



WEST NEWTON HILL
PRESERVATION



The Lambert House and Fountain

West Newton Hill, Massachusetts



This house at 128 Chestnut Street in West Newton was the home of the Lambert family from 1854 to 1900. The sculpture below by Anne Whitney was given to the City of Newton in 1903 in memory of Catherine Porter Lambert. It is part of a fountain located one block south from the Lambert House. The purpose of this article is to document the history of both the house and the fountain and share the stories of the people who were connected with these two historic resources. JULY 2018



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West Newton in 1874.ⁱ The map is oriented with East at the top. The Lambert House is at the top right (SE) corner. The railway tracks run through the center of this map. Between the tracks and Washington Street are the Unitarian Church and the Allen School. The other shaded buildings north of Washington Street are City Hall, the Congregational Church and the Public School.

The History of the House

When the Boston to Worcester railway line was opened in West Newton in 1834, the land uphill from the depot was largely undeveloped. Chestnut Street served travel between West Newton and Upper Falls. Highland (then called Orange and Linden) and Otis Streets were laid out but had minimal development. Bullough's Farm encompassed much of the land between the railway and Fuller Street to the south. Property speculation and development followed gradually. Over the next two decades sections of the farmland closer to the railroad were sold off. Some of this land was purchased by Rufus Pratt, who posted this classified advertisement in 1844.ⁱⁱ



On June 23, 1845, Rufus Pratt sold two parcels of land to Chester Judson for \$4000, totaling 14 acres.ⁱⁱⁱ This land was on both sides of Chestnut Street going uphill from the depot. Chester Judson of Boston, an active property developer in Newton, began to split this into lots to build homes in this neighborhood. On November 22, 1854, Judson sold a parcel of land containing one acre more or less with the buildings thereon to Henry Lambert for \$5,500.^{iv} This included the original house at 128 Chestnut Street and may have also included a carriage house in the rear. The main house and basement below it measured 40' by 50'. The house had a front piazza facing west, and two chimneys. In the rear was a two-story ell. The roofline featured bracketed cornices and arched windows in both gable ends. There was a semi-circular drive and a stable behind the house. The photo below is c 1880^v.





Map of Newton 1855.^{vi} The Lambert House is the lower of the two dots below the “N” in “Newton”. Further south, the house of Horace Mann is shown, at the NW corner of the intersection of what became Highland and Chestnut Streets.

The Lambert house was one of the earliest in the neighborhood, and as of 2018 was one of only five antebellum houses still standing on West Newton Hill. It remained in the ownership of the Lambert family until the death of Henry Lambert in July 1899 and of Catherine Lambert the following year. It is unlikely that they made significant alterations to the house at the end of the 19th century, although interior repairs were needed in 1894 after some fire damage. The Newton Utilities tie card shows that the house was connected to municipal sewerage in 1897.



This excerpt of an aerial view of West Newton from 1890 ^{vii} shows the house at 128 Chestnut Street at the center, with a rear wing and a stable. On the right side are the more ornate houses of Hillside Avenue dating from the 1880s.

In 1900, the property was sold by the Lambert descendants to Nellie Jones, wife of Frederick Jones.^{viii}

The heirs mentioned in the deed were: William B. Lambert of Cambridge, Walter Lambert of New Brighton, NY; Annie Read Lambert, Elizabeth Davis Lambert, and Catherine Lambert Allen of Madison, WI. At that point the property included 60,310 square feet of land.

Frederick Everett Jones married Nellie Wales in 1899 and rented a house nearby at 91 Lenox St before the purchase of 128 Chestnut. He was Treasurer and a director of the F.E. Jones shoe manufacturing company located at 95 South Street in Boston. The leather industry was well represented among the homeowners of West Newton Hill at that time. The Jones family made a number of significant changes to the house, moving it back on the lot away from Chestnut Street. There was still a substantial rear garden. They also introduced architectural features found in some of the contemporary Queen Anne style houses nearby, including just around the corner on Otis Street. A central turret and wraparound porch supported by columns were added, together with a porte-cochère on the south side. A photo from 1902 is shown on the final page of this article. As recorded in the Applications for Permit for Alterations with the City of Newton, there were further changes made in 1908 (stable), 1915 (two-story addition on SE corner) and 1916 (one story additions on North and East sides).

The Jones family remained at 128 Chestnut Street for nearly 50 years. A subdivision in the early 1950s reduced this site in size to just over 38,000 square feet cutting off the rear gardens, and adding another residential lot to the 1930s cul-de-sac development on Westfield Road to the East. Since early 2016, the house has been under threat of demolition. The Newton Historical Commission approved local landmark status for this site in July, 2018.

The Lambert Family

Henry Calvert Lambert (1812-1899) was born in Winchelsea, County of Sussex, England, the son of Luke Lambert and Celia Maria (Jenkins) Lambert. Luke Lambert was a Lieutenant Colonel with the 77th Fusiliers in Chatham, England. Their sons immigrated to Newburyport, Massachusetts from England in the 1820s and 1830s. Three of the brothers went into trading whale oil and shipping. Another brother, Edward, travelled throughout Latin America investing in land. Henry decided to enter the ministry.

Just before the age of 30, Henry Lambert was ordained as Pastor of the Third Congregational Society (Unitarian) in East Cambridge on June 2nd, 1841. The following day he married **Catherine Wigglesworth Brown Porter** (1817-1900), the daughter of John and Hannah (Bartlett) Porter from Newburyport, MA. John Porter was a highly successful and respected merchant involved in shipping, whaling, insurance and manufacturing.^{ix}

ORDER OF EXERCISES
 AT THE
 Ordination of Mr. Henry Lambert,
 AS PASTOR OF
THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY,
 In Cambridge,
 On Wednesday, June 2d, 1841.

VOLUNTARY.
ANTHEM.
 Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Lowell.
 Selections from Scripture, by Rev. A. B. Muzzey.
HYMN.
SERMON, by Rev. A. P. PEABODY.
 Ordaining Prayer.
CHARGE, by Rev. E. S. Gannett.
 Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. T. B. Fox.
H Y M N .

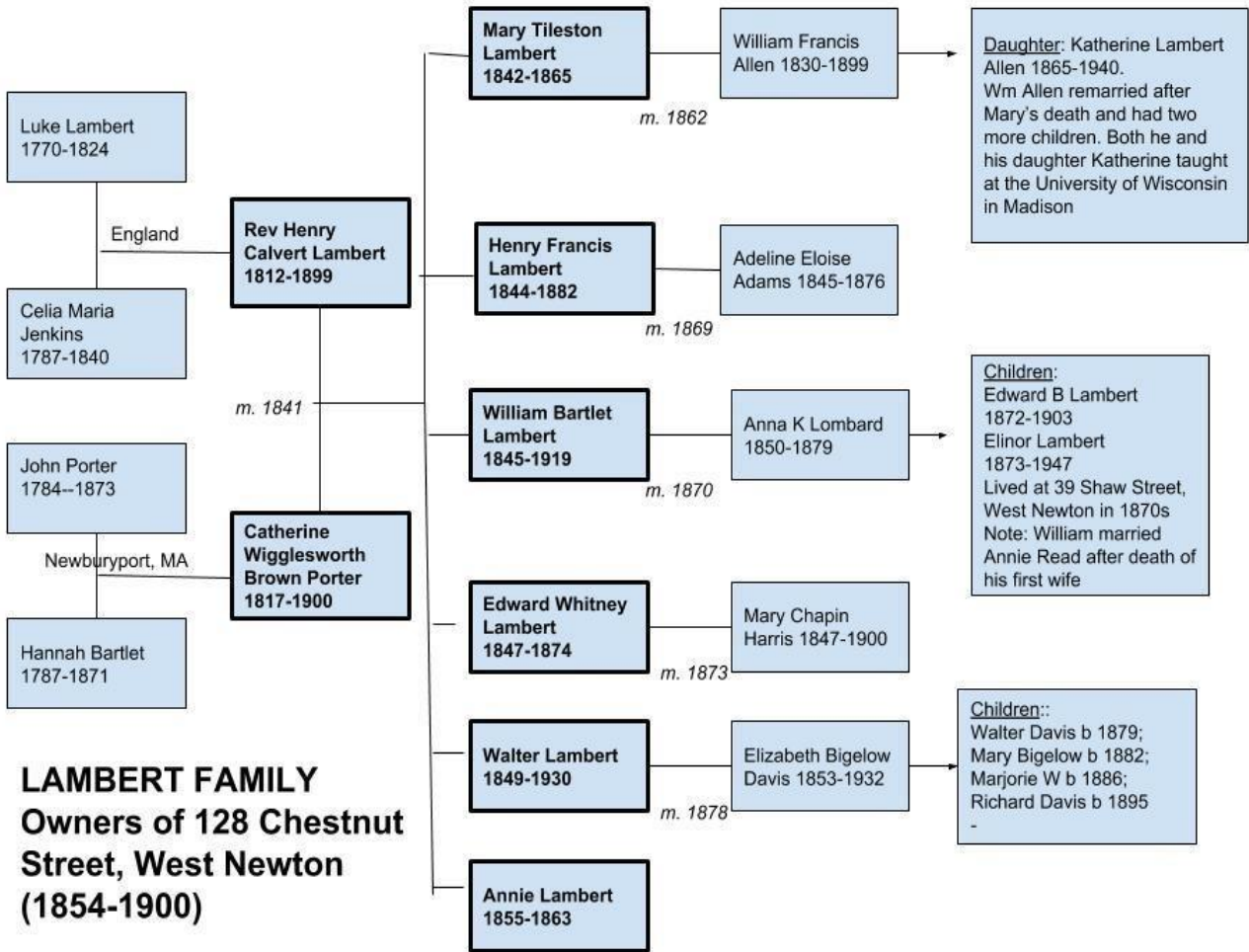
Program from Henry Lambert Ordination ^x

(ORIGINAL.)
A SERMON.
 Delivered before the Unitarian Society in East-Cambridge, Sunday Dec. 28, 1845.
 BY REV. HENRY LAMBERT, PASTOR.

'From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts?'—Jas. iv. 1.

The religion of Jesus Christ has for its legitimate end the promotion of peace on earth, good will amongst men. But in accomplishing this, it comes in contest with all that is evil in the heart of man—with false views, long established prejudices, ambition, pride, many selfish interests and settled usages of society. It has therefore but slowly advanced to the accomplishment of its appointed end. Eighteen hundred years, repeating again and again in thousands of instances the dear-bought lessons of war, have failed to establish in the hearts of the disciples of the Prince of Peace the spirit of obedience to his law. Enormous standing ar-

In this 1845 sermon published in *The Trumpet Universalist Magazine* ^{xi} Henry Lambert looks to Christian principles to call for an end to warfare throughout the world.



After leaving the ministry post in East Cambridge on April 19, 1846, Rev. Lambert embarked on some commercial endeavors, including going West during the 1849 California Gold Rush.^{xii} Here he met with several setbacks. While Henry was in California, his family remained in Cambridge where his fifth child Walter was born. The family moved to Newton in 1854 with the purchase of the house at 128 Chestnut Street, choosing a location near the school led by Nathaniel Allen and across the street from the house of renowned education reformer Horace Mann and his wife Mary Peabody Mann.

Once settled in Newton, Rev. Lambert entered a period of active civic life. He served on the Newton School Committee and the Board of Trustees for the Newton Cemetery which opened in 1857.

The Lambert family took stands on the major social and political issues of the time. Rev. Lambert was an ardent abolitionist. As a leading member in the West Newton Lyceum, he gave lectures and participated in discussions in the regular Monday evening meetings. Discussion topics at this time included: “the Fugitive Slave Law”, “the Underground Railroad”, and “the Higher Law”. According to a contemporary account, the Lyceum members were known as “the incendiaries and radicals of West Newton” and Lambert along with Rev Cyrus Pierce and others “never hesitated to advocate for the highest morality and sacred rights of man.”^{xiii}

Henry Lambert was a Vice President of the American Peace Society, a national organization headquartered in Boston. Members of this society aimed to cultivate the principles of peace; they were opposed to war between nation states; however, they did not oppose the Civil War.

Lambert also served as President of Newton's Civil Service Reform Association which had up to 130 members, as reported in by M.F. Sweetser (*King's Handbook*, p. 168). In 1885 Lambert published *The Progress in Civil Service Reform in the US*.^{xiv} Here he provided a review of the hiring practices of each US President in the nation's first century and called for government positions to be filled based on the proved fitness of the candidates rather than political favoritism. The first 5 presidents were praised for their efforts to bring competent people into government service, but President Andrew Jackson was criticized by Lambert, who believed Jackson had followed a "to the victor belong the spoils" approach, throwing out competent government workers and replacing them with inexperienced people at a cost to the nation.

PROMISES LIKE REEDS

**Civil Service Reform Pledges of
the Republican Party**

HOW MADE AND HOW BROKEN

**Henry Lambert Talks to the New-
ton Association**

THREE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

WEST NEWTON, May 6.—[SPECIAL to the
POST.]—Henry Lambert, the president of the
Newton Civil Service Reform Association, in
a review of the present state of civil service
reform, delivered before the association here
this evening, showed clearly how the Repub-

May 7, 1891. *Boston Post*, p 1

In a speech in 1891, Lambert called for holding President Benjamin Harrison accountable for failing to implement promised reforms to make sure the Civil Service was a meritocracy, and he urged the federal government to make provisions to make sure these appointments were free from partisanship.



Catherine Porter Lambert ca 1870^{xv}

When Henry and Catherine first moved to their new home in West Newton, they had a daughter and 4 sons. The children and their ages were: Mary T (aged 13, born 1842), Henry F (aged 11, born 1844), William B (aged 10, born 1845), Edward W. (aged 8, born 1847), and Walter (aged 6, born 1849). Another daughter, Annie, born in their first year in the new house in West Newton, died at age 8 in 1863.

The eldest child, Mary, studied at the Allen School, and then during the Civil War went with her husband to teach freed slaves in the South (see following page). At the time of the 1870 census, the Lamberts still had their 4 adult sons living with them on Chestnut Street, including their son Henry F and his new bride Addie. Three of the Lambert's children would pre-decease them.

Two of the sons, Henry and William, went into the glass business. Another son, Walter, was a banker who worked in Boston and then moved to New York. A fourth son, Edward, worked as a clerk in the glass company and became a merchant, but died of consumption in 1874 a year after he was married. Rev Lambert continued to attempt some investments after the Civil War, both in property and in Mexican railroad bonds, but not all were successful. The household budget was often very tight.

Our house needs painting outside very badly. We have kept putting it off until easier times. The times are decidedly hard. Almost everyone must count himself worth 1/3 less than he was 2 years ago.

Letter from Henry Lambert to his brother George Lambert in New Jersey, June 28th 1886^{xvi}

Health issues arose; Henry's wife was on crutches due to knee problems while Henry reports challenges with neuralgia. In their later years, Catherine's younger sister **Mariana Cushing Porter** (1832 – 1920) came to live with them. Rev. Lambert died on July 19, 1899, at the age of 83, and his wife Catherine died the following year. Two of the Lambert children made significant contributions which are well documented.

Mary Tileston Lambert (1842-1865) was a day student at the West Newton English and Classical School from January 1855 to 1860, the school founded by Nathaniel Topliff Allen. Her journals, written as class assignments between the ages 12 of 17, are part of the N. T. Allen archives maintained at the Massachusetts Historical Society. Her detailed entries give an account of her studies as well of her daily life in West Newton at the time, describing her home, her family and current events. Her initial impression of the house on Chestnut Street was not positive.

A rainy unpleasant morning. It is two years today since we came to live in West Newton. I remember how dismally everything looked. The place had nothing done to it. The house was all in confusion and we were very tired.

MTL diary, November 22nd 1856

Mary also describes occasional home improvements, including the addition of a “bathing room” in 1859. However, she frequently finds the house to be cold; she mentions the fireplaces in the house were not always lit as a way to economize.

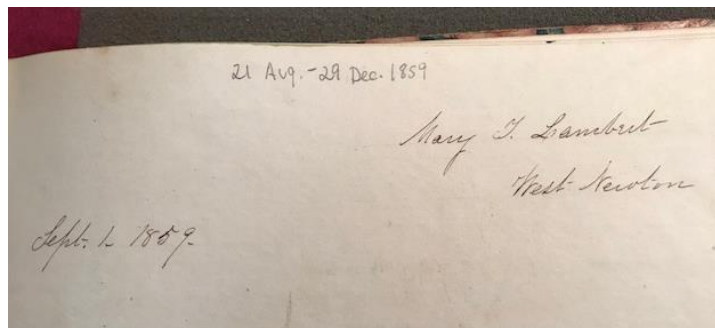
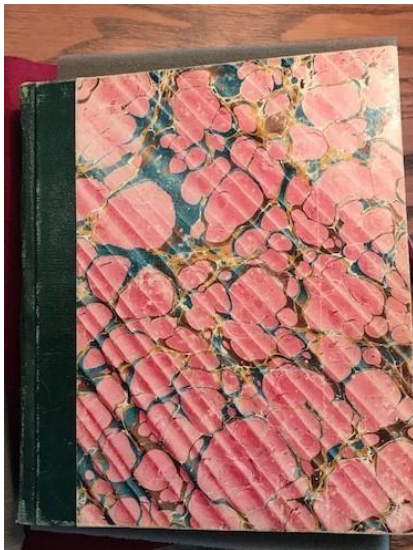
No fire except in mother’s room and the house is as cold as a barn.

MTL diary, September 16th, 1859

Her bedroom was on the NW corner of the second floor and she often mentions her enjoyment of the view, including the fall foliage:

Looking out at the woods that divide Waltham from us – varied in color.

MTL diary, October 2nd 1858

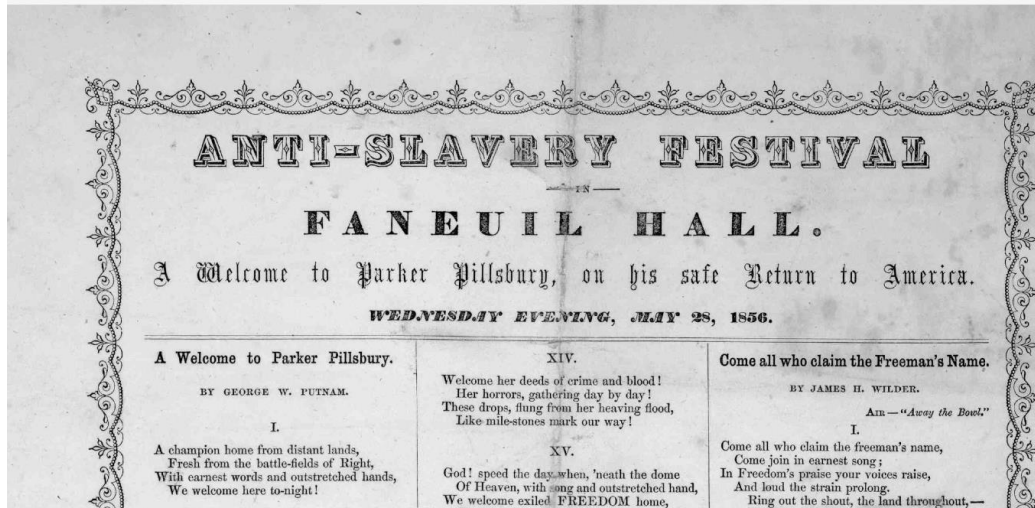


Diary of Mary Tileston Lambert 1859 (MTL)

Life at home was often a strain, especially when her father was ill in 1859 and away in Northampton getting medical treatment. A quarantine during a small pox epidemic the same year prevented travel to Cambridge. The Lamberts had domestic servants, but Mary also had numerous household duties, including making curtains with the sewing machine borrowed from her aunt, and looking after her baby

sister. When she did have free time, activities outside of school included: ice skating, shopping in Waltham, visiting family in Newburyport and Cambridgeport, attending recitals, looking at the statues and landscaping in the Mt Auburn cemetery.

Mary's diary entries show a high level of political awareness as a teenager in the years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Members of the family attended the anti-slavery event at Faneuil Hall in Boston in May, 1856.



During the fall of 1856, when Mary was 14, she comments on the difference in views of the candidates in the upcoming US Presidential election and mentions her concern about the outcome. She and her family were supporters of John C. Frémont and William Dayton, the Republican ticket which was against the spread of slavery and opposed the Fugitive Slave Law. Then on November 4th 1856, she writes “*Bad news of the election.*” The election was won by James Buchanan, a Democrat who promised to respect the rights of Southern states.

Mary reports attending lectures by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was an overnight guest, and by Bronson Alcott.

I went to hear Mr. Emerson last evening and enjoyed the lecture very much. He spent the night at our house. I like to hear him talk very much. Father drove him to Waltham this morning so that he might take the [street] cars there.

MTL diary, November 18th 1856

Dr. Alcott gave a lecture on “Mental and Moral Hygiene”. His object seemed to be to make us believe that if we wanted to be healthy we must be cheerful, benevolent and love everybody.

MTL diary, September 17th 1858

The funerals of leading educationalists Horace Mann (1859) and Reverend Cyrus Peirce (1860) are mentioned in Mary's diaries; both men had resided in West Newton and were well known to the Lambert family.

In July 1862, at the age of 19, Mary Lambert married 32-year old William Francis Allen, a Harvard graduate, a cousin of Nathaniel Allen and teacher at the Allen School. They were married by Rev. Henry Johnson Patrick at the Second Congregational Church in West Newton.



Mary Tileston (Lambert) Allen and her husband William Francis Allen^{xvii}

Soon after they were married, William and Mary Allen travelled to South Carolina, along with Mary's cousin Catherine (Caty) Porter Noyes. Here they joined the "Gideonite band" of businessmen, missionaries, and teachers who moved to the South Carolina Sea Islands as part of the Port Royal Experiment. It was an alternative to serving active duty in the Civil War. There they set up an informal school on a plantation and taught freed slaves basic literacy, while William began his research on Negro music and spirituals. Mary led classes for the women and children with her cousin Caty, while her husband taught the men and continued his research. Mary worked hard to create a household with sparse supplies, making covers for barrels to use as chairs.

While they were in South Carolina, William Allen kept detailed journals which were sent back in sections to West Newton. These journals, preserved in the archives at the University of Wisconsin in Madison have now been transcribed forming the core of J Hester's *A Yankee Scholar in Coastal South Carolina* (2015).

Mary and Caty Noyes returned to West Newton from South Carolina in June, 1864. William rejoined them but then soon departed for Arkansas, where he worked with freedmen in camps and hospitals. He returned to West Newton on Feb. 4, 1865, just in time for the birth of their daughter on Feb. 17. Mary died a month after the birth. However, their daughter, Katherine, survived. After end of the Civil War, William Allen returned to South Carolina to run a school, taught at Antioch College, remarried and became a professor at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, WI. He published the *Slave Songs of the United States* (1867), the first book on this topic, and became a respected philologist.

After the death of her mother, the infant Katherine was raised by her grandparents on Chestnut Street for her early childhood. She eventually joined her father and his new family in Wisconsin. **Katherine Lambert Allen** (1865-1940) ultimately earned a PhD and like her father became a college instructor in

languages in Madison. She returned regularly to visit her grandparents in West Newton, including staying with her grandmother during her final months in the winter of 1899/1900.



Katherine Lambert Allen ca 1895^{xviii}

William Bartlet Lambert (1845- 1919) was the second of the Lambert’s four sons. He became a prominent business leader in Boston. Growing up from the age of 10 in the house on Chestnut Street, he attended the Allen School and then Harvard College, graduating with the Class of 1867, followed by a Masters in 1872. As an undergraduate he was a strong athlete, rowing in the stroke seat in crew and playing first base in baseball. After graduation he started his career with Tuttle, Garfield & Co, importers of window glass. In 1869 he bought this business and formed a company with his brother Henry F Lambert as Lambert Brothers on Brattle Street, Brattle Square. He married Anna Lombard of West Newton in 1870. Their home at 39 Shaw Street in West Newton was a few blocks away from the family home on Chestnut Street. They raised two children there until Anna’s death in 1879. William then married Annie Read, and lived on Highland Street in Cambridge. His parents welcomed visits to West Newton from “the Cantabrigians.”



Boston Plate & Window Glass Factory^{xix}

The glass industry was undergoing significant transformation, and glass manufacturing capacity in Boston was expanding rapidly in the late 19th century. In 1882, William Lambert reported to his Harvard classmates about a business trip to Europe. He combined his company with two others to form the Boston Plate & Window Glass Company in 1893, setting up a large factory on A Street in Boston. Here he held the positions of vice president, director and ultimately president until his retirement a year before his death.



Lambert family plot in Newton Cemetery^{xx}

Anne Whitney and the Fountain

Anne Whitney (1821-1915) was a Boston-based sculptor who studied extensively in Italy and elsewhere in Europe, and went on to a successful professional career, working in both bronze and marble. Her commissions included: the statues of Samuel Adams outside Faneuil Hall (1880); anti-slavery advocate and Senator Charles Sumner at Harvard University (original model made in 1875; see photos below^{xxi}); William Lloyd Garrison (1881 at Smith College); and Harriet Beecher Stowe (1892). She confronted and overcame the social restrictions at the time including beliefs that women could not know how to represent male bodies. Many of her subjects were either activists promoting social justice or people who had been deprived of liberty.



The sculpture *Child with Calla Lily Leaves* was quite different from most of Anne Whitney's work. She originally created this piece for display at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, where it appeared in the center of the Court of Honor in the Woman's Building, along with several of her other

works. The overall height of the stem and figure is 7'6" and the basin is 5'4" across. The original version also included an inquisitive creature, maybe a fawn, looking out from the edge of the basin.



***Child with Calla Lily Leaves* by Anne Whitney, ready for shipment to the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.^{xxii}**

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Upper photo: Anne Whitney's *Child with Calla Lily Leaves* is seen in the center foreground of this 1893 photo of the Court of Honor, Woman's Building, World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The perspective is looking south, toward Mary Cassatt's tympanum.^{xxiii}

Lower photo: a contemporary sketch of visitors at the 1893 exposition, gathered next to Anne Whitney's fountain. Weiman, J.M. (1981) *The Fair Women*, p 307.



COURT OF HONOR, WOMAN'S BUILDING



World's Columbian Exposition Chicago 1893

Ten years later, a replica of this sculpture was installed in 1903 in memory of Catherine Porter Lambert on the small triangular island at the four-way stop at the intersections of Chestnut, Highland and Valentine Streets in West Newton. This version was cast from the original plaster mold by the Paul King Foundry. The name *Catherine Porter Lambert* appears engraved on the basin, and Anne Whitney's signature is on the base.



The close ties between Anne Whitney and the Lambert family are well documented. As a young woman, Anne lived in East Cambridge, and in the 1840s she attended the church where Rev Henry Lambert was preaching. Anne Whitney and Catherine Lambert continued a lifelong friendship, as evidenced by their correspondence over 40 years.^{xxiv} During Catherine's final months in the winter of 1899/1900, her grand-daughter, Katherine Allen, was with her and wrote to Anne Whitney to update her on her grandmother's condition. Apparently, Mrs. Lambert mentioned Anne Whitney in her final hours. Katherine Allen then writes to Anne Whitney: *Can't believe that my West Newton home is gone forever.*^{xxv} She mourns not only her grandmother, but also the loss of the house.

Catherine Lambert's younger sister **Mariana Cushing Porter** (1832 – 1920) had come from Newburyport to live with the family on Chestnut Street from the 1880s onward. After 1900, once 128 Chestnut Street was sold, Mariana moved just a short walk down the hill to 361 Austin Street. She continued the friendship and correspondence with Anne Whitney. In 1903, it was Mariana who was instrumental in arranging for the fountain to be installed as a gift to the City of Newton. Marianna visited the fountain regularly. She writes to Anne Whitney in 1911:

Your beautiful fountain is playing merrily, a constant memorial to yours and my dear Katy.^{xxvi}

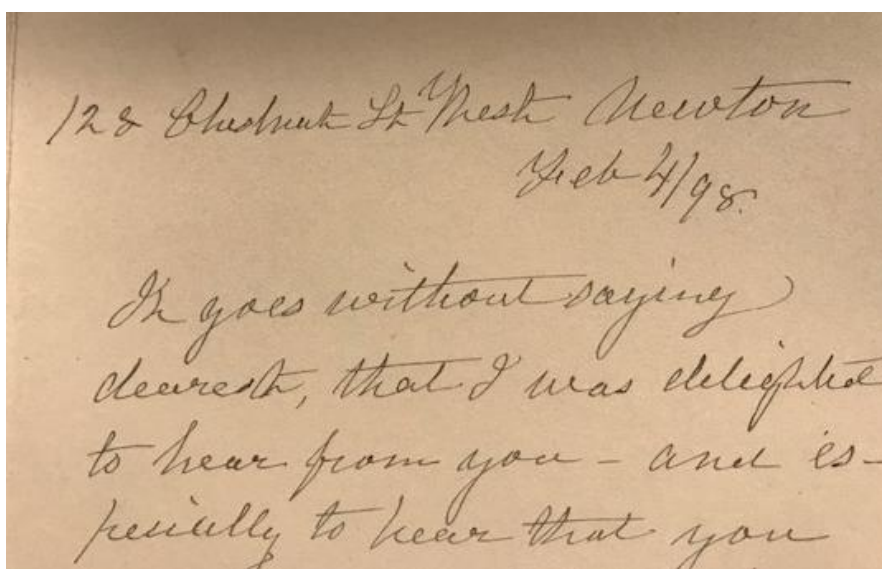
The Lambert Fountain is a contributing resource to the West Newton Hill National Register district.^{xxvii} The design of the sculpture captures the joy and innocence of a winged cherub, a familiar subject in the Victorian era, in the midst of vegetation in the Art Nouveau style, represented by the leaves above and below the child and incorporation of designs of vines and tendrils into the column supporting the figure, and on the surface of the basin. (Another replica had earlier been presented by the artist to the City of Boston, to be located at Franklin Park, but has since been lost.)^{xxviii}

The fountain is surrounded by decorative plantings maintained by volunteer landscapers. In 1991 a vandal removed the figure; a community effort mobilized, led by the Friends of the Fountain, resulting in a successful restoration in 1995. The Lambert Fountain continues to be highly visible and valued by the neighborhood.





Envelope from Anne Whitney to Catherine Lambert. February 11th, 1895



Excerpt of letter from Catherine Lambert to Anne Whitney. February 4th, 1898

Acknowledgements

This article derives from research conducted with other volunteers from the West Newton Preservation Initiative on the history and architecture of the neighborhood for a report submitted to the Newton Historical Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 2017.

In addition to the sources in the Bibliography, the following contributed to research on this article: Martin Kennedy of Auburndale, MA; Dr. Jacqueline Musacchio, Professor of Art at Wellesley College; Dr. Clarisse Poirier of Newburyport, MA. Thanks are due to Susan Kruger, Archivist at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, WI, for identifying photos in the William F Allen papers. Assistance from the staff at the archives of the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, Wellesley College and the Andover-Newton Theological Library is also much appreciated.

Descendants of the Lambert and Allen families provided more genealogical information through emails and phone conversations in the spring of 2018 including: Carol Lindbeck and Sue Niggel, descendants of William Francis Allen, and Susan Kenney, a descendant of Walter Lambert. Current photos of the house and fountain are courtesy of Ed Chang, Diane Fassino and Nancy Morrison.

Any errors or omission in this article are wholly my responsibility. Laura M. Foote June 2018

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ENDNOTES

- ⁱ G.M. Hopkins. *Atlas of the City of Newton 1874*. Plate G
- ⁱⁱ *Boston Traveler*. March 27, 1844.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Pratt sells to Judson. June 23, 1845. Middlesex South Registry of Deeds (MSD). Book 465: p 73
- ^{iv} Judson sells to Lambert. November 27, 1854. MSD Book 696: p 286
- ^v William F Allen Papers. Wisconsin Historical Society. Handwritten note by Katherine Lambert Allen: "Grandmother Lambert's House, West Newton, Mass."
- ^{vi} H.F. Walling. 1855 map of Newton. <http://www.newtonma.gov/civicax/filebank/documents/29710>
- ^{vii} O.H. Bailey & Co. Aerial view of West Newton 1890. www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2b88qf68n
- ^{viii} Lambert sells to Jones. August 27, 1900. MSD Book 2841: p 463
- ^{ix} Obituary of John Porter. March 27, 1873. *Newburyport Daily Herald*, p 2
- ^x Massachusetts Historical Society
- ^{xi} *The Trumpet*. Jan 24, 1846, p 1. HCL was a strong peace advocate but did not oppose the Civil War.
- ^{xii} Sources: Susan Kenney, a descendant who has HCL diaries; detailed biograph. memoir on Walter D Lambert by Whitten. See Bibliog.
- ^{xiii} Sweetser, M.F. (1899) *Kings Handbook*, p. 754.
- ^{xiv} Henry Lambert. *The Progress in Civil Service Reform in the United States*. 24 pages. Published by the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. In archives at Massachusetts Historical Society. ^{xv} Anne Whitney papers. Wellesley College Archives.
- ^{xvi} Lambert Papers. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA
- ^{xvii} William F Allen papers. Wisconsin Historical Society. University of Wisconsin at Madison ^{xviii} William F Allen papers. Wisconsin Historical Society. University of Wisconsin at Madison
- ^{xix} Boston Plate & Window Glass factory c 1900. <https://ark.digitalcommonwealth.org/ark:/50959/br86bf43q>
- ^{xx} Newton Cemetery, Walnut Street. Records accessed at www.newcemcorp.org
- ^{xxi} Photos of Whitney's statue of Charles Sumner from Wikipedia.com
- ^{xxii} Anne Whitney papers. Wellesley College Archives.
- ^{xxiii} Bancroft, Hubert. (1893) *The Book of the Fair*, p. 296.
- ^{xxiv} Anne Whitney papers. Wellesley College Archives (WCA)
- ^{xxv} Anne Whitney papers. WCA. Letter from Katherine Allen to Anne Whitney. February 8, 1900.
- ^{xxvi} Anne Whitney papers. WCA. Letter from Mariana Porter to Anne Whitney. May 14th, 1911.
- ^{xxvii} Massachusetts Historical Commission. NWT: F. West Newton Hill Historic District.1986
- ^{xxviii} Payne, Elizabeth (Autumn 1962). Anne Whitney: Sculptor. *Art Quarterly*



RESIDENCE, FREDERICK E. JONES, CHESTNUT STREET.

Photo of 128 Chestnut Street in 1902

Source: Brimblecom, John C. (1902). *Newton: The Garden City of the Commonwealth*. Published by the Newton Graphic, page 80. Accessed from <https://archive.org/stream/newtongardencity00brim#page/80>