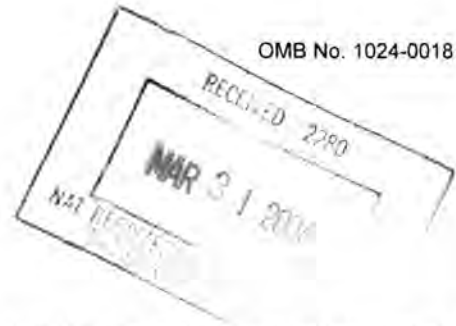


426

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Nazing Court Apartments

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 224-236 Seaver Street and 1-8 Nazing Court n/a not for publication

city or town Boston n/a vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02121

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director 3/29/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

John Edgar H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5/12/04

Nazing Court Apartments

Boston, Suffolk, MA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) **Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
 - district
 - site
 - structure
 - object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		building
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling (apartment building)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling (apartment building)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE-19TH AND 20TH-CENTURY REVIVALS

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Tar and gravel; Rubber membrane

other Cast stone trim

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**Section number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

Built in 1929 and designed in the Classical Revival style, the Nazing Court Apartment complex is located on the northwest corner of Seaver and Maple streets in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood. (Although the post office address is Dorchester, the property is historically and currently in the district of Roxbury). The south side of Seaver Street borders Franklin Park, a 400-acre late-19th century "rural park" designed by Frederick Law Olmsted as the terminus of Boston's famed Emerald Necklace (Olmsted Park System; NR 1971). The north side of Seaver Street is characterized primarily by low-rise apartment buildings, most of which date to the early 20th century and are, like Nazing Court, designed in the Classical Revival style. Abutting Nazing Court on the west is the former Temple Mishkan Tefila (218 Seaver Street; MHC # 11347), a monumental 1924 Classical Revival-style synagogue that is now the United House of Prayer for All People. To the east of the Nazing Court Apartments, across Maple Street, are several large turn-of-the-century houses that reflect the neighborhood's earlier single-family character.

Standing on just over two acres of land that slopes down slightly from west to east, the Nazing Court Apartment complex consists of two buildings on adjacent parcels of land. One is a 53-unit row of apartments overlooking Franklin Park on Seaver Street (on a 25,508 square foot lot), and the other is a U-shaped 98-unit courtyard block facing inward on Nazing Court (on a 62,074 square foot lot). The Seaver Street block has four entries facing south on Seaver Street (No. 224, 228, 232, 236), the Nazing Court block has eight entries (No. 1 to 8) facing onto Nazing Court, which opens to Maple Street at the east end. An alley behind the Seaver Street block separates the two buildings. The north elevation of the Nazing Court block looks into the back yards of properties facing Sonoma Street.

Similar in massing, stylistic vocabulary, and materials, the two buildings form a single composition that was conceived to take maximize advantage of the deep lot while at the same time providing adequate light and ventilation to all apartments. The courtyard of Nazing Court enhances the sense of space and provides a landscaped forecourt for 1 - 8 Nazing Court. The alley between the buildings provides an off-street location for service functions, access to the openings of the air intake tunnels leading to the internal light courts (discussed below) and ensures there is abundant space between the buildings for light and air.

224 to 236 Seaver Street (photo #1)

The Seaver Street block is set back approximately 15 feet from the sidewalk. The shallow front yard at each building is planted with grass and shrubs installed at the completion of the 2003 rehabilitation. A low aluminum fence sits on a curb at the sidewalk and encloses the yard. Constructed of brick with cast stone trim, the Seaver Street building is a modest design exhibiting a combination of Classical Revival and Colonial Revival stylistic vocabularies. The three-story building rises from a high basement to a flat roof bordered by a brick parapet with stone coping. The brick varies in color slightly from red to a dark brick. Other cast stone detail includes pilasters framing each entrance pavilion, a denticulated cornice, a water table, sills and keystones at the windows, corner blocks ornamented with a rosette at the porch spandrels, and paneled or molded panels at the parapet over the entries. Brick soldier courses trimming the porch spandrels and at the window lintels provide additional ornament to the facade.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetNazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 2

The facade is composed of four entrance pavilions alternating with recessed porches. Each entrance is centered in a pavilion framed by fluted Corinthian pilasters and topped by a pediment at Nos. 224 & 232 and by a stepped parapet at Nos. 228 & 236. The pedimented pavilions have a tympanum enriched with a round medallion and swags. The stepped parapets have inset cast stone panels, the central panel containing a cartouche and swags. Scrolls sit atop the coping and frame the stepped parapet. The entries at No. 224, 228, and 232 are approached by a set of terrazzo steps with cast iron railings (**photo #2**). The entrance to No. 236 is at grade, entering at the basement story. The iron railings are set in low walls finished in terrazzo. At each entry, cast stone Tuscan pilasters support a round arch ornamented with a running-dog pattern and a bold keystone. The door and sidelights installed in 2003 match the original drawings, which show the entrances originally contained a central six-panel wood door with sidelights. The original fanlight had two tiers with tracery and the present fanlight is a single pane of glass. The most decorative feature of the facade is a two-story cast stone oriel, which is set in bas relief at the easternmost bay of the facade of No. 236 (**photo #5**). Consisting of a single window bay trimmed by ornamented surrounds, a large rosette at the spandrel, and a pediment supported on consoles, the oriel is a gesture to suggest a more imposing appearance perhaps warranted by its prominent siting on a major street across from Franklin Park.

The windows in the pavilions are set in groups of three at the upper stories and they are paired on either side of the entrance at the first story. The original wood sash were typically 6/1 with the exception of 4/1 sash in the windows flanking the entries. New aluminum replacement windows have been installed reflecting the original pattern of lights in the sash. At the south and east elevations, wood mullions between the windows are detailed with a shallow convex panel with a simple base and capital. The recessed porches spanning between the entrance pavilions are divided at the center by a brick pier at the facade. Solid brick balustrades (rebuilt in 2003 to match the original) enclose the front of the porches and a paired window and a single window are set in the recessed wall of each porch. A side door with a 9-light upper panel leads out to each porch.

The detail is simple at the east elevation consisting of cast stone sills, keystones and splayed corner blocks at the windows, a projecting molded water table, a molded lintel-course at the third story, coping stone at the parapet and a denticulated cornice matching that on the facade. The inset porches have cast iron railings rather than solid brick balustrades. The windows are set in single, double and triple window bays. (**photo #3**)

The asymmetrical side elevations are not identical. The west elevation has cast stone lintels and sills with a solid course at the third story and the matching cornice and coping at the parapet. (**photo #1**)

The cornice stops at the first bay at each end of the north elevation, which faces the service alley between the buildings. There is only one bay of recessed porches on this elevation and there are two brick exterior chimneys. Built of a common red brick, the north elevation has concrete sills and lintels and is otherwise unadorned. The concrete elements have been repaired with concrete or replaced with brick or new cast stone sills or lintels in some locations.

Not visible from the street, three light courts, rectangular in plan, are located at the interior of the building. The court elevations are built of a pale concrete-colored brick to enhance the reflection of light. They are accessible by tunnels from the rear alley or by a basement door from each building. (**photo #6**)

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 31 to 8 Nazing Court

The Nazing Court block is similar to the Seaver Street block in massing, fenestration and materials, but differs slightly in stylistic details. Like the Seaver Street block, it exhibits modest Classical Revival ornament and Colonial Revival materials. In addition, however, the Nazing Court block features metal porch roofs in the shape of terra cotta tile, suggesting the influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Lacking the view of Franklin Park, Nazing Court faces onto a central courtyard that opens toward Maple Street. Wide brick steps lead up to the courtyard from Maple Street and the remainder of the east end is enclosed by a brick retaining wall with a low metal railing that replaces an original cast stone balustrade. **(photo #7)** The 2003 landscaping includes an evergreen tree toward the rear of the courtyard, grass lawns, walks edged with roll curbing matching the existing, shrubs and yews flanking the entries.

U-shaped in plan, the Nazing Court block is a three story brick building with cast stone ornament set on a raised basement and enclosed by a flat roof rimmed by a brick parapet. The primary elevations of Nazing Court, which include the Nazing Court and Maple Street elevations, are built of a scored polychromatic brick with subtle colors including green, mustard, orange and a deep purple. Differing from Seaver Street in the application of ornament, the Nazing Court elevations are characterized by alternating entrance pavilions with recessed porches. Six of the Nazing Court entrance pavilions are topped by stepped pediments flanked by consoles and decorated by a cartouche and swags executed in cast stone. **(photo #8)** There are three entrance pavilions on each of the north and south sides of the courtyard. Two similar pavilions on the west courtyard elevation are narrower than the others and do not have entries at the base. The entries (to #4 and #5) are tucked into the corners at the north and south elevations, rather than into the base of the two west pavilions. **(photo #9)** All porches have iron balustrades.

The pavilions are not detailed with the corner pilasters or cast stone entrance surrounds found on Seaver Street. The entries are approached by stone steps set between brick buttresses topped by iron railings. Cast stone impost blocks and keystones ornament the round brick arch. The entries have the same six-panel wood entrance doors, sidelights and fanlights found at Seaver Street.

The fenestration and detail at the east elevation of the north wing matches the east elevation of the Seaver Street block and the east elevation of the south wing is symmetrical to the north. **(photo #11)** The one difference is that there are two stacks of porches rather than a continuous porch spanning the recess. The west elevation is a long wall similarly detailed to the east elevation with recesses cut out for porches at the southwest and northwest corners. **(photo #10)**

As at Seaver Street, the windows originally contained 6/1 and 4/1 double hung wood sash, and new aluminum windows have been installed that replicate the original pattern of lights. The wood mullions at Nazing Court are fluted with a simple capital and base.

The north elevation of the north wing and the south elevation of the south wing of Nazing Court face alleys, and have minimal detail. The walls are of red common brick, similar to the north elevation of Seaver Street, and each elevation contains one bay of recessed porch stacks. The internal light courts constructed of a pale, concrete-colored brick are found here as well, with a minor change in that there is an L-shaped opening into the western light court to provide adequate windows for the corner units.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetNazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 4Interior

In general, the interior finishes in the common areas and in the apartments are the same in both buildings. In the common areas of the Seaver Street block, the entrance vestibule floor is ceramic tile with a gray edge, a maroon and white patterned border, and a central floral design on a field of white. The vestibule walls are covered by a wainscot of marble with gray and pink tones. Marble steps matching the wainscot lead up to the first floor and a second entrance which encloses the vestibule. The vestibule entries were installed in 2003 and consist of an aluminum and glass system with a central door, sidelights, and a narrow transom. The floor at the top of the steps inside the vestibule originally was ceramic tile, but this floor and the steps have been covered with a vinyl or linoleum tile. Inside the stair hall, the floors are carpeted, the walls are finished with textured plaster, and a chair rail runs along the corridor and up the stairs. The stair railing, balusters, and paneled stringers appear to be oak; the treads and risers match the marble in the vestibule. The main newel post at the first floor is carved with chamfered edges and incised fluting, while the upper newel posts are square with simple incised fluting. The balusters are square. The quarter turn stairs typically have a landing finished with ceramic tile in the same colors as the vestibule.

The hallways run north-south with the rear stair set in a separate enclosed hall. The rear stairs are a tight half-turn stair with winders. They have a simple wood railing with square newel posts and balusters. The unit entry doors are replacement doors with a single full-length panel. Examples of original doors lead into the rear stair. The original metal clad doors have a full-length vertical panel. The molded door surrounds are simple and the molded chair rail in the corridor matches that found inside the units.

Although the floor plan is identical on the 2nd and 3rd floors and similar to the 1st floor, and the floor plans of the Seaver Street and Nazing Court blocks are similar, there are a variety of unit sizes. According to the original plans, there were 151 apartments ranging in size from two to five rooms. The larger apartments are located at the ends of each block, and the original floor plan remains in most of the units. The plan of each unit typically features a reception hall at the entry.

In each unit, the kitchen faces onto a light court. Most units have a door leading out to a porch. The porches were removed in the light courts. The doors have a 9-light upper panel, and typical interior doors are two-panel wood doors. The floors are wood strip floors, the doors and windows have a molded surround with a simple architrave at the top. Some rooms have a molded chair rail and some kitchens have a simple flat chair rail with no molding. The original baseboards have a molding at the top. The kitchens and bathrooms have been entirely renovated with new finishes and fixtures.

The floor plan has been revised slightly to create barrier-free units at the basement level of 236 Seaver Street and at the first floor of 5 Nazing Court. Otherwise, the original floor plan remains intact in most units. The units at 4 and 5 Nazing Court also retain the molded panels on the walls of the reception hall and living rooms.

The minor differences from the above are as follows: No. 236 Seaver Street has an at-grade entrance, and it has three additional units at the basement level. There are no steps in the vestibule and the marble wainscoting is present on the east wall only. No. 232 Seaver Street has one additional basement unit with a separate entrance, which now serves as a

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

management office. **(photo #4)** A community room was added in 2003 at the basement level of 232 Seaver on the west side of the management office. No. 1 Nazing Court has two units with private entries at the basement level and No. 8 Nazing Court has one unit in the basement. The first floor newel posts at the main stairs in Nazing Court are a little more elaborate than those found in the Seaver Street entries.

(end)

Nazing Court Apartments

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA# 8247

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Boston, Suffolk, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1929 to 1954

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Schein and Levine, architects

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Massachusetts Historical Commission

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet****Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Nazing Court Apartments were built in 1929 for the Jewish community of Roxbury's Elm Hill neighborhood. The last and largest of a series of apartment complexes constructed in the area by Jewish developers C & S Realty Corporation, the Nazing Court Apartments mark the transition of the Elm Hill area from a middle-class to a working class Jewish neighborhood. The premier location opposite Franklin Park and the proximity to the Temple Mishkan Tefila and other nearby Jewish institutions was intended to attract middle class tenants, but the combination of the Great Depression and an exodus of middle class Jews changed the demographics of Roxbury. Nevertheless, the Nazing Court complex has remained in continuous use as an apartment building. Architecturally, it is an intact example of a Classical Revival-style apartment building that incorporates porches to provide outdoor space and fresh air. The building is also one of the few apartment complexes known to be designed by Sumner Schein, a Jewish architect who is primarily identified by his commercial work. Lastly, the apartment building blends with others of similar style and scale to form a visually pleasing and coherent streetscape opposite the north edge of Franklin Park. The Nazing Court Apartments retain integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association; and fulfill National Register criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance is from the date of construction in 1929 to 1954, the standard fifty-year cut off established to allow for historical perspective.

The complex stands one block west of Blue Hill Avenue, which was the commercial nexus and main north-south thoroughfare of Roxbury. In the 19th century, Boston's Jewish immigrants settled in the tenements of the North End, West End, South End, and East Boston. As they prospered, they began to move into the more suburban Boston neighborhoods of Roxbury and Dorchester. Originally independent towns, both became part of Boston in the mid-19th century, and both experienced rapid development as the expanding streetcar network made it possible to live outside the inner city and commute to work in it. The large farms, estates and country seats that had characterized the area in the 18th and early 19th centuries, were subdivided into neighborhoods of single, two- and three-family houses. The area in the vicinity of the Nazing Court Apartments developed as an upper middle class Protestant neighborhood in the 1880s and 1890s, largely from subdivision of the Williams and Seaver farms. In the early 20th century, the area began to change from Protestant to Jewish.

In 1903, Roxbury's Jewish population stood at about fifty families, and the residential area in the vicinity of Franklin Park along Seaver Street, Elm Hill Avenue and Blue Hill Avenue, often referred to as the Elm Hill district, was attracting wealthy Jewish business and professional people. In 1912, for example, Myer Dana, a founder of Beth Israel Hospital, built his impressive Colonial Revival-style residence at 250 Seaver Street (MHC #11349). Like the subsequent developers of the Nazing Court Apartments, Dana sited his house directly opposite Franklin Park, the terminus of Boston's Emerald Necklace -- a seven-mile long connected greenway and park system designed by the legendary Frederick Law Olmsted in the late-19th century (Olmsted Park System, NR: 1971).

In 1905, Eastern European Jews built the first synagogue in the area at 397 Blue Hill Avenue (a few blocks to the north of Nazing Court). Known as Congregation Adath Jeshurun (NR 1999), it had only 140 members, but is credited

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 2

with triggering the development of the Jewish community including the building of other synagogues, Jewish businesses, new houses, and eventually apartment buildings and commercial blocks. By 1925, the contiguous neighborhoods of Roxbury, Dorchester and Mattapan comprised the largest American Jewish community outside of New York City. There were reportedly ten synagogues within a mile or two of Congregation Adath Jeshurun. One of these was Temple Mishkan Tefila at 218 Seaver Street (MHC #11347). Built five years before the Nazing Court Apartments, it is an imposing Classical Revival-style building that also faces Franklin Park. Its architect, Jacob Krokyn, is believed to be Boston's first Jewish architect, establishing his firm in 1919 (Heath, p. 8/8). Temple Mishkan Tefila was designed to serve as more than a house of worship. It was to be a "Jewish Center" or *Stadt Shul* (Sarna, p. 191-3) that would serve as a gathering place for the growing Jewish community of Roxbury-Dorchester.

In the 1890s, the Nazing Court parcel held Ellen F. Kenney's country estate, which was in character with the rest of the suburban neighborhood that made up late-nineteenth-century Roxbury. By 1915, the block, previously defined by Seaver Street, Elm Hill Avenue, Schuyler and Maple Streets, had been intersected by Sonoma Street, and a series of new apartment buildings owned by J. Krinsky fronted on Elm Hill Street. Construction of the Temple Mishkan Tefila in 1924 furthered transition of the block from grand single-family houses to a more densely settled semi-urban area. In 1928 Kenney sold two lots bounded by Maple and Seaver Streets to C&S Investment Corporation. The Nazing Court and Seaver Street apartment blocks were constructed on these lots the following year.

Features such as the imposing entrance pavilions and the oriel at the Seaver Street block reflect the prominence of its location on a major thoroughfare facing Franklin Park, and suggest the prosperity of both owners and tenants in this neighborhood at the time the building was being constructed. With its much less imposing orientation on a side street, the U-shaped plan of the Nazing Court block maximizes the open space at the center of its parcel and creates a pleasing forecourt to the Nazing Court buildings.

The developer of Nazing Court Apartments, the C & S Construction Company, also known as C & S Investment Corporation, was first listed in the Boston city directories in 1929, the year the Nazing Court Apartments opened. According to an article in the *Jewish Advocate*, prior projects of president Bernard Swartz and treasurer Jacob Cohen included the Lincoln Apartments, Splendid View Apartments, and Maple Manor Apartments. Splendid View (140 Seaver Street) and Maple Manor (76 Maple Street), located within a few blocks of Nazing Court, were constructed in 1928 and 1929, and have courtyard plans and porches similar to those at Nazing Court. Both earlier apartment complexes, which housed seventy and forty-seven families respectively, still stand. The original location and ultimate fate of the Lincoln Apartments is less clear, since no apartment complex with that name coincides with the time period or location normally associated with C & S Construction. Splendid View Realty Co., also owned by Cohen & Swartz, was operated out of the Splendid View Apartment Building. Both realty companies were dissolved by 1933, the same year that Swartz left Boston. Jacob Cohen continued to live in Allston and later Brookline and was last listed in the Boston city directories in 1951 as a manager for Steinberg and Krasnow (presumably a misprint of Krasnoo).

The designers of the Nazing Court Apartments, Sumner Schein and Philip Levine (Schein and Levine) were in practice together from 1925 through 1929. During that period, Philip Levine also served as secretary of the Trenton Tire Supply Company. In 1930, he left the practice to join the Akron Rubber Company. He lived briefly at 7 Nazing Court, before leaving Boston in 1932.

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Continuation Sheet****Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 3

Sumner Schein (1898-1998), on the other hand, had a long and prosperous career in architecture and engineering. A civil engineer, he was eventually registered in as many as eighteen states. He studied at Harvard (1915-1917), MIT (BSCE, 1921), and Northeastern University Law School (LLB, 1927). He established his firm in 1921, and according to his obituary, became a pioneer in the design of supermarkets. Starting in the early 1930s Schein designed 500 - 600 stores and other projects for the First National chain. Specializing in commercial work, the firm designed urban department and specialty stores, suburban shopping centers, and enclosed malls. Major commissions recorded in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Maker Index include Worcester's Sears and Roebuck Department Store (1940; MHC #2397) and the redesign of Boston's Jordan Marsh Department Store (1942; MHC #2120). The firm was also responsible for the Jordan Marsh and Filenes department stores built during the 1930s throughout New England. In 1962 Schein designed his first enclosed mall, the North Line Shopping Center of Houston, Texas. North Line was followed by a succession of shopping centers built during the 1960s including such New England shopping destinations as the Natick (MA) Mall, Cape Cod Mall, Warwick (RI) Mall, and Maine Shopping Center. The firm's mall work continued through the Seventies (The Mall at Chestnut Hill, 1973) and Eighties (expansion of the Burlington Mall, ca. 1980s). According to his son, Schein appeared in the office daily well into his late nineties. A longtime resident of Chestnut Hill in Brookline, the architect died at the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged in Roslindale at age 100. The firm, Sumner Schein Architects and Engineers, recently merged with Carter & Burgess Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas. The Boston branch office is headed by the founder's son, Stephen B. Schein.

The name of the new apartment complex was probably derived from its proximity to Nazing Street, which it faced across Maple Avenue. The name may be a reference to the birthplace of John Eliot, the puritan missionary who preached in Roxbury from 1632 to 1690. The 1878 History of Roxbury by Francis R. Drake records Nazing in Essex, England as the birthplace of Eliot. Modern histories record his birthplace as Widford, Hertfordshire, England.

Applications for building permits were submitted on April 22, 1929, and the foundation and first floor were in place by the 4th of June. In August, the Jewish Advocate, a local newspaper that began publication in 1903, reported that the new "Million Dollar Apartment Buildings" were ready for occupancy. In describing the location the paper enthused: "Franklin Park is one of the landmarks of Boston especially noteworthy for their [sic] scenic beauty. The park offers splendid recreation grounds for mothers and children, while the father of the family is intrigued by the convenience to the well laid-out 18-hole golf course. Maple and Seaver Streets were chosen as being in a quiet residential neighborhood as well as convenient to town and local shopping centers. Street car service is excellent, cars run every half minute to nearby stations. Since this is to be primarily for Jewish homes, the fact that the section includes Jewish community houses, synagogues, and the Y.M.H.A. is an added factor." The ornament and design of the Seaver Street buildings are typical of the prosperous apartment blocks that lined the park and local thoroughfares. By contrast, the exterior of Nazing Court is more subdued, reflecting its location on a side street. Nazing Court's U-shaped courtyard is, however, an unusual design element for a Roxbury or Dorchester apartment block of this period. By leaving a sizeable amount of the parcel open, the developers emphasized the circulation of air. This distinguished the new complex from the previous generation's experience of cramped tenement living. Significantly, C&S Construction Corporation also set aside a slender 1,529 square foot right of way between its Seaver Street and Maple Street holdings with the deeded requirement that it remain open in perpetuity to provide for both ventilation and lighting of the new buildings. This lot is the extant access alley between the two apartment blocks.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetNazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 4

According to newspaper accounts, the two-building complex opened with 151 units varying in size from two to five-room apartments. In describing the apartments, the Jewish Advocate indicated that the inclusion of smaller apartments was unique at a time when most buildings were designed to accommodate families. The two-room suites were designed for young couples, "as compact as possible with plenty of closet space, electric plugs and good lighting." The three, four, and five room apartments were "planned on a corresponding scheme of elaborate detail. Plenty of air and light has been arranged for every corner, each room in its place not only because it is decoratively suited there but also most convenient for the housewife."

Modern appliances included gas stoves, incinerators, refrigerators and radio equipment. Apartments were supplied with hot water and steam heat. The building offered janitor service, and the units had showers and large reception halls. Major suppliers for the apartments included J. Secinore & N. Vespa Co. (contractors), Dudley Woodworks (interior and exterior finish and stairworks), J. & J. Electric Company, Alex Scott (plumbing and gas fitting), West End Iron Works, Quality Appliance Dealers, and Bronze Weather Strip Company (weather strips, shades and screens).

Despite the fine amenities and the desirable location of the Nazing Court Apartments, the timing of its construction could not have been worse. Two months after the buildings were ready for occupancy, the stock market crashed, initiating the Great Depression that would rock the financial foundations of the country for the next ten years. But even prior to the Depression, as Roxbury and Dorchester became more densely developed, those who could afford it began moving to Brookline and Newton in search of a more suburban setting. Between the late 1920s and early 1950s the Jewish population in Roxbury and Dorchester only declined by about 10 percent from 77,000 to 70,000, but the mix of income levels shifted heavily toward the working class. Perhaps the developers of the building had perceived the coming changes when they decided to create a building that could accommodate singles and couples as well as families.

By 1931, ownership of Nazing Court had been transferred to Louis H. Steinberg and Abner Cohen, listed at the address of 162 Seaver Street, Roxbury (attached to the Splendid View Apartments and perhaps the missing Lincoln Apartments). From 1928 through 1931 the mortgages on Nazing Court repeatedly passed between C&S, Steinberg, and both Jacob and Abner Cohen; apparently an attempt to keep control of the property within a network of blood and married relations. Steinberg was a lawyer who was born in Russia and came to the United States at age six. He attended the Boston schools, graduated from Suffolk Law School, and began his practice in Boston and New York in 1926. He lived in the Nazing Court Apartments at 228 Seaver Street for at least a decade between 1950 and 1960, but died in Brookline where he spent his last years. In addition to his law practice, he was active in the community, donating a scholarship at the Suffolk Law School, and founding the Associated Synagogues and the Maimonides School.

As indicated by the constant transfer of mortgages, the financial stability of both C & S Investment and C & S Construction was greatly challenged by the Depression. Numerous tax liens against Nazing Court and Splendidview are listed through the Thirties and early Forties. Financial difficulties seemed to have also plagued Steinberg and Cohen. In 1931 Steinberg assigned his interest in the Seaver Street buildings to Rose Steinberg. In 1944, ownership

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 5

of the Nazing Court apartment block was divided between Rena Krasnow (possibly a married daughter of Cohen's) and Ruth Steinberg, with the half-share of the latter subsequently divided among three children. In 1949, the Seaver Street buildings were similarly divided between Ruth and Rena; and subsequently among six additional family members. Transferring title to wives and children is a typical means of protecting assets from creditors and seems to corroborate the financial troubles as well as the shared kinship of Nazing Court's owners. It appears that initial C & S investor Jacob Cohen was a relation of the new owners, as he was retained as a manager under Steinberg and Krasnow Company.

Directories from the 1930s to the 1960s show that the Nazing Court complex was occupied by tenants with Jewish surnames engaged in such occupations as dentist, physician, music teacher, and tailor. Throughout this period, even as suburbanization increased after World War II, Roxbury and Dorchester remained vibrant Jewish communities. In the 1960s the demographics of Roxbury and Dorchester began to change dramatically. Fewer Jews were moving into the area while the upwardly mobile were continuing to leave, their places being taken by African Americans. In 1960, the Jewish population stood at 47,000; in 1970 it was 16,000; and by the late 1970s, it was only a few hundred. In Roxbury the decline was even more profound because many Roxbury Jews moved into Jewish sections of Dorchester. By 1960, the number of Jews living in the immediate neighborhood of Nazing Court had declined from about twenty thousand to seventy-five hundred, and the area was seventy percent black (Levine, p.63). The decline in the Jewish population was clearly reflected in the occupants of the Nazing Court Apartments. In 1965, the buildings were almost fully occupied and most of the tenants had Jewish surnames. Many appear to have been widows, suggesting that the residents were aging. One year later, about a third of the apartments were vacant, but the majority was still Jewish.

As the Jewish community dwindled, its remaining members, who were low-income people, gradually became unable to support their synagogues. Initially, those former residents of the neighborhood who had moved to the suburbs returned to their Roxbury or Dorchester synagogues and continued to offer financial support. However, the synagogues themselves eventually responded to the population flow and moved out of Boston. In 1955, Temple Mishkan Tefila, which had been the dominant Jewish institution in Roxbury for twenty years, broke ground for a new synagogue in the Chestnut Hill section of Newton. In 1957, the congregation closed the Seaver Street synagogue, and Temple Mishkan Tefila became the first of the Roxbury synagogues to completely relocate to the suburbs. In 1966 the Steinberg and Krasnow families sold both apartment blocks to Arthur Shactman. The change in ownership seems to mirror the changing demographics of Roxbury. By the following year, numerous vacancies and fewer Jewish surnames are evident within the complex. The fact that HUD foreclosed on the buildings in 1973 points to reliance of the new owners and their tenants on federal subsidies.

In 1976 the federal government sold the complex to George, Kenneth and Cecil Guscott/doing business under the name of Nazing Court Associates. In 1981, the buildings were again fully occupied, but only two occupants had Jewish surnames. Today the residents in the vicinity of the Nazing Court Apartment complex are primarily Black or Hispanic. The former Temple Mishkan Tefila and its adjacent Hebrew School and Community Center are under the stewardship of the United House of Prayer for All People, which has completed an extensive rehabilitation of both buildings. The Nazing Court Apartments were purchased by Nazing Limited Partnership in 2002 and rehabilitation was completed in 2003 for continued use as apartments.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Primary Sources

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MASection number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the buildings and land represented as parcels 2367 and 2365 on the City of Boston assessors map number 12037, a copy of which accompanies this nomination and described as follows:

Those certain parcels of land with the buildings thereon commonly known and numbered as 224-236 Seaver Street and 1 – 8 Nazing Court, formerly also known as Maple, Roxbury district of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, bounded and described as follows:

Parcel A:

SOUTHEASTERLY by Maple Street, one hundred ten and 40/100 (100.40) feet;

SOUTHWESTERLY by Seaver Street in a slightly broken line, measuring in all two hundred forty-six and 12/100 (246.12) feet;

NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Augustus Parker, later of the Congregation Mishkan Tefila, ninety-nine and 96/100 (99.96) feet;

NORTHEASTERLY by Lots A1 and B on the plan hereinafter referred to, two hundred forty-five and 25/100 (245.25) feet.

Said Parcel A is shown as Lot A on a plan drawn by Schein and Levine, Engineers, entitled "Subdivision of Land in Roxbury, Mass." Dated February, 1929, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 5081, Page 352 and is now known and numbered 224 – 236 Seaver Street.

Parcel A1 and B

SOUTHEASTERLY by Maple Street, two hundred thirty-eight and 70/100 (238.70) feet;

SOUTHWESTERLY by Lot A on the plan hereinafter referred to, formerly of Rose Steinberg and Rena C. Krasnoo, two hundred forty-five and 25/100 (245.25) feet;

NORTHWESTERLY by land nor or formerly of Congregation Mishkan Tefila, two hundred sixty-eight and 69/100 (268.69) feet; and

NORTHEASTERLY by land of owners unknown, two hundred forty-five and 83/100 (245.83) feet.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Nazing Court Apartments
Boston (Roxbury) (Suffolk), MA**

Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel upon which the Nazing Court Apartments presently stand and the original parcels associated with this complex.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Nazing Court Apartments
224-236 Seaver Street &
1-8 Nazing Court
Boston (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Photo List 1 Page 1

Photographer: Leslie Donovan
Date: December 2003
Original Negatives: Tremont Preservation Services
123 South Street, 4th floor
Boston, MA 02111

Photo No.	Description
1	224 – 236 Seaver Street, west and south elevations, looking northeast
2	224 Seaver Street, south elevation, detail, entrance pavilion, looking north
3	224 – 236 Seaver Street, south and east elevations, looking northwest
4	232 Seaver Street, south elevation, detail, rebuilt steps, looking north
5	236 Seaver Street, south elevation, detail, oriel, looking north
6	224 – 236 Seaver Street, typical interior light court, looking east
7	1 – 8 Nazing Court, looking west
8	7 Nazing Court, south elevation, detail entrance pavilion, looking north
9	4 Nazing Court, south west corner of courtyard elevation, looking southwest
10	1 – 8 Nazing Court, west elevation, looking northeast
11	5 – 8 Nazing Court, north elevation, looking southwest

224-236 SEAVER STREET
ESTIMATED SEWER USAGE
85 BEDROOMS @ 110 GPD/BR =
9350 GALLONS PER DAY =
1249 CUBIC FT / DAY
(ESTIMATE PER STATE TITLE 5)

1-8 NAZING COURT
ESTIMATED SEWER USAGE
162 BMS @ 110 GPD/BR =
17820 GALLONS PER DAY =
2381 CUBIC FT / DAY
(ESTIMATE PER STATE TITLE 5)

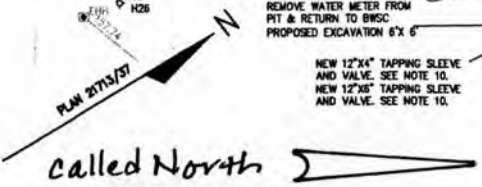
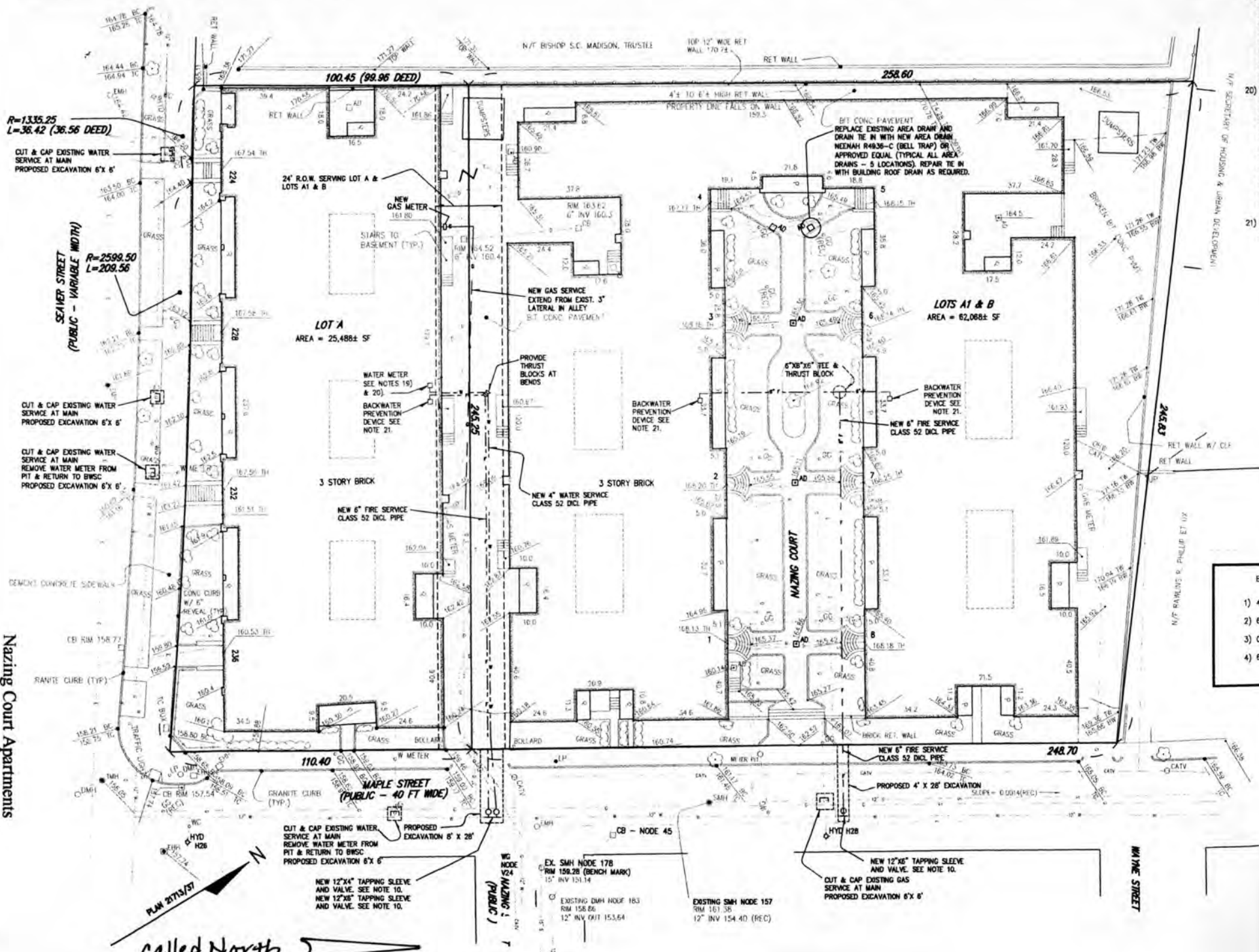
4) THIS PLAN PREPARED FOR BOSTON WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION
F AND DPW PERMIT PURPOSES ONLY - NO LIABILITY IS
ASSUMED FOR OTHER THAN THE ABOVE INTENDED PURPOSE
OR USE FOR THIS PLAN.
5) ALL WORK SHALL BE PER BOSTON WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION
STANDARD SPECS.

6) TO GET TO GOVD.
7) THE BWSG SHALL PROVIDE ONE METER PER STREET CONNECTION UP
TO A 2" METER OTHER METERS (IF ANY) ARE TO BE SUPPLIED BY
THE OWNER.
9) NEW GAS SERVICE TO 224 SEAVER STREET (REAR) SHOWN
SCHEMATICALLY CONFIRM SIZE AND LOCATION WITH GAS
COMPANY.

16) SUBMIT THIS PLAN TO
ARCHITECTS PLANS, PLUMBING
17) CUT AND CAP EXISTING
18) THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN
TO SHOW THE EXISTING GRADIN
INCLUDING STAIRS, WALLS
ARCHITECT'S PLANS.

19) ALL
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Nazing Court Apartments
224 - 236 Seaver Street and
1 - 8 Nazing Court
Roxbury, MA



- BWS
- 1) 4"
 - 2) 6"
 - 3) CUT
 - 4) 6"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nazing Court Apartments

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 3/31/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/21/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/06/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/14/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000426

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/12/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



04000426
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Nazing Court Apartments
Boston /Dorchester (Suffolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the Nazing Court Apartments were 19 327450 4685400. The correct location is 2045 feet NE of this point at **19 327920 4685800** (North American Datum 1927).

Corrected March 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nazing Court Apartments

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000426

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER B. Beall DISCIPLINE Hist.
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12.9.11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



NAZING Court APARTMENTS

224-236 SEAVER ST.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 1



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

234 SEAVER ST.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 2



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

224-236 SEAVER

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK Co., MA

PHOTO No. 3



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS
232 SEAVER ST.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA
PHOTO No. 4



The Nazim Center

GETTING THE JOB DONE
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
URBINE DEVELOPMENT
BOSTON
THOMAS H. MENINO, MAYOR



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

236 SEAVER

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 5



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

224-236 SEAVER ST.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 6



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

1-8 NAZING COURT

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 7



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

7 NAZING COURT

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 8



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

4 NAZING CT.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 9



NAZING COURT APARTMENTS

1-8 NAZING COURT

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO NO. 10



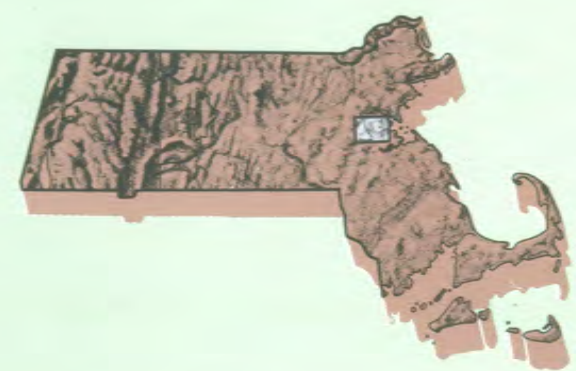
NAZING COURT APARTMENTS
1-8 NAZING CT.

ROXBURY, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MA

PHOTO No. 11

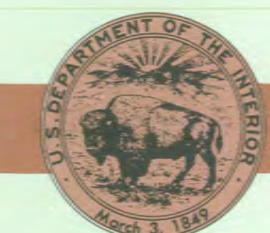
NW19 Court
Boston, MA
Boston South
MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



1987



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1987. Supersedes Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982) and 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained since 1927 North American Datum
To place on the projected North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE SHADINGS SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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527450

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	1° 16' 28" N 284 MILES 170° 35' MILES		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4043					
6	19.6852					
7	22.9660					
8	26.2469					
9	29.5278					
10	32.8086					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (UTM grid convergence = declination (MM) x 0.000001)
Diagram is approximate

1 Mainland
2 Boston North
3 Lynn
4 Framingham
5 Fall
6 Needham
7 Norwood
8 Weymouth

ISBN 0-607-00135-6
9 780607 001356

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate, U.S. State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Balloon area: only selected buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation, small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U.S. public lands survey: range, township; section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery: grave	
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	
Wellhead; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Disturbed surface: strip mine; lava; sand	
Soundings; depth curve	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids; large and small; falls; large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh; meadow	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

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ELM HILL

STREET AVE

STREET

12020

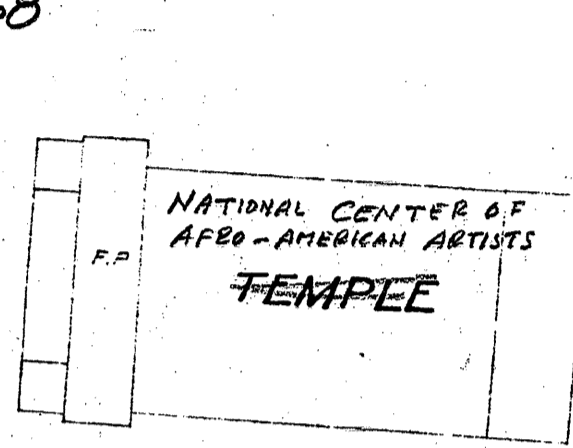
SEAVER

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PL. 3908
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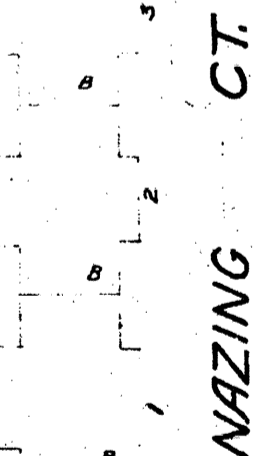
HEBREW SCHOOL

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BLOCK 235H

Plan 9996
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NAZING CT.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

March 29, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Nazing Court Apartments, Boston/Roxbury (Suffolk), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Boston were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Leslie Donovan, consultant
Roysin Billett, Boston CLG coordinator
Thomas Menino, Mayor, City of Boston
Winn Company, Nazing LP





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures