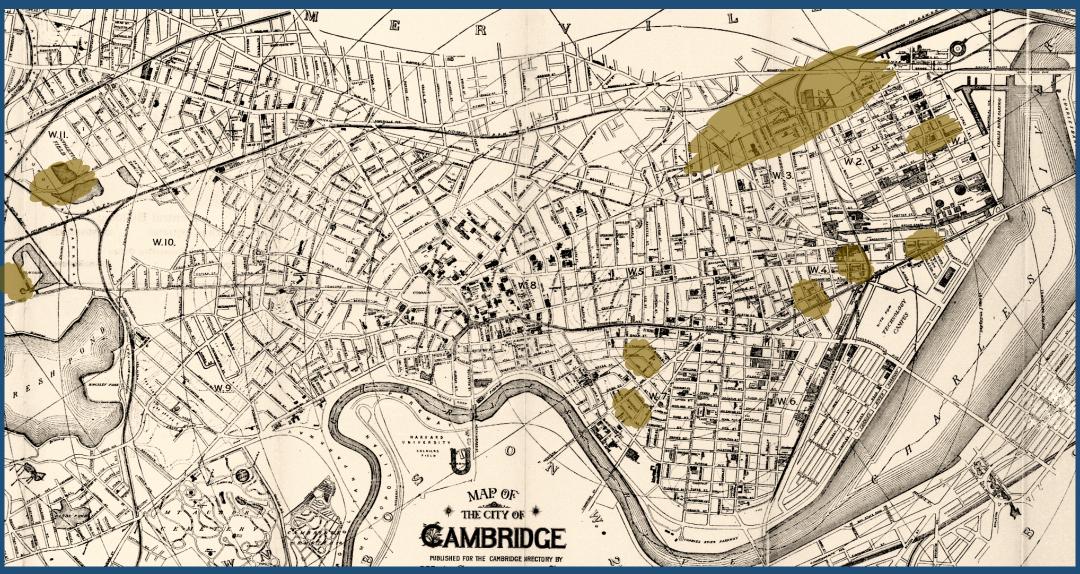
Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment <u>Deteriorating Social Conditions</u>





Cambridge Chronicle, Nov. 21, 1914

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment <u>Deteriorating Social Conditions</u>



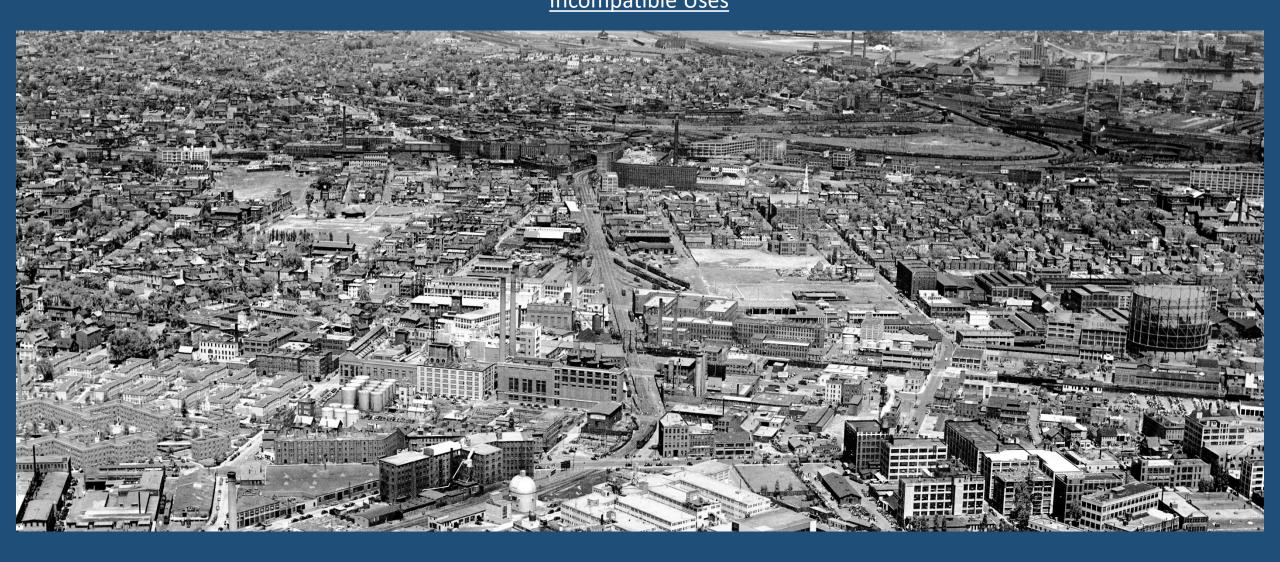
Slum Conditions Identified in the Cambridge Housing Association Report, 1913

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment <u>Deteriorating Social Conditions</u>



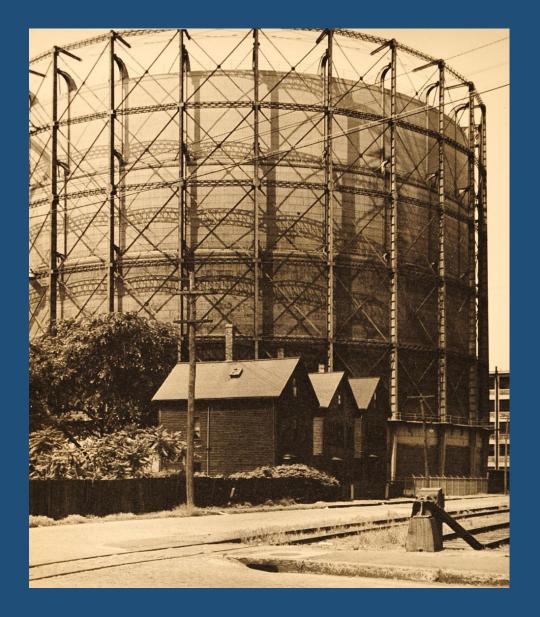
35-37 (1855) and 41 Clark Street (1868); razed 1937. Photo 1901.

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment Incompatible Uses



Industrial Corridor between East Cambridge and Donnelly Field, 1957

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment Incompatible Uses



Gasholder, cor. Third and Rogers Streets
Photo ca. 1940

Motivation for Public Regulation of the Built Environment Incompatible Uses



Fleischmann Yeast Co. Building, 100 Inman Street (1917), and 102-104 Inman Street (1845)

Rapid Change in Land Uses and Building Types



Massachusetts Avenue looking north from Cambridge Common about 1875

Rapid Change in Land Uses and Building Types



The Montrose and The Dunvegan, 1648 and 1654 Massachusetts Avenue (1898; photo ca. 1900)

Rapid Change in Land Uses and Building Types



Spread of Multi-Family Housing, pre- and post-zoning



Three-deckers on Chilton and Standish streets 1911-1924
Two-family houses on Lake View and Lexington Avenues, 1924-1927. Photo 1929

Implementation of Building Regulations in Cambridge Preceding the Adoption of Zoning

Status quo ante: deed restrictions governing noxious trades, prohibiting sale to or occupancy by certain individuals, establishing setbacks, requiring a minimum investment in new construction. No public regulation whatever.

	, 3
1863	Preventing encroachments on public ways
1877	Regulation of chimneys, fire walls, and fire escapes for tenements, factories, places of assembly
1885	Comprehensive code covering all aspects of construction, heating, plumbing, and fire safety
1894	Buildings limited to 125' high citywide; fireproof construction required along major thoroughfares
1895-97	Wooden buildings restricted to 3 stories; multiple means of egress required; ceilings in tenements to be at least 8' high
1908	Building heights limited to 2½ times the width of the street; yard requirements for tenements

Regulation of Tenements (and Three-Deckers)

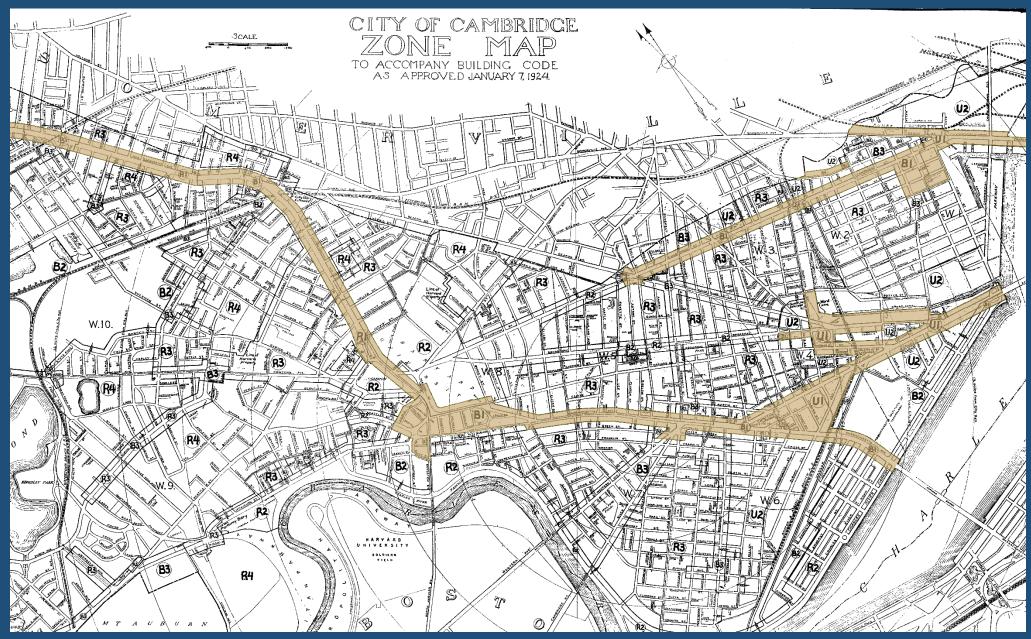
1911-1913	Mass. General Court adopts Tenement Acts allowing cities
	and towns to prohibit three-deckers and regulate yards in
	residential districts

1916 Cambridge adopts Tenement Act and bans three-deckers

Cambridge allows three-decker construction to resume; last one built in 1930

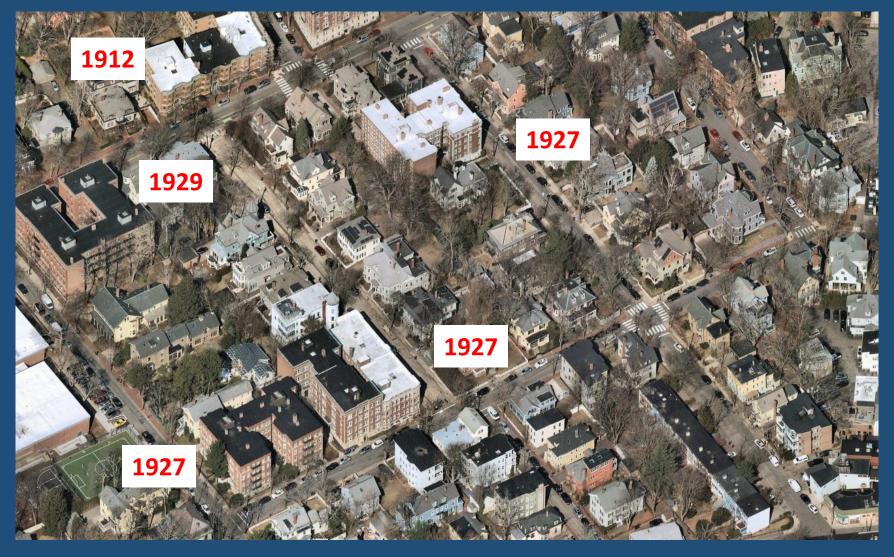
Cambridge's First Zoning Ordinance - 1924

- 1913 Cambridge Planning Board (CPB) appointed
- 1918 Constitutional amendment allowing zoning adopted by plebiscite
- 1920 Enabling legislation enacted by the General court
- 1920 CPB submits draft ordinance amending the Cambridge Building Code and extending it to regulate uses, separating industrial from residential with three use districts and four height districts; heights ranging from 40 to 80 feet
- 1924 As adopted, the height limit remained at 100' and apartment buildings were allowed in most residential districts. The Ordinance incorporated and amended the Building Code



The highest density business, residential, and unlimited-use districts (shaded) carried a 100-foot height limit

Apartment Building Construction Continues in Established Neighborhoods, 1924-1929



Avon-Linnaean-Bowdoin-Martin streets, originally built out by 1885

Cambridge's Second Zoning Ordinance - 1943

- 1940 1924 code said to be obsolete as a building code, and allow too few opportunities for residential construction.
- 1941 Proposed code would exclude certain noxious industries; reduce the size of industrial districts; increase height limits for apartment houses
- 1943 Zoning Code and Building Code adopted as separate ordinances



100 Memorial Drive, 1949

Construction Lags

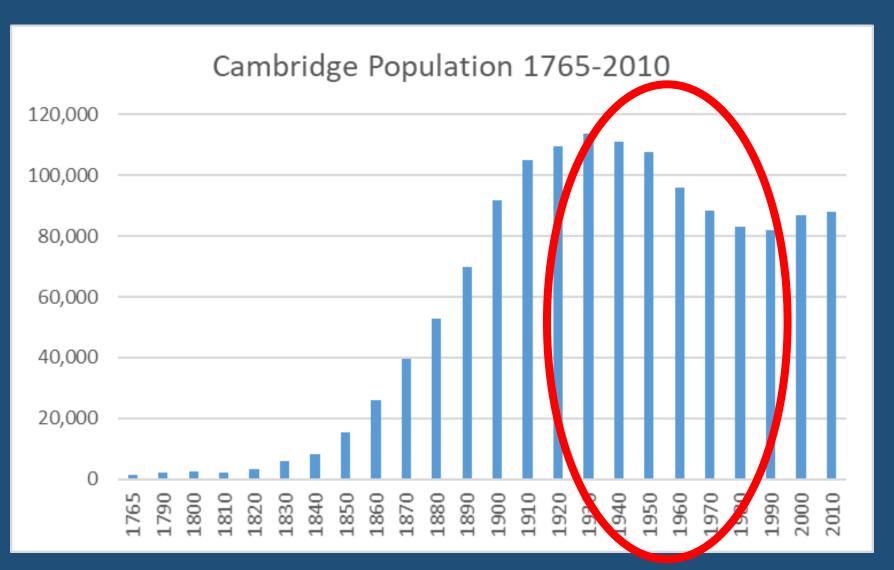
Table 2.4 Residential Construction in Cambridge, 1925-40

Year	One-family Houses	Two-family Houses	Multifamily Buildings	Number of Dwelling Units	Estimated Cost*
1925	42	139	37	844	\$4,620,840
1926	34	110	28	662	\$4,063,950
1927	35	124	42	642	\$3,046,150
1928	46	115	17	863	\$3,681,500
1929	22	35	16	788	\$3,698,400
1930	13	50	4	160	\$791,143
1931	16	20	3	137	\$674,850
1932	10	1	1	52	\$160,000
1933	7	1	-	9	\$42,000
1934	4	1	-	6	\$32,800
1935	10	-	-	10	\$73,000
1936	15	-	-	15	\$101,500
1937	14	-	3	122	\$392,750
1938	9	3	3	71	\$245,600
1939	17	-	3	20	\$114,300
1940	19	2	12	315	\$843,600

^{*}According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator, \$1.00 in 1934 had the same buying power as \$17.40 in 2013.

Source: Cambridge Annual Documents, 1925-40

Population Falls



Neighborhoods Deteriorate



Rogers Block, 535-563 Main Street (1872), razed for Tech Square 1957. Photos 1950.

Neighborhoods Deteriorate



Rogers Block, 535-563 Main Street (1872), razed for Tech Square 1957. Photos 1950.

Neighborhoods Deteriorate



126 Putnam Avenue (1873), razed for Putnam Gardens 1954. Photo 1953.

Neighborhoods Deteriorate



13 (center), 15, and 19 Cottage Street. Photo 1957.

Neighborhoods Deteriorate



13 (center), 15, and 19 Cottage Street. Google photo 2021. Combined Assessed Value in 2021, \$5,001,500.

Tax Base Evaporates



Tax Base Evaporates

Tax Rate Is \$49.80; Up \$1.50 Over 1954

Cambridge Chronicle, March 17, 1955

Tax Base Evaporates

Tax Rate Is \$49.80; Up \$1.50 Over 1954

Cambridge Chronicle, March 17, 1955

Tax Rate Is \$54.60; Up \$4.80 Over 1955

Cambridge Chronicle, March 15, 1956

Tax Base Evaporates

Tax Rate Is \$49.80; Up \$1.50 Over 1954

Cambridge Chronicle, March 17, 1955

Tax Rate Is \$54.60; Up \$4.80 Over 1955

Cambridge Chronicle, March 15, 1956

Tax Rate Is \$59.40; Up \$4.80 Over 1956

Cambridge Chronicle, April 4, 1957

Tax Base Evaporates

Tax Rate Is \$49.80; Up \$1.50 Over 1954

Cambridge Chronicle, March 17, 1955

Tax Rate Is \$54.60; Up \$4.80 Over 1955

Cambridge Chronicle, March 15, 1956

Tax Rate Is \$59.40; Up \$4.80 Over 1956

Cambridge Chronicle, April 4, 1957

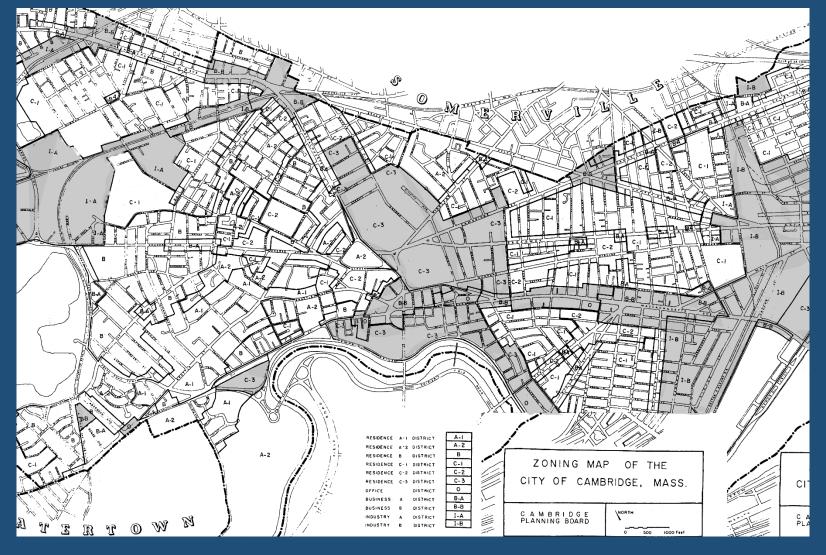
Tax Rate Set at \$61.80 Up \$2.40 Over 1957 Rate

Cambridge Chronicle, Feb. 13, 1958

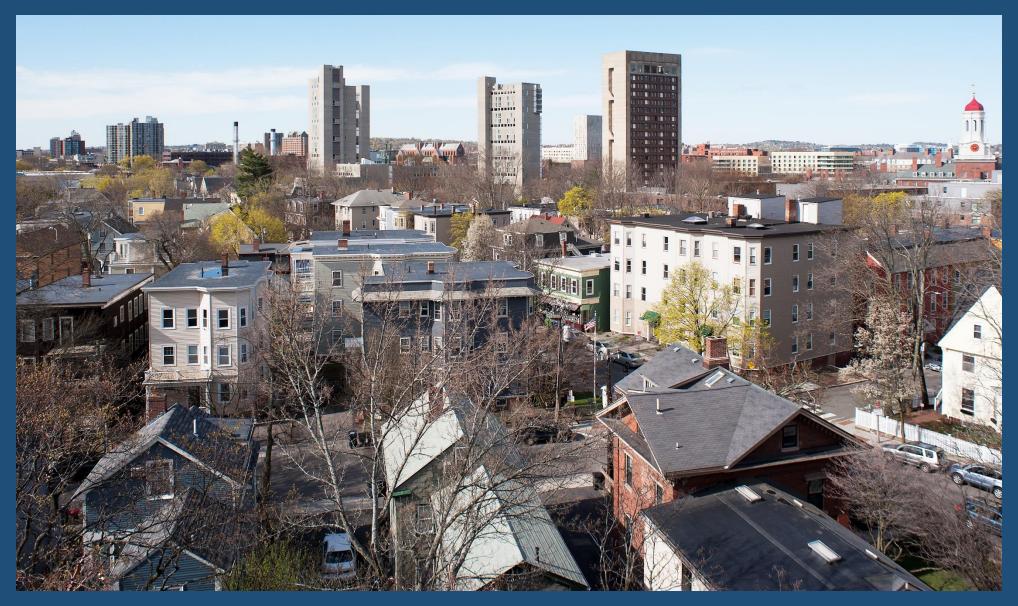
Cambridge's Third Zoning Ordinance - 1961

- 1958 Harvard Planner Josep Lluis Sert appointed to CPB; elected chair
- The new code adopted Modernist design principles, encouraging superblocks on plazas and isolated towers. It introduced new dimensional requirements, including setbacks, minimum lot sizes, and the bulk calculation known as the Floor-Area Ratio (FAR) that tied building volumes to lot sizes. The new code abolished height limits around MIT and Alewife, in Central Square, in Harvard Square, and on most of the Harvard campus, as well as in the Agassiz, Observatory Hill, and Riverside neighborhoods where the university was actively expanding.

1961 Zoning Map



The zoning code that took effect in 1962 abolished height limits in the shaded areas. Holyoke Center (1960), William James Hall (1963), Peabody Terrace (1963), and Mather House (1967) conformed to the new code. By 2009 many C-1 neighborhoods had been downzoned; heights were capped at 85 feet in older, settled areas, and 120 feet on the periphery of the city.



Peabody Terrace (1963 and Mather House (1967)

Cambridge Redevelopment Authority proposal for redevelopment of Harvard Square, 1968 (Okamoto/Liskamm, architects)





Inman Square Apartments (1972)



Rindge Towers (1970-72)



5 Centre Street (1970)

The 1961 Code in Action – 1978 Townhouse Amendment



318, 320, and 324 Harvard Street (1840, 1977, 1843)
The catalyst for adoption of neighborhood conservation districts

The 1961 Code in Action – 1978 Townhouse Amendment



Harvard Street between Lee and Dana streets; post-1961 in blue, post 1978 in red

The End