



BOSTON,

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ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER






This is a personal 15 day trip map to Boston by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Boston (Kenmore-Fenway-North End)			
****	Rowes Wharf	Adrian Smith	Rowes Wharf	The current incarnation of Rowes Wharf (built 1987) is a modern development in downtown Boston, Massachusetts. It is best known for the Boston Harbor Hotel's multi-story arch over the wide public plaza between Atlantic Avenue and the Boston Harbor waterfront. It was originally known as a neighbourhood named the South Battery, established by Boston's earliest settlers in the 17th century. Its courtyard, which covers a public plaza leading to the waterfront, is topped by grand arches, and a copper-domed observatory (known as Foster's Rotunda) sits atop the building, providing panoramic views of the city. Access is through the Boston Harbor Hotel.
****	New England Aquarium	Peter Chermayeff and Schwartz/Silver Architects	1 Central Wharf	The New England Aquarium was built in 1969 and expanded in 1998 with the new West Wing. Planning for the aquarium began in 1962, with the principal designer being Peter Chermayeff of Cambridge Seven Associates. In addition to the main aquarium building, attractions at the New England Aquarium include the Simons IMAX Theatre and the New England Aquarium Whale Watch. In 2013, the Giant Ocean Tank was given a major facelift, with the addition of a replica of a Caribbean coral reef. General admission \$31. Discounted admission for teachers and college students. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm), Sat-Sun (9am-6pm)
*****	Quincy Market	Alexander Parris	4 S Market St	Situated in Downtown Boston, this market was built from 1824 to 1826 to accommodate the overflowing number of vendors and patrons to neighboring Faneuil Hall. It was Boston's first major project after officially becoming a city in 1822 and was named for Mayor Josiah Quincy. Architect Alexander Parris designed the Greek Revival building, which features columns and pediments at each end and a central copper dome. The market is fronted by a paved plaza featuring granite benches and lighting fixtures. Due to lack of upkeep, Quincy Market had fallen into disrepair by the 1960s. The architecture firm Benjamin Thompson & Associates and landscape architecture firm Pressley Associates oversaw the rehabilitation that began in 1975 and lasted until the mid-1980s and which was undertaken by The Rouse Company. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
****	Faneuil Hall	Charles Bulfinch	1 Faneuil Hall Square	Faneuil Hall was built in 1805 as a market and a meeting hall. The original building of 1742 by John Smibert got burnt in 1761 and was substantially expanded and revised in 1805 by Charles Bulfinch. He doubled the building's height and width, and so kept intact walls from the earlier building. The third floor of Faneuil Hall still houses the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Founded in 1638, this is the oldest military company in the US, and considered the third oldest in the world. Don't forget to check the lovely grasshopper weathervane, it survived from the original 1742 building. Mon-Sat (10am-9pm), Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Boston City Hall	Kallman, McKinnell and Knowles	1 City Hall Ave	Boston City Hall, the seat of city government of Boston, was built in 1968 as a modern-brutalist city hall. Rather than basing their design on the material aesthetics, their goal was to accentuate the governmental buildings connection to the public realm. The building has been subject to nearly universal public condemnation, and is often called one of the world's ugliest buildings. Calls for the structure to be demolished have been regularly made even before construction was finished. Architects and critics considered it to be excellent work, with one poll finding that professional architects describe Boston City Hall



				as one of the ten proudest achievements of American architecture. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
★	Sears Crescent		cnr Court & Tremont Sts	The Sears Crescent Building is the last remaining 19th century commercial building on what used to be Cornhill Street in Scollay Square. Sears' Crescent was constructed in 1816 as a series of Federal period commercial rowhouses. Around 1860 these were given a unified curving facade with Italianate styling. The Sears' Block, built in 1848, is a rare surviving instance of granite post-and-lintel construction. Both buildings were developed by David Sears, a leading mid-19th-century developer of Boston who was responsible for the filling of Back Bay.
★★	Old State House	Isaiah Rogers (1830), George Albert Clough (1882) and Goody, Clancy and Associates (1991)	206 Washington St	The Old State House is a historic building completed in 1713 as the State House. It's the oldest surviving public building. The Massachusetts Assembly used to debate the issues of the day here before the revolution. The building is best known for its balcony, where the Declaration of Independence was first read to Bostonians in 1776. From 1830 to 1841, the building was Boston's city hall. Previously, the city's offices had been in the County Court House. In 1830, Isaiah Rogers altered the building's interior in a Greek Revival style, most notably adding the spiral staircase that remains today. It is now a history museum. General admission \$12, students \$10. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
★★★	Old Corner Bookstore	?	School St and Washington St	Originally built in 1638 as the home of Anne Hutchinson (expelled for heresy) but it burned down in the Great Boston Fire on 1711. A new building got built on the site in 1712 as a residence and apothecary shop. For generations, various pharmacists used the site for the same purpose: the first floor was for commercial use and the upper floors were residential. The building's first use as a bookstore dates to 1828. For part of the 19th century, the Old Corner Bookstore became a meeting-place for authors such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Charles Dickens. Unfortunately, it now houses a Chipotle Mexican Grill restaurant. Mon-Sun (11am-10pm)
★★★	Old South Meeting House	Robert Twelves	310 Washington St	The Old South Meeting House is a historic Congregational church building completed in 1729. It was originally as a church (Ben Franklin was baptized here) but it then became an organizing point for the Boston Tea Party. Colonists gathered here and it was the largest building in Boston at the time. After the Boston Massacre in 1770, yearly anniversary meetings were held at the church until 1775, featuring speakers such as John Hancock and Dr. Joseph Warren. Today, the Old South Meeting House is open daily as a museum. General admission \$6, \$5 students. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5pm)
★★★★	King's Chapel	Peter Harrison	58 Tremont St	King's Chapel, built in 1754 as a Christian Unitarian church, is one of the finest designs of the noted colonial architect Peter Harrison. It was located on the public burying ground (now King's Chapel Burying Ground) because no resident would sell land for a non-Calvinist church. It is housed in what was for a time after the Revolution called the "Stone Chapel", an 18th-century structure at the corner of Tremont Street and School Street. Request a brochure to take a self-guided tour of the church's architectural and historical highlights.
★★★★★	Boston Athenæum	Edward Clarke Cabot	10 ½ Beacon Street	The Boston Athenæum, built in 1849, is one of the oldest independent libraries in the US. Its name was inspired in Athena, the goddess of wisdom who inspires intellectual pursuits. Resources include large circulating book collection; a public gallery; a rare books collection; an art collection of paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings and photographs. The interior spaces are amazing, don't miss the main library. Architecture tours (http://www.bostonathenaeum.org/visit/take-tour) are available Tue and Thu at 3pm
★	Park Street Church	Peter Banner	1 Park St	Park Street Church, built in 1809, is a Conservative Congregational church. In 1829 William Lloyd Garrison railed against slavery from the church's pulpit. And on Independence Day in 1831, Samuel Francis Smith's hymn 'America' ('My Country 'Tis of Thee') was first sung. It is known for being engaged in current social issues. For example, Park Street Church helped launch a private high school in Hyde Park (more than 70% of its students are on scholarship and more than 50% are minorities). Sun (8am-8pm)
★	Robert Gould Shaw Memorial	Augustus Saint-Gaudens	24 Beacon Street	The Memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, built in 1884, is a bronze relief sculpture. It honours the 54th Massachusetts Regiment of the Union Army, the nation's first all-black Civil War regiment, depicted in the 1989 film Glory. The soldiers, led by 26-year-old Shaw, steadfastly refused their monthly stipend for two years, until Congress increased it to match the amount that white regiments received. Shaw (the son of a wealthy Brahmin family), and half his men were killed in a battle at Fort Wagner, South Carolina.



	Massachusetts State Capitol	Charles Bulfinch and Charles Brigham	Beacon St	The Massachusetts State House, also known as the Massachusetts Statehouse or the New State House, was built in 1798 as the state capitol and house of government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A major expansion of the original building was completed in 1895. The architect for the annex was Bostonian Charles Brigham. In 1917 the east and west wings, designed by architects Sturgis, Chapman & Andrews, were completed. The dome was first painted gray and then light yellow before being gilded with gold leaf in 1874. During World War II, the dome was painted once again, this time black to prevent reflection during blackouts and to protect the city and building from bombing attacks. In 1997, the dome was re-gilded in 23k gold. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm)
	Museum of Afro-American History	-	46 Joy St	The Museum of Afro-American History occupies two adjacent historic buildings: the African Meeting House, the country's oldest black church and meeting house; and Abiel Smith School, the country's first school for blacks. Within these walls William Lloyd Garrison began the New England Anti-Slavery Society. Collection includes rotating exhibits about these historic events. General admission \$10. Mon-Sat (10am-4pm)
	Otis House Museum	Charles Bulfinch	141 Cambridge Street	The First Harrison Gray Otis House, built in 1796, was the first of three houses that Charles Bulfinch designed for Harrison Gray Otis. Although similar to the other two houses, it is the simplest and, in that way, perhaps the most appealing. It is notable as one of the earliest three-story brick houses that came to represent the Federal style of architecture, and its interiors show the influence of Robert Adam. The house is now the headquarters of Historic New England, a regional preservation organization, and is open year-round for tours. General admission \$10, \$5 students. Wed (10am-7.30pm), Thu-Sun (11am-4.30pm)
	Boston Government Service Center	Paul Rudolph	Cambridge, Staniford, and New Chardon Streets	The Government Service Center is an unfinished, Brutalist structure by architect Paul Rudolph. It is one of the major buildings in the Government Center complex in downtown Boston. The building comprises two connected parts, the Charles F. Hurley Building and the Erich Lindemann Mental Health Center. The Hurley section houses the Division of Unemployment Assistance and other offices of state government. The building offers many benches and sheltered and concealed spots, which are used by the local homeless population to take refuge from the weather and rest or sleep. In 2008, the state attached signs to the exterior discouraging these uses (and damaging the concrete). Officially, the property is closed to the public on evenings and weekends, but this policy is seldom enforced.
	Zakim Bridge	Christian Menn	Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Memorial Bridge	The Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Memorial Bridge is a cable-stayed bridge built in 2003 across the Charles River. It is a replacement for the Charlestown High Bridge, an older truss bridge constructed in the 1950s and it's the world's widest cable-stayed bridge. The bridge's unique styling quickly became an icon for Boston, often featured in the backdrop of national news channels, to establish location, and included on tourist souvenirs.
	The Spite House	?	44 Hull St	The Skinny House was built around 1870 as an extremely narrow four-story house. The house spans 10.4 feet (3.16 m) at its widest point and the access is via a small alley. The home's narrowest interior point is 6.2 feet (1.89 m) across, close enough to allow an adult to touch opposing walls. According to an assistant archivist at the Boston City Archives, the footprint of 44 Hull Street appeared in The Hopkins Atlas of 1874, Boston Proper. The land was split into five lots in 1884. The smallest of these lots measured only 274 square feet (25.5 m2). This corresponds to the size of the house before renovations that lengthened it.
	Old North Church	William Price	193 Salem Street	Old North Church, built in 1723 as a parish church, is the location from which the famous "One if by land, two if by sea" signal is said to have been sent. This phrase is related to Paul Revere's midnight ride, of April 18, 1775, which preceded the Battles of Lexington and Concord during the American Revolution. It's also the oldest standing church in Boston. Inspired by the works of Christopher Wren, the British architect who was responsible for rebuilding London after the Great Fire. Mon-Sat (9am-6pm), Sun (12.30-6pm)
	Paul Revere House	-	19 North Square	This small clapboard house was built in 1680 for the Revere family, which included 16 children and it is the oldest house in Boston. As is typical of early Massachusetts Bay timber construction, the main block of the three-story dwelling consisted of four structural bays demarcated by heavy framing posts and overhead beams. The larger ground-floor room in this main block was dominated by its chimney bay and adjoining lobby entrance. The adjacent Pierce-Hichborn House,



				built in 1710, is a fine example of an English Renaissance brick house. General admission \$5, \$4,5 students. Mon-Sun (9.30am-5.15pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Chinatown Gate	?	Beach St + Surface Rd	Chinatown, Boston is the only surviving historic ethnic Chinese enclave in New England since the demise of the Chinatowns in Providence, Rhode Island and Portland, Maine after the 1950s. The gate, built in 1885, is the official entrance to Chinatown and it was a gift from the city of Taipei. Surrounding the gate and anchoring the southern end of the Rose Kennedy Greenway is the new Chinatown Park. Incorporating elements of feng shui, the park design is inspired by the many generations of Asian immigrants that have passed through this gate.
☆☆☆	Hayden Building	Henry Hobson Richardson	681-683 Washington Street	The Hayden Building, completed in 1875 as a commercial retail space, was the last remaining commercial retail building built by Richardson in Boston. It is constructed of Longmeadow brownstone and is sparsely detailed with granite lintels and arches. This building replaced a drugstore that exploded on this site in 1875. In 2011, Boston architectural firm CUBE design + research was commissioned to complete a comprehensive restoration and conversion into multi-family housing.
☆☆☆☆☆	Arlington Street Church	Arthur Gilman and Gridley James Fox Bryant	351 Boylston St	The Arlington Street Church, built in 1871 as a church, was the first public building to be constructed in Back Bay. It was designed by the same architects of the Old Boston City Hall. Originally, all of the sanctuary windows contained clear glass. In 1898 the congregation voted to install memorial stained-glass windows created by the studios of Louis C. Tiffany. On May 17, 2004, the Arlington Street Church was the site of the first state-sanctioned same-sex marriage in the United States. Sun (11am-1.30pm)
☆☆	Gibson House Museum	Edward Clarke Cabot	137 Beacon Street	The Gibson House Museum, originally built in 1860 as a house, was occupied by three generations of the Gibson family. The house was one of the first to be built in Back Bay, and has an unparalleled state of preservation that includes wallpaper, textiles, furnishings, and family artifacts and collections. The house became a museum in 1957, and preserves a piece of Victorian-era Boston, showcasing antique furniture and art that was collected by the Gibson family. Tours Wed-Sun at 1, 2 and 3pm. General admission \$10, \$8 students. Wed-Sun at 1, 2 and 3pm
☆☆☆☆☆	Charles River Esplanade	Frederick Law Olmsted	Charles River Esplanade	The southern bank of the Charles River Basin is an enticing urban escape, with grassy knolls and cooling waterways, all designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. It stretches almost 3 miles along the Boston shore of the Charles River, from the Museum of Science to Boston University Bridge. The park is dotted with public art, including an oversized bust of Arthur Fiedler, longtime conductor of the Boston Pops. Paths along the river are ideal for bicycling, jogging or walking. Beautiful photographs from here.
☆☆	Berkeley Building	Cram and Ferguson	200 Berkeley Street	Adjacent to the modern John Hancock Tower is the 1947 Old John Hancock Tower, now known as the Berkeley Building. This art deco building has a pyramid-shaped roof topped with a weather beacon. The beacon has a different colour depending on the weather: Steady blue, clear view. Flashing blue, clouds due. Steady red, rain ahead. Flashing red, snow instead. In December 2006, the Berkeley and Brown buildings were reacquired by John Hancock. As of 2004 the John Hancock company refers to it as "The Berkeley Building," but in common parlance it is "the Old John Hancock Building."
☆☆☆☆☆	John Hancock Tower	I.M. Pei	200 Berkeley St #1	200 Clarendon Street, previously John Hancock Tower, was built in 1977 as a 60-story office tower with a glass curtain wall – a stark contrast with the 19th century Romanesque Trinity Church across the street. At 241 meters (790ft), it is still the tallest building in Boston. It had an observatory with a great panoramic view on Boston, but unfortunately it is now closed. Head to the nearby Prudential Center for a great view over Boston. Now closed.
☆☆☆☆☆	Trinity Church	Henry Hobson Richardson	206 Clarendon St	Trinity Church, built in 1877 as parish church, is the birthplace and archetype of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, characterized by a clay roof, polychromy, rough stone, heavy arches, and a massive tower. The building's plan is a modified Greek Cross with four arms extending outwards from the central tower. In addition to their primary function of supporting worship, the choirs of Trinity Church are fixtures in the rich musical landscape of Boston. The Trinity Choir has toured extensively, and can be heard on several critically acclaimed recordings. Guided tours are available Thu-Mon (Tour schedules are subject to change). Mon-Sun (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Boston Public Library	McKim, Mead, and White	700 Boylston St	The Boston Public Library, founded in 1848, opened its new premises in 1887. The library regularly displays its rare works, often in exhibits that will combine works on paper, rare books, and works of art. The Boston Public Library contains approximately 24 million volumes, and



				electronic resources, making it the third-largest public library in the United States behind the federal Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, which is also privately endowed. Make sure you don't miss the amazing reading room (Bates Hall). Pick up a free brochure and take a self-guided tour; alternatively, free guided tours depart from the entrance hall (times vary; see the website for the current schedule). Mon-Thu (9am-9pm), Fri-Sat (9am-3pm), Sun (1-5pm)
★★★★★	The Johnson Building	Philip Johnson	500 Boylston Street	Designed by Philip Johnson, this late modernist addition (which somewhat anticipated postmodernist architecture) was built in 1967-1971 and opened in 1972. The Johnson building reflects similar proportions, and is built of the same pink Milford granite as the McKim building. Critics have likened it to a mausoleum, citing the small percentage of windows to relieve the massive walls in its exterior façade. It observes the existing roof line of the McKim Building, and uses the same material (Milford granite).
★★★★	Apple Store	Bohlin Cywinski Jackson	815 Boylston St	This Apple Store built in 2008 is Boston's main branch. It stands at the edge of the nineteenth century residential and commercial district. The building's architecture addresses the existing architectural fabric by employing similar column spacing from the neighbouring structures while incorporating the innovative laminated glass and stainless-steel building assemblies that reflect the imaginative spirit of Apple. The staircase is aaaaaaamazing! Mon-Sat (10am-9pm), Sun (10am-7pm)
★★★★★	Prudential Tower	The Luckman Partnership	800 Boylston St	The Prudential Tower, built in 1965, was the 2nd-tallest building in Boston, behind the John Hancock Tower. The tradition of using the window lights to support local sports teams and events began at its inception in 1964 supporting the charity drive for the United Fund, a predecessor of the United Way. A restaurant, the Top of the Hub, occupies the 52nd floor. A 50th-floor observation deck, called the Skywalk Observatory, is currently the highest observation deck in New England open to the public. Tickets \$21, students \$17. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
★★★★★	Christian Science Center	I.M. Pei	177 Huntington Ave	The Christian Science Center was built in 1968 as the Christian Science Administration Building. It includes a large administration building, a colonnade, a reflecting pool, Reflection Hall, and fountain. The Mother Church is the controlling body of Christian Science, and all local Churches of Christ, Scientist are considered branches of The Mother Church. The Plaza hosts a variety of public events such as organ concerts and talks on Christian Science, and is home to The Mary Baker Eddy Library and its world-famous Mapparium. Impressive brutalist style.
★★★★	First Church of Christ Scientist	Charles Brigham and S.S. Beman	250 Massachusetts Ave	The First Church of Christ, Scientist is the administrative headquarters and mother church of the Church of Christ, Scientist, also known as the Christian Science church. Christian Science was founded in the 19th century in Lynn, Massachusetts, by Mary Baker Eddy with the publication of her book Science and Health (1875). Beman minimized the Ottoman and Byzantine elements that Brigham had originally designed, bringing the domed structure into line with the Classical architectural style. It boasts one of the world's largest pipe organs, built in 1952 by the Aeolian-Skinner Company of Boston.
★★★	Mary Baker Eddy Library	Mapparium by Chester Lindsay Churchill	200 Massachusetts Ave	The Mary Baker Eddy Library is a research library, museum, and repository for the papers of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. The Mapparium, built in 1935 as a three-story, stained-glass globe, can be viewed from a 30-foot-long bridge through its interior. The acoustics, which surprised even the designer, allow everyone in the room to hear even the tiniest whisper. General admission \$6, students \$4. Tue-Sun (10-16)
★★	Berklee College of Music	William Rawn Associates	1154 Boylston St	Fronting on Massachusetts Avenue, the new multi-use residence hall for Berklee College of Music strengthens the College's multiple connections to the City of Boston. The transparent facade reveals the life of the building while creating an active urban street edge. The building includes freshman housing, a 400-seat, 2-story Dining Hall serving as a student performance venue overlooking the street, music technology studios, student activity and gathering spaces, and ground-floor retail.
★★★★★	Museum of Fine Arts Building	Guy Lowell, John Singer Sargent (1925) and I. M. Pei (1981)	465 Huntington Ave	The Museum of Fine Arts, built in 1909, contains more than 450,000 works of art, making it one of the most comprehensive collections in the Americas. Collection includes paintings by Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Sisley and Gauguin. Founded in 1870, the museum moved to its current location in 1909. In the mid-2000s, the museum launched a major effort to renovate and expand its facilities. The renovation included a new Art of the Americas Wing to feature artwork from North, South, and Central America. General admission \$25, students \$23. FREE admission Wed from 16h. Sat-Tue (10am-5pm), Wed-Fri (10am-10pm)



☆☆☆☆	Art of Americas Wing	Norman Foster	465 Huntington Ave	Built in 2012 as the new Art of Americas Wing at the Museum of Fine Arts. At the core of the masterplan for the museum is the restoration of the logic of the building's Beaux-Arts plan, devised by the architect Guy Lowell in 1907. At the heart of this axis is a new information centre, from where visitors begin their tour of the galleries. A freestanding glazed structure – 'a crystal spine' – has been inserted between the building's two main volumes to create the Art of the Americas Wing. Designed to be energy efficient, the courtyard is naturally lit and the galleries have state-of-the-art climate control. Surrounding the museum, new landscaping is designed to strengthen links with the Back Bay Fens, laid out by Olmsted, architect of New York's Central Park. Sat-Tue (10am-5pm), Wed-Fri (10am-10pm)
☆☆☆☆	Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum	Willard T. Sears	280 Fenway	The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum is an art museum completed in 1901. The museum houses an art collection including significant examples of European, Asian, and American art, from paintings and sculpture to tapestries and decorative arts. The home which houses today's museum was built in 1903 by Isabella Stewart Gardner (1840–1924), an American art collector, philanthropist, and patron of the arts. It is housed in a building designed to emulate a 15th-century Venetian palace, drawing particular inspiration from the Venetian Palazzo Barbaro. In 1990, thirteen of the museum's works were stolen; the crime remains unsolved and the works have not been recovered. General admission \$15, \$5 students. Wed-Mon (11am-5pm) Thu (11am-9pm)
☆☆☆☆	Stewart Gardner Museum Extension	Renzo Piano	280 Fenway	This 2012 extension to Boston's Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum comprises four connected new blocks that are fully glazed at ground floor level but are otherwise clad in pre-patinated copper panels. Included in the project are a new entrance, music hall, gallery space, and other amenities for an institution that has remained largely unaltered since opening in 1903. The new extension sits elegantly in the museum gardens at a discreet distance from the original building, to which it is linked by a glass corridor. The four-storey building with its carefully restrained roofline is clad in glass and green panels of oxidized copper. Wed-Mon (11am-5pm) Thu (11am-9pm)
☆	Massachusetts College of Art and Design	?	621 Huntington Avenue	MassArt is the country's first and only four-year independent public art college. There's always some thought-provoking or sense-stimulating exhibits to see at one of the seven galleries on campus. In the South Building, the Bakalar and Paine galleries host nationally and internationally known artists – as well as emerging talents – as a complement to the school's curricula. It was established in 1873 and it's one of the country's oldest art schools. Originally the Massachusetts Normal Art School, the institution was part of a plan by civic leaders to promote fine arts and technology, in an attempt to ensure the state's continued economic growth. Mon-Sat (12-6pm), Wed (12-8pm)
☆	Levinson Plaza, Mission Park	Mikyong Kim Design	1033 Mission Park Dr	Envisioned as an urban grove, this central gathering space represents the convergence of community in this diverse, mixed income, residential development. The design accommodates a complex program, layering the varied multi-cultural and intergenerational uses with a number of meaningful gathering and recreational spaces for the residents. Tai Chi, chess, children's play areas, and contemplative seating areas allow for various groups to utilize the garden spaces in different ways.
☆	Fenway Park	James McLaughlin	4 Yawkey Way	Fenway Park is a baseball park was built in 1911 as one of the last survivors of the old-style baseball parks. Only Wrigley Field in Chicago rivals its legendary status. It has been the home of the Boston Red Sox Major League Baseball team since it opened in 1912. Fenway has hosted the World Series 11 times, with the Red Sox winning six of them and the Boston Braves winning one. Tours Mon-Sun (9m-4pm). General admission \$21. Tours Mon-Sun (9m-4pm)
Zone 1: Boston (Kenmore-Fenway-North End)- Boston University				
☆☆☆☆	The Castle	Chapman and Frazer	225 Bay State Road	The Boston University Castle, a lavish Tudor Revival mansion built in 1915 and located on Bay State Road, was converted to a new Alumni Center in 2018. Built for William Lindsay (a prominent Boston businessman who made his fortune with a patented cartridge belt used by the British Army during the Boer War) in 1905. Its lavishly furnished and meticulously maintained interior features mahogany paneling, beamed ceilings, a massive fireplace, and crystal chandeliers. The Tudor Revival mansion it's still one of BU's most awesome landmarks. Mon-Fri (11.30am-11pm)
☆	Marsh Chapel	-	735 Commonwealth Avenue	Marsh Chapel was built in the 1940s as BU's religious centre. It may not be the biggest or the most eye-catching building at the University, but it is the best. It was named after former president of BU, Daniel












				L. Marsh, who was also a Methodist minister. The chapel's completion was stalled by the Great Depression and Second World War, after which Ralph Adams Cram was selected as its architect. The building was dedicated in 1950, heralding the end of a period of Collegiate Gothic construction on American campuses.
☆☆☆☆	BU Law Tower	Josep Lluís Sert	765 Commonwealth Ave	Built in 1965 as the School of Law, and part of the Boston University complex. Designed by Spanish architect José Luis Sert, who at the time was Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Sert was a friend of Picasso and Miro, a protégé of Le Corbusier, and a noted member of what is known as the Brutalist school of architecture. The law tower, a leading example of Brutalist architecture, was completely renovated in 2015. The lower floors contain Barristers Hall, Pappas Law Library, a student organizations suite and offices. Tours are available Mon-Fri. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
☆☆	Mugar Memorial Library	?	771 Commonwealth Ave	The Mugar Memorial Library is the primary library for study, teaching, and research in the humanities and social sciences for Boston University. It was opened in 1966. Stephen P. Mugar, an Armenian immigrant who was successful in the grocery business, provided the naming gift to commemorate his parents. Rotating exhibits showcase the holdings, including papers from Arthur Fiedler's collection, the archives of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr or the correspondence of BU alumnus Dr Martin Luther King, Jr. Mon-Thu (7am-2am), Fri (7am-11pm), Sat (8am-11pm), Sun (10am-2am)
☆☆	Joan & Edgar Booth Theatre	Elkus Manfredi Architects	820 Commonwealth Avenue	The story of Boston University's recently completed Joan & Edgar Booth Theatre and College of Fine Arts Production Center is threefold: The new facilities enable BU College of Fine Arts School of Theatre to become a more unified and comprehensive program, with state-of-the-art facilities as teaching tools for all aspects of theatre production and performance. With a full season of productions, Booth Theatre will quickly take its place among the many dynamic performance venues of the Boston area, providing students and Boston's theatre-going public with additional cultural opportunities. Check performances https://www.bu.edu/cfa/news-events/venues/joan-edgar-booth-theatre/
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Cathedral of the Holy Cross	Patrick Keely	1400 Washington St	The Cathedral of the Holy Cross is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston and was built in 1875. The cathedral was designed by Patrick Keely, a noted ecclesiastical architect, in the Gothic Revival style. Construction commenced in 1867 and was completed in 1875. With local anti-Catholic sentiments a recent memory, the Gothic Revival edifice was intentionally massive, a statement that the Catholics of Boston were here to stay. The Cathedral was named after the relic of the holy cross that is owned by the church. This relic, supposedly a small fragment of the cross from Jesus' crucifixion was on display in the Cathedral until 2010 when it was stolen from the church by a janitor. The rose window features King David playing his harp, while the rest of the cross-shaped building is peppered with stained-glass windows and traditional church art.
☆☆	BanQ	Office dA	1375 Washington St	Built in 2008 as a restaurant located at the base of the old banking hall. Divided into two segments, the front area on Washington Street is programmed as a bar, while the larger hall behind serves as the dining area. Currently closed?

Zone 2: Cambridge- MIT

☆☆☆☆	Genzyme Center	Günter Behnisch	500 Kendall Street	The Genzyme Center is located in the midst of other dynamic research institutions on a former brownfield site close to the Charles River. It was built in 2004 as an office building that combines innovative design and cutting-edge technology. Organised as 'a vertical city' with individual 'dwellings', public areas and gardens extend up to the full height of the central atrium. The open staircase forms part of a 'vertical boulevard', starting at the ground floor lobby before proceeding upwards through various neighbourhoods with open workstations and separate offices. The building is the anchor of an urban revitalisation project in the Kendall Square neighbourhood.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Stata Center	Frank Gehry	32 Vassar St	The Ray and Maria Stata Center was built in 2004 as the Center for Computer, Information and Intelligence Sciences and part of the MIT complex. It is built on the site of MIT's legendary Building 20, a "temporary" timber-framed building constructed during World War II that served as a breeding ground for many of the great ideas that were born at MIT. On October 31, 2007, MIT sued architect Frank Gehry and the construction companies, Skanska USA Building Inc. and NER Construction Management, for "providing deficient design services and drawings" which caused leaks to spring, masonry to crack, mold to grow, drainage to back up, and falling ice and debris to block emergency exits.



	MIT Media Lab	Maki and Associates	75 Amherst St	The MIT Media Lab was built in 2009 as a research laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, growing out of MIT's Architecture Machine Group in the School of Architecture. Together with the existing Wiesner Building (designed by MIT alumnus I. M. Pei), the complex will serve as a showplace for new concepts in design, communications systems, and collaborative research. The Maki building has predominantly glass walls, with long lines of sight through the building, making ongoing research visible and encouraging connections and collaboration.
	Green Building	I.M. Pei	21 Ames St	The Cecil and Ida Green Building, also called the Green Building or Building 54 was built in 1964 as an academic and research building at MIT. It was designed by noted architect I. M. Pei, who received his bachelor's degree from MIT in 1940. The tower's height has some functional purpose, since its roof supports meteorological instruments and radio communications equipment, plus a white spherical dome enclosing long-distance weather radar apparatus. The 33-ton metal sculpture La Grande Voile (The Big Sail) in front by Alexander Calder.
	MIT School of Architecture and Planning	William Welles Bosworth	7-337, 77 Massachusetts Ave	Built in 1865 as the first formal architectural school in the US, and the first architecture program in the world, operating within the establishment of a University. MIT has a history of commissioning progressive buildings, many of which were designed by faculty or former students associated with the School. The "glass bowl" nature of many of the architectural spaces lining the Infinite Corridor invites colleagues across the school for observation and collaboration. Notable alumni include Charles Curran (Diller scofidio + renfro), Kevin A. Lynch (urban planner), I.M.Pei, Louis Skidmore (SOM), Edward Durell Stone and Louis Sullivan.
	MIT Chapel	Eero Saarinen	8 Massachusetts Ave	Completed in 1955, the MIT Chapel is a simple cylindrical volume that has a complex and mystical quality within. Saarinen's simple design is overshadowed by the interior form and light that were meant to awaken spirituality in the visitor. Within is an intimate space, stunning in its immediate visual impact. Windowless interior walls are undulating brick. Like a cascade of light, a full-height metal sculpture by Harry Bertola glitters from the circular skylight down to a small, unadorned marble altar.
	Kresge Auditorium (MIT)	Eero Saarinen	48 Massachusetts Avenue	Kresge Auditorium was built in 1955 by the Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen. The auditorium is defined by an elegant thin-shell structure of reinforced concrete, one-eighth of a sphere rising to a height of 50 feet, and sliced away by sheer glass curtain walls so that it comes to earth on only three points. Every seat in the concert hall has an unobstructed view, since there are no interior supports for the overarching dome. Working with renowned acoustical architects Bolt, Beranek and Newman, architect Saarinen employed free-hanging acoustic "clouds" that absorb and direct sound, instead of a traditional plaster ceiling.
	Baker House	Alvar Aalto	362 Memorial Drive Cambridge	Alvar Aalto designed the Baker House in 1946 while he was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the dormitory is located. The dormitory is a curving snake slithering on its site and reflects many of Aalto's ideas of formal strategy, making it a dormitory that is both inhabited and studied by students from all over the world.
	Simmons Hall (MIT)	Steven Holl	229 Vassar St	Built in 2002 as a new a dormitory for the school. When Massachusetts Institute of Technology commissioned Steven Holl in 1999 to design a new a dormitory for the school, they had one goal in sight: that the spaces around and within the building would stir up interaction among students. Along this coloured exterior grid system are five large openings, or voids, in an otherwise solid structure that correspond to main entrances, view corridors, and outdoor terraces.
	MIT Museum	-	265 Massachusetts Avenue	The museum was founded in 1971 by Warren Seamans, and was initially called the "MIT Historical Collections". Its purpose was to collect and preserve historical artifacts and documents scattered throughout MIT. The MIT Museum hosts collections of holography, technology-related artworks, artificial intelligence, robotics, maritime history, and the history of MIT. Its holography collection of 1800 pieces is the largest in the world, though not all of it is exhibited. As of 2019, holographic art, and works by the kinetic artist Arthur Ganson are the two largest long-running displays. There is a regular program of temporary special exhibitions, often on the intersections of art and technology. General admission \$10, students \$5. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
Zone 2: Cambridge- Harvard				
	Harvard University	-	Massachusetts Ave	Founded in 1636 to educate men for the ministry, Harvard is America's oldest college. (No other college came along until 1693.) The geographic



				heart of Harvard University – where red-brick buildings and leaf-covered paths exude academia – is Harvard Yard (through Anderson Gates from Mass Ave). Alumni of the original Ivy League school include eight US presidents, and dozens of Nobel Laureates and Pulitzer Prize winners. Free campus tours (10am and 2pm Mon-Fri, 2pm Sat and additional tours in summer) that depart from Holyoke Center.
✱✱✱✱	Widener Library	Horace Trumbauer & Associates	31 Harvard Yard	The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, housing some 3.5 million books, was built in 1915 as the primary building of the library system of Harvard University. Built with a gift from Eleanor Elkins Widener, it is a memorial to her son, Harry, Class of 1907, an enthusiastic young bibliophile who perished aboard the Titanic. The library's holdings, which include works in more than one hundred languages, comprise "one of the world's most comprehensive research collections in the humanities and social sciences." Mon-Thu (9am-12am), Fri (9am-7pm), Sat (9am-5pm) Sun (12-8pm)
✱✱✱✱✱	John Harvard Statue	Daniel Chester French	Harvard Yard	Built in 1880 as a sculpture in bronze of John Harvard, one of the school benefactors. Every day, students rub his toe on their way to class, hoping that it will give them luck on their next hard exam. But the statue is not all that it seems. It's actually nicknamed the "statue of three lies" because of all the inaccuracies inscribed on it.1. That isn't John Harvard.2. John Harvard wasn't the founder of Harvard University.3. Harvard wasn't founded in 1638.
✱✱✱✱✱	Harvard Hall	Charles Bulfinch	12 Harvard Yard	Flanking Johnston Gate are the two oldest buildings on campus. South of the gate, Massachusetts Hall houses the offices of the President of the University. Dating to 1720, it is the oldest building at Harvard and the oldest academic building in the country. North is Harvard Hall, which dates to 1766 and originally housed the library. Under the specific advice of Benjamin Franklin, a new collection of scientific instruments and electrical demonstration equipment was acquired (mostly in London) to replace the apparatus that had been lost in the fire. The collection he assembled would later become part of the Harvard Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, now on public display in the Harvard Science Center.
✱	Sever Hall	Henry Hobson Richardson	311 Sever Hall Harvard Yard Cambridge	Sever Hall is an academic building at Harvard University designed by the American architect H. H. Richardson and built in 1878. Unlike many of Richardson's "Romanesque" buildings, Sever Hall is simple and symmetrical. It uses red brick, similar to that of other buildings in the Harvard yard, and abandons the polychromy Richardson so often used. The archway admitting entrance into the west facade possesses an acoustical oddity. Whispering directly into the bricks of the archway, while standing very close to one side of the arch, can be heard clearly on the other side of the arch (approximately twelve feet away). Sever has small classrooms and larger lecture halls, so it is mostly used as a general-purpose classroom building for humanities courses especially small sections, beginning language courses, and Harvard Extension School classes.
✱✱✱✱✱	Harvard Fogg Museum Renovation	Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbot Architects (1920) and Renzo Piano (2014)	485 Broadway	Harvard University's three art museums – the Fogg, the Busch-Reisinger and the Sackler – are being consolidated into one reorganized and upgraded facility, Harvard Art Museums, on the current site of the Fogg Museum on Quincy Street. The restored historic courtyard of the Fogg Art Museum is at the heart of 200,00 sq. ft (18,500 sq.m) of new museum space. The collections include approximately 250,000 objects in all media, ranging in date from antiquity to the present and originating in Europe, North America, North Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
✱✱✱✱✱	Carpenter Center	Le Corbusier	24 Quincy St	The Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts was built in 1961 to be home to Harvard's visual arts. The first and only building in the United States designed by the 20th Century master architect Le Corbusier sits among some of the oldest buildings that date back to before the United States was organized. Le Corbusier designed it with the collaboration of Chilean architect Guillermo Jullian de la Fuente at his 35 rue de Sèvres studio; the on-site preparation of the construction plans was handled by the office of Josep Lluís Sert, then dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. He had formerly worked in Le Corbusier's atelier and had been instrumental in winning him the commission. The building was completed in 1962. Wed-Sun (12-7pm)
✱	Gund Hall	John Andrews	42-48 Quincy St	Built in 1972 as the Architecture School. The central studio space, which you must visit, extends through five levels under a stepped, clear-span roof that admits natural light. Known by its dramatic facade and extensive glass surfaces. The Harvard Graduate School of Design (Harvard GSD) has selected Herzog & de Meuron and Beyer Blinder Belle as the design team for a "significant transformation" of the School's iconic Gund Hall campus building. The proposed expansion



				will include the integration of a new space into the School's existing structure, with the goal of creating a facility which "will embody the School's visionary and cross-disciplinary work at the intersection of design, pedagogy, research, and practice."
☆☆	Harvard Memorial Hall	Henry Van Brunt	45 Quincy Street	Memorial Hall was built in 1887 as a theatre and a gathering space for alumni. Following the Civil War, The Harvard Corporation gave its official sanction to a group of distinguished and diverse Harvard alumni who petitioned the college to let them raise funds for a memorial to those Harvard graduates who fought for the Union cause. The new committee of fifty Alumni suggested that the proposed memorial take the form of a building. The building's High Victorian Gothic design, by alumni William Robert Ware and Henry Van Brunt, was selected in a blind competition. Beautiful Gothic style.
☆☆☆	Harvard Science Center	Josep Lluís Sert	1 Oxford St	The Harvard University Science Center, built in 1973, is Harvard's main classroom and laboratory building for undergraduate science and mathematics. There's a library, a museum and some weird and wonderfully large old scientific objects across the lobby. A room-sized historic electromechanical computer built in 1944, the Harvard Mark I, is displayed on the ground floor next to the central stairwell in the main lobby of the building. Mon-Sun (6am-11.30pm)
☆☆	Austin Hall	Hobson Richardson	1515 Massachusetts Ave	Austin Hall, built in 1881, is a classroom building of the Harvard Law School designed by noted American architect H. H. Richardson. The first building purposely built for an American law school, it was also the first dedicated home of Harvard Law School. The revival style of the building is based on French and Spanish Romanesque precedents of the 11th century. Richardson's style is characterised by massive stone walls and dramatic semicircular arches (with amazing details by the way), and a new dynamism of interior space. The reading room's interior has been judged particularly fine for its ornamented fireplace and tie beams carved with the heads of dragons and boars.
☆☆☆	Harkness Commons	Walter Gropius	14 Everett St	The Harvard Graduate Center, also known as "the Gropius Complex" (including Harkness Commons), was commissioned of The Architects Collaborative by Harvard University in 1948. This building specifically was completed in 1950 as university complex that houses dormitories, common-rooms, refectory and a lounge convertible into a meeting hall for 250 people. Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus in Dessau, Germany, was asked to head the Harvard School of Design after the Nazis closed the Bauhaus. In 1945 he founded The Architects Collaborative. This group designed this first complex of buildings at Harvard in the International style. Like the Bauhaus, this grouping is functional and factory-like in appearance. Walks connect the seven brick dormitories which are characterized by their spare look, smooth planar walls, and asymmetric balance in the window treatment.
☆	Longfellow National Historic Site	Richard Dolben (garden 1847)	105 Brattle Street	The Longfellow House, originally built in 1759 for John Vassall, was the home of noted American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow for almost 50 years, and it had previously served as the headquarters of General George Washington (1775-76). In 1837 it became the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet. He wrote here many of his most famous poems including Evangeline and Hiawatha. The house also served as headquarters for General George Washington during the Siege of Boston, July 1775 - April 1776. Tours are available by appointment but the amazing gardens are open to the public.
☆	M.F. Stoughton House	Henry Hobson Richardson	90 Brattle Street	The Mary Fiske Stoughton House is a National Historic Landmark built in 1883 that has become an icon of American architecture. Mrs. Stoughton's son, the philosopher John Fiske, made major alterations in 1900: expanding the kitchen wing westward, and the whole rear of the house southward. As designed by Richardson, the house was a two-story L-shaped wood frame structure, with its main entrance to the left of a recessed porch facing Brattle Street. A 1925 alteration created a new kitchen as a projecting bay to the front facade, and a 3rd story was added to the east facade's bay window.
☆	Christ Church	Peter Harrison	Zero Garden Street	Christ Church, built in 1761, is Cambridge's oldest church. Washington's troops used it as a barracks after its Tory congregation fled. The architect is also known for King's Chapel in Boston. Christ Church has a long history of social activism, supporting the civil rights movement, the peace movement, and ministries of social justice. In April 1967 the Reverend Martin Luther King and Doctor Benjamin Spock were denied access to a building at Harvard University to hold a press conference denouncing the Vietnam War, but the Reverend Murray Kenney welcomed them to Christ Church; a plaque in the parish hall commemorates the event. Don't miss the Old Burying Ground, where the first eight presidents of the school are buried.
☆☆☆☆	Design Research Building	Benjamin Thompson	Brattle Street + Story	Design Research or D/R was a retail store founded in 1953 by Ben Thompson in Cambridge which introduced the concept of lifestyle store.



				In the 1970s, under subsequent ownership, it became a chain of a dozen stores across the United States. Unfortunately, it went bankrupt in 1978. Thompson's goal was to provide "a place where people could buy everything they needed for contemporary living", notably modern European furnishings and in particular Scandinavian design. Benjamin Thompson was a faculty member of the Harvard Graduate School of Design. The building, an icon of modern architecture, is famous for the frameless glass walls that make interior the ornament. D/R has continued to have an outsized reputation: in 2000, a survey of influential design stores named D/R as number one, though it had been closed for 22 years.
	Holyoke Center	Josep Lluís Sert	Mt. Auburn Street with Harvard Yard	Harvard University's Smith Campus Center (formerly Holyoke Center) is a Brutalist administrative and service building built in 1965. Primarily designed by José Luis Sert (then dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design) and completed in 1966, the Smith Campus Center is an H-shaped ten-story reinforced concrete building. At street level, a pedestrian arcade, occupying two stories in height, runs through the block. Originally, the arcade was no more than a link connecting the Harvard Yard and the river houses and the main entrance to the offices. Then in 1993, as part of "The Shops by Harvard Yard" project, ten kiosks along the arcade were opened after renovation.
	Peabody Terrace	Sert, Jackson & Gourley	125 Putnam Ave	Built in 1964 during his tenure as Dean at the Graduate School of Design, Josep Lluís Sert's Peabody Terrace provides housing for almost 1500 Harvard graduate students and their families. One of several projects Sert designed for Harvard's campus, it is a manifestation of his vision for the ideal neighborhood. Many elements such as the negotiation of scale, mixed use program, shared open space and design aesthetic were influenced by but represent a departure from earlier modern housing projects. Peabody Terrace is a prototypical example of a twentieth-century project heralded by the architectural community as an exemplar of progressive modern ideals, but lambasted by neighbors and members of the general public for being unattractive, cold and imposing.
	Sert House	Josep Lluís Sert	Irving St and Francis Ave	Built in 1957 by Spanish architect Josep Lluís Sert as his own private residence, this house in Cambridge, is recognised as one of the most unique designs of his career. He sought to replace the suburban single-family dwelling with an urban courtyard house, adapted to a northern climate. The plan is divided into several well-defined areas. The central courtyard of the house is the main visual centre of the plot and interacts with all stays.
	Hooper-Lee-Nichols House	Joseph E. Chandler	159 Brattle St	Built in 1685 as the second-oldest house in Cambridge. The house is now headquarters for the Cambridge Historical Society. From its location on Brattle Street, it has witnessed the beginning of the American Revolution, the birth of the abolitionist movement, the formation of America as an industrial powerhouse, and the counter culture revolution of the 1960s. There are many spectacular colonial-era residences on Brattle St. so make sure you have a wander around. The house primarily reflects the Georgian Style of the 18th C. Tours are available Mon-Wed (1-5pm). General admission \$5. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
Zone 3: South Boston				
	Federal Reserve Bank Building	Hugh Stubbins	600 Atlantic Avenue	The Federal Reserve Bank Building, built in 1977 as an office, is Boston's fifth tallest building. It features two towers with a glass front and aluminum-sheathed sides. It was reportedly one of the architect's favourite buildings. The design stood in contrast to that of the other Reserve Banks, which resembled fortresses. It features an auditorium that is named for Frank E. Morris, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston from 1968 to 1988. It was designed to meet the Bank's needs and is also available to the community, offering lunchtime concerts as well.
	Boston Society of Architects/AIA	Höweler + Yoon Architecture	290 Congress St #200	In 2010, The Boston Society of Architects (BSA) opened its new headquarters, BSA Space, Boston's leading cultural institution on architecture and design. The design of the new headquarters by Boston-based firm Höweler + Yoon Architecture is centered around a highly visible "cloud" ceiling and an iconic stair. These two architectural elements act as brand markers for BSA Space and an invitation into the exhibits and meeting spaces above. More images and project description after the break. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
	Boston Tea Party Ships & Museum	Margulies Perruzzi Architects	306 Congress St	To protest against unfair taxes, a gang of rebellious colonists dumped 342 chests of tea into the water. The 1773 protest – the Boston Tea Party – set into motion the events leading to the Revolutionary War. Nowadays, replica Tea Party Ships are moored at Griffin's Wharf, alongside an excellent experiential museum dedicated to the catalytic



				event. Using re-enactments, multimedia and fun exhibits, the museum addresses all aspects of the Boston Tea Party and subsequent events. In 2012 the museum opened in the ship. Tickets \$30. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	The Institute Of Contemporary Art	Diller Scofidio + Renfro	100 Northern Avenue	The Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA) was built in 2006 as an art museum. The museum was founded as the Boston Museum of Modern Art in 1936 with a mission to exhibit contemporary art. Since then it has gone through multiple name changes as well as moving its galleries and support spaces over 13 times. Its current home was built in 2006 in the South Boston Seaport District. The ICA's exhibition program has included the Momentum series, focusing on the work of emerging artists; the Sandra and Gerald Fineberg Art Wall, an annual, site-specific commission in the museum lobby; the James and Audrey Foster Prize, a biennial exhibition and award for Boston-area artists; and selections from the permanent collection. General admission \$15, students \$10. Tue-Sun (10-15), Thu-Fri (10-21)
☆☆☆☆	601 Congress Street	Adrian Smith (SOM)	601 Congress Street	Built in 2005 as part of a 3-building complex by the John Hancock Insurance companies. What it's really beautiful about this building is that the two older structures are reflected in the façade of the newest. The building features too a green (energy-efficient) dual glass curtain wall construction. Three different buildings in Boston, Massachusetts, have been known as the "John Hancock Building". All were built by the John Hancock Insurance companies. References to the John Hancock building usually refer to the 60-story, sleek glass building on Clarendon Street also known as the John Hancock Tower or Hancock Place.
☆☆☆☆	Boston Convention Center	Rafael Viñoly	415 Summer Street	The Boston Convention and Exhibition Center (BCEC) was built in 2004 as the largest exhibition center in the US. The venue includes over 516,000 square feet of exhibition space, 160,000 square feet of flexible meeting space in 82 rooms and a 40,000-square-foot grand ballroom. The push for a new convention center in Boston came in the late 1990s when the semi-annual Macworld trade show, previously held in Boston each summer, moved to the Jacob Javits Convention Center in New York City. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
☆☆	Macallen Building Condominiums	Office dA	Dover St and Dorchester Ave	Built in 2007 as residential building. It had a difficult urban site between a historic neighborhood, an industrial wasteland, and an infrastructural interchange. Occupying a transitional site that mediates between highway off-ramps, an old residential fabric, and an industrial zone, the building negotiates different scales and urban configurations. The design addresses two scales and the different edge conditions of the surrounding context through varied spatial conditions, various ways of reacting to the public sphere, and accompanying material and façade articulations to reinforce the scales of interaction.
☆☆☆☆☆	Dorchester Heights	Peabody & Stearns	G + Old Harbor Sts	Dorchester Heights is the central area of South Boston. It was built in 1776, is the highest area in the neighborhood and was a strategic point which played a crucial role in overcoming the British occupation. The Georgian revival tower that stands today was built in 1898. Dorchester Heights is a hilltop, and affords panoramic views of many communities to the south and west of the city. This view is of particular interest on July 4, where after sunset one can watch the official fireworks from over a dozen communities, along with countless amateur displays, as they unfold on the horizon over the course of the evening.
☆☆☆☆☆	Emerald Necklace	Frederick Law Olmsted	Columbia Rd	Created in 1860 as a 445-hectare chain of parks linked by parkways and waterways to connect Boston Common, dating from the colonial period, and Public Garden (1837) to Franklin Park, known as the "great country park." It's the only remaining intact linear park designed by Frederick Law Olmsted (America's first landscape architect).
☆☆☆☆☆	John F. Kennedy Library	I.M. Pei	Columbia Point	Built in 1979 as a public library. In 1963, then President John F. Kennedy viewed possible sites for a presidential library and museum to be built in his name. At the time there were only four other presidential libraries and yet Kennedy sought a stronger and more accessible system. Kennedy's grand plans included vast archives, educational collaboration (in this case his alma mater Harvard) and an open-door policy to his presidency. A month after the visit President Kennedy was assassinated. Shortly after the event a committee headed by Jacqueline Kennedy began a search for architects. The impressive list included Louis Kahn, Mies van der Rohe, Alvar Aalto, Franco Albini, Lucio Costa, and five other relatively unknown architects from around the world including I.M. Pei. Despite the credentials and name recognition of the other architects Jacqueline Kennedy saw a potential and creativity in the architect she had chosen, I.M. Pei. The result: this monumental masterpiece. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)



Zone 4: Brighton + Boston College

☆☆☆☆	Boston College Campus	Charles Donagh Maginnis	Chestnut Hill	Boston College Campus was established in 1863 is the nation's largest Jesuit community. The proposal for twenty buildings in English Collegiate Gothic style, called "Oxford in America", was selected and construction began in 1909. The large green campus has Gothic towers, stained glass, an art museum and Irish and Catholic ephemera collections in the library. The university has more than 9,300 full-time undergraduates and nearly 5,000 graduate students. The university also has historical ties to Boston College High School in Dorchester, as both the high school and the college were once on one campus in the South End of Boston.
☆☆☆	Bapst Library	Charles Donagh Maginnis	Behind Gasson Hall on Linden Lane	The Bapst Library is a Boston College library located on the college's Chestnut Hill campus. The Bapst Library served as the original Boston College Library from 1925 until the opening of the Thomas P. O'Neill Library in 1984. It was built in 1928 in the English Collegiate Gothic style. The spacious first floor of the library was originally used as the University auditorium. The library contains over 51,000 volumes relating to Art. Mon-Thu (8am-12am), Fri (8am-5pm), Sat (10am-6pm), Sun (11am-12am)
☆☆☆☆	Gasson Hall	Charles Donagh Maginnis	140 Commonwealth Ave	Gasson Hall was built in 1913 as the office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Honors Program. It was named after the 13th president of Boston College Thomas I. Gasson, SJ, considered BC's "second founder." Gasson Hall is a seminal example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in North America. Publication of its design in 1909—and praise from influential American Gothicist Ralph Adams Cram—helped establish Collegiate Gothic as the prevailing architectural style on American university campuses for much of the 20th century. The amazing rotunda on the first floor, surrounded by murals of notable Jesuits, contains a white marble statue of the Archangel Michael overcoming Lucifer.
☆☆	Lyons Hall	?	"Quad" from Devlin Hall	Lyons Hall was built in 1951 as the University was faced with the need for more room after World War II. Built in the Gothic style, Lyons Hall provided large enough classrooms to accommodate philosophy classes. Over time, however, much of the space has been used for offices.
☆☆	McMullen Museum of Art	-	140 Commonwealth Ave	McMullen Museum of Art was built in 1921 as the Devlin Hall and the first classes in chemistry, physics, and biology were held here in 1924. After extensive renovations, Devlin Hall was re-opened in 1993 as a museum. Collection includes contemporary art as well as works dating back to the 19th century. The collection spans the history of art from Europe, Asia and the Americas, and has significant representation of Gothic and Baroque tapestries. Free admission Sat and Sun at 2pm. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (12pm-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Higgins Hall	Shepley Bulfinch (renovation)	140 Commonwealth Avenue	Built in 1965 as the Biology and Physics departments. In 1997 Boston College launched a major renovation and expansion. Beautiful five-level atrium. http://www.bc.edu/offices/historian/resources/guide/higgins.html
☆☆☆☆	Thomas P O'Neil Jr Library	Architects Collaborative	140 Commonwealth Ave	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Library was built in 1981 as the new main library. It was named after Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Boston College alumnus ('36). Built with a warm Rockville granite from Minnesota, the O'Neill Library is a massive structure. It provides a spectacular view of the Boston skyline.
☆☆☆☆	St. Ignatius Church	?	Commonwealth Avenue near Lake Street	Located in the historic neighborhood of Chestnut Hill, Mass., St. Ignatius parish was founded on November 7, 1926. The present Gothic structure was built in 1951. Although not the university's church, St. Ignatius enjoys a special relationship with Boston College. Each year, several Boston College students teach in their religious education program, and Jesuit priests from Boston College occasionally preside at their liturgies. It also provides an active center of parish life for residents of the Chestnut Hill area, as well as for Boston College students, who often attend the church not only for regular Masses but also for student retreats and sacred concerts.
☆☆	Community Rowing Boathouse	Anmahian Winton Architects	20 Nonantum Road	Built in 2008 as a boathouse. The Harleston Parker Medal is awarded each year to "the single most beautiful building or other structure" built in the metropolitan Boston area built in the past 10 years. Anmahian Winton has achieved this with its innovative and sustainable design for the Community Rowing boathouse. Mon-Fri (5-9pm), Sat-Sun (5-4pm)
☆☆	Honan-Allston Branch Library	Machado and Silveti Associates	300 North Harvard Street	The Honan-Allston branch of the Boston Public Library began in 1889 in a delivery station in Frank Howe's drugstore at 26 Franklin Street. The branch moved to rented space at 161 Harvard Avenue in 1929, and in 1979 celebrated its 90th anniversary. In 1981, amid statewide budget cuts, the branch was closed. Neighborhood groups lobbied for its reinstatement, however. In 1993, Mayor Menino said he would advocate



				construction of a new branch in the neighborhood. On January 19, 2000, ground was broken for the new facility. Designed by Machado and Silveti Associates, the branch officially opened on June 16, 2001. Mon, Wed (12-8pm), Tue, Thu (10am-6pm), Fri-Sat (9am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Harvard ArtLab	Barkow Leibinger	140 N Harvard St	Harvard University's ArtLab, a cross-curriculum space for the arts completed in 2018, is located on the school's Allston campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Designed to be curated and adapted by its users, the 9,000 square-foot space will be available to students, teachers, visiting artists, and the wider community. The building, a one-story "pinwheel-like" plan, consists of a series of studios, workshops, and media spaces that surround a common "Hub" space. The Hub, which can be opened and closed by a series of four large sliding partitions, enables performances and exhibitions, cultivating interactivity at the ArtLab's center.
☆	John F Kennedy National Historic Site	-	83 Beals Street	The John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site is the birthplace and childhood home of John F. Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States. It was built in 1914 as the house of Joseph and Rose Kennedy. Four of their nine children would be born and raised here, including Jack, who was born in the master bedroom in 1917. From 1966 to 1969, Rose Kennedy restored it to her recollection of its 1917 appearance. She wanted to restore the home to the hour of John's birth, but the home really paints a picture of a typical American home 1914-1920. FREE admission. Wed-Sun (9.30am-5pm)
Zone 5: Brookline				
☆☆☆☆☆	Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site	Frederick Law Olmsted	99 Warren St	Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site was built in 1883 as Frederick Law Olmsted's home and first full-scale professional office for the practice of landscape design, called "Fairsted". He was considered the father of landscape design architecture and is known in Boston for creating the Emerald Necklace. Olmsted bought the Clark homestead, an 1810 Federal farmhouse, in 1883, to be near his frequent collaborator, H. H. Richardson, whose home and office were nearby. Olmsted and his son John Charles renovated the house, landscaped the property, and relocated the barn closer to the house, and in 1903 added the office wing to the northwest of the main house. The site remains as it was a century ago and it's worth a visit. FREE admission. Fri-Sat (9.30am-4pm)
Zone 6: Charlestown				
☆☆☆☆☆	Bunker Hill Monument	Solomon Willard	Monument Sq, Charlestown	Built in 1843 as a 220ft granite obelisk monument to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill (the first major conflict between British and Patriot forces in the American Revolutionary War). The Bunker Hill Monument Association maintained the monument and grounds until 1919, when it was turned over to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1976 the monument was transferred to the National Park Service and became a unit of Boston National Historical Park. Amazing skyline views from the top, but you'll have to climb 294 steps. FREE admission. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
☆	Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital	Perkins+Will	300 1st Ave, Charlestown, MA 02129	Located on a remediated brownfield parcel in the Charlestown Navy Yard, the building is a new gathering place for the community - dedicating 75 percent of the first floor to public use and integrating with the Boston HarborWalk. Once part of a timber receiving basin, the landscape design incorporates reclaimed timbers throughout the site and takes full advantage of waterfront views of the Boston skyline. A trail running along the waterfront features therapeutic equipment and offers patients the opportunity to encourage the healing process by performing physical therapy on a variety of different landscaped surfaces.
Zone 7: Little Brewster Island				
☆☆☆☆☆	Little Brewster Island	-	Little Brewster Island	Known as the location of Boston Light, the only remaining Coast Guard-manned lighthouse in the US. Although the first lighthouse was built on this spot in 1715, it was demolished by the British in the revolution; today's lighthouse dates from 1783. Amazing skyline views of Boston from this point. Because it is still the site of an active Coast Guard facility, opportunities to visit the island are restricted, although guided tours of the island and lighthouse are available.
Zone 8: Waltham + Lincoln				
☆☆☆	R.T. Paine House	Henry Hobson, Richardson and Frederick Law Olmsted	100 Robert Treat Paine Drive	The Robert Treat Paine Estate, known as Stonehurst, was built in 1884 as a house for philanthropist Robert Treat Paine, Jr. In 1866, Boston lawyer Robert Treat Paine Jr. and his wife Lydia (Lyman) commissioned architect Gridley James Fox Bryant to build a mansarded



				Second Empire summer house in Waltham. The house and its site were paid for by George Lyman, Lydia's father and owner of an adjacent summer residence, the Lyman Estate. This house was deemed too small for the Paines and their seven children. In October 1883, Richardson and Olmsted made their first visit to the property to discuss relocating the house and expanding it. The unusual exterior combines stone turrets with wood connective walls. Tours Mon-Fri (12-4pm) and Saturdays by appointment. General admission \$3. Guided tours are also available. Mon-Fri (12-4pm)
☆☆☆☆	Gropius House	Walter Gropius	68 Baker Bridge Rd, Lincoln	Built in 1938 as the architect's family home when he came to Massachusetts to teach architecture at Harvard's Graduate School of Design. In keeping with Bauhaus philosophy, every aspect of the house and its surrounding landscape was planned for maximum efficiency and simplicity of design. Located approximately one hour outside of Boston, Massachusetts and Harvard's campus, Gropius selected a site in the town of Lincoln to accommodate the interests of his daughter's education. The house contains a significant collection of furniture designed by Marcel Breuer. General admission \$25, \$15 students. Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
Zone 9: East Boston				
☆	ICA Watershed	Anmahian Winton Architects	256 Marginal St, Boston	The ICA Watershed is a large-scale space for contemporary art, located in an abandoned copper pipe factory. Its site is known as the East Boston Shipyard, an active, industrial yacht basin directly across Boston Harbor from the ICA Museum, accessible by water taxi, car, and public transportation. Although the Watershed's original antique structure was derelict and had to be torn down, several of its iconic elements—crane and monorail hoists, railroad tracks—have been retained, used to reference the site's purpose and help shape the space. Within the 300' long by 50' wide by 25' tall envelope, the design synthesizes the retained infrastructure with equally powerful, new industrial materials, to serve the ICA program for contemporary art. Mon-Sun (11am-5pm), Tue & Fri (11am-9pm)

- ULR map: <https://goo.gl/xAP8en>
- Subway map: http://www.mbt.com/schedules_and_maps/subway/
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Boston (Kenmore-Fenway-North End)
2. Cambridge (MIT + Harvard)
3. South Boston
4. Brighton + Boston College
5. Brookline
6. Charlestown
7. Little Brewster Island
8. Waltham + Lincoln
9. East Boston

