

**1. Cambridge Common** The Cambridge Common is the City's oldest public open space. During Colonial times it was used for military drills; it was landscaped as a park in 1830.

**2. Brattle Street** Cambridge's most famous street, Brattle Street is known for its history and architecture. Most of the City's remaining pre-Revolutionary era houses are located on Brattle Street (also known as Tory Row). The Longfellow House is at #105.

**3. Reservoir Street** In 1856, the Cambridge Water Works began pumping water from Fresh Pond uphill to a reservoir on the Fayerweather estate. From Reservoir Hill, the water flowed by gravity to Old Cambridge.

**4. Fresh Pond** Fresh Pond is a natural, spring-fed lake formed by a melting glacier. A resort destination in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it served as a 19<sup>th</sup> century source for cut ice throughout the world. Later, Fresh Pond became the City's primary source of potable water (Cambridge water now comes primarily from Waltham). Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot landscaped the park.

**5. Drawn Water** (Mags Harries & Lajos Héder, 2001) Part of the Walter J. Sullivan Water Purification Facility, *Drawn Water* combines real drinking water, symbolic elements, and a 2500 sq. foot map that focuses attention on the importance of water in city life.



**6. Cambridge and its Watershed** (Michele Turre, 1983) A wedding of graphics and fine art on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the water facility, *Cambridge and its Watershed* is a detailed acrylic and masonite scale map of Cambridge's water resources.

**7. Turnaround Surround** (Mierle Ladreman Ukeles, 1997-2002) Turnaround Surround" is a public artwork incorporated into the landscape of a 55-acre former dumpsite and landfill closed in 1972. The art includes a half-mile long glassphalt path (consisting of 22 tones of crushed glass and mirror in the pavement) that traverses the central mound in the park, providing access to the top and views of the Boston skyline.



**8. Orchard Street** The architectural styles such as Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival can be viewed in this mid-19<sup>th</sup> century residential neighborhood. US House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr grew up on Orchard Street at #72-#74.

**9. Davenport Street Mural** (Jeff Oberdorfer, Mass Art students, Joshua Winer, 1977-2000) This mural on the back of the Porter Square Shopping Area is actually several different works, all depicting the history and architectural styles of Porter Square.



**10. Porter Square** A crossroads dating from the seventeenth century, Porter Square has long been a center of commercial activity. Carriage factories, the cattle industry (including the origin of Porterhouse steak), and the railroad all left their mark here. The Porter Square MBTA station incorporated several art installations, all part of the subway extension in the early-80's. These works include Susumu Shingu's *Gift of the Wind* and William Reimann's carved granite bollards outside the station, and Mags Harries bronze *Glove Cycle* along the escalators and platforms.



**11. Cambridge Public Library** Built in 1888-1889 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the Cambridge Public Library was a gift to the City by Cambridge industrialist Frederick Hastings Rindge.

**12. City Hall** Another gift to the City from Frederick Hastings Rindge was City Hall (1889). City Hall is Cambridge's most celebrated civic building. The Richardsonian Romanesque building is constructed of a grey-pink granite ashlar, brownstone basement and trip, and a slate roof.

**13. Central Square** Central Square is the civic and business center of Cambridge, the city's downtown. Originally an isolated village around City Hall, The opening of the West Boston Bridge in 1793 (at the site of today's Longfellow Bridge) spurred commercial, industrial, and residential development here. Toll highways, trolley service and the opening of the subway (1912) brought people to and through Central Square.

**14. Multicultural Manifestos** (Ritsuko Taho, 1995) This half-acre installation in the heart of Central Square reveals the inner hopes of Cantabrigians of all ages and backgrounds. Brass cylinders and frosted glass pillars bear messages of hopes and dreams in 48 languages.



**15. Crossroads** (Daniel Galvez, 1986) This 1,200 sq. ft. mural at the intersection of Pearl and Franklin Streets (facing Pearl St.) is a collage of local people and architectural landmarks composed in the shape of the universal symbol for infinity.



**16. Magazine Street** The dignified urban streetscape of Magazine Street extends south from Central Square to the site of the old powder magazine on the former Captain's Island, which lay between the Charles River and what is now Memorial Drive.

**17. Beat the Belt**

(Bernard LaCasse, 1980).

This mural celebrates the successful effort by neighborhood residents to block construction of the Federal Inner Belt Highway (I-95 extension) through Cambridge in 1971.



Cambridge was the first community to organize against the eight-lane highway project, which would have displaced the Brookline/Elm Street neighborhoods and split the city in half.

**18. Fort Washington** This city park contains the only surviving physical remnant of the Revolutionary War in Cambridge. The earthen Fort Washington was built in 1775 by order of George Washington to prevent the movement of British troops up the Charles River (in Revolutionary War days, this land was a tidal salt marsh).

**19. Revolutionary Figures**

(Madeline Lord, 1987) Four life-size Colonial soldiers are scattered throughout Fort Washington, in stances of battle readiness, while a Victorian woman sits alone pondering the historical site.



**20. Galaxy** (Otto Piene, Joe Davis, Joan Brigham, Allan Schwarz, 1990) A team of artists from the M.I.T. Center for Advanced Visual Studies program collaborated with landscape architects, urban designers and engineers to create this Kendall Square environmental sculpture. The central fountain entertains onlookers with steam in the winter and water in warmer weather.

**21. Gate House** (Lloyd Hamrol, 1986) These three archways located at the intersection of Commercial



Ave. and Rogers St. are painted to reflect the colors of the area: blue for the sea and seafaring, red for the brickwork of Cambridge, and yellow for New England's fall foliage.

**22. The British are Coming! The British are Coming!** (David Judelson, 1988) Located on the pedestrian overpass

where the Lechmere Canal passes beneath Commercial Ave, this two part mural commemorates the movement of British troops across the Charles River in April of 1775.

**23. Tower of East**

**Cambridge Faces** (James Tyler, 1986) Fifty faces of area residents -- randomly assembled from photographs taken in the neighborhood by the artist -- comprise this 'tower' of faces in Lechmere Canal Park. Tyler's intention is to capture in bronze the diverse culture of East Cambridge.

**24. Never Green Tree** (William Wainwright, 1987) The steel frame that forms the 'trunk' of the wind sculpture is camouflaged by 'leaves' made of aluminum cubes. When the wind activates the cubes, the diffraction grading surface which covers the leaves deflects light into constantly changing prismatic colors. The sculpture reflects in the water of the canal and the windows of surrounding buildings.



**25. Beach Fragments** (David Phillips, 1986) Located in the pavement under the Lechmere Canal Park's pavilion, Phillips's medallions includes natural elements (sand, stones, shells and fossils) present in the tidal basin that occupied this site prior to settlement, as well as images from astronomy, subatomic particles, music and ancient cultures.



**26. East Cambridge—1852** (George Greenamy, 1988) Found above the pedestrian entrance of the parking garage at the intersection of 2<sup>nd</sup> and Thorndike Streets, this sculpture celebrates the furniture-making and glass-blowing industries which flourished in East Cambridge during the 19th century.

**27. East Cambridge** East Cambridge originated as a speculative real estate development at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A grid of streets was laid out on the salt-marsh island known as Lechmere's Point, and residential construction began along Otis and Thorndike Streets. East Cambridge became a focal point for manufacturing and a neighborhood for workers employed there.

**28. Columbia Street Reflection** (Lisa Carter, 1982) This mural at Broadway and Columbia Sts depicts a typical street scene. Carter photographed neighborhood children and used them as models for the work.

**29. Shadow Walk** (Beth Galston, 1984, 1996) *Shadow Walk* (located at Broadway and Norfolk Street) is a sculpture of light and shadow. Five reflective stainless steel grids, arranged in ascending height, evoke fences or gates. Passageways between the grids allow for walking, and the units are designed for climbing.

**Credits**

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Tour route by Gerry Swislow with assistance from Jeff Grace, Steve Miller, and Tim Ledlie; material by Tim Ledlie and Michael Halle.

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