

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 an 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 Trinity Neighborhood House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 406 Meridian Street N/A not for publication

city or town Boston N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02128

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Judith B. McDonough 3/4/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 the 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Shelona Byars

Date of Action

4/14/92

entered in the
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: purposed function; multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Brick, Sandstone trim

roof Slate, Metal

other Cornice, Dormers, Doors,
Windows: Wood

Narrative Description

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

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 a 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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

SOCIAL HISTORY _____

Period of Significance

ca. 1848-1941 _____

Significant Dates

1917 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Boston Landmarks Commission _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .24203 acre (10,743 square feet)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 9	3 3 0 0 4 0	4 6 9 3 8 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leslie Larson and Kimberly Shilland, Historical Consultants with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1992

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Trinity Neighborhood House,
Boston, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Trinity Neighborhood House, number 406 Meridian Street, is located in the Eagle Hill section of East Boston, one block east of the waterfront, which faces Charlestown to the west across Boston Inner Harbor. The 55 feet by 197 feet lot lies 50 feet south of White Street and runs through its block to Border Street on the west. Originally standing alone on a 200 feet by 195 feet lot, Trinity House is now sandwiched between a large two and half-story red brick house (408 Meridian Street) to the north and a three-story tan brick apartment building (404) to the south. The lower portions of the hillside site have been raised to near the Meridian Street level, with the soil held in place by a retaining wall, composed of large quarry-faced granite blocks, which begins on White Street and extends for about 105 feet along Border Street.

Built as a single family residence, Trinity House is essentially Greek Revival in style, with occasional Egyptian Revival references.

The building, which is asymmetrical in plan - with front and side semi-circular bays - stands about 14 feet back from the Meridian Street lot line, about three-and-a-half feet from the north line and about nine-and-a-half feet from the southern line. Overall the house measures about 74 feet deep by 43 feet wide, including the bays.

The only other site feature of note is a heavy cast iron fence, with round foliated pales topped by finials, mounted on a granite curb and supported by massive square granite corner posts with battered sides (Egyptian) and projecting caps. Parts are currently missing, including the entire northern section of iron fence and the southernmost corner post.

A granite slab sidewalk leads to a flight of eight granite steps which terminate at a granite landing surmounted by a brownstone portico consisting of a simple entablature supported by two slim fluted ionic columns with tightly clustered palm leaf bands (Egyptian) beneath the capitals, and two pilasters without detail against the wall. The six panel wood entrance door, set atop another granite step, is bordered by narrow side lights and a transom which is currently covered by a sign.

In plan the house consists of two basic rectangles: the 33 feet 6 inches by 42 feet main body of the house plus its two semi-circular bays (one of which projects to the front which is east, and the other to the south) and a smaller 17 feet 9 inches by 24 feet 6 inches rectangular extension to the rear (west). Variations between these elements are in evidence on the elevations as well. A high granite foundation with a slightly projecting granite water table with square edges, runs along east and south sides of the main house, while along the north and west elevations the foundation is lower and without

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a water table. The granite water table continues on the south side of the extension (ending at the southwest corner), but a low granite foundation is separated from the water table by an area of brick. The low granite foundation continues in an uneven fashion on west and north elevations of the extension.

Two doors lead into the house at the basement level, one on the south side of the main house with a concrete flight of steps surrounded by a concrete retaining wall, and the other at grade on the west end of the extension. There are 13 windows at the foundation level: 3 in each of the 2 semi-circular bays; 2 each on the west wall of the main house and the north and south walls of the extension; and one on the north elevation of the main house. There are granite sills in all cases and granite lintels where the water table is missing.

A secondary entrance to the first floor, with a wood portico and stairs, is located on the south elevation of the extension. It has been subjected to serious fire damage, with aluminum columns now replacing the original wood.

The 2-story walls of Trinity House are of red brick laid in running bond with tight mortar joints. Windows are tall, particularly on the first floor of the main house, with flat flush brownstone lintels and slightly projecting brownstone sills. The first floor lintels on the semi-circular bays have narrow beveled cornices and flush drops at the sides. Wood sash are 6 over 9 on the first floor bays, 6 over 6 elsewhere on the main house, and 2 over 2 on the extension. There are 2 6-light oval windows directly over each other on the flat south elevation. These are framed in brownstone, with 2 vertical and 2 horizontal keystones on each. The brick walls contain a total of 31 window openings, 20 on the main section and 11 on the extension. In general, first and second floor windows are in vertical alignment. Exceptions include a single window on the second floor of the north side of the main house, 2 second floor windows on the west side of the extension and a first floor rectangular projecting wood oriel with 4 windows on the north wall of the extension, possibly a later addition replacing a single window. The oriel, which is enhanced by wood panels and a bracketed and denticulated cornice, has single 1 over 1 windows on each end and a pair of 2 over 2 windows on its face. The second floor window directly above is bricked up.

Brick walls support a 3-tiered plain wood cornice and a slightly projecting wood eave with attached metal gutters on the main house, while a flat brick cornice projects slightly from the north and south walls of the extension. A flush brick gable terminates in a chimney on the west wall of the extension.

Except for the area rising from semi-circular bays, which is sheet metal, the roof of both segments of the house is covered with gray slate, as are the side walls of the 6 pedimented wood dormers which project from the roof of the main

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house, 2 each on the east and south, and one each on the north and west. There are also 3 skylights on the roof (2 on the main house and 1 on the extension), which were added after a fire in 1985. Three brick chimneys rise from the main house roof, 2 along the north wall and 1 perpendicular to the south wall.

There are 4 levels of interior space: 2 principal floors plus a basement and a large habitable attic. The basement consists of 4 moderately-sized rooms plus 5 smaller spaces. A straight run wood staircase rises to the first floor in the extension. The granite foundation and brick walls are visible in most rooms and the area is devoid of architectural detail.

Three major rooms, entry hall, living room and dining room, compose the first floor of the main house, with a single room plus stair and side entry halls making up the extension at this level. The 12'2" by 20'1" front entry hall is dominated by a wood staircase with turned balusters along the south wall, beginning as a straight run and continuing in a circular manner to the second and third levels. In place of a newel post, the handrail in a graceful spiral is supported by several turned balusters. Imbedded in the outside wall near the top of the first run is a concave niche with marble shelf. In addition to the entrance door with its side lights and transom, there are 2 other doors and one window in the entry hall, all of which have monumental wood surrounds consisting of pilasters supporting substantial entablatures with tiny egg and dart molding. The shafts are flat with recessed centers, and the capitals exhibit carved acanthus leaves beneath palm leaves (Egyptian) which flair outward in a concave manner (Egyptian) in their support of the horizontal members above. This surround is repeated on the living room and dining room windows and doors as well.

The entry hall opens to the north on the living room which at 44' runs the full length of the main house and includes the east (front) semi-circular bay. Its width is 17'. This space was probably 2 rooms originally, joined by an arched opening which has since been removed. There are 3 tall windows with low sills in the bay and 2 similar windows on the opposite flat west wall. The side panels are made up of folding shutters. Two chimney breasts are located on the north wall, with only one featuring a mantelpiece which, in this case, is a rococo marble affair, obviously not original. Two doorways with pilasters and entablatures on the south wall lead to the entry hall and dining room respectively. The ceiling has been lowered slightly and covered with acoustical tile.

Doors from the entry hall, living room and the extension open into the dining room, with its south-facing semi-circular bay. Its length to the center of the bay is 21'9" and its width is 18'. Details include a black marble fireplace mantel with black cast iron ornamental insert, cornice-headed door and window casings similar to those in the entry and living room, cove

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moldings and a large central ceiling rosette of molded plaster. First floor ceiling height is 13'.

The extension on the first level contains one 16'-square room (plus the 3'9"-deep oriel), a small side entry, up and down wood staircases and connecting halls. The spaces are modest in detail except for the multiple beaded oriel window casings. Ceiling height is 10'5".

Bedrooms dominate the second floor, of which there are 5 (including one in the extension), all connected by a 3-part hall. Other spaces include 2 baths (one "institutional" and one residential), a small kitchen, up and down rear staircases in adjacent locations, and 3 closets.

The circular staircase with turned balusters arrives at the second floor hall and resumes its run to the attic with plain spindle balusters. The stair hall and adjacent hall leading toward the rear extension, are enhanced by a combined total of 8 simple but elegant door surrounds with molded vertical members and shallow gabled lintels. This Greek Revival design is repeated on the door and window surrounds within the 4 bedrooms. Two of these rooms, one of which is in the south semi-circular bay and the other in the northwest corner of the main house, have simple Greek Revival marble fireplaces, both of which are painted. Dimensions of the 4 bedrooms are: 17' by 19'3" (northeast), 13' by 8'3" (southeast), 14' by 13'6" (northwest), 17'3" square (southwest). Second floor ceiling height is 10'5".

Door and window casings in the extension are of a different and less elegant design than those in the main house, without Greek Revival references, indicating a probable later date of construction or alteration. The bath is a notable room with its wood paneled ceiling, narrow vertical boarded walls and grooved casings with concentric circle incised corner blocks. Door and window casings in the kitchen and bedroom are similar, but with plain corner blocks. The bedroom is 15'3" by 11'6" and the bath is 8' by 7'3". Second floor ceiling height in the extension is 8'.

The attic is divided into 5 rooms plus 3 closets. In addition to the large irregular space entered from both staircases, there are 3 smaller rooms in the main house plus a crawl space at a lower level in the extension. The 6 dormer windows plus 2 post-fire skylights illuminate the 4 rooms. One skylight lights the crawl space. Much of the lath and plaster has been removed and there is no decorative detail of note in the attic.

The wood strip flooring throughout the house varies in condition. Walls and ceilings are of painted plaster over wood lath in most locations. Much of the paint is peeling and areas of plasters are cracked or missing in a number of places. While many of the windows are boarded up, frequent damage to wood sash and glass is in evidence. The building has stood unoccupied for about 11 years.

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Boston, MassachusettsSection number 7, 8 Page 5, 1ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Trinity House is situated on the east side of an 11,088 square foot parcel of land that extends between Meridian Street and Border Street in East Boston. Unfortunately, many of the features of the original estate (ca. 1849) were lost as the property was subdivided between 1853 and 1900. The surviving 55 foot by 199 foot parcel represents a fragment of the original 150 foot by 20 foot lot. Therefore, archaeological features from the pre-1900 period are expected to possess relatively little archaeological integrity.

Post-1900 archaeological features may include landscape features such as gardens and fence lines as well as artifacts. It is expected that the use of the site as the Trinity Neighborhood House after 1917 should be reflected in these same types of archaeological features. The use of municipal systems of refuse disposal certainly reduced the amount of 'garbage' remaining at the site, however.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Trinity Neighborhood House at 406 Meridian Street, East Boston, possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places as a structure associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and that embodies distinctive characteristics of a method of construction and represents the work of a master. Under Criteria A, Trinity House was built ca. 1848 by Noah Sturtevant, a leading figure in the commercial and industrial development of East Boston, for his own occupancy. In 1917 the building became Trinity Church in Boston as a pioneer social service provider. Under Criteria C, Trinity House is a notable example of Greek Revival domestic architecture with additional Egyptian Revival ornamental detail.

The structure is a large detached 2 1/2-story red brick Greek Revival style single-family dwelling with brownstone trim and a granite foundation. Pedimented dormers adorn its gray slate and metal roof, which is joined to the masonry walls by a simple wood cornice. Notable exterior features include 2 substantial semi-circular bays (one in the front facing east and the other on the side facing south) with 3 windows at each level, and a flat-roofed brownstone entrance portico with Ionic columns atop a flight of granite steps. Parallel with the sidewalk are 3 massive granite posts (4th missing) and an ornate cast iron fence, half of which is missing.

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Interior detail of merit includes a wood staircase with turned balusters beginning as a straight run and continuing in a circular manner to the second and third levels, cornice-headed door and window casings with carved pilaster capitals on the first level and shallow-gabled casings on the second, and 3 marble fireplace mantels of restrained Greek Revival design.

The history of the settlement of East Boston began in England when the Council for New England issued a patent to Robert Gorges on December 30, 1622, which bordered the waters inside the Nahant headland for 10 miles south to what is now East Boston, stretching inland for 30 miles. Included in Gorges company was one Samuel Maverick, who arrived in Massachusetts Bay in 1624, according to his 1660 "A Brief Description of New England and the Several Townes Therein", the manuscript of which was discovered in London in 1884. (NEHG Register, V.39, 1885) Maverick settled on Noddle's Island (now East Boston) and was living there when John Winthrop landed in Charlestown. The island's name is thought to have derived from one William Noddle who had earlier occupied it and was made a freeman in 1631. Referring of Winthrop's arrival in 1630, Edward Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence" historical account of the years 1628-31 states: "On the North side of Charles River, they landed near a small island, called Noddells Island, where one Mr. Samuel Maverick then living....he had built a small Fort with the help of one Mr. David Thompson, placing therein four Murtherers to protect him from the Indians." (Johnson p. 86)

In 1633 the island was granted to Maverick by the Colony. On March 9, 1636-1637 Noddle's Island became part of Boston and in 1640 it was declared "that the flats round about Noddles Island do belong to Noddles Island to the ordinary low water mark." (Records of the Governor and Company of the Mass. Bay...V. 1, p.291) Maverick was apparently a contentious sort, for in 1641 he was fined 100 pounds for helping "Thom: Owen to break prison, consealing of it, & letting be upon his island....: (Records...V. 1, p.335) He was subsequently charged with conspiracy and breaking his oath, but he remained loyal to the King of England, and in 1665 was appointed one of His Majesty's commissioners.

On January 14, 1649 Samuel Maverick, his wife and son Nathaniel, sold to Captain George Briggs of Barbados, esquire, for "forty thousand pounds of good white sugar.... (a) certain parcel of land or an island...known by the name of Noddles Island...with the mansion house millhouse & mill, bakehouse & all other houses outhouses barns stables edifices building..." (Suffolk Deed 1:122) Whether or not Maverick received his sugar is unclear, but Briggs definitely did not gain possession of his island, for in 1653 the General Court decided that Noddle's Island belonged to Colonel John Burch on payment of 700 pounds. (Records...V. 3, p.309) It was not until after Col. Burch had hired Thomas Brattle of Charlestown as his attorney in 1656, however, that Samuel Maverick acknowledged his receipt of payment for the island (SD 2: 323,4), with 4 witnesses testifying to the transfer. (2:328)

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By 1659 Thomas Broughton of Boston, merchant, was in possession of the island (3:228, 235, 248) and in 1662 he filed suite against Richard Newbold for withholding an 850-pound payment for Noddle's Island for "several years", which was resolved by Newbold retaining 170 acres of the island. (4:210) Both Broughton and Newbold sold their interests to "Sir Thomas Temple now Resident in Said Boston Knight & Barronet" in 1664 and 1667-1668, respectively. (4:210; 5:389) Sir Thomas retained ownership of the island only until 1682 when he conveyed it to Samuel Shrimpton, at which time it was described as containing 1,000 acres, with a mansion house and other buildings. (12:163)

Samuel Shrimpton's will of June 5, 1697 devised Noddle's Island to his wife Elizabeth, who left a will dated April 11, 1713 bequeathing the island to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Shrimpton, who subsequently married John Yeamans on May 6, 1720. Elizabeth Yeamans bore one child, Shute Shrimpton Yeamans, who in due course inherited the island. Shute Shrimpton Yeamans' will of August 4, 1768 listed his 2 sons, John and Shute Yeamans, as heirs, followed by his 3 aunts. Since his sons died before the aunts, Mary Chauncy, Sarah Greenough and Mehetable Hyslop each inherited a third of Noddle's Island.

Although there were subdivisions of the thirds, most of the island remained in the Greenough and Hyslop families until the third decade of the 19th Century. For example, when in 1821 Eliza Sumner conveyed 6/18 parts of Noddle's Island to William H. Sumner and Benjamin Welles, the island was owned in Common with David S. Greenough and David Hyslop. (272:61) In fact ownership of Noddle's Island was a family affair from Samuel Shrimpton's acquisition of 1682 until William H. Sumner and other conveyed it to the East Boston Company in 1833.

While there was continuity of ownership for 150 years, the same could not be said of the island's shoreline. The 1,000 acres that Samuel Shrimpton acquired had been reduced by the tides to 650 acres by 1821, with the flats correspondingly increased from 1,200 to 1,500 acres. There were 2 mansion houses with their orchards and gardens before the Revolution, as well as several small tenants' and laborers' houses. All were burned by Colonel Stark of the American army in 1775, 10 days before the Battle of Bunker Hill, and all trees had been cut down by that time. A hospital on the island was discontinued after 1764 and attempts by the Town to locate the new "Public Dockyard" (Navy Yard) on Noddle's Island in 1800 were unsuccessful. It was a barren place in 1833 when General Sumner began the process which led to its eventual urbanization.

The guiding and driving force behind the transformation of Noddle's Island from a pastoral place into urbanized East Boston was General William Hyslop Sumner (July 4, 1780-October 24, 1861), who incorporated the East Boston Company on March 25, 1833 and served as its president until 1850. He was the son of Increase Sumner (1746-1799), judge of the Supreme Court and governor of the Commonwealth, and of Elizabeth Hyslop Sumner, daughter of Boston merchant

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William Hyslop. Title to the island came down on his mother's side via the Shrimptons, Yeamans, Greenoughs and Hyslops.

William H. Sumner graduated from Harvard College in 1799 and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He represented Boston in the lower branch of the General Court from 1808 to 1819. From 1818 until 1834 he served as Quartermaster General and was chief marshal of the procession attending completion of the Mill Dam on July 2, 1821. General Sumner was an avid historian as evidenced by his authorship of the 801-page A History of East Boston with Biographical Sketches of the Early Proprietors, published by J.E. Tilton and Company in 1858.

Prior to its urbanization, Noddle's Island combined an irregular shoreline with upland and marsh, as can be seen on an 1801 map taken for David Greenough by William Taylor. Its 663 acres consisted of land and marsh, a 10-acre mill pond, a mill dam, a "great creek" and a wharf. Only 3 trees were shown and no buildings were in evidence.

Urbanization of East Boston began with a plan prepared in 1833 by Samuel Lewis, a director of the East Boston Company, and executed by S.P. Fuller, the city of Boston's surveyor, in preparation for the selling of lots. The street pattern was a grid (despite the island's irregular shoreline and undulating topography) divided into 3 major sections: Jeffries Point (Camp Hill in 1801), the southern peninsula (1); the Maverick and Central Squares area (Smith Hill and the Mill Pond in 1801) (2); and Eagle Hill (West Head in 1801), the eventual location of Trinity House, to the north (3). Principal diagonal streets were used to adjust the grid to the island's irregularity, as can be seen on an 1837 "Plan of East Boston showing the land and water lots sold and unsold." This later plan, by R.H. Eddy, civil engineer, shows 2 additional sections, with urbanization extended to the east (Middle Farm and Hog Island Marsh in 1801) (4); and Wood Island (5) to the southeast, as yet not subdivided. The 1837 plan also includes filled land in Section 2 (Mill Pond) and at the eastern end of Section 4, with much of Section 5 continuing as marsh. Section 1 contains 220 lots of various sizes, 18 of which are built on. There are 335 lots in Section 2, 24 with buildings, plus Hotel (now Maverick) Square. Central Square is divided between Sections 2 and 3, with the latter having 341 lots with 27 showing buildings, plus a large Public Garden and 3 undivided industrial blocks, the largest of which contains the Malleable Iron Works. There are 418 lots plus a cemetery in Section 4, with only one building, and 14 unnumbered lots in Section 5. Four wharves just out from Section 1 and 7 from Section 2, all but 3 of which have buildings. The Eastern Railroad is shown running from northeast to its as yet unbuilt terminus on the southwestern shore, bisecting the island.

An 1835 subdivision plan of the Eagle Hill area (Sec. 3) by R.H. Eddy, includes a string of 5 undivided blocks ("A" through "E") located between

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Border and Meridian Streets, with much of Border Street and some of blocks "C" and "D" under water at high tide. On August 13th of that year, the East Boston Company sold block "C" plus 4 nearby house lots to the Boyden Malleable Cast Iron and Steel Company for \$24,275.90. (394:275) Along with Lot "D" to the south which had previously been purchased by Boyden, its ownership extended from White to Lexington Street, a distance of about 1,192 feet along the shore. The large "Malleable Factories" complex can be seen facing Meridian Street on an R.H. Eddy plan dated May 1, 1839. This plan also shows the northern portion of the block divided into 12 large lots numbered 50 to 61. Lots 50 through 53 at the White Street end of the block would within a decade become the originally generous site of Trinity House.

Incorporated on March 6, 1835 by George Darracott, Joseph Mariner, William B. Dorr and their associates, Boyden Malleable was authorized to "manufacture all kinds of iron and steel ware and to plate, paint and enamel the same." (Sumner, p.687) Operations began that same year, with several buildings having been erected including a 200' by 50' 2-story brick foundry, an 80' by 40' brick engine house and a granite wharf. The company, which employed about 300 workmen, was also engaged in real estate development, having completed 10 houses by December of 1835. Success was short-lived, however, for on May 28, 1839, the foundry, materials, land and 13 houses were sold to Noah Sturtevant and Ebenezer Atkins for \$42,000.

On December 12, 1839 Boyden Malleable conveyed block "C" to Ebenezer Atkins of Boston, master mariner and merchant, (451:192) who sold lot 52 to Joseph Noble, merchant, 2 days later (451:129) and lot 51 to John S. Morse, esquire, of Amesbury on January 14, 1840. (452:52) Nester Houghton of New York, gentleman, acquired lots 50 and 53 in March of that year (454:4) reselling them to Noah Sturtevant of Boston, merchant, on May 5, 1845. (554:185) Sturtevant had obtained lot 52 from Noble on January 25, 1842 (479:58) and he proceeded to complete the quarter on March 30, 1846, when he purchased lot 51 from Charles and Horatio Davis of Roxbury, gentlemen, who had obtained the parcel from Morse the proceeding September. (549:280)

Unlike previous owners, Noah Sturtevant did not acquire the 39,033-square-foot parcel (surrounded on 3 sides by Meridian, White and Border Streets) for investment or speculation, but as the appropriate site for his own residence, which he erected at some point prior to 1849, when the Assessors Records show a house valued at \$2,500 on land assessed at \$10,000. (The records for 1848 are missing.) According to the Boston Directories, Sturtevant moved to East Boston from 44 Atkinson Street in Boston proper in 1839, residing at 1 Eutaw Street until 1846-47. In 1847-48 he was listed at 1 Meridian Street, simply Meridian Street 1849-50 and on White Street in 1851. From 1852 and on his address was "Meridian, cor. White".

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Noah Sturtevant (1805-1861), a prominent Boston merchant, was one of the most influential men in the early commercial and industrial development of East Boston. Following his acquisition of the Boyden Malleable Cast Iron and Steel Company complex in 1839, he converted the buildings into a linseed oil factory, where he used "old fashioned presses" to make about 200 gallons per day. By 1855 Sturtevant had added 2 wharves projecting into the harbor from the 1835 granite wharf (containing a "stone store house"), which was parallel with the shoreline and across Border Street from the factory. That same year he sold the factory, land and buildings, along with the stone storehouse, to James Lee, Jr. and Morrell Cole of Boston, merchants, for \$55,000, as indicated on a plan of September 25, 1855. (688:277)

Sturtevant was one of the incorporators of the East Boston Ferry Company in 1852 and a principal mover in the construction of the Meridian Street Bridge across Chelsea Creek, a 1,515-foot structure built by E.G. Brown in 1856. Following destruction of the Maverick House Hotel by fire, Noah Sturtevant constructed a new "large and elegant" 6-story, 180-room hotel on the site which Sumner described as "A rare exhibition of energy and enterprise on the part of its public-spirited projector; having been built, at a cost of \$100,000, in the midst of the commercial crisis through which the country has just passed..." (p.514) The "Sturtevant House", with its cast iron first floor and upper floors of brick covered with mastic, opened February 23, 1857. Sturtevant was also responsible for the Winthrop Block, located adjacent to his hotel in Maverick Square.

Noah Sturtevant's civic mindedness was demonstrated in his 1851 proposal to plant trees on both sides of Meridian Street, in the hope that his example would be followed on other streets in East Boston.

A portion of his obituary, following his untimely death in 1861, reads: "Sturtevant, Noah, of East Boston, was killed about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening Dec. 5th, his carriage coming in collision with the cars on the Eastern Rail Road crossing, while he was on his way from his farm in North Chelsea to Saugus. His age was 56 years, 8 months. He was a native of Winthrop, Me., and was at the house of Noah Sturtevant & Co. of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He was one of the early settlers at East Boston, and has done more, perhaps, than any other man toward the improvement of the place." (NEHG Register, April 1862)

Despite his success in business, Noah Sturtevant was apparently less than affluent at the time of his death, for in 1865 Oliver Stevens et al, "Assignees of the Estate of Noah Sturtevant late of said Boston, an Insolvent Debtor", sold the center half of his large lot including the house numbered 406 Meridian Street, to John J. Curtis of Boston, a shipbuilder whose shipyard was located 3 blocks north at the corner of Condor and Meridian Streets. (862:20) Curtis occupied the house from 1867 until 1869, when he sold the

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same dimensioned parcel to Edward F. Porter of Boston, president of the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, for \$14,000. (959:314) Porter also acquired the portion of the original large lot abutting White Street that same year from the estate of Hannah M. Sturtevant for \$5,200. (973:161)

In about 1872 Boston Dyewood acquired the southern part of Sturtevant's Wharf. The 1874 Hopkins Atlas shows a greatly enlarged wharf with a "new mill", an "old mill" and other structures. Edward F. Porter occupied Trinity House from 1869 until 1873, when he sold the property to William B. Wadman for \$50,000, (1156:245) who soon defaulted on his \$40,000 mortgage. Subsequent tax and mortgage defaults by Porter's estate left the property in the hands of the Franklin Savings Bank, which sold it at auction on December 27, 1877 to David B. Crocker, (1405:195) who apparently never occupied the house, but also managed to default on his mortgage with the property once again reverting to the Franklin Savings Bank. The bank sold two-thirds of the property, including the house, to Frank C. and Marinna A. Wood on February 2, 1885. (1666:275) The Woods owned a drygoods store in Central Square, and beginning in 1901 Frank Wood was also listed in the Boston Directory as president of both the Columbian Trust Company and the Sumner Savings Bank. The Woods occupied the house until May 17, 1917 when it and its 55'-wide lot were conveyed to Trinity Neighborhood House and Day Nursery. (4034:13)

The fragmenting of the original 200'-long lot on Meridian Street began in 1853 with Noah Sturtevant's sale of the southern 53' to Paul Curtis, a shipbuilder, who operated a shipyard across Border Street from the rear of Sturtevant's house from about 1855 to 1872. (651:69) Curtis probably built the house at 402 Meridian Street in 1856, occupying it until his death in about 1872. His heirs conveyed the property to James Smith in 1874, (1238:89) who in turn sold it to Dudley A. Dorr, a lawyer, 10 years later. (1641:39) Dorr resided there until 1910, 2 years before his death.

In 1878 the Franklin Savings Bank sold a 50' by 200' portion of the original Sturtevant property, at the corner of White Street, to Charles R. McLean, a millwright, who was also president and treasurer of the American Tool and Machine Company, as well as president of the First Ward National Bank. (1417:191) The red brick house still occupying the site was completed by McLean in November of that year. It was designed by Boston architect Lyman Underwood, who began practice in 1858 and died in 1894. McLean occupied the house until 1883, with his wife continuing residency for another 10 years. William H Grainger, a physician, owned and lived in 408 Meridian Street from 1893 through 1914, when he moved to Winthrop. (2111:118) The property remained in the Grainger family at least through 1929.

In 1896 Frank and Marinna A. Wood sold 45' of their property (404 Meridian Street) to Dudley and Julia Dorr. (2363:593) The 3-story brick tenement presently occupying the site was constructed in 1914 during the ownership of Raphailla Bevilaqua, with Silverman Engineering Company as the architect.

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Nova Scotia born Donald McKay (1810-1880) acquired half interest in a parcel of land and flats in 1845 from Joseph Noble, immediately north of the Boston Malleable works lot. This property, which soon became the site of Boston's most notable shipyard, measured 260' along Meridian Street and ran westward to the low water mark. The southern edge of McKay's wharf would eventually abut Noah Sturtevant's wharf. McKay's first Boston vessel, a New York packet named the "Washington Irving", was launched in 1845. His first clipper was the "Stag Hound" (1850), followed by 20 others, including "Flying Cloud (1851), "Sovereign of the Seas" (1852) and "Great Republic" (1853). In addition to the 21 clippers, McKay built 16 ocean packets, several schooners, 2 sloops-of-war and 4 steam vessels. Paul Curtis, who built 402 Meridian Street, located his shipyard north across the dock from McKay's wharf. Curtis' first clipper was "Witchcraft" built in 1850.

In addition to its association with Noah Sturtevant, a prominent Boston merchant, Trinity Neighborhood House is strongly identified with the charitable endeavors of Boston's Trinity Church parish and the early evolution of the settlement house movement. Founded in 1881 as a pioneer social service provider, the formation of Trinity Neighborhood House is linked with the careers of the charismatic rector of Trinity Church, Phillips Brooks (1835-1893), and with the prominent philanthropist, Robert Treat Paine (1835-1910).

While Phillips Brooks (who is best known for his inspired leadership of Trinity Church in Boston and as the author of "O Little Town of Bethlehem") strongly encouraged the parish's charitable work, it is Paine who is most consistently identified with Trinity House through his ceaseless efforts on the institution's behalf. Brooks exhorted his audiences to aid the needy with his powerful words, while Paine attempted to solve the problem at hand directly, whether it be through his organizational skills and other talents, raising money from sympathetic sources or allocating his own funds. Paine's deep personal concern for the work and welfare of Trinity House and those it served is demonstrated in a number of ways. For example, the Trinity House Annual Report for 1884 gratefully acknowledged the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, who paid the rent for Trinity House. When the Robert Treat Paine Association was established in 1890, it named Trinity House as one of its primary charitable concerns. In addition, Paine was active on several Trinity House committees.

The philanthropic efforts of the parish were numerous. An undated pamphlet at the Boston Public Library provides background into another, probably earlier, charitable pursuit, the Trinity Church Visiting Society. The Visiting Society lists as its primary objectives: "...to promote personal interest in the needy and friendless, and in those who are strangers among us; to see that the wisest care shall be taken of every family under our charge in distress, and for this purpose to organize systematic visitation among them by members of our parish."

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The responsibilities of the Visitors among the poor were as follows: "Visitors will be expected as a rule, to see their families either at their own homes or at the home of the family, as often as twice a month ...; to seek their temporal, moral, and spiritual welfare ...; to permit the Almoner to dispense relief and to render a brief written report of the condition of their cases as often as once a month." The rector of Trinity Church was the president of the Visiting Society and in the pamphlet, Brooks was listed as president with Rev. Frederick Baylies Allen, Rev. Reuben Kidner and Robert Treat Paine, Jr. as vice presidents.

The Trinity Visiting Society was typical of the nature of religious outreach into the community since Colonial days. However, by the 1860's, with the accelerated pace of urban life due to mechanization and industrialization, and the steady influx of immigrants to the cities, the old means of providing charity were stretched to their limits. Trinity's Visiting Society did perhaps achieve a new level of proficiency in dispensing charity, with its highly organized and self-staffed group of Visitors. In the previously noted pamphlet, the list of Visitors of the Trinity Church Visiting Society numbered 77 ladies.

The first Trinity House was located at 13 Burroughs Place. As organized in 1881, it represented a new movement in philanthropic and charitable institutions, one that was more closely allied with the settlement house movement than with the earlier visiting societies. The first settlement house was Toynbee Hall, located in East London. It was founded in 1884 by 2 Oxford University students. The idea guiding that house and the settlement house movement in general, was the realization that poverty needed to be eradicated by ways not accomplished through existing charitable organizations. Therefore, the settlement workers moved directly into the community of the poor, living and working with them, rather than merely visiting and then returning to cozy homes in another part of town or the suburbs. The settlement group would open up a house in the neighborhood and then invite the residents to take part in the activities. (Fisher, p.10)

Early settlements were often founded by college students, such as the Neighborhood Guild (1886) and the College Settlement, run by women college graduates (1889), both in New York. Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr's Hull House in Chicago, the most successful settlement house, was also founded in 1889. According to Fisher, there were 6 settlement houses in the United States by 1891, over 100 by 1900 and over 200 by 1905.

In its organization, Trinity House was more traditional. The various matrons did not live on the premises, but rather were on site certain hours and days. Settlement ideology demanded total immersion in the environment one was trying to assist. However, similar to the settlement houses, Trinity House sought - and this is reflected in Paine's own words - to offer assistance to those in need and to aid in creating self-reliant individuals.

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To this end, the settlement classes offered at Trinity House included economical cooking, housekeeping, sewing and Bible study, as well as frequent "practical talks". The work of Trinity House was divided into several departments: the House Department, the Outdoor Department, the Day Nursery Department, the Industrial Department and the Laundry Department. Each Department was headed by a committee of Trinity Church members and had one or more matrons and assistants. The classes and lectures offered at the settlement houses were geared primarily toward women, young adults and children.

Phillips Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Paine were members of the House Committee, which dealt with the overall direction and running of Trinity House. The Report notes: "We have striven, in view of the stringency of the times, to make our expenses as small as is possible without crippling the work." (Third Annual Report, 1884, p.1) The Report continues, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Paine for their generosity in paying for the rent of Trinity House.

The matron of the Outdoor Department was Miss E.O. Warren. Miss Warren, among her other duties, provided the Committee with information on particularly needy individuals and families. The House would take in sewing from area residents and then parcel the work out to various women, who would complete it for payment.

Activities listed under the Outdoor Department included a Mother's Class, in which the women sewed clothes for themselves, their families and made to order for sale. The class met twice a week and was self supporting. There was a Saturday afternoon sewing class for children, which in 1884 had 33 children in attendance. A young men's Bible Class was also offered as well as lectures on such practical topics as proper food preparation, cleanliness, handling emergencies, ventilation and so on. No doubt the homemakers classes offered at least some of the latest theories of the domestic science movement and perhaps in that respect, the new scientific cooking methods reached the audience they could best serve. (For further information on the Boston Cooking School and scientific cooking methods, see Boston Landmarks Commission Study Report on the Evans House, 1990.)

A Day Nursery was also offered to help working mothers. The mothers paid a small fee for the care of the child for a day. The Nursery also cared for infants, but it was noted in the 1884 Annual Report that the Nursery was limited in size and often had to refuse admittance of infants. The Committee hoped to expand this service. In 1884, the Day Nursery Department cared for 98 children with an average attendance of 17.

The Industrial Department offered instruction in housekeeping, mending and cooking. A Kitchen Garden class was introduced for girls between 9 and 14 in

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order to train them in "household duties and in helpfulness to their mothers at home". The mending class was self-supporting. It was given \$25.00 when Trinity House was founded in 1881 and in 1884 had \$23.00 on hand. A Singing School was also held. Most classes met once a week with an average of 10-15 students at each meeting.

In addition to the classes and the Nursery, Trinity House also housed a Laundry where older women who could not find work were employed. They took in laundry from area residents and their operation was virtually self-supporting. This enabled the women to earn a little money which caused, according to the Annual Report of 1884, only a small financial loss to the endeavor and "while this reduces our balance, it enhances the charity". (p.6) The Report requested "only patronage" for the Laundry.

The final page of the Report gives the estimated expenses for the running of Trinity House in 1885 as \$4,000 and notes that a collection would be taken on November 23, 1884 for the benefit of the House.

Trinity House remained in Boston until 1906, when it moved to Princetown Street in East Boston. The decision to move to East Boston at that time was a sound one, for it was one of the most densely populated sections of the city, with numerous immigrants still arriving. In addition, Paine and Brooks had established other neighborhood charities, such as the Paine Memorial Building in the South End, and had expressed concern about neighborhood conditions, like the need for a park in the North End.

Trinity House moved to its current location in 1917. The 1922 Social Survey of East Boston notes: "The Trinity Neighborhood House, formerly Trinity Day Nursery....is at 406 Meridian Street in one of the finest houses in East Boston, large, roomy, with a big garden, plenty of open space, and overlooking the water. There is a large yard with sandboxes, swings, and facilities for other games." (p.35) Also mentioned is the fact that Trinity Neighborhood House is the only Day Nursery in East Boston. The activities of the House remained much the same as reported in 1884. Trinity House was an important community social service provider for almost a century.

Robert Treat Paine, the great-grandson of the Robert Treat Paine who signed the Declaration of Independence, attended Boston Latin School, graduating at age 15. He then entered Harvard College in 1851, graduating with honors in 1855. While at Harvard he became close friends with, among others, Phillips Brooks, Theodore Lyman, Francis C. Barlow and Alexander Agassiz. The lifelong friendship between Brooks and Paine was to prove highly productive and beneficial to religious and charitable interests in Boston. Paine next studied law at Harvard, followed by a period of 2 years travel in Europe, prior to being admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1859 at age 24. Paine excelled during his 11 years of legal practice, but by age 35 he had acquired

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substantial wealth through work and wise investments in mining and railroads, so that he turned all of his energies to philanthropic pursuits. As noted in his Boston Globe obituary: "...he devoted his time, his fortune and his talents from that time on to the exploration of the condition of mankind - to the masses and not to the classes to which he was allied." (p.3)

Paine was a member of the Trinity Church Visiting Society and in order to familiarize himself with the condition of the poor, went regularly to the West End. According to his obituary, and reflected in Paine's own words, is the importance of assisting those in need without "making paupers of them". (p.3) The abysmal living conditions Paine witnessed caused him to state: "You can not expect to find in squalor and filth the germs of education and refinement neither can insufficient ventilation and a total absence of sanitation produce that fine flower of estheticism which has marked the Boston known to the outside world." (obit. p.3)

One of Paine's earliest efforts was to clean up a notorious area, "the Crystal Palace", an old rookery near Lincoln Street. A den of thieves, it was also home to about 50 families. Paine and several colleagues went into the building, created light and air shafts, cleaned and wallpapered the rooms and put in place a sanitary system. This experience prompted him to pursue housing issues and by 1887 he had established the Workingmen's Loan Association. His obituary notes that in his capacity as head of the Association, he was responsible for the erection of more than 300 small dwellings in the South End, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

Other major contributions included a \$10,000 gift to Harvard to establish a fellowship, which would allow the recipient to investigate and assist in alleviating the conditions "of the mass of mankind". In 1890 Paine established the Robert Treat Paine Association, with \$200,000, dedicated to improving the lives of the working classes. Special charities under its care included the "People's Institute, the People's Coffee House, the Windsor Home for Aged Women, the Working Girl's Club and Trinity House." (obit. p.3)

Paine was a driving force in the 1878 formation of the Associated Charities of Boston and was the president from 1879 until 1907. His writings on charity were widely circulated in the form of pamphlets. He was also involved in various peace movements and was president of the American Peace Society from 1891 until his death in 1910.

Robert Treat Paine was president of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge and a founder of the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard. His efforts as chairman of the Building Committee were instrumental in the site selection, fund raising for and erection of the new Trinity Church in Copley Square.

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The architectural significance of Trinity House derives both from the high quality of its design and the uniqueness of certain aspects of that design. The building's most dominant features are its 2 large semi-circular bays, one facing the street and the other facing south. While "bow fronts" are not uncommon in Boston, this combination of front and side bows is rare.

The bow front or semi-circular bay has been a recurring theme in American architecture from the Colonial era to well into the 20th Century. The original capitol at Williamsburg of 1701-5 (Henry Cary, master builder) featured 2 semi-circular bays on its principal facade. Charles Bulfinch's 1792 drawing of the Joseph Barrell house in Charlestown includes a central bow, much more dominant than the shallower bow on his Jonathan Mason mansion of 1802, which stood on Mt. Vernon Street in Boston facing Walnut Street. Several bow-fronted double houses survive on Beacon Street including the James Smith Colburn houses at 54,55 (1807, Asher Benjamin, architect); numbers 56, 56 (1819, Ephraim Marsh, housewright); the Appleton-Parker pair at 39, 40 (1817-19, Alexander Parris, architect) and 63, 64 (1821, 1824, Ephraim Marsh, housewright), plus others.

By the 1840's, groups and rows of identical bowfronts with limited detail were beginning to appear in the southern part of Boston, such as the 2 now occupied by Jacob Wirth's Restaurant at 31, 37 Stuart Street, built in 1844 by J. Greenleaf Sanborn, housewright, and on recently filled land along Boylston Street facing the newly established Public Garden. As the Greek Revival era ebbed, ornamentation became more abundant on rows of 1850's bow fronts in the newly filled South Cove. In contrast to earlier rowhouse developments, the Back Bay was highly individualized, with unified groups rarely exceeding 2 or 3 houses. Back Bay bow fronts were less common (projecting bays more often being octagonal, especially in the 1860's), but were still in evidence into the early 20th Century.

The vast majority of bow-fronted residential buildings in Boston have but one semi-circular bay, and that facing the street. Occasionally bows are paired on the principal facade of larger houses, but almost never can houses be found with front and side bows, as on Trinity House.

The ornament to be found at Trinity House is unique in design and of high quality. Of particular interest and rarity is its combining of Greek and Egyptian Revival elements. While the overall format is Greek, the subtle Egyptian touches add another qualitative dimension to its detail.

The Egyptian Revival in architecture flourished in the United States primarily during the 1830's and 1840's, with the Egyptian Building at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond (1838-1845, Thomas S. Stewart, architect) being the most notable extant example. Of the few surviving examples of Egyptian design in the Boston area, most are associated with cemeteries or

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monuments, such as Mt. Auburn, Solomon Willard's granite gate to the Granary and his Bunker Hill Monument (1825-1843).

Examples of Egyptian Revival detail similar to that in Trinity House can be found on 3 Beacon Hill houses: the David Sears mansion of 1819-1821 and 1832, Alexander Parris, architect (now the Somerset Club) at 42, 43 Beacon Street; the double brownstone mansion at 40-42 Mt. Vernon Street, designed by George Minot Dexter for Augustus Hemenway and constructed in 1850; and the large house at 57 Hancock Street of 1875, William Washburn, architect.

The 2 columns with Egyptian Revival capitals which support the portico at 42 Beacon Street probably date from 1841, when number 41 was built and the side entrance facing east on 42 was moved to the front of the building. The Hemenway houses exhibit bold Egyptian ornament (repeated on cornice-headed windows), battered square entrance columns and round columns with palm leaf capitals. The red sandstone portico capitals of 57 Hancock Street include bands of stylized palm leaves quite similar to those on the Trinity House portico.

Egyptian Revival references can be found in 3 locations at Trinity House: the battered granite fence post, brownstone portico capitals and the wood pilaster capitals flanking windows and doors on the first floor of the main house interior. In the latter two cases the capitals deftly combine Greek and Egyptian details. A band of stylized palm leaves encircles each of the Ionic capitals beneath the scrolls of the portico columns, while the interior pilaster capitals have similar bands of palm leaves springing from Greek akantus leaves as a concave cornice, a form that is also Egyptian in origin. Both design and craftsmanship of these details are of high quality. The more simplified Greek Revival window and door surrounds on the second floor are also of refined design, as is the circular staircase.

Trinity House combines grace and grandeur of form with unique intricacy of detail. It was designated a city of Boston Landmark in 1981 by the Boston Landmarks Commission.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The research significance of domestic reform movement sites in Boston has been thoroughly reviewed by Susanne Spencer-Wood (1987), although she does not specifically discuss the Trinity Neighborhood House site in East Boston. Spencer-Wood claims that archaeological evidence from domestic reform sites may reveal early attempts to raise women's status by altering the material conditions that characterized their previous, subordinate role in the private domestic sphere. Domestic reform sites could be expected to produce a distinctive artifact patterning representing shifting gender roles, especially when sites were occupied for at least 5 years, as was the Trinity Neighborhood

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House. No domestic reform sites have actually been investigated archaeological, so the actual potential of these sites is conjectural.

In summary, any relatively intact archaeological or landscape features located on the property of 406 Meridian Street which post-dates 1917 should be considered to be potentially significant as they may bear on the activities of the Trinity Neighborhood House.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Trinity Neighborhood House,
Boston, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 31

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

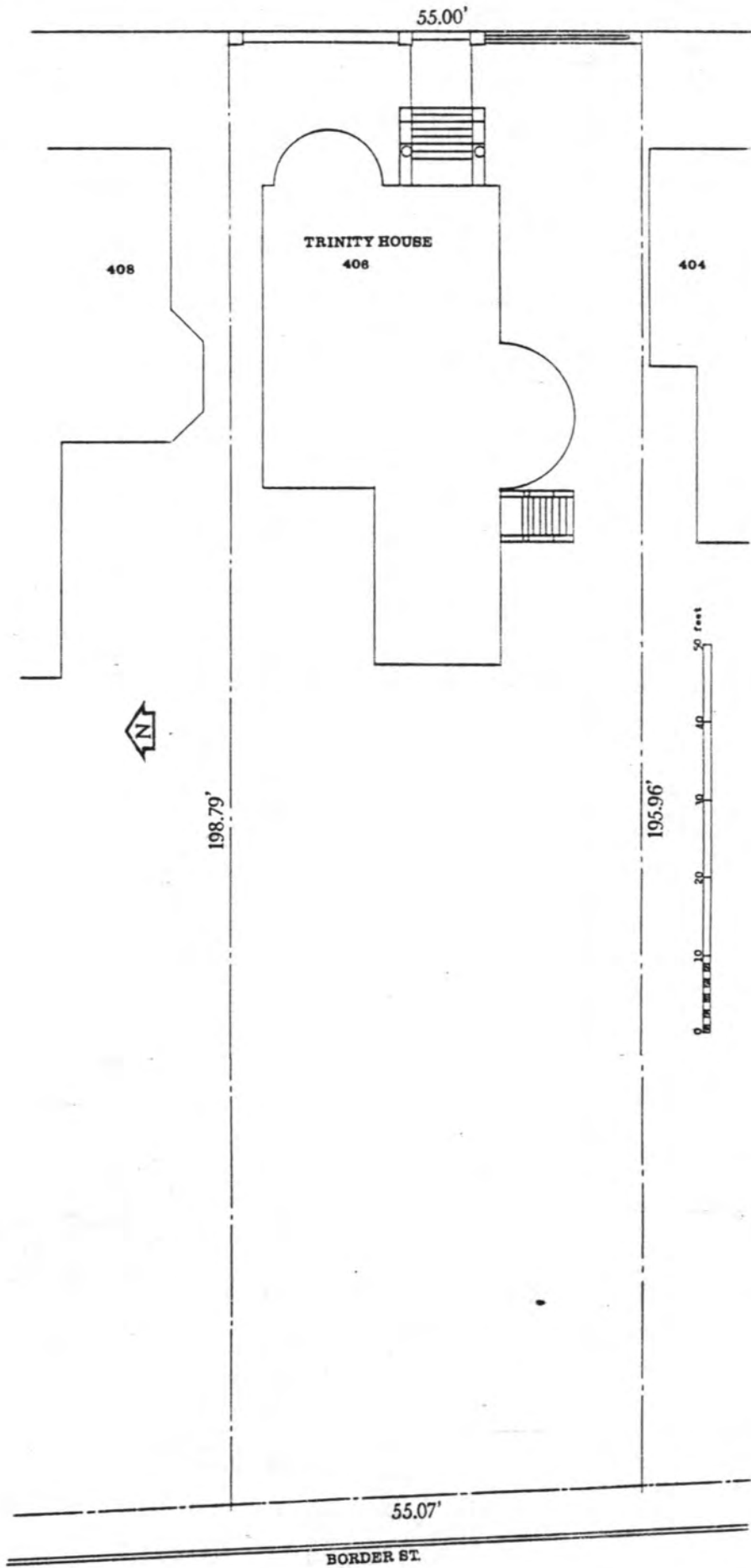
Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Meridian St. 50' south from White St., thence running south on Meridian St. 55', thence turning and running west on land formerly of Julia M. Dorr 193' more or less, thence turning and running north on Border St. 55', thence turning and running east on land late of Charles R. McLean 197'8" by a line parallel to White St. to the beginning point. See attached Boston Redevelopment Authority map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include the remaining land (.24203 acre), historically associated with the Trinity Neighborhood House, as described in Suffolk County Deed 8051:198, dated July 6, 1966.

SITE PLAN

MERIDIAN ST.



408

TRINITY HOUSE
408

404

198.79'

195.96'

55.07'

BORDER ST.

0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

OLD PLATE L.

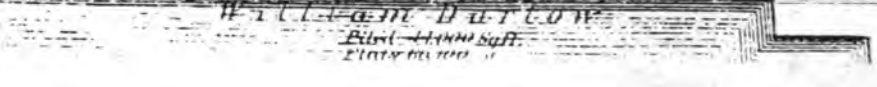
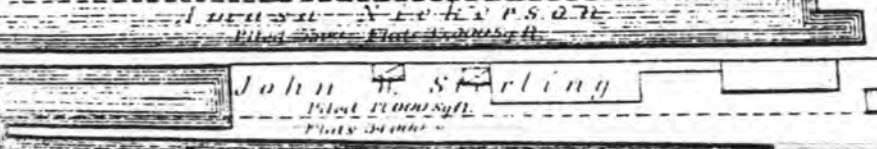
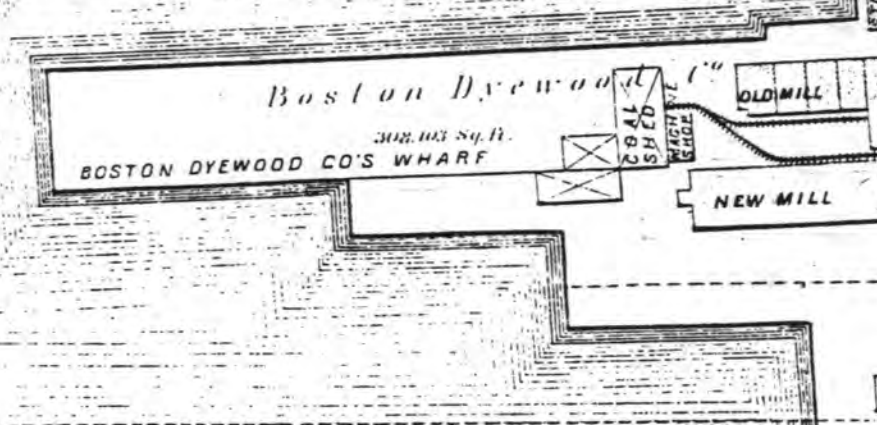
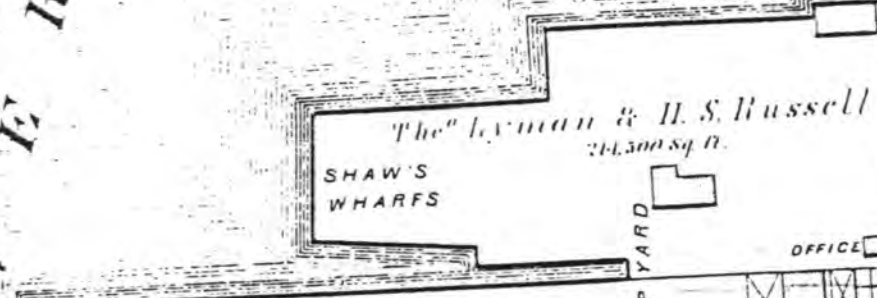
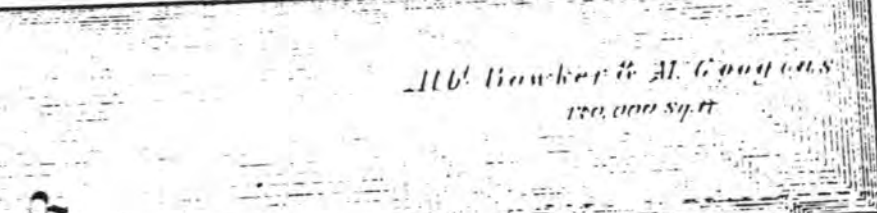
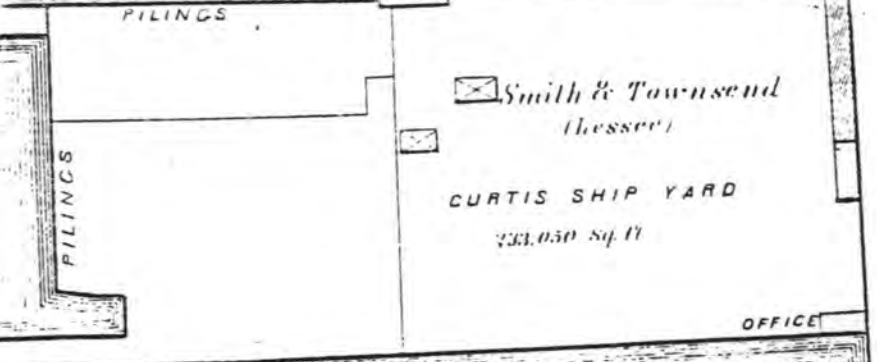
Isaac Pratt Jr.
186 932 Sq. ft.

Edward G. Atkinson &
Isaac Pratt Jr.

NATL BRIDGE &
IRON WORKS

* Trinity House lot
Atlantic Ward

W. S. Gilbert
E. S. Hand
E. S. Hand



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Trinity Neighborhood House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 3/10/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/24/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/09/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/24/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000356

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 4/14/92 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Trinity Neighborhood House
Boston, (Suffolk County)
Massachusetts

Section number 7, 8 Page 5, 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Trinity House is situated on the east side of an 11,088 square foot parcel of land that extends between Meridian Street and Border Street in East Boston. Unfortunately, many of the features of the original estate (ca. 1849) were lost as the property was subdivided between 1853 and 1900. The surviving 55 foot by 199 foot parcel represents a fragment of the original 150 foot by 20 foot lot. Therefore, archaeological features from the pre-1900 period are expected to possess relatively little archaeological integrity.

Post-1900 archaeological features may include landscape features such as gardens and fence lines as well as artifacts. It is expected that the use of the site as the Trinity Neighborhood House after 1917 should be reflected in these same types of archaeological features. The use of municipal systems of refuse disposal certainly reduced the amount of 'garbage' remaining at the site, however.

(end)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Trinity Neighborhood House at 406 Meridian Street, East Boston, possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places as a structure associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and that embodies distinctive characteristics of a method of construction and represents the work of a master. Under Criteria A, Trinity House was built ca. 1848 by Noah Sturtevant, a leading figure in the commercial and industrial development of East Boston, for his own occupancy. In 1917 the building became Trinity Neighborhood House and Day Nursery, which had been founded in 1881 by Trinity Church in Boston as a pioneer social service provider. Under Criteria C, Trinity House is a notable example of Greek Revival domestic architecture with additional Egyptian Revival ornamental detail.

The structure is a large detached 2 1/2-story red brick Greek Revival style single-family dwelling with brownstone trim and a granite foundation. Pedimented dormers adorn its gray slate and metal roof, which is joined to the masonry walls by a simple wood cornice. Notable exterior features include 2 substantial semi-circular bays (one in the front facing east and the other on the side facing south) with 3 windows at each level, and a flat-roofed brownstone entrance portico with Ionic columns atop a flight of granite steps. Parallel with the sidewalk are 3 massive granite posts (4th missing) and an ornate cast iron fence, half of which is missing.

(continued)



September 8, 1992

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

RE: Trinity Neighborhood House, Boston (Suffolk County), MA

Dear Ms. Shull:

In reviewing the Trinity Neighborhood House National Register nomination, we noticed a typographical error. The Trinity Neighborhood House was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1992.

The error is in the statement of significance section, on page 1 (section 8, page 1), in the first paragraph. At present, the sentence reads in error.

"In 1917 the building became Trinity Church in Boston as a pioneer social service provider."

The correct sentence should read as follows:

"In 1917 the building became Trinity Neighborhood House and Day Nursery, which had been founded in 1881 by Trinity Church in Boston as a pioneer social service provider".

Enclosed you will find a continuation sheet which we request to be used in place of the one in the nomination. Once the change has been made please notify us in writing. If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact Doug Kelleher, National Register Assistant, or me at this office.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Boston Landmarks Commission
Les Larson, Preservation Consultant

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Trinity Neighborhood House,
Boston, Massachusetts

Section number 7, 8 Page 5, 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Trinity House is situated on the east side of an 11,088 square foot parcel of land that extends between Meridian Street and Border Street in East Boston. Unfortunately, many of the features of the original estate (ca. 1849) were lost as the property was subdivided between 1853 and 1900. The surviving 55 foot by 199 foot parcel represents a fragment of the original 150 foot by 200 foot lot. Therefore, archaeological features from the pre-1900 period are expected to possess relatively little archaeological integrity.

Post-1900 archaeological features may include landscape features such as gardens and fence lines as well as artifacts. It is expected that the use of the site as the Trinity Neighborhood House after 1917 should be reflected in these same types of archaeological features. The use of municipal systems of refuse disposal certainly reduced the amount of 'garbage' remaining at the site, however.

(end)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Trinity Neighborhood House at 406 Meridian Street, East Boston, possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places as a structure associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and that embodies distinctive characteristics of a method of construction and represents the work of a master. Under Criteria A, Trinity House was built ca. 1848 by Noah Sturtevant, a leading figure in the commercial and industrial development of East Boston, for his own occupancy. In 1917 the building became Trinity Neighborhood House and Day Nursery, which had been founded in 1881 by Trinity Church in Boston as a pioneer social service provider. Under Criteria C, Trinity House is a notable example of Greek Revival domestic architecture with additional Egyptian Revival ornamental detail.

The structure is a large detached 2 1/2-story red brick Greek Revival style single-family dwelling with brownstone trim and a granite foundation. Pedimented dormers adorn its gray slate and metal roof, which is joined to the masonry walls by a simple wood cornice. Notable exterior features include 2 substantial semi-circular bays (one in the front facing east and the other on the side facing south) with 3 windows at each level, and a flat-roofed brownstone entrance portico with Ionic columns atop a flight of granite steps. Parallel with the sidewalk are 3 massive granite posts (4th missing) and an ornate cast iron fence, half of which is missing.

(continued)



September 16, 1992

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

RE: Trinity Neighborhood House, Boston (Suffolk County), MA

Dear Ms. Shull:

In reviewing the Trinity Neighborhood House National Register nomination, we have noticed another typographical error. The Trinity Neighborhood House was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1992.

The error is in the archaeological description section, on page 5 (section 7, page 5), in the first paragraph. At present, the sentence reads in error.

"The surviving 55 foot by 199 foot parcel represents a fragment of the original 150 foot by 20 foot lot."

The correct sentence should read as follows:

"The surviving 55 foot by 199 foot parcel represents a fragment of the original 150 foot by 200 foot lot."

Enclosed you will find a continuation sheet which we request to be used in place of the one in the nomination. Once the change has been made please notify us in writing. If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact Doug Kelleher, National Register Assistant, or me at this office.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Boston Landmarks Commission
Les Larson, Preservation Consultant

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*

7/21/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Trinity Neighborhood House Suffolk County, MASSACHUSETTS

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

Alleen Byers, 10/6/92

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Trinity Neighborhood House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 9/21/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/05/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000356

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 10/6/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON

DATE: 3-9-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO NO: ①

VIEW: EAST (FRONT) FACADE & PART OF SOUTH ELEV. FROM SE



TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-9-91
NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: ②
VIEW: IRON FENCE, GRANITE POST, PORTICO & STEPS,
EAST FACADE FROM EAST



#3 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-9-91
NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: (3)
VIEW: PORTICO DETAIL, GREEK/EGYPTIAN COLUMN
CAPITAL; EAST FACADE FROM EAST



TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-6-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTONO: (4)
VIEW: WEST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS, FROM SOUTHWEST



5 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON

DATE: 3-6-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO NO 3 (5)

VIEW: WOOD ORIEL, NORTH ELEV. OF EXTENSION, FROM NW



#6 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-6-91
NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: ⑥
VIEW: ENTRANCE HALL, FLOOR 1



TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-6-91
NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: ⑦
VIEW: LIVING RM; EAST VIEW, FLOOR 1



#8 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON

DATE: 3-6-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO NO: ⑧

VIEW: MARBLE FIREPLACE, DINING RM., FLOOR 1



#9 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-6-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: (9)
VIEW: STAIRCASE, FLOOR 2



#10 of 11

TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON

DATE: 3-6-91

NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108

PHOTO NO: (10)

VIEW: HALL, FLOOR 2, FROM WEST

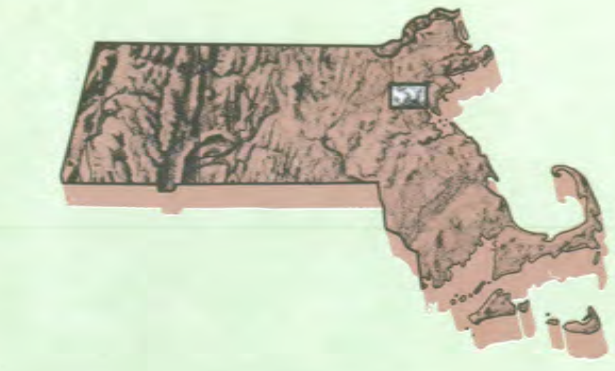


TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
406 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON, MA
PHOTOGRAPHER: LESLIE LARSON
DATE: 3-6-91
NEGATIVE: LESLIE LARSON, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON, MA 02108
PHOTO NO: ⑪
VIEW: BATH, FLOOR 2, WOOD DETAILS



Boston North 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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1985

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 edited 1985
 Supersedes Boston North and Lexington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1971
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 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, mainland zone, 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 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
 SHORELINE 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

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

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

UTM grid convergence (RM and 1983 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

1	2	3
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

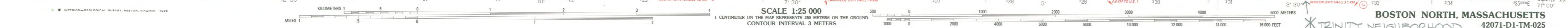
1 Billerica
 2 Reading
 3 Salem
 4 Maynard
 5 Lynn
 6 Framingham
 7 Boston South
 8 Hull

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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
- Fordable; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark 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
 - Windmill; water well; spring
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: historical station; vertical control; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
 - Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 - Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
 - Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Ochard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



BOSTON NORTH, MASSACHUSETTS
 42071-D1-TM-025
 1985
 TRINITY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
 UTM REF: 19 33 0640 4693800

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1992
NATIONAL
REGISTER



March 3, 1992

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination form:

Trinity Neighborhood House, 406 Meridan Street, Boston (Suffolk County),
Massachusetts 02128.

The nomination was voted eligible by the State Review Board and is signed by myself, as the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

cc: NOAH Trinity Limited Partnership
Mayor Raymond Flynn
Carol Huggins, Boston Landmarks Commission
Leslie Larson & Kimberly Shilland, Preservation Consultants

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*